Eyes with keratoconus, or subclinical keratoconus, typically have thinner corneas than normal eyes. Keratoconic eyes also have a more progressive increase in corneal thickness from the center to the periphery. In other words, there is a more rapid increase in thickness when moving from the center to the periphery in eyes with keratoconus than there is in normal eyes. Furthermore, the thinnest point of a keratoconic eye typically is inferior to the center of the cornea, which is known as inferior displacement. The pachymetric map on the Pentacam (OCULUS Optikgeräte GmbH) is useful to detect these differences in eyes with possible keratoconus.