

Management of Limbal Stem Cell Deficiency

Essay

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LIST OF CONTENTS

Chapter	Page
ACKNOWLEDGMENT.....	i
LIST OF CONTENT	ii
LIST OF TABLES	iii
LIST OF FIGURES	iv
LIST OF ABBREVIATION.....	ix
1. Anatomy and Physiology of Limbal Stem cells Limbus and Stem Cell Anatomy and Function.....	1
2. Etiology of Limbal Stem Cells Deficiency.....	29
3. Clinical Picture and Diagnosis of Limbal Stem Deficiency	49
4. Staging of Limbal Stem Cell Deficiency.....	62
5. Managements of Limbal Stem Cells Deficiency.....	70
6. Postoperative Management of Limbal Stem Cells Transplant	111
7. Corneal Transplantation and Keratoprosthesis In Ocular Surface Disease	130
SUMMARY	143
REFERENCES.....	146
ARABIC SUMMARY	

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
(1.1) Differences between epithelial cells of the limbus and central cornea (CK, cytokeratin; CX, connexin; EGFR, epithelial growth factor receptor)	21
(4.1) Staging of ocular surface disease based on number of lost stem cells and presence or absence of conjunctival inflammation.	62
(5.1) Classification of epithelial transplantation procedures for severe ocular surface disease.	71
(5.2) Algorithm for an approach to treat patients with severe OSD	73
(6.1) Immunosuppressive regimen after keratolimbal allograft transplantation	114
(6.2) Side effects of systemic corticosteroid therapy	122
(7.1) General indications for use of individual keratoprosthesis devices	139
(7.2) Prognostic categories with the Boston keratoprosthesis	139

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
(1.1)	The location of corneal epithelial stem cells at the corneoscleral limbus.	5
(1.2)	Illustration of stem cell control by the niche.	7
(1.3)	A Healing of corneal epithelial wound involving the limbus showing a preferential circumferential migration of tongue-shaped sheets of limbal epithelial cells arising from either end of the remaining intact epithelium. (Slit lamp anterior segment photograph with fluorescein dye). B ‘Columnar keratopathy’ is the name given by the author to this presentation of alternating columns of fluorescein stained epithelium and normal corneal epithelium. These correspond to the limbal palisades and represent an early sign of limbal stem cell deficiency	18
(1.4)	Slit lamp photograph of the limbus showing the palisade (ofVogt) structure with: A pigment columns migrating into peripheral cornea and B fluorescein staining of columnar migration in response to a central abrasion	19
(1.5)	A Impression cytology specimen of the human limbus from an eye bank donor eye. The limbal cells are smaller, tightly packed and show a greater nuclear-cytoplasmic ratio. B Montage of the human limbus, peripheral cornea and conjunctiva	22
(1.6)	Limbal epithelial crypt: representing a solid cord of cells extending from the undersurface of a limbal palisade. These cells are positive for the putative stem cell marker ABCG2. Haematoxylin stained cryo section.	23

Figure		Page
(2.1)	Aniridic keratopathy. Conjunctivalization of the peripheral cornea. No stromal disease at this stage	30
(2.2)	Autosomal dominant keratitis. A 27-year-old man with central fibrovascular ingrowth and fibrotic nodules	33
(2.3)	Keratitis–ichthyosis–deafness (KID) syndrome. Failed penetrating keratoplasty due to total limbal deficiency and corneal surface failure.	35
(2.4)	Cicatricial Pemphigoid	45
(2.5)	Complete keratinization of ocular surface in Stevens–Johnson syndrome	48
(2.6)	Vascularized trachomatous pannus	48
(3.1)	A Signs of mild limbal stem cell deficiency – peripheral conjunctivalisation highlighted with fluorescein staining. The junction of corneal and conjunctival phenotypes of epithelia is marked with arrows. B Peripheral vascularisation with loss of limbal architecture	51
(3.2)	Peripheral conjunctivalisation with pooling of dye and stippled staining of the abnormal epithelium, between 12 and 3 o'clock	52
(3.3)	Conjunctivalisation of the cornea involving the visual axis following chemical injury. The demarcation between the two phenotypes of cells is clearly visible.	52
(3.4)	Superficial and deep vascularisation with a fibrovascular pannus encroaching on the cornea following chemical burn in which 9.5 clock hours of the limbus and 60% of the conjunctiva were involved	54

Figure		Page
(3.5)	Persistent epithelial defect and fibrovascular pannus on cornea related to total stem cell deficiency following unilateral alkali (cement) burn	55
(3.6)	A Right eye of patient with 10 clock hours of limbus and 70% conjunctival involvement following a chemical (alkali) burn. B Left eye of same patient with 12 clock hours of limbs and 90% conjunctival involvement. Scarring, vascularisation, adhesions and some keratinisation are present. The lids on both sides were also severely damaged	56
(3.7)	A Impression cytology from surface of cornea with stem cell deficiency and a fibrovascular pannus showing goblet cells. PAS stain. B Biopsy of fibrovascular pannus showing multilayered epithelium, vascularisation and intraepithelial lymphocytes along the basal layers	59
(3.8)	Limbal palisades of Vogt. Trabecular extensions of the conjunctiva growing from outside (in this case from below) in a radial pattern toward the cornea	61
(4.1)	Ocular surface disease stage Ia. Sectoral stem cell deficiency due to mitomycin-C.	65
(4.2)	Ocular surface disease stage IIa. Aniridic keratopathy	65
(4.3)	Ocular surface disease stage Ib. Partial limbal deficiency from previous acid injury	66
(4.4)	Ocular surface disease stage IIb. Previous alkali injury with total limbal deficiency and uninflamed conjunctiva.	67
(4.5)	Ocular surface disease stage Ic. Partial limbal deficiency and chronic conjunctivitis.	68

Figure		Page
(4.6)	Ocular surface disease stage IIc. Total ocular surface failure and persistent conjunctival inflammation due to Stevens–Johnson syndrome.	69
(5.1)	Technique for conjunctival limbal autograft (CLAU). A, Recipient eye preparation.	80
(5.2)	Conjunctival limbal autografting.	81
(5.3)	Technique for living related conjunctival limbal allograft transplantation.	85
(5.4)	Living related conjunctival limbal allograft.	86
(5.5)	Patient with a history of a severe chemical injury.	86
(5.6)	Keratolimbal allograft. A, Preparation of tissue from cadaveric donor.	93
(5.7)	Keratolimbal allograft. A, Preoperative appearance of patient with severe alkali injury.	96
(5.8)	Keratolimbal allograft. A, Preoperative appearance of a patient with a total limbal deficiency secondary to a chemical injury. Note the presence of a tube shunt to control the intraocular pressure prior to the KLAL.	97
(5.9)	Schematic diagram of combined conjunctival limbal and keratolimbal allograft technique.	100
(5.10)	Combined conjunctival limbal and keratolimbal allograft. A,B, Stevens–Johnson syndrome patient with total ocular surface failure and ankyloblepharon.	101
(5.11)	Cadaveric donor – multiple grafts.	105
(5.12)	Status post penetrating keratoplasty, Ex vivo stem cell expansion. Visual Acuity 20/20	117
(6.1)	Acute limbal allograft rejection. The patient had a KLAL 2 months before. Note swollen and inflamed limbal tissue with neovascularization. Also note the presence of an epithelial rejection line inferiorly.	115

Figure		Page
(6.2)	Late stem cell failure. Note hazy epithelium and late staining with fluorescein in most of the cornea. A wedge of normal epithelium persists	117
(7.1)	Approach to corneal grafting in patients with ocular surface disease.	136
(7.2)	(A) KPro front piece, (B) front piece on adhesive tape, (C) donor cornea button slid over KPro front piece, (D) KPro PMMA back plate, (E) addition of back plate, and (F) KPro unit with titanium locking ring	142

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AMT	Amniotic membrane transplantation
APECED	Autoimmune Polyglandular Endocrinopathy – Candidiasis - Ectodermal Dysplasia
BFGF	Basic fibroblast growth factor
Bid	Twice a day
BP	Blood pressure
CAMs	Cell adhesion molecules
CAU	Conjunctival autologous
CBC	Complete blood count
c-CLAL	Cadaveric conjunctival limbal allograft
CD8+	Cytotoxic T cell
CIN	Conjunctival intraepithelial neoplasia
CK	Cytokeratin
CLAU	Conjunctival-limbal autologous
CP	Cicatricial pemphigoid
CXR	Chest –x- ray
DMEM	Dulbecco's Modified Eagle Medium
EC	Endothelial cells

EGF	Epidermal growth factor
FGF	Fibroblast growth factors
HBV	Hepatitis B virus
HCV	Hepatitis c virus
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
HLA	Human leukocyte antigen
HML-1	Human mucosal lymphocyte antigen
IL-1	Interleukin-1
IOP	Intraocular pressure
K	Keratin
KLAL	Keratolimbal allogeneic
LFT	Liver function tests
lnr-CLAL	Living nonrelated conjunctival limbal allograft
lr-CLAL	Living-related conjunctival-limbal allogeneic
LSCD	Limbal stem cell deficiency
LSCT	Limbal stem cell transplantation
Mg	Magnesium.
MMC	Mitomycin C

MMPs	Matrix metalloproteinases
NV	New vascularization
OB	Ocular burns
OCP	Ocular cicatricial pemphigoid
PAF	Platelet activating factor
PEDF	Pigment epithelium-derived factor
PMC	Post mitotic cells
PSA	Prostate-Specific Antigen
Qd	Once a day
Qid	4 times a day
RCT	Randomized controlled trial
Sc	Stem cell
SJS	Stevens - Johnson syndrome
SSSS	Staphylococcal scalded skin syndrome
TAC	Transient amplifying cells
TDC	Terminally differentiated cells
TIMPs	Tissue inhibitors of matrix metalloproteinases
TNF	Tumor necrosis factor

TPA	Tissue plasminogen activator
UPA	Urokinase plasminogen activator
VA	Visual acuity
VEGF	Vascular endothelial growth factor
(R)-HETrE	(R)-Hydroxyeicosatrienoic acid
(TAC)	Transient amplifying cell
'3T3'	"3-day transfer, inoculum 3 x 10 ⁵ cells."
5FU	5 fluorouracil

Chapter (1):

Anatomy and Physiology of Limbal Stem cells

Limbus and Stem Cell Anatomy and Function

The limbus is the anatomical transition of sclera and conjunctival epithelium into cornea and is believed to be the location of the epithelial stem cells of the cornea. At the limbus, the stratified columnar conjunctival epithelium moves to the stratified squamous epithelium of the cornea, and the vascular substantia propria of the conjunctival epithelium ends in a rich vascular limbal plexus. The vascular plexus is believed to be important in providing nutrients and oxygen to the mitotically active limbal stem cells. Additionally, the limbus may function to restrict conjunctival cells from the corneal epithelium. The stem cell population responsible for repopulation of the corneal epithelium remains poorly described.^[1]

Early studies documented a centripetal movement of corneal epithelial cells from the limbus to the central cornea, suggesting that proliferating precursor cells were present at the limbus. The concept of limbal based stem cells was further supported by the observation that it was impossible to create permanent corneal epithelial defects in laboratory animals