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**Distribution of the anterior, posterior, and total corneal astigmatism in healthy eyes**

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**Purpose:** To evaluate the magnitude and axis orientation of the anterior, posterior, and total corneal astigmatism in normal healthy eyes of an Iranian population.

**Methods:** In a prospective cross-sectional study, ophthalmic and anterior segment parameters of 153 healthy eyes of 153 subjects were evaluated by Galilei dual Scheimpflug analyzer. The magnitude and axis orientation [with-the-rule (WTR), against-the-rule (ATR), and oblique] of the anterior, posterior, and total corneal astigmatism measurements (ACA, PCA, and TCA) were compared according to the age, sex, and other ophthalmic parameters.

**Results:** The mean  $\pm$  SD age of the study population was  $30 \pm 5.9$  years. The mean magnitude was  $1.09 \pm 0.76$  diopters (D) for ACA,  $0.30 \pm 0.13$  D for PCA, and  $1.08 \pm 0.77$  D for TCA. Males had a significantly higher magnitude of PCA than females ( $p = 0.041$ ). Most eyes had a WTR anterior astigmatism and an ATR posterior astigmatism. The WTR astigmatism had a higher mean magnitude compared to the ATR and oblique astigmatism in all the astigmatism groups, with a significant difference in the ACA and TCA groups ( $p < 0.05$ ). PCA magnitude exceeded 0.50 D in only 7.8% of the subjects. ACA, PCA, and TCA were significantly correlated with each other and also had a significant correlation with the anterior and posterior maximum corneal elevation measurements ( $p < 0.001$ ).

**Conclusion:** The results of this study although are limited due to the small number of participants and confined to our demographics, provided information regarding a population that was not described before and may be helpful in obtaining optimum results in astigmatism correction in refractive surgery or designing new intraocular lenses.