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Oral mucosa autograft, amniotic membrane transplantation, autologous bio-adhesives and eyelids surgery in total limbal deficiency

Alejo Vercesi

National University of Rosario, Argentina

Objective: The objective of this study is to restore the biology of the ocular surface in a case of total limbal insufficiency

Material & Methods: Patient who had a serious limb burn causing corneal and conjunctival alteration (opacification) and upper left eyelid cicatricial entropion were considered for this study.

Results: There was a mild improvement of visual acuity and clear reduction of symptoms such as pruritus, tearing, foreign body sensation and itching. The cornea was restored, with a resulting homogenous and transparent surface.

Conclusions: The technique that was described achieves normalization of the ocular surface, with acceptable corneal transparency and epithelialization from the “substitute limbus”, the stem cell provider.

Aniridia associated keratopathy in a Polish cohort: Clinical and morphologic findings

Bogumil Wowra¹, Dariusz Dobrowolski¹, Neil Lagali², Robert Ihnatko², Anna Nowinska¹, Per Fagerholm² and Edward Wylegala¹¹Medical University of Silesia, Poland²Linköping University, Sweden

Purpose: The purpose of this study is to document the clinical status of Aniridia-associated keratopathy (AAK) and correlate this to the morphology of the cornea in a cohort of Aniridia patients from Poland.

Methods: 128 patients with Aniridia underwent full bilateral corneal examination at the Eye Clinic of the District Railway Hospital in Katowice, Poland. Eyes were examined with slit lamp biomicroscopy, anterior segment OCT, contact esthesiometry, meibography and in vivo confocal microscopy (IVCM). Additionally, tear film parameters were measured by the Schirmer method and the break up time test.

Results: Grading of stage of AAK was performed from slit lamp examination, with AAK stage ranging from 0 to 4. Central corneal thickness and degree of iris absence was measured by OCT and confirmed an increased corneal thickness in AAK. Ocular surface sensitivity was reduced in patients, and corneal sub-basal nerve density and patterns were disrupted. The limbal stem cell niche was disrupted in all examined eyes, and corneas exhibited peripheral and central changes in epithelial cell phenotype that was analyzed with respect to AAK grade.