Types of Surgical Techniques of Posterior Lamellar Endothelial keratoplasty

Essay

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ABSTRACT

The corneal endothelium is functionally essential to the cornea. Dysfunction of the endothelial cell layer as in the Fuchs endothelial dystrophy and Pseudophakic bullous keratopathy provokes hydration of the cornea and thus results in corneal edema. Penetrating keratoplasty has been the standard of care for treating endothelial cell failure however, the Deep Lamellar Endothelial Keratoplasty DLEK, Descemet-stripping with endothelial keratoplasty DSEK and Descemet-stripping automated endothelial keratoplasty DSAEK procedures represent posterior lamellar corneal transplantation that allows for the selective replacement of diseased recipient endothelium and leads to improved visuak outcomes.

Key Words

Endothelial - Fuchs endothelial dystrophy -DLEK-DSEK- DSEAK- DMEK

الملخص العربي

العلاج الجراحي التقليدي لحالات ارتشاح القرنية الناتج عن اعتلال الغشاء الطلائي الداخلي لقرنية العين يكون باستبدال السمك الكلي للقرنية بترقيع كامل لقرنية العين.

ينتج عن الترقيع الكامل للقرنية قرنية جديدة شفافة ولكن هذه الجراحة يؤخذ عليها مشكلتين. الأولى، ألها تتم بإجراء جرح بسمك القرنية كله مما يؤدى إلى قرنية ضعيفة وغير متماسكة. الثانية، أن رقعة القرنية الكاملة التي يتم زرعها داخل العين يتم تثبيتها في مكالها بواسطة غرز جراحية، مما يؤدى إلى اللا نقطية، وتأخر النقاهة في وظيفة الرؤية، مع إمكانية حدوث مضاعفات أخرى مثل الالتهابات الميكروبية، ونمو أوردة غير طبيعية بالقرنية، بالإضافة إلى التأخر في ألتام الغشاء الطلائي الخارجي للعين.

ترقيع الغشاء الطلائي الداخلي للقرنية هو التكنيك الجراحي الحديث لاستبدال الغشاء الطلائي الداخلي ومن مميزات ذلك التكنيك هو الحصول على قرنية شفافة مع سرعة النقاهة في وظيفة الرؤية مع تغير طفيف في تخطيط سطح القرنية وذلك لعدم الحاجة إلى غرز جراحية لتثبيت الرقعة وبذلك يمكن تفادى مشاكل الغرز . وقد تم عمل إضافات وتعديلات على جراحة ترقيع الغشاء الطلائي الداخلي الغرض منها هو تحسين النتائج مع قدر أقل من مشاكل ما بعد العمليات الجراحية ومن هذه التعديلات إجراء تقشير الغشاء الطلائي الداخلي للقرنية أو استخدام المايكروكيراتوم والفيمتو ليزر.

وقد كان الهدف من هذه الدارسة هو معرفة الطرق المختلفة لجراحة ترقيع الغشاء الطلائي الداخلي والمشاكل التي قد تنتج عن هذه الجراحة ، مع المقارنة بين هذه الطرق المختلفة. وقد أظهرت هذه الدراسة أن جراحة ترقيع الغشاء الطلائي الداخلي للقرنية أفضل بكثير من الترقيع الكامل

وك الحهرك للمان المارالية ال بواعة توكيع المساع الطلائي الداخلي للقرنية الطس بكبير من التركيع الحاس للقرنية كما إن إجراء هذه الجراحة بواسطة تقشير الغشاء الطلائي الداخلي للقرنية أو استخدام المايكرو كيراتوم أو الفيمتو ليزر يحقق أفضل النتائج من الطرق التقليدية. وعلى الرغم من وجود كثير من الصعوبات أو المشاكل أثناء أو بعد إجراء هذه الجراحة فأن جراحة ترقيع الغشاء الطلائي الداخلي للقرنية تمثل البديل المقبول لجراحة الترقيع الكامل لقرنية العين.

الطرق المختلفة لترقيع القرنية اللفائفى الخلفي مع الغشاء الطلائى الداخلي

رسالة

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The eye is the window of the

human body through which it

feels its way and enjoys the

beauty of the world.

Leonardo da Víncí (1452-1519)

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I am grateful and thankful To **God** of all faiths and religions, without whom I am nobody.

