

SPETNI DODATEK/ONLINE SUPPLEMENT

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Risk factors for contact lens complications

Dejavniki tveganja za zaplete pri uporabi kontaktnih leč

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Figure 1: 36-year-old patient with a corneal ulcer, who got his soft contact lenses without a professional examination and appropriate instructions: A) corneal ulcer; B) corneal ulcer with fluorescein stain under magnified view of slit lamp; C) corneal optical coherence tomography.

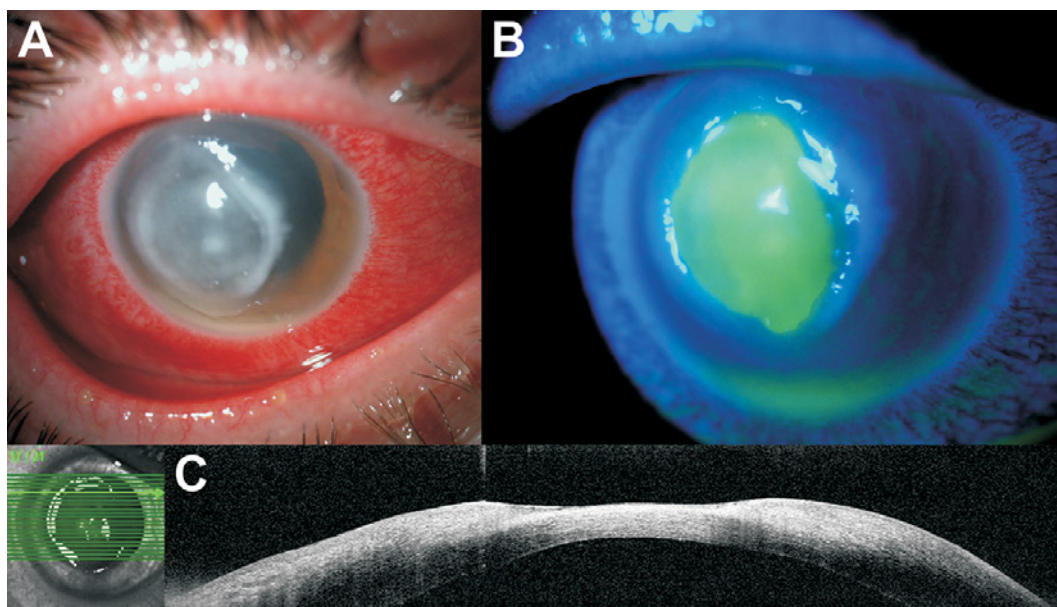


Figure 2: 30-year-old patient with a microbial keratitis, who left her soft contact lenses overnight at the edge of the washbasin in a hotel and the next day, inserted them in the eye: A) keratitis under magnified view of slit lamp; B) corneal optical coherence tomography.

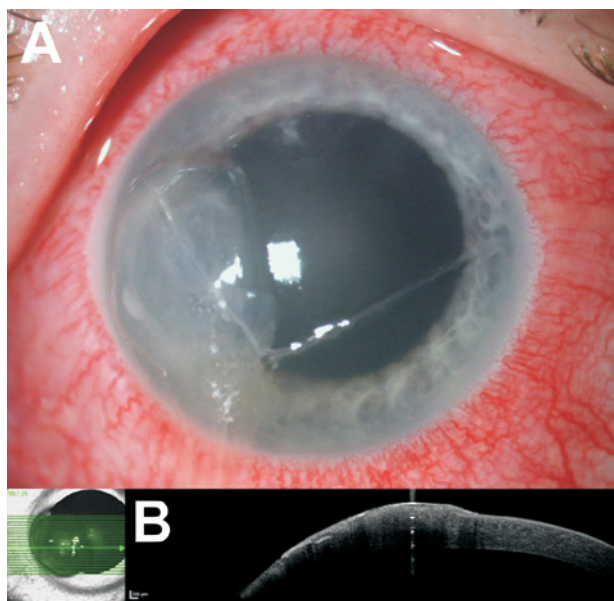


Figure 3: Corneal neovascularization: A) ingrowth of blood vessels from the limbal vascular plexus; B) corneal opacities with newly formed blood vessels that extend beyond the pupil.

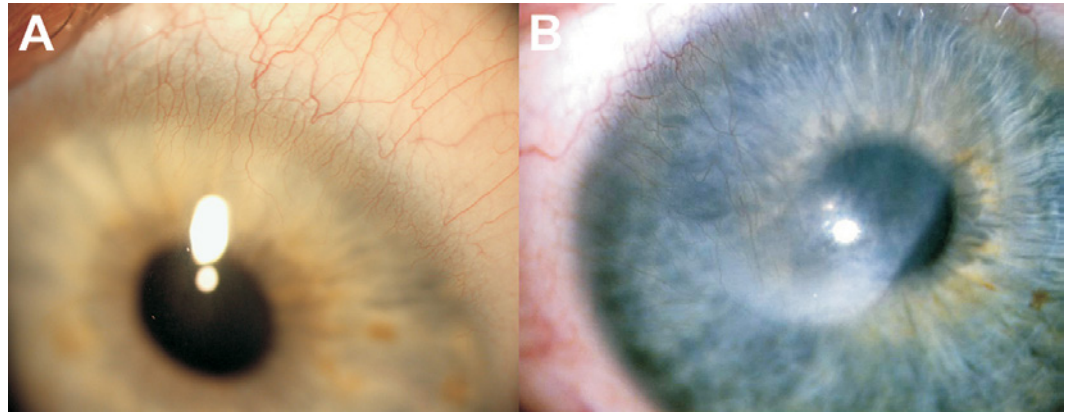


Figure 4: Polymegathism and pleomorphism: A) specular microscopy of healthy endothelium with fairly regular hexagonal cells of similar size; B) initial changes in endothelium with more pronounced difference in size and shape of cells.

