



XI Corso Nazionale
Società Banca degli Occhi
Imola, 1 aprile 2017

SUPERFICIE OCULARE NEL PRE E POST TRAPIANTO CORNEALE

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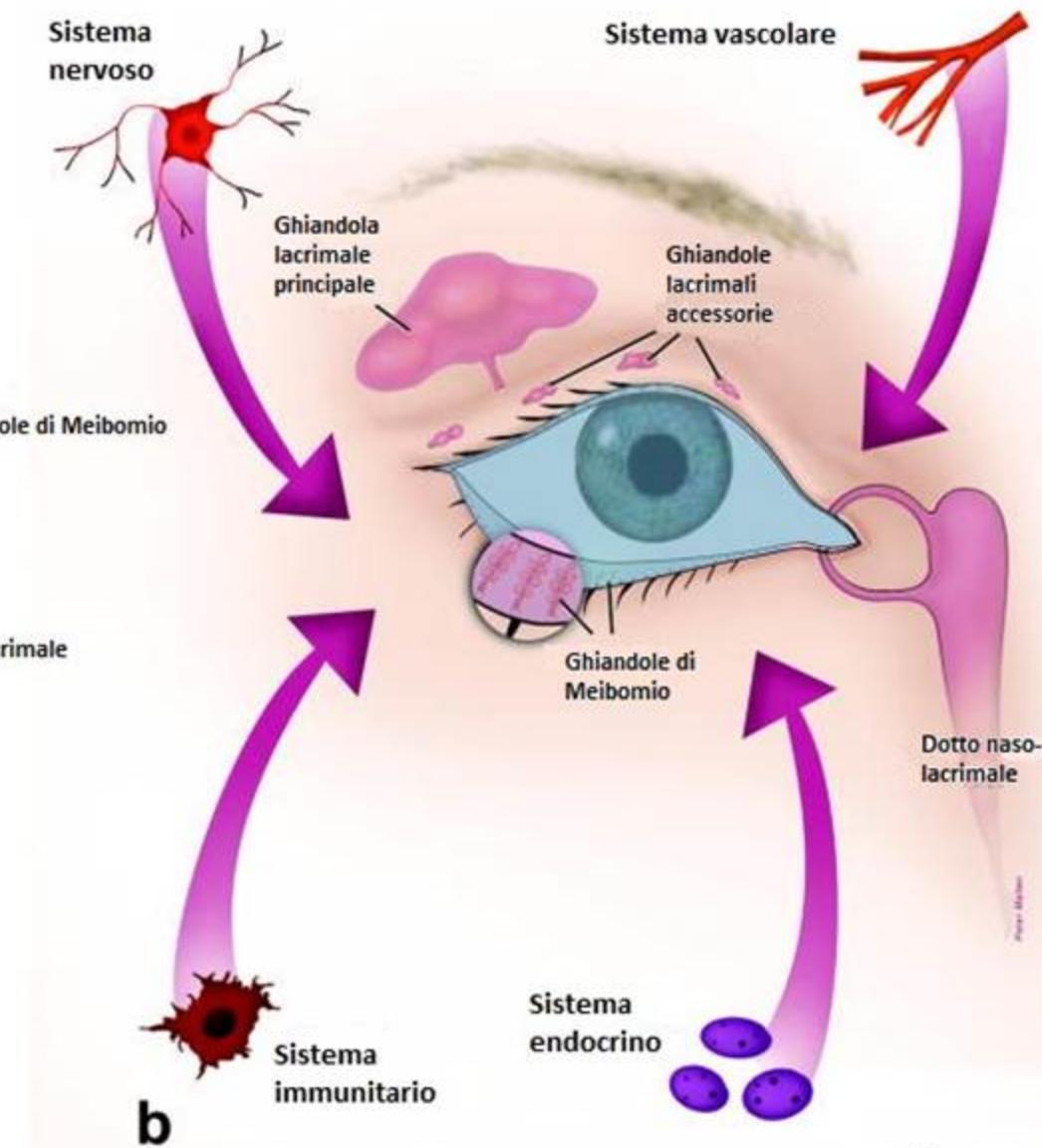
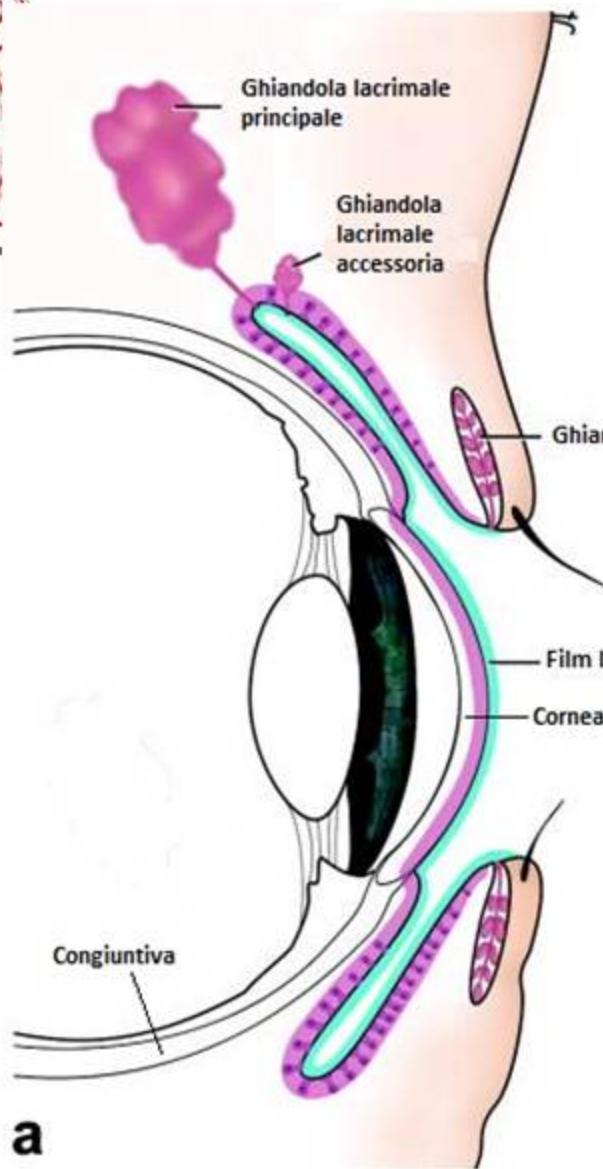
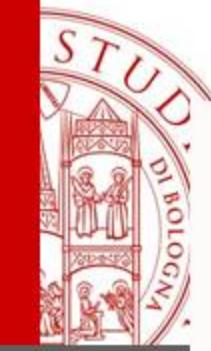
Laboratorio Analisi Superficie Oculare
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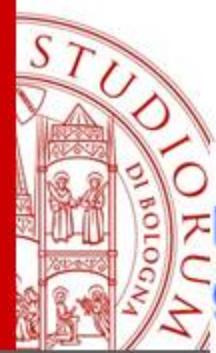
Il sistema della superficie oculare



