associated with keratoconus (n=28) did not significantly contribute to the model. The predicted time-to-event curves closely followed the observed curves during internal-external validation.

Conclusions A prognostic model to predict keratoconus progression could aid patient empowerment, triage and service provision. Age at presentation is the most significant predictor of progression risk. Candidate SNPs associated with keratoconus do not contribute to progression risk.

**OP-4**

**DESCEMET MEMBRANE ENDOHELIAL KERATOPLASTY PATCHING (DMEP) – SELECTIVE ENDOHELIAL REPLACEMENT IN EYES WITH LOCALISED ENDOHELIAL DYSFUNCTION**

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**Objective** To report the clinical outcomes of a series of cases in which localised areas of endothelial function were selectively treated with shape and position matched endothelial transplanted in a procedure we have termed Descemet’s membrane endothelial patching (DMEP).

**Methods** Interventional case series. Five patients presented with localised endothelial dysfunction in eyes with high-risk graft failure. Selection of cases was based on whether cases could potentially be treated using DMEP. Endothelial grafts used in DMEP were customised to the area of dysfunction.

**Results** Patients treated were aged from 17 to 70 years. Indications for DMEP were Fuchs’ heterochromic iridocyclitis (n=1), Fuchs’ endothelial dystrophy (n=2), endotheliitis (n=1). Endothelial grafts were matched to the area of dysfunction and were centred over the area of focal endothelial dysfunction. The six consultants participating, two started DMEK services in the coming months.

**Conclusion** DMEP is a viable option to treat localised endothelial dysfunction. Placing non-circular, no centrel transplants is surgically feasible and does not appear to affect graft adhesion. Limiting the size of the transplant may reduce the immunological burden of new grafts and reduce the need for extended courses of steroids.

**OP-5**

**FEMTOSECOND ENABLED KERATOPLASTY TECHNIQUES FOR KERATOPLASTY**

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**Objective** To present a case series evaluating the role of the femtosecond laser in a range of keratoplasty techniques, and evaluation of the Victus femtosecond laser (Bauch & Lomb) software version 3.4 in a range of procedures.

**Methods** Surgical and clinical case review including video.

**Results and Conclusions** The femtosecond laser platform provides a configurable tool with wide ranging applications in corneal surgery. Modifications to manual techniques utilising femtosecond laser offer some surgical benefits.

**OP-7**

**OUR EXPERIENCE OF DMEK WET LAB-TRAINING COURSE AS A PRECURSOR TO STARTING DMEK SERVICE AT NHS TRUSTS DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN UK**

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**Objective** To present a case series evaluating the role of the femtosecond laser in a range of keratoplasty techniques, and evaluation of the Victus femtosecond laser (Bauch & Lomb) software version 3.4 in a range of procedures.

**Methods** Surgical and clinical case review including video.

**Results and Conclusions** The femtosecond laser platform provides a configurable tool with wide ranging applications in corneal surgery. Modifications to manual techniques utilising femtosecond laser offers some surgical benefits.

**OP-8**

**ABSTRACT WITHDRAWN**