




UNDERSTANDING KERATOMETRY & SLIT LAMP BIOMICROSCOPY

CARRI RIVERA FCLSA, NCLEM

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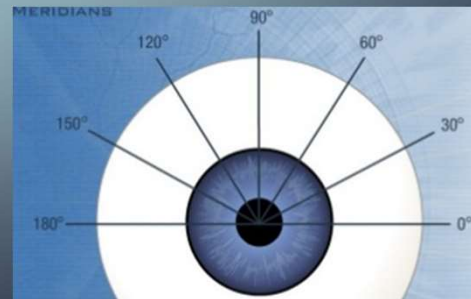
OVERVIEW

1. Describe the functions of the Keratometer
 2. Identify the various components of the system
 3. Discuss the methods of calibration and maintenance
 5. Demonstrate the use and be able to interpret the results obtained
 6. Convert the information gathered about the corneal curvature into useful information relating to contact lens fitting and problem solving
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FUNCTIONS

- Measures the central anterior curvature of the cornea, detecting and measuring corneal astigmatism
 - 3mm to 3.2mm zone
- The measurement provides the dioptric power of the steepest and flattest meridians and defines its location
- A skilled operator can detect astigmatism, irregular astigmatism, oblique astigmatism and keratoconus



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KERATOMETER

COMPONENTS & OPTICAL SYSTEM

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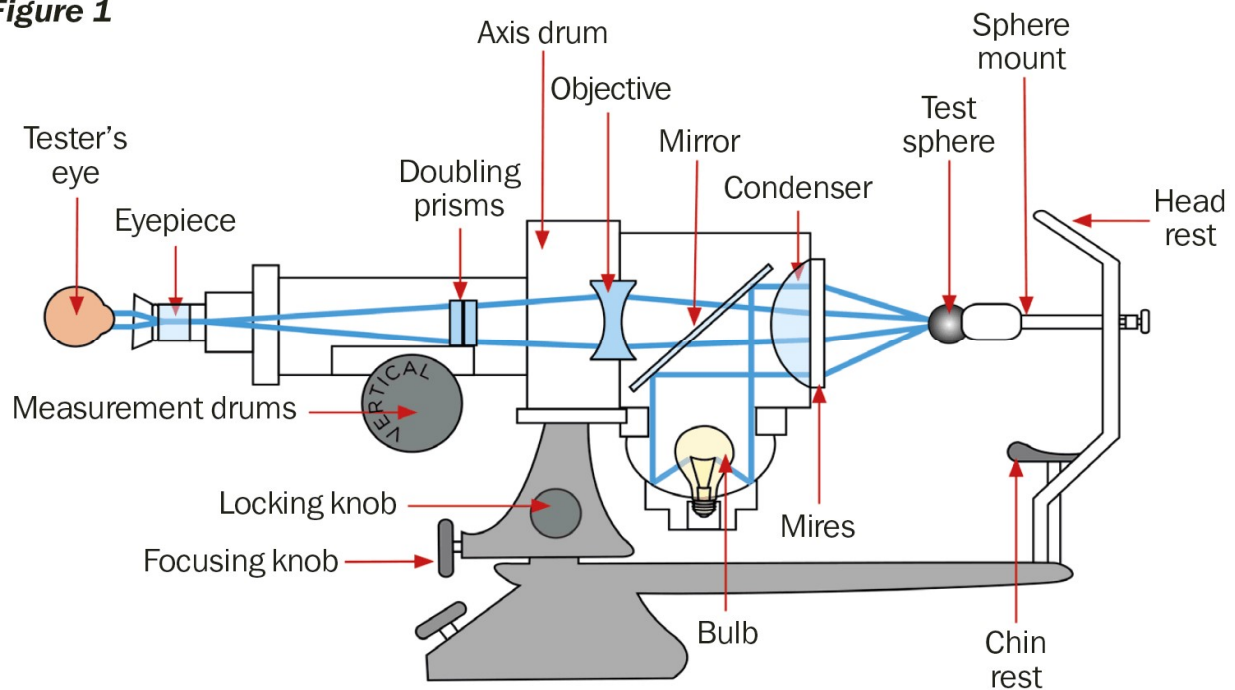
KERATOMETER PARTS

- A. Focusing Knob
- B. Rotating Grip for Locating the Axis
- C. Chin Rest
- D. Locking Knob
- E. Elevating Knob
- EP. Eyepiece
- G. Head Rest Adjusting Knob
- H. Occluding Shield
- HR. Head Rest
- J. Chin Rest Adjusting Knob
- K. Leveling Sight
- M. Horizontal Measuring Drum
- N. Vertical Measuring Drum
- S. Axis Scale



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Figure 1



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KERATOMETRY

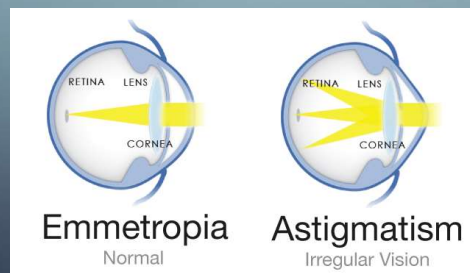
UNDERSTANDING ASTIGMATISM



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REGULAR ASTIGMATISM

- Refractive error that prevents light rays from coming to a single focus on the retina because of different degrees of refraction



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RESIDUAL/LENTICULAR ASTIGMATISM

- The remaining astigmatism correction after the corneal astigmatism is neutralized or corrected with a contact lens
- Could also be a patient with a spherical cornea but has refractive astigmatism
- Usually located in the intraocular lens of the eye

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TYPES OF ASTIGMATISM

- Simple Astigmatism

One focal line falls on the retina (one meridian is emmetropic), the other meridian may fall in front or behind the retina

Simple astigmatism Plano -2.00 x 180

- Compound Astigmatism

Both focal points lie either in front or behind the retina

Compound myopic astigmatism -1.00 -2.00 x 180

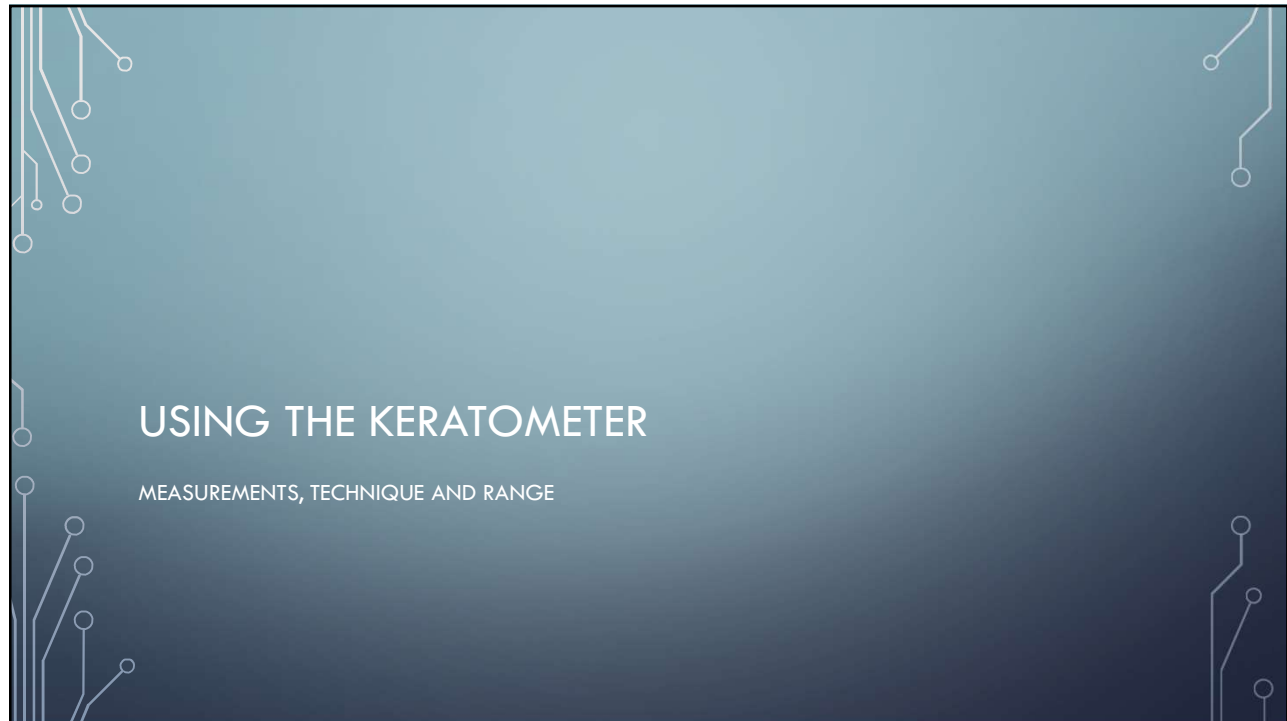
Compound hyperopic astigmatism +2.00 -1.00 x 180

- Mixed Astigmatism

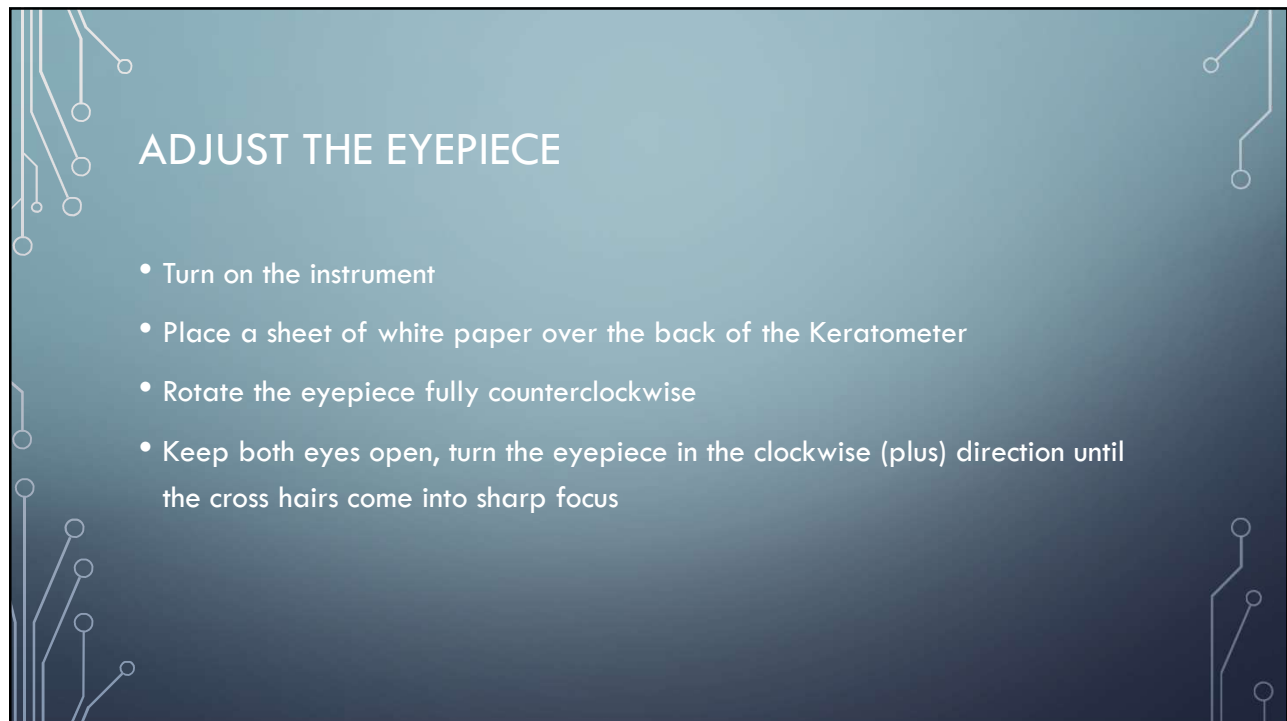
One focal point lies behind the retina and the other focal point lies in front of the retina

