March 2023

Central Corneal Thickness: A Retrospective Comparison of Handheld Ultrasound Pachymetry and Optical Biometric Analysis Measurements

Hanna Simmons
hj2166@wayne.edu

Parker Williams
hm9885@wayne.edu

Jacob Diskin

Jacob Im

Kim Chaesik

See next page for additional authors

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Recommended Citation
Simmons, Hanna; Williams, Parker; Diskin, Jacob; Im, Jacob; Chaesik, Kim; and Al-Timimi, Faisal Ridha, "Central Corneal Thickness: A Retrospective Comparison of Handheld Ultrasound Pachymetry and Optical Biometric Analysis Measurements" (2023). Medical Student Research Symposium. 263.
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Central Corneal Thickness: A Retrospective Comparison of Handheld Ultrasound Pachymetry and Optical Biometric Analysis Measurements

Hanna Simmons, BS; Parker J. Williams, DO; Jacob Diskin, MD; Jacob Im, MD; Kim, Chaesik, BSEE; Faisal Ridha, MD

1 Department of Ophthalmology, Kresge Eye Institute, Wayne State University School of Medicine, Detroit, Michigan, USA

Abstract:

Purpose

To determine if the measure of central cornea thickness among suspected and confirmed glaucomatous patients is significantly influenced by instrument device.

Methods

We retrospectively examined the charts of all patients having a central corneal thickness (CCT) measured with both ultrasound pachymetry and IOL Master 700 at the Kresge Eye Institute within the past year. Intraocular pressure and demographic data including age and race, were also collected. Significant corneal disease such as Fuchs corneal dystrophy, other corneal dystrophies, corneal transplant, and corneal edema were excluded. Statistical analysis of the paired CCT measurements were performed with a paired t-test and regression analysis.

Results

The total number of patients having a CCT measured with both ultrasound pachymetry and IOLMaster700 was 59. Mean CCT measured with ultrasound pachymetry was 539.38 ± 49.56 µm (n=118). Mean CCT measured with IOLMaster700 was 536.83 ± 42.52 µm (n=112). The intraparticipant mean of differences between the ultrasound pachymetry and the IOLMaster700 was 3.16 ± 25 µm. Analysis with a paired t-test did not find a significant difference between the two groups (p=0.19). A regression analysis of the paired CCTs yielded an R² value of 0.74.

Conclusion

There is no significant difference between CCT measurements taken with handheld ultrasound pachymetry compared to the IOL Master 700. More data is warranted to confirm, but the IOL Master 700 may yield lower variability and a lower mean CCT, possibly due to greater instrument precision and increased likelihood of a central measurement. In practice, the IOL Master 700 may provide a more reliable measure of central cornea thickness when compared with ultrasound pachymetry.