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 ENDOTHELIAL KERATOPLASTY PATCHING (DMEP) – SELECTIVE ENDOTHELIAL REPLACEMENT IN EYES WITH LOCALISED ENDOTHELIAL DYSFUNCTION**

1,2Luis García-Onrubia*, 1,2Nick Stanojcic, 1,2Jing Hua, 1,2Maninder Bhogal. 1Department of Ophthalmology, St. Thomas’ Hospital, London, UK; 2King’s College, London, UK.

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*Correspondence - Luis García-Onrubia: luis.garciaonrubia@gstt.nhs.uk

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 due either to rejection, recurrence of the focal endothelial dysfunction or because extended treatment with steroid drops was contraindicated. Endothelial grafts matching the area of dysfunction were produced to preserve healthy host cells and limit the immunological burden of new grafts. Patient demographic details, indication for surgery, preoperative and postoperative visual acuity, intraoperative and postoperative complications, and graft rejections episodes were noted.

Results Five patients were included in this cases series. Indications for DMEP were Fuchs’ heterochromic iridocyclitis (n=1), Fuchs’ endothelial dystrophy (n=2), endotheliitis (n=2). In all cases, a customised DMEP graft was used, as opposed to our standard 8.25mm circular DMEK graft size. The DMEP grafts were centred over the area of focal endothelial dysfunction. In all cases, complete graft attachment was achieved, and the corneas were cleared. Steroid drops were reduced rapidly without any episodes of graft rejection/failure reported at 1 year.

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

**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**

1,2Tina Khanam*, 1Moorfields Eye Hospital, London, UK; 2Spire, St. Anthony’s Hospital, Sutton, UK.

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*Correspondence - Tina Khanam: t.khanam1@nhs.net

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.

a. Femtosecond assisted descemetorhexis for DMEK.

b. Use of modified hyaluronate augmentation to allow trephination in eccentric or thin corneas including desmetocele, for DALK.

c. Use of femtosecond trephination to allow mushroom configuration with simplified Big bubble DALK tunnel creation.

d. Post keratoplasty intrastromal astigmatic keratotomy.

Methods Surgical and clinical case review including video.

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