

D for K1 and K2 respectively, while K1 and K2 were 43.29 ± 1.50 D and 41.48 ± 1.44 D in control group, $P < 0.001$. Toric corneal measurement also showed a significant difference with a mean of 53.25 ± 9.65 D in study group versus 43.45 ± 1.57 D in control group, $P < 0.001$. The corneal asphericity analysis was significantly different and revealed a mean of -0.95 ± 0.41 in study group compared to -0.48 ± 0.19 in control group, $P \leq 0.001$. The corneal irregularity measurement showed a significant difference with a mean of 3.44 ± 2.59 μm in study group compared to 1.06 ± 0.59 μm in control group, $P \leq 0.001$. 53.3% of patients in the study group have mild keratoconus, 26.7% were normal, 16.71% suspect keratoconus, and only 8.3% have advance keratoconus.

Conclusion: Subjects with VKC have more abnormal corneal topographic patterns than normal subjects and were more susceptible to keratocouns.

Keywords: Vernal keratoconjunctivitis, Corneal topography, Keratometer readings, Toric corneal measurement, Corneal asphericity, Corneal irregularity measurement.