Mixed astigmatism +1.00 -2.00 x 180

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CALIBRATION

1. Verify and properly focus eyepiece
2. Obtain and verify readings from several steel spheres of differing radii of curvature
3. Routine measurement of benchmark eye to verify accuracy



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STANDARD KERATOMETRY READINGS

- In the average eye, Keratometry readings are in the range of 43 to 44 diopters
- When comparing to the fellow eye, Keratometry readings and corneal cylinder should be within 1 diopter. Differences should be double checked
- Keratometry readings less than 40 and more than 47 diopters are unusual and should be double checked

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EXTENDING THE RANGE

- A +1.25D or -1.00D diagnostic lens can be held adjacent to the front of the keratometer to extend the dioptric range of the drum readings
 - +1.25D lens for steep corneas to extends range to 61 D
 - Add 9 D to actual drum reading
 - -1.00D lens for flat corneas extends range to 30 D
 - Subtract 6 D to actual drum reading
- Mathematical calculation or nomogram is used to determine the extended range keratometric reading based on the actual drum reading



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Extended Keratometer Range with +1.25D Lens

Actual Drum Reading	Extended Value
45.00D	52.46D
45.25D	52.76D
45.50D	53.05D
45.75D	53.34D
46.00D	53.63D
46.25D	53.92D
46.50D	54.21D
46.75D	54.51D
47.00D	54.80D
47.25D	55.09D
47.50D	55.38D
47.75D	55.67D
48.00D	55.96D
48.25D	56.25D
48.50D	56.55D
48.75D	56.84D
49.00D	57.13D
49.25D	57.42D
49.50D	57.71D
49.75D	58.00D
50.00D	58.30D
50.25D	58.59D
50.50D	58.88D
50.75D	59.17D
51.00D	59.46D

Extended Keratometer Range with -1.00D Lens

Actual Drum Reading	Extended Value
36.00D	30.87D
36.25D	31.09D
36.50D	31.30D
36.75D	31.51D
37.00D	31.73D
37.25D	31.95D
37.50D	32.16D
37.75D	32.37D
38.00D	32.59D
38.25D	32.80D
38.50D	33.02D
38.75D	33.23D
39.00D	33.45D
39.25D	33.66D
39.50D	33.88D
39.75D	34.09D
40.00D	34.30D
40.25D	34.52D
40.50D	34.73D
40.75D	34.95D
41.00D	35.16D
41.25D	35.38D
41.50D	35.59D
41.75D	35.81D
42.00D	36.02D

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MEASURE MID-PERIPHERAL CORNEA

- Mid-peripheral readings can be taken by placing auxiliary fixation points affixed to the mire illumination plate of the keratometer
- Place four fixation dots 4.0 mm from the edge of the 20.0 mm keratometer viewing port.
- For example: The examiner can first record central keratometry readings followed by redirecting the patients fixation to the nasal dot to measure the temporal corneal topography with the horizontal dial of the keratometer.

When taking these mid-peripheral readings, one side of the mire falls on a steeper portion of the cornea and the other on a flatter portion of the cornea. The measurement between these two points is the mean of the two points. As you move more peripherally, the errors in the measurements will increase.



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RECORDING THE VALUES

- Horizontal Measuring Drum

The power is established for the cornea in the meridians nearest to 0-180 degrees

- Vertical Measuring Drum

The power is established for the cornea in the meridian nearest to 90 degrees

- The difference between these two readings is the amount of corneal astigmatism
- If they are the same, there is no measurable astigmatism

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CORNEAL ASTIGMATISM

- The difference between the horizontal meridian and the vertical meridian constitutes the corneal astigmatism
 - $45.25 @ 180 / 44.25 @ 090 = 1.00 \text{ D of cylinder}$
 - Plus cylinder
 - The axis is the axis of the higher diopter power
 - Minus cylinder
 - The axis is the axis of the lower diopter power
 - Example:
 - $45.00 @ 180 / 46.50 @ 090$
 Difference is 1.50D
 Minus cylinder: -1.50×180
 Plus cylinder: $+1.50 \times 090$

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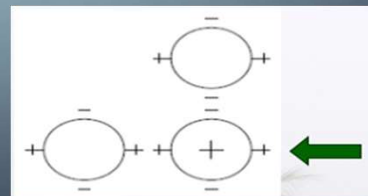
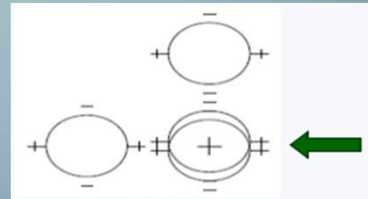
KERATOMETRY

MIRES

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MIRES

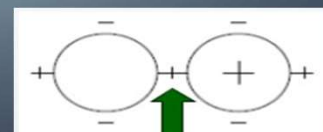
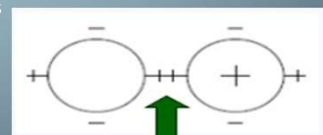
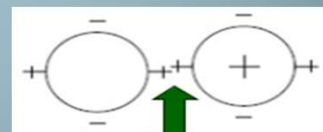
- Appearance of mires when they are out of focus
- Appearance of mires when they are in focus
 - Note: The reticle is centered in the bottom right circle or focusing circle



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ASTIGMATISM: HORIZONTAL MERIDIAN

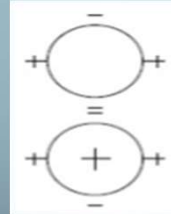
- Vertical misalignment of plus signs indicates astigmatism
- Correct axis alignment when the horizontal lines of the plus appear continuous
- Measuring the Horizontal meridian:
 - Turn the horizontal measuring drum to superimpose the plus signs
 - Leave the horizontal measuring drum in this position



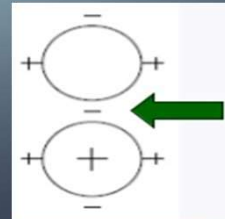
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ASTIGMATISM: VERTICAL MERIDIAN

- Turn the right-hand vertical measuring drum until the minus signs are superimposed



- Note: If corneal astigmatism is present, it is impossible to get both principal meridians to focus at one time



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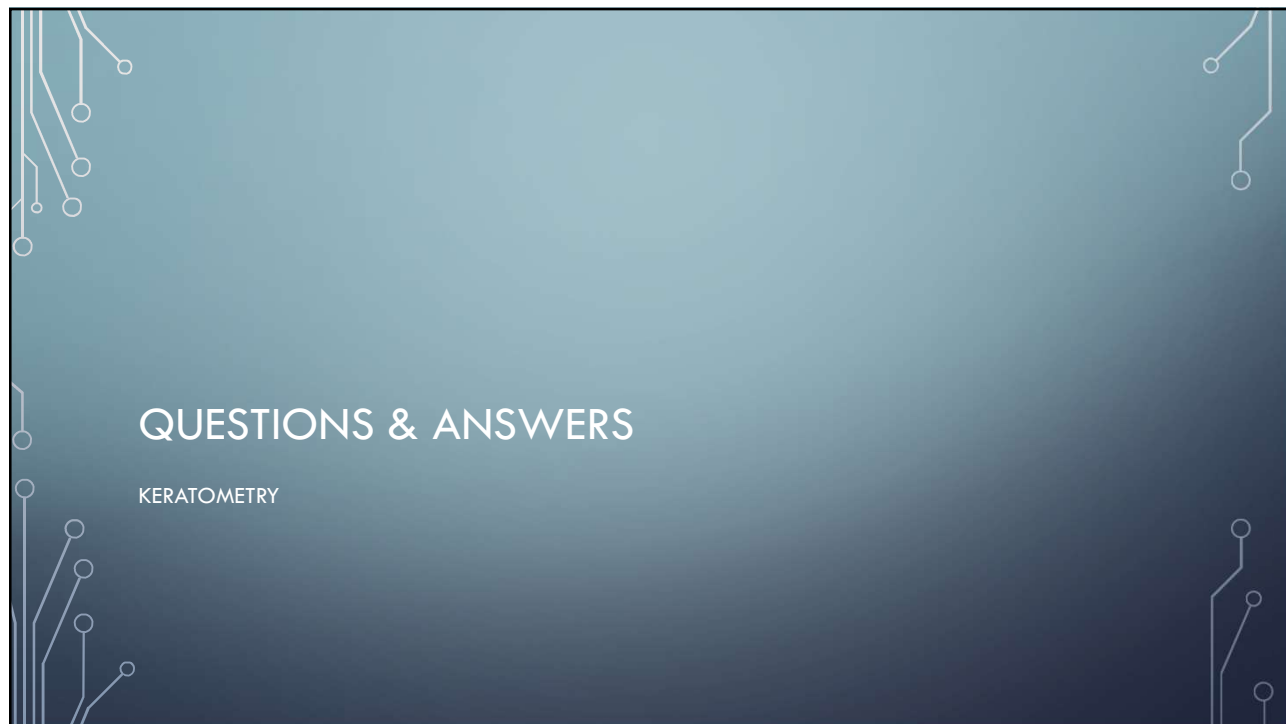
COMMON ISSUES

In taking keratometer readings, the majority of issues are related to:

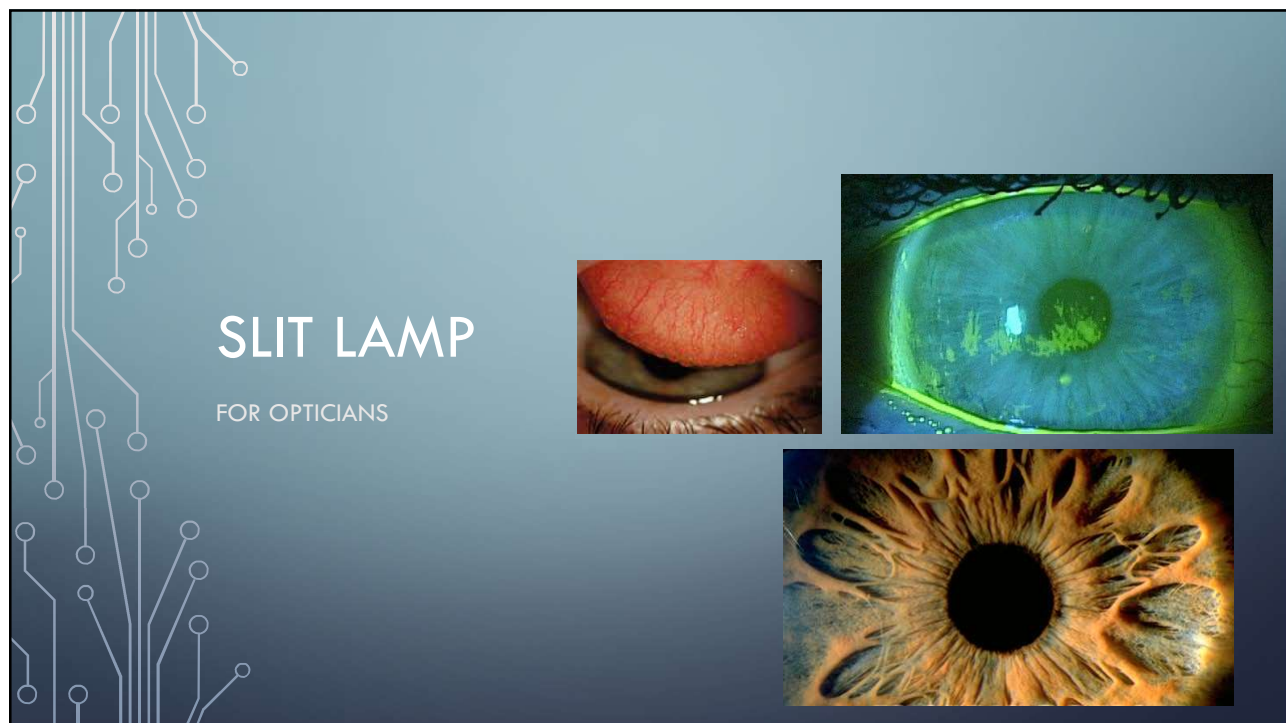
- Inadequate instrument calibration
- Corneal Abnormalities
 - Irregular shape or contour of cornea
 - Inadequate or excessive tear film
 - Ointment on the cornea
 - Eyelid interference
- Incorrect examination technique
 - Unfocussed eyepiece
 - Distorted mires
 - Off-axis measurements



