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Evaluating the corneal biomechanical changes using the Ocular Response Analyzer and the Corvis ST in eyes with incision lenticule extraction (SMILE) and laser assisted in situ keratomileusis (LASIK)

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Background: Evaluating the corneal biomechanical changes utilizing the Ocular Response Analyzer and the Corvis ST in eyes with entry point lenticule extraction (SMILE) and Laser Aided Situ Keratomileusis (LASIK).

Methods: This is a review contemplate that included 50 eyes similarly partitioned into two gatherings. The principal gather included eyes that experienced SMILE technique utilizing VisuMax® 500 kHz laser framework (Carl Zeiss Meditec, Jena, Germany) and the second gathering included eyes that experienced LASIK system utilizing the EX500 Allegretto excimer laser stage (Wavelight GmbH, Erlangen, Germany). The Ocular Response Analyzer (ORA) and the Corvis ST (CST) estimated the corneal biomechanical changes when the methods.

Results: The ORA demonstrated the huge reduction of Corneal Hysteresis (CH) and Corneal Opposition Factor (CRF) in the two gatherings postoperatively. The level of progress in CH and CRF were observed to be altogether higher in gather II. There was no noteworthy contrast in the IOP with the ORA and the CST pre and postoperatively in either gathering. Utilizing CST, the disfigurement abundancy and HC crest separations expanded altogether in the two gatherings. It was likewise noticed that the mean level of progress of the misshapening abundancy was about five times higher in amass II than gather I.

Conclusion: Both LASIK and SMILE significantly diminished the corneal biomechanical properties with a more noteworthy decrease in the LASIK gathering

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