

Title: Implementation of routine keratoconus screening, including corneal topography, among young patients with atopic dermatitis (AD).

Introduction: Despite the frequent occurrence of ocular manifestations in children with AD, this group of patients are not routinely offered an ophthalmological examination. Higher incidence of keratoconus in children with AD has been observed, and the increasing incidence of AD represents a significant challenge for healthcare professionals.

Methods: Patients included in the investigation are secondary school students diagnosed with AD. The first patients in whom corneal topography was performed were secondary school students who were patients of the Department of Paediatric Allergology and Pneumunology of the Medical University of Warsaw. Subsequent examinations will be performed among young patients of Allergology Departments of other Medical Universities in Poland.

Results: Higher *Kmax* values and thinner corneas as well as increased incidence of keratoconus were found in the patients who have already been examined as part of the project.

Conclusions: Regular corneal topography evaluation among secondary school students with AD should become a standard of care for patients with AD.