

## THE EVALUATION OF CORNEAL PARAMETERS IN PATIENTS WITH MITRAL VALVE PROLAPSE

N. Duru<sup>1</sup>, M. Atas<sup>1</sup>, Z. Duru<sup>1</sup>, O.E. Haşhaş<sup>2</sup>, E. Gökteş<sup>1</sup>,  
H.B. Arifoğlu<sup>1</sup>, S. Demircan<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Ophthalmology, Kayseri Education and Research Hospital, Turkey

<sup>2</sup>Cardiovascular Surgery, Kayseri Education and Research Hospital, Turkey

**Purpose:** The aim of this study was to compare the corneal parameters in patients with mitral valve prolapse (MVP) and healthy individuals. **Methods:** A total of 30 eyes from 30 patients with MVP and 30 eyes from 30 age- and gender-matched healthy individuals were included in this study. Corneal front keratometry values (K-flat, K-steep, and K-max), central corneal thickness (CCT), corneal apex thickness (CAT), thinnest corneal thickness (TCT), corneal volume (CV), front and back best fit sphere (BFS) values were performed with a Pentacam Scheimpflug camera (Oculus, Germany). Parameters between the MVP group and the control group were analyzed. A p value less than 0.05 was accepted as statistically significant. **Results:** No statistically significant differences emerged between the MVP and control groups in terms of CCT, CAT, TCT and CV. However, corneal front keratometry measurements revealed significantly lower values in MVP group when compared with control group (K-flat:  $p=0.034$ , K-steep:  $p=0.022$ , and K-max:  $p=0.022$ ). Also, front and back BFS values revealed statistically significant difference between two groups (front BFS:  $p=0.050$ , and back BFS:  $p=0.027$ ). **Conclusions:** Our results reveal that MVP disease is associated with statistically significant alterations in corneal front keratometry values and BFS values. **Financial Disclosure:** No author has a financial or proprietary interest in any material or method mentioned.