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OVERVIEW

1. Describe the functions of the slit lamp
2. Identify the various components of the system
3. Discuss the various principles of optics that are involved in the use of the slit lamp
4. Correctly position slit lamp for illuminations
5. Describe typical abnormalities detectable with the slit lamp
6. Convert the information gathered into useful information relating to contact lens fitting and problem solving

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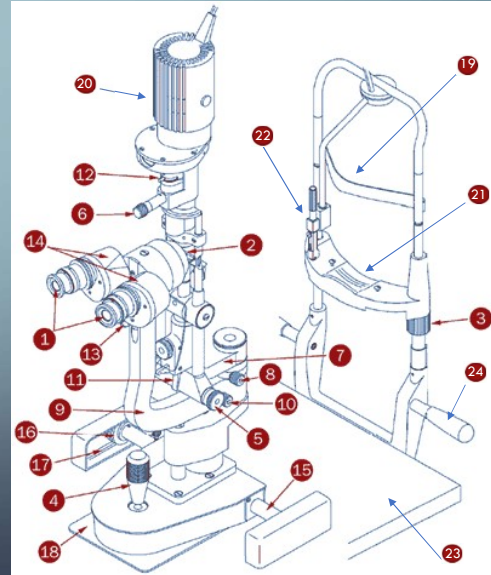
INTRODUCTION TO SLIT LAMP

- The slit lamp is an instrument consisting of a high-intensity light source that can be focused to shine a thin beam of light into the eye.
- It is used in conjunction with a biomicroscope.
- The binocular slit-lamp provides a stereoscopic magnified view of the eye structures.
- The slit lamp facilitates examination of the eyelids, cornea, sclera, conjunctival, iris, crystalline lens, optic nerve, fovea, macula and retina.
- A second, hand-held lens is used to examine the retina in detail.

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PARTS OF A SLIT LAMP BIOMICROSCOPE

1. Eyepieces
2. Reflecting mirror
3. Chin-rest adjustment knob
4. Joy stick
5. Slit width adjustment knob
6. Adjustment knob for aperture height and slit tilt
7. Illumination system arm
8. Illumination system lock knob to obs. arm
9. Observation system arm
10. Observation system lock knob to base
11. Illumination system tilt adjuster
12. Filter selector switch
13. Magnification selector
14. Binoculars, adjustment for PD
15. Base axle
16. Axle rollers
17. Rails
18. Rolling pad/plate. Attached to table
19. Forehead rest
20. Light compartment
21. Chin rest
22. Fixation light
23. Adjustable table
24. Patient's grip handle



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ILLUMINATION SYSTEM CONTROLS

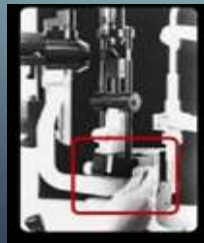
Height

- Can be changed using a knob placed above or adjacent to the filter turret



Width

- Controlled with the width knob placed below



Intensity

- Can be controlled with the help of the rheostat attached to the voltage box



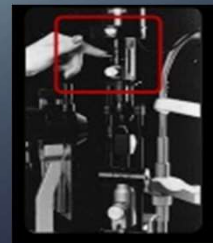
Angle

- Changed by turning the illumination desk and the projection module to match with the angles



Type

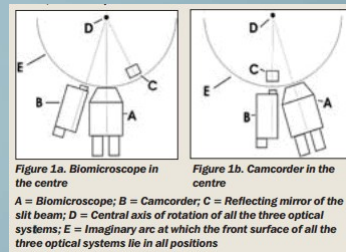
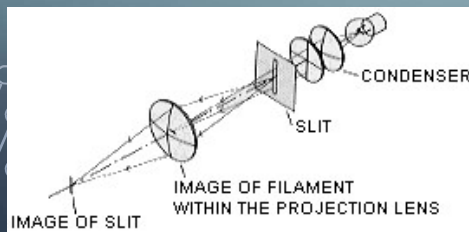
- Filter turret
 - Red-free
 - Cobalt Blue
 - Diffuse filter
 - Custom



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OPTICAL SYSTEM

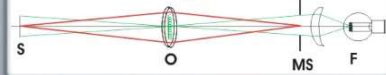
- Telescopic Lens
- The Kohler illumination system adopted in slit-lamps
- Projection lens has a much shorter focal length
- The filament of light source is imaged by the condenser lenses at or close to the projection lens which in turn forms the image of the slit in the patient's eye



Illumination system Principle :

Kohler illumination principle is used in both Zeiss & Haag-streit type illumination system.

The Interwoven beam path in Kohler illumination



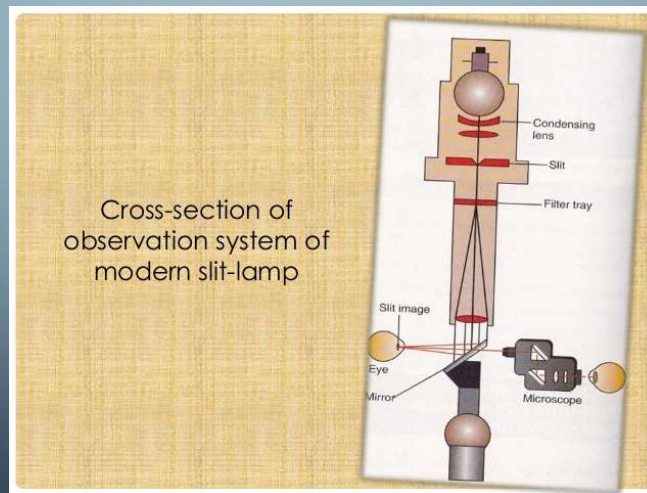
The light filament (F) is imaged on to the objective lens (O) but the mechanical slit (MS) is imaged on to the patient's eye (S)



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CROSS-SECTION MODERN SLIT-LAMP

Cross-section of observation system of modern slit-lamp



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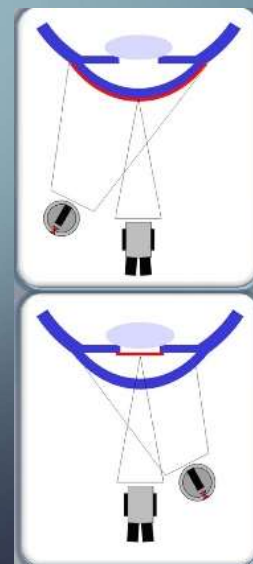
ILLUMINATION TECHNIQUES

- Direct Illumination
 - The illumination beam and observation focus are on the same target
 - Direct Diffuse Illumination
 - Direct Focal Broad Beam Illumination
 - Parallelpiped
 - Optic Section
 - Conical Beam
- Indirect Illumination
 - The illumination beam and observation focus are not on the same target.
 - Indirect Proximal Illumination
 - Retro Illumination
 - Specular Reflection
 - Sclerotic Scatter
 - Tangential Illumination

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DIRECT DIFFUSE ILLUMINATION

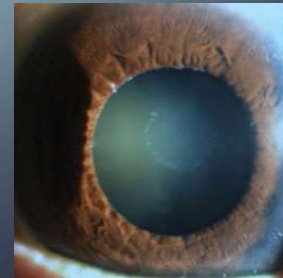
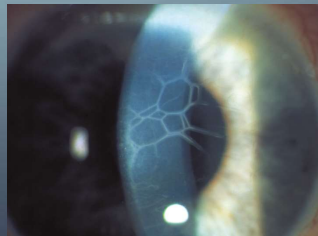
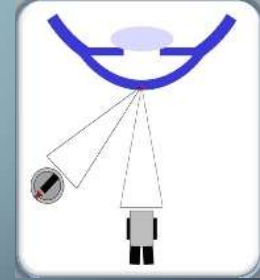
- Gives a good overall picture of the eye, but no fine details. It is used primarily for a general survey of the eye.
- The light beam is opened all the way.
- Direct the light onto the eye at a 30 - 45 degree angle.
- The microscope is directed straight ahead.
- Magnification 6x to 10x
- General gross view of eyelids, eyelashes, caruncle, sclera, blood vessels, pupil, iris



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FOCAL BROAD BEAM ILLUMINATION

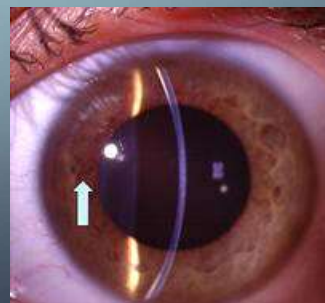
- The microscope is directed straight ahead
- Slit width narrow to broad
- Illumination angle is 45 to 60 degrees
- Magnification 5x – 15x
- Used to view details of the cornea, anterior chamber and crystalline lens
- Used to evaluate cell and flare in the anterior chamber



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PARALLELPED

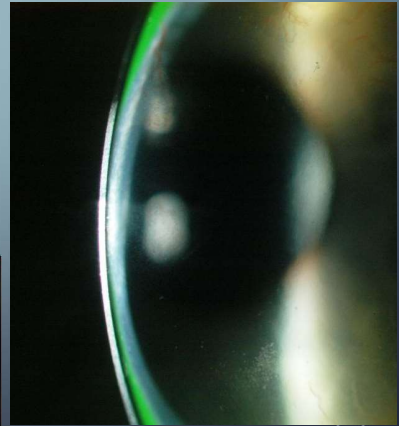
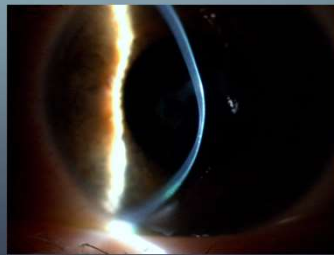
- Beam of light that has two parallel sides
- Slightly wide beam (2-3mm) that reveals "block" of cornea
- Provides 3 dimensional layered view (width, height, depth)
- Magnification 5x – 45x
- Illumination angle is 45
- Used to evaluate abrasions, scarring, epithelium, neovascularization, foreign body
- Used to determine the fit of a contact lens after fluorescein has been instilled in the eye.



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OPTIC SECTION

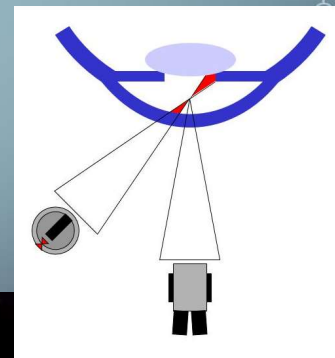
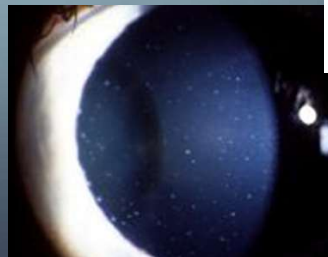
- Slit width is 1 mm or less
- Illumination angle is 45 – 60 degrees or more
- High illumination and magnification
- Used to evaluate the corneal depth, layers, scars, vessels



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CONICAL BEAM

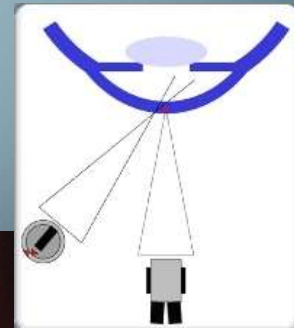
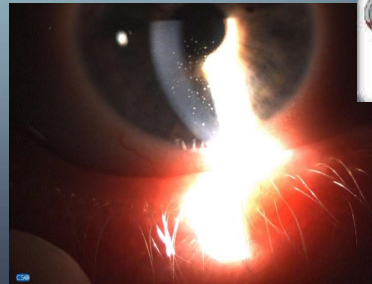
- Small circular illumination 0.3mm – 0.5mm
- Used to assess particles floating in the anterior chamber
- Used to evaluate inflammation cells, pigmented cells and metabolic waste



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INDIRECT PROXIMAL ILLUMINATION

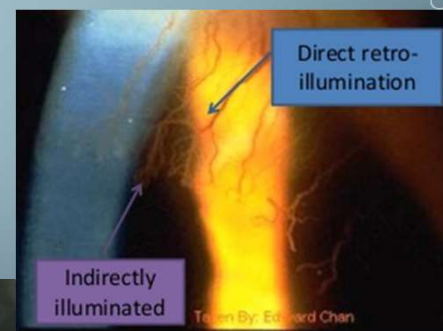
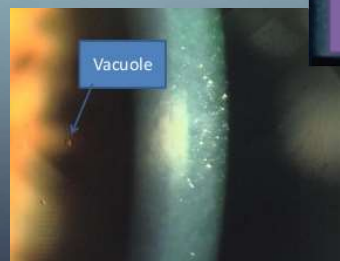
- The beam is focused in an area adjacent to the ocular tissue being observed
- Decentered beam
- Slit width is 2mm -4mm
- Magnification is low to medium
- Used to evaluate infiltrates, corneal scars, lens deposits and corneal defects



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RETRO ILLUMINATION

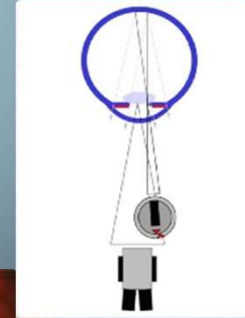
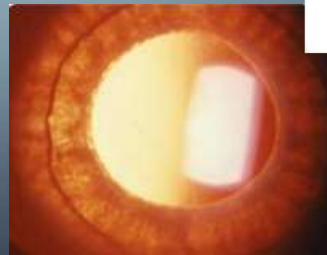
- Light beam is reflected on iris or fundus
- Microscope is focused on the cornea
- Direct and Indirect
- Used to assess epithelial cysts, infiltrates, vacuoles, microcysts, small blood vessels, small scars



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IRIS TRANSILLUMINATION

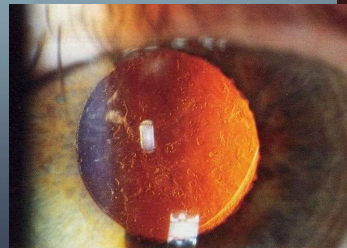
- Indirect light reflected from the fundus
- Mid-dilated pupil (3mm-4mm)
- Illumination and observation at coaxial position
- Used to visualize defects in the pigment layer of the iris



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INDIRECT RETRO ILLUMINATION

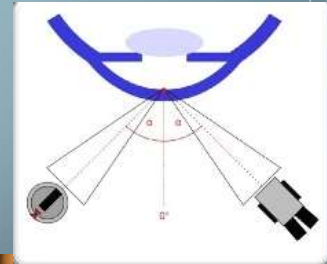
- Observer to the right angle of the observed structures
- Pathology on the cornea is viewed against a dark background
- Medium slit width of 2mm to 4mm



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SPECULAR REFLECTION

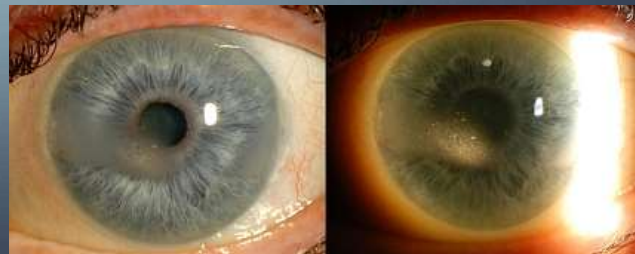
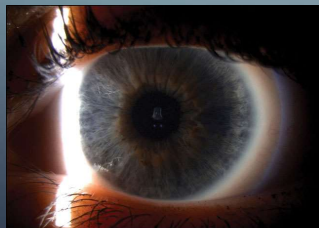
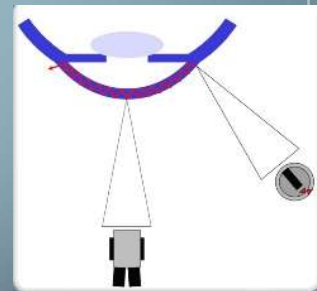
- Angle of incidence = angle of reflection
- Observation and illumination have the same angle with perpendicular axis to each other
- Slit width < 4mm
- Magnification 25mm – 40mm
- The light reflected from the anterior or posterior corneal surface
- Used to assess corneal layers, tear film and contact lens surface



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SCLEROTIC SCATTER

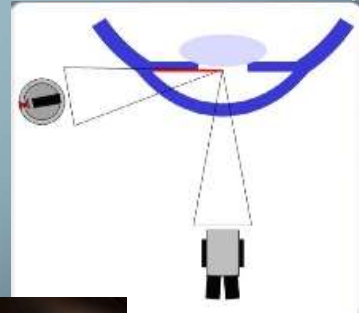
- Light is focused on the limbus
- Slit width is 2mm – 4mm
- Angle is 45 degrees to 60 degrees
- Microscope is focused centrally
- Total internal reflection of the corneal layers
- Used to assess scars, corneal defects, edema and corneal irregularities



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TANGENTIAL ILLUMINATION

- Narrow light beam is projected almost parallel along the structure being observed
- Elevated structures are visible by shadowing
- Illumination angle 90 degrees
- Magnification 10x – 25x
- Used to assess elevated abnormalities or changes in the iris
 - Cysts, tumors



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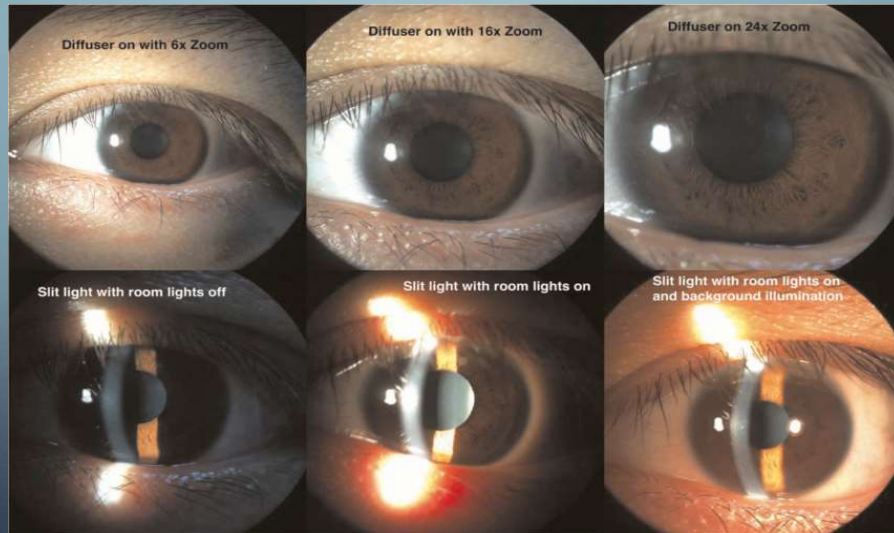
OSCILLATION

- A back and forth sweep between direct and indirect illuminations
- Helps to reveal fine corneal scars, opacities or lesions
- Moderate slit beam is used
- Magnification is 10x



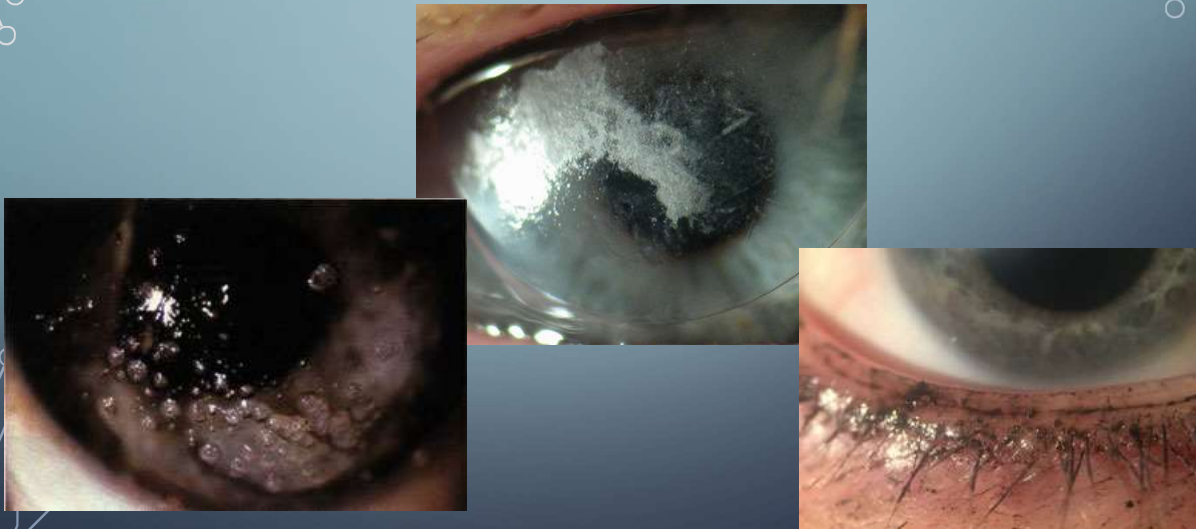
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MAGNIFICATION



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CONTACT LENS DEPOSITS



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HYPERSENSITIVITY TO CONTACT LENS SOLUTION



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QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

SLIT LAMP

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