Penetrating keratoplasty: indications over a 10 year period

N Al-Yousuf, I Mavrikakis, E Mavrikakis, S M Daya

Aims: To determine the indications for penetrating keratoplasty (PK) at the Corneoplastic Unit and Eye Bank, UK, a tertiary referral centre, over a 10 year period.

Methods: Records of all patients who underwent PK at our institution between 1990 and 1999 were reviewed retrospectively. Of the 1096 procedures performed in this period, 784 records were available for evaluation (72%).

Results: Regrafting was the most common indication, accounting for 40.9% of all cases. Keratoconus was the second most common indication (15.8%), followed by Fuchs’ endothelial dystrophy (9.3%), pseudophakic bullous keratopathy (7.6%), and viral keratitis (5.9%), which included both herpes simplex and herpes zoster. This resulted in a statistically significant decreasing trend using regression analysis (p<0.005). Among the regraft subgroup, viral keratitis accounted for 21.2% as the underlying primary diagnosis. The most common cause for graft failure in the regraft subgroup was endothelial failure (41.8%).

Conclusion: Regrafting is the leading indication for PK; viral disease—although declining—is the leading primary diagnosis.

Penetrating keratoplasty (PK) is the most common tissue transplant performed in Europe and the United States. Advances in the medical management of certain diagnoses and the adoption of a conservative approach have changed patterns in the indications of PK. Moreover, the decline of certain disorders due to changes in surgical practice, and the emergence of new surgical techniques have largely influenced the changing trend. The indications for PK have continued to change since 1940, and investigators have studied the changing trends over the past few decades. To update these trends we report the indications for PK from 1990 to 1999, and compare these with indications during an earlier time period at the same institution and to those of other series.

PATIENTS AND METHODS

A retrospective analysis of records of all cases of PK performed between January 1990 and December 1999 was undertaken. All cases were performed at the Corneoplastic Unit and Eye Bank, UK, a tertiary referral centre for corneal and anterior segment disorders. Of the 1097 PKs performed in this period, only 784 medical records were available for review. Records were not accessible or had been destroyed as patients had not been followed up—either because they lived abroad, transferred to another institution, or had died. Although the indications for PK for the remaining 313 cases could be retrieved from the booking register, we elected not to include these as there was little correlation between the data recorded in the operative note and the register. Information obtained was analysed with respect to age, sex, eye grafted, and preoperative clinical diagnosis. The indications for PK were divided into seven diagnostic categories (fig 1). Regrafts were further analysed for the aetiology of failure of the previous graft and original diagnosis.

Statistical significance was determined using $\chi^2$ analysis. A combination of linear regression and t test were used to establish linear trends and to determine the statistical significance of the trend.

RESULTS

Of the 784 cases performed, 714 (91%) had the graft performed for visual reasons. Sixty five (8.3%) were for therapeutic reasons such as unresponsive infection ($n=13$, 1.7%), threatened perforation ($n=9$, 1.1%), and actual perforation ($n=43$, 5.5%). Only five cases (0.6%) were performed for cosmetic reasons. Of 13 eyes which had a PK for infection, seven cases were bacterial, one Acanthamoeba, and in the five remaining cases the infectious agent was unknown.

The mean patient age was 54.21 years with a standard deviation (SD) of 21.46 and a median of 56.5 years. The mean ages for the main diagnoses were regrafts 54.4 (SD 19.6) years, keratoconus 32.5 (SD 11.7) years, herpes infection 55.5 (SD 20.8) years, Fuchs’ endothelial dystrophy 70 (SD 10.37) years, and pseudophakic bullous keratopathy (PBK) 75 (SD 9.74) years.

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**Figure 1** Indications for penetrating keratoplasty (PK), 1990–1999.

Regraft (n=321, 40.9%) was the most common indication for PK. Keratoconus was the second most common diagnosis (n=118, 15%), followed by Fuchs’ endothelial dystrophy (n=73, 9.3%), pseudophakic bullous keratopathy (n=60, 7.6%), viral keratitis (n=46, 5.9%), and other dystrophies (n=28, 3.6%). These six indications account for 82.3% of indications for PK. Aphakic bullous keratopathy, injuries, interstitial keratitis, and ulcerative keratitis accounted for most of the remaining cases (n=138, 17.6%).

Abbreviations: HSV, herpes simplex virus; PBK, pseudophakic bullous keratopathy; PK, penetrating keratoplasty.
Overall, sex distribution showed slight male predominance with 54.7% males and 45.3% females. Using \( \chi^2 \) analysis for sex differences by diagnostic categories there was a statistically significant predominance among males with keratoconus (79 males, 39 females; \( p < 0.001 \)). No significant sex difference was found for the other diagnostic categories. The trends of the main indications for PK are illustrated in figure 2.

The underlying primary diagnosis and the reason for graft failure in the regraft subgroup were evaluated (table 1). Surgical procedures associated with PK are illustrated in table 2.

Figure 3 illustrates the comparison of the current indications for PK with those studied in the previous two decades.

### Table 1: Analysis of regrafts: original diagnosis and cause of failure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Original diagnosis</th>
<th>Causes of failure</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Count (Number)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Viral keratitis</td>
<td>Endothelial failure*</td>
<td>21.2%</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dystrophies</td>
<td>Endothelial rejection†</td>
<td>15.2%</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bullous keratopathy</td>
<td>Astigmatism</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trauma</td>
<td>Recurrence of dystrophy</td>
<td>13.7%</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keratoconus</td>
<td>Perforation</td>
<td>12.8%</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulcerative keratitis</td>
<td>Bacterial infection</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corneal opacities</td>
<td>Scarring</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>Primary donor failure</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Recurrent HSV keratitis</td>
<td>12.7%</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Impending perforation</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Corneal infection with</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>perforation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Glaucoma</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trauma</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Others</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
<td><strong>321</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Endothelial failure unrelated to endothelial rejection.
†Endothelial rejection leading to endothelial failure.
HSV, herpes simplex virus.

### Discussion

The Corneoplastic Unit and Eye Bank is a tertiary referral centre that deals primarily with corneal and anterior segment disorders. The indications for PK are not representative of those nationwide and clearly reflect the specialty nature of the institution (table 3). The category “other” in the table provided by UK Transplant accounted for 28% of indications. This is erroneous and reflects the operating surgeons’ unwillingness to categorise indications according to the list provided in the Transplant Record Form.

Regrafting accounted for 40.9% of all PKs over 10 years, a figure that has essentially not changed from the last series spanning two decades (40.8%). It was also one of the leading indications at a number of institutions in Europe and North America. Regrafting can be expected to remain a leading indication for PK with the expanding pool of PK recipients and endothelial failure as a leading cause of graft failure. However with the growing interest in lamellar...
techniques, both deep and automated, the number of regrafts may in time decrease.

Viral keratitis comprising both herpes simplex and herpes zoster was the most common primary diagnosis in regrafts in our series, accounting for 21.2% of cases. The majority of these had a PK performed at another institution. Prophylactic antiviral treatment following PK has been used as standard practice at this institution since 1994. Acyclovir has been shown to significantly improve graft survival, and more common use of this modality may decrease the number of failed grafts from herpes simplex in the future.\textsuperscript{21–23} Viral keratitis was also the most common primary diagnosis in regrafts in previous reports from the UK, constituting 22–27%.\textsuperscript{21–23} Additionally, this study shows a statistically significant decline in viral keratitis as an indication for primary PK. This is consistent with national UK data (table 3) and probably reflects better medical management of Herpetic keratitis through use of topical and systemic antivirals, increased appreciation of the higher risk of graft failure in this disease and a consequent reluctance to perform PK. Viral keratitis accounted only for 2.3% in the Doheny Eye Institute and also demonstrated a decreasing trend compared with earlier reports from the same institution.\textsuperscript{24} Brady \textit{et al} also showed viral disease declining progressively.\textsuperscript{25} This decline, along with the use of systemic acyclovir, may in time reduce viral keratitis as a primary diagnosis for regrafts.

The most common cause for graft failure in regrafts was endothelial failure (41.8%) followed by endothelial rejection (16.5%). Primary failure accounted for 2.2% of regrafts. Sharif \textit{et al} (1971–1990) reported a rate of 4.5% and Moorfields Eye Hospital (1985–1987) 5.8%.\textsuperscript{26} This decrease in primary failure as a cause, reflects the improvement in eye banking over the last decade. Endothelial decompensation was also described at Moorfields Eye Hospital as the leading cause for graft failure.\textsuperscript{27} MacEwen \textit{et al},\textsuperscript{28} in their study of regrafts, similarly demonstrated that allograft rejection and endothelial failure accounted for most graft failure causes.

Although keratoconus is the leading indication for PK nationally (23.5%) (table 3), it was the second most common indication in this series (15%) as it was previously between 1975 and 1990 (16.8%).\textsuperscript{29} Keratoconus was more common in males in our series and similar preponderance has been reported previously,\textsuperscript{29–31} although female predominance has also been described.\textsuperscript{22–24} Keratoconus has and continues to be a leading indication for PK elsewhere,\textsuperscript{33–35} however, with the resurgence of interest in lamellar techniques\textsuperscript{36–39} as well as the introduction of intracorneal rings,\textsuperscript{37} this may decrease in time.

Fuchs’ endothelial dystrophy was the third most common indication at 9.3%. The reported rates of Fuchs’ endothelial dystrophy are highly variable\textsuperscript{3,8,10–12,36–37} and probably due to different demographic pools and referral patterns. Although Fuchs’ endothelial dystrophy is known to be more common

![Figure 3](image)

**Figure 3** Comparison of distribution of indications for penetrating keratoplasty at the Corneoplastic Unit and Eye Bank between 1990–99 and 1971–90. Regrafting was the most common indication in both series (40.9% and 40.8%, respectively). Keratoconus was the second most common indication and similar in both series (15% and 16.8%, respectively). Viral keratitis, which comprised 11.7% of the previous series, had a statistically significant decrease to 5.9% (p<0.005) in the present series. The frequency of both aphakic bullous keratopathy and interstitial keratitis were significantly higher in the previous series (p<0.005). Both pseudophakic bullous keratopathy and Fuchs’ endothelial dystrophy had a statistically significant increase in the present series (p<0.005).

**Table 3** Comparison of indications for penetrating keratoplasty nationally (yearly intervals)* and at the Corneoplastic Unit and Eye Bank (CUEB), 1990–99

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary disease nationally (%)</th>
<th>Primary disease at CUEB, 1990–99 (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regraft</td>
<td>0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuchs’ dystrophy</td>
<td>8 8 10 11 10 11 13 13 13 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endothelial failure:</td>
<td>7 10 9 7 7 7 8 7 7 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pseudophakic bullous keratopathy</td>
<td>13 7 4 3 3 2 2 2 2 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endothelial failure:</td>
<td>6 4 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aphakic bullous keratopathy</td>
<td>6 5 3 4 3 3 3 3 3 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endothelial failure:</td>
<td>6 5 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other</td>
<td>3 4 6 5 5 4 3 3 3 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic inflammation:</td>
<td>2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viral keratitis</td>
<td>17 14 10 12 12 37 40 39 42 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic inflammation:</td>
<td>13 22 29 30 27 7 1 1 1 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other</td>
<td>3.6 Other dystrophies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* National data provided by UK Transplant
† Includes endothelial failure, rejection, primary failure, and other causes of failure.

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in the UK (table 3) and the figure was identical in our series.

and 1990. Between 1990 and 1999, PBK accounted for 7.6% in the UK (table 3) and the figure was identical in our series.

The incidence of PBK in the UK has been markedly lower than North America. Sharif et al reported 2% between 1975 and 1990. Between 1990 and 1999, PBK accounted for 7.6% in the UK (table 3) and the figure was identical in our series.

In North America PBK became a leading indicator for PK in some series (Wills Eye Hospital 22.9%, Doheny Eye Institute 24.8%) and was a result of the initial enthusiasm for lens implantation in cataract surgery, particularly with anterior chamber closed loop implants and iris clip lenses. The UK, in its highly conservative approach and slower acceptance of intraocular lenses, avoided this epidemic. Interestingly, although the national rate of PBK remained the same over the 10 year period (table 3), at our institution the rate of PBK increased in our series (fig 3).

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