



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية





شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكرو فيلم

قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها
علي هذه الأفلام قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات



يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأفلام بعيدا عن الغبار

في درجة حرارة من ١٥-٢٥ مئوية ورطوبة نسبية من ٢٠-٤٠%

To be Kept away from Dust in Dry Cool place of
15-25- c and relative humidity 20-40 %



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة

EXPERIMENTAL STAINING OF THE ANTERIOR LENS CAPSULE

Thesis

Submitted in partial fulfilment of the M.D. degree in Ophthalmology

Investigator

Ahmad Mounir Mahmoud Shalaby

M.B.B.Ch, M.Sc. Ophthalmology, Cairo University

Supervised by

Professor Mohammed Hassan El-Hoshy

Professor of Ophthalmology
Faculty of Medicine – Cairo University

Dr. Sherif Aly Gamal El Din

Lecturer of Ophthalmology
Faculty of Medicine – Cairo University

Professor Jorge L. Aliò

Professor and Chairman of Ophthalmology department
Faculty of Medicine – Miguel Hernández University – Alicante – Spain

Principal supervisor:

Professor Mohammed Hassan El-Hoshy

Professor of Ophthalmology
Faculty of Medicine – Cairo University

Faculty of Medicine
Cairo University
2001

2003

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

- ▶ اقرأ باسم ربك الذى خلق ▶ خلق الإنسان من علق
- ▶ اقرأ و ربك الأكرم ▶ الذى علم بالقلم
- ▶ علم الإنسان ما لم يعلم

سورة العلق - الآيات ١-٥

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Alicante, 11th of October, 2000

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that

Dr. Ahmad Mounir Mahmoud Shalaby

has completed the experimental work of his doctorate thesis titled

Experimental staining of the anterior lens capsule under my supervision at the Ophthalmology department of the faculty of Medicine, Miguel Hernandez University.

The thesis is up to the standards of the doctorate theses in Spain, and is now ready to be discussed.

Thanks,

Professor Dr. Jorge L. Alió y Sanz

Chairman of the Ophthalmology Department,

University of Miguel Hernández, Alicante

Medical Director of the Instituto Oftalmológico De Alicante,
Alicante – Spain



DIVISIÓN DE OFTALMOLOGÍA
PROF. JORGE L. ALÍO Y SANZ

Campus de San Juan

Ctra. De Valencia (N-332) Km 87

Teléfono 965 919 378 • Fax 965 919 420

03550 SAN JUAN DE ALICANTE • ESPAÑA • SPAIN

Key words: Capsulorhexis – Dyes – Stains – Janus green – Spectrophotometry

ABSTRACT

Purpose: to evaluate the vital use of the following dyes to stain the anterior capsule: Bismark Brown 1%, Brilliant Cresyl Blue 1%, Crystal Violet 0.1%, Flourescein 1%, Indocyanine Green 1%, Methylene Blue 1%, Methylene Green 1%, Neutral red 1%, Nile Blue A 1%, Rhodamine 6G 1%, Rose Bengal 0.5% and Trypan Blue 0.06% to be tested for staining capability as well as endothelial toxicity.

Methods: the experiment was preformed on 40 New Zealand albino rabbits anaesthetized by an intravenous combination of Ketamine and Xylacine. The dye is the injected on the capsule surface after filling the anterior chamber with air through a paracentesis and spread with the cannula (27#). Extra dye is washed out as well as air and replaced with methyl-cellulose 2%. The anterior chamber is then opened with a 2.75-mm keratome through which the capsulorhexis is formed using cyctotome and capsulorhexis forceps. The animal is sacrificed one hour later using intravenous T61, 0.5 ml/Kg.

Results: Best visibility with least endothelial toxicity were achieved with Methylene Green 0.5% and 1%, Rose Bengal 0.1%, Gentian Violet 0.05%, Trypan Blue 0.06% and Brilliant Cresyl Blue 0.5%. The most toxic dye was the methylene blue, while the least were the fluorescein and ICG. Fluorescein 1% and Nile Blue A 1% didn't stain the lens capsule enough to perform the capsulotomy. Histopathology confirmed the photometry results. Vitreous leakage was not detected by photometry of the vitreous for the four dyes tested.

Conclusion: Clinical trials should be directed towards Gentian Violet, Rose Bengal and Methylene Green, being of low endothelial toxicity to confirm their safety n vivo.

I INTRODUCTION & OBJECTIVES