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List of Abbreviations

AAC: Artificial Anterior Chamber

ABK: Aphakic Bullous Keratopathy

ALK, ALKP: Anterior Lamellar Keratoplasty

PLKP: Posterior Lamellar Keratoplasty

BCVA: Best Corrected Visual Acuity

BSS: Balance Salt Solution

CDB: Chemically Defined Bioadhesive

CMV: Cytomegalovirus

DALK: Deep Anterior lamellar Keratoplasty

DLEK: Deep Lamellar Endothelial Keratoplasty

DM: Descemet's Membrane

DMEK: Descemet's Membane Endothelial Keratoplasty

DSAEK: Descemet's Stripping Automated Endothelial Keratoplasty

DSEK: Descemet's Stripping Endothelial Keratoplasty

DXEK: Descemetorhexis and Endothelial Keratoplasty

DX: Descemetorhexis

ECD: Endothelial Cell Density

EK: Epithelial Keraoplasty

FDLEK: Flap Associated Deep Lamellar Endothelial Keratoplasty

FGF: Fibroblast Growth Factors

FS: Femtosecond

HOA: High Order Abrations

ICE: Iridocorneal Endothelial Syndrome
ICG: Indocyanine green
IOL: Intra Ocular Lens
LASIK:Laser Insitu keratomiluesis
LKP, LK: Lamellar Keratoplasty
MALK: Mid Anterior Lamellar Keratoplasty
μ: Micron
mm: Millimeters
mm ² : Cubic millimeters
PBK: Pseudophakic Bullous Keratopat
PGF: Primary Graft Failure
PLK: Posterior Lamellar Keratoplasty
PKP, PK: Penetrating Keratoplasty
PPMD: Posterior Polymorphous Corneal Dystrophy
Tencell: True Endothelial Cell Transplantation
SALK: Suprficial Anterior Lamellar Keratoplasty
SL: Slit Lamp
SL OCT: Slit Lamp Optical Coherence Tomography
TALK: Total Anterior Lamellar Keratoplasty

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Posterior Lamellar Keratoplasty (PLKP) is defined as any corneal lamellar procedure where the Descemet's membrane and endothelium are excised with or without host corneal stroma.¹

Endothelial Replacement Surgery is necessary for visual rehabilitation, when the medical therapy of steroid drops and, or topical hypertonic saline are insufficient in cases of endothelial dysfunction as Fuchs endothelial dystrophy and pseudophakic bullous keratopathy. During the past century, the only option for endothelial transplantation has been full-thickness penetrating keratoplasty (PKP). Approximately 40% of all penetrating keratoplasties are performed for diseases of the corneal endothelium.²

Although PKP procedure can provide excellent stromal graft clarity, but the wound never heals to become as strong as virgin cornea, and patients who undergo PK are at increased risk of traumatic injury for the remainder of their lives.³ Other complication as corneal sutures which result in irregular astigmatism and corneal ulceration, vascularization and graft rejection. Posterior lamellar keratoplasty is a new and exciting surgical alternative to standard full-thickness penetrating keraloplasly for the treatment of corneal endotheial disorders.⁴

Selective replacement of the dysfunctional posterior portion of the cornea offers distinct advantages compared with penetrating keratoplasty, including faster visual rehabilitation, improved surface topography with reduction of post-surgical astigmatism, reduced risk of expulsive hemorrhage as this procedures occur in closed-system , reduced immunologic rejection against the grafted endothelium due to the reduced amount of foreign surface antigens on the recipient cornea, and the presence of the recipient cornea's own anti-inflammatory and antiangiogenic corneal epithelium.⁵

So the PLKP procedure appears to avoid the problems of PKP by allowing endothelial replacement without the need for full-thickness corneal incisions or sutures.

The techniques of endothelial keratoplasty (EK) progressed from large incision deep lamellar EK (DLEK), to small incision DLEK, and then to Descemet's stripping EK (DSEK), followed by DSAEK, each new technique avoid the problems of previous one either during procedure or postoperative.⁶

Aim of the work

The aim of this work is to review the different procedures of posterior lamellar endothelial keratoplasty and to overview the indications, the advantages and the disadvantages of each procedure.

Anatomy of the Cornea

Gross Anatomy

The cornea is the transparent, anterior, avascular part of the globe corresponding to a watch crystal. It is slightly elliptic horizontally and measures about 12 mm in the horizontal meridian and 11 mm in the vertical meridian. The cornea is thinner centrally, averaging about 0.58 mm. whereas the periphery measures approximately 1 mm in thickness. The cornea has 70% of the total refractive power of the eye. The central one third of the cornea (optical zone) is almost spherical and flattens peripherally.⁷

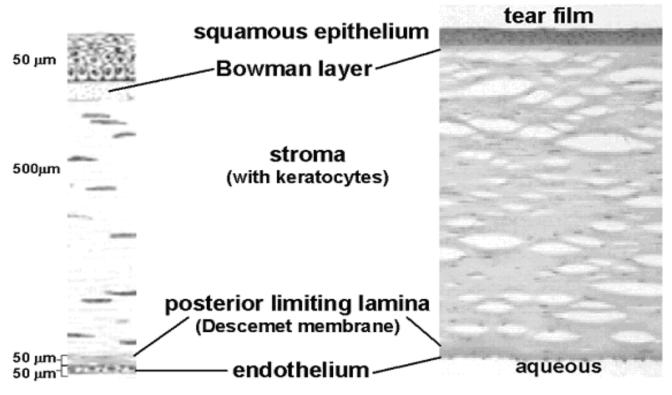


Fig. (1) Anatomical zones of the human cornea. The top represents the anterior (external) surface) of the cornea which is bathed by the tear film and the bottom is the posterior (aqueous) surface. The schematic on the left provides dimension and structural detail of the thin section light micrograph on the right.⁷