

Clinical Image

In Vivo Sectioning of a Diseased Cornea by Anterior Segment–Optical Coherence Tomography

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A 10-year-old boy was referred to Yamaguchi University Hospital because of physical injury to his left cornea. Although he was treated by his local physicians immediately after the injury, slit lamp examination revealed corneal stromal edema (Figure 1). Anterior segment–optical coherence tomography (AS-OCT) revealed apparent stromal edema at the epithelial side, a thin high-intensity layer at the mid-stroma, and a less opaque region at the posterior side (Figure 2). Surgical removal of the high-intensity layer at the mid-stroma showed it to have an epithelial sheet–like structure and resulted in resolution of stromal edema at the anterior side. The AS-OCT and intrasurgical microscopic findings thus suggested that the high-intensity layer was an intrastromal epithelial in growth that disturbed intrastromal water movement from the anterior stroma toward the anterior chamber.



Figure 1:

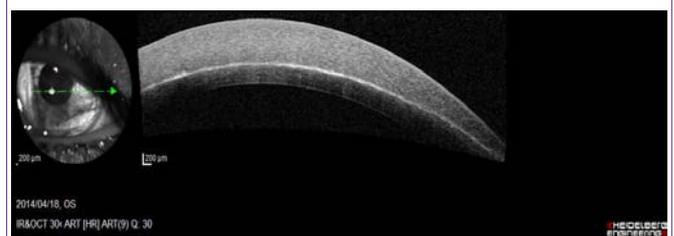


Figure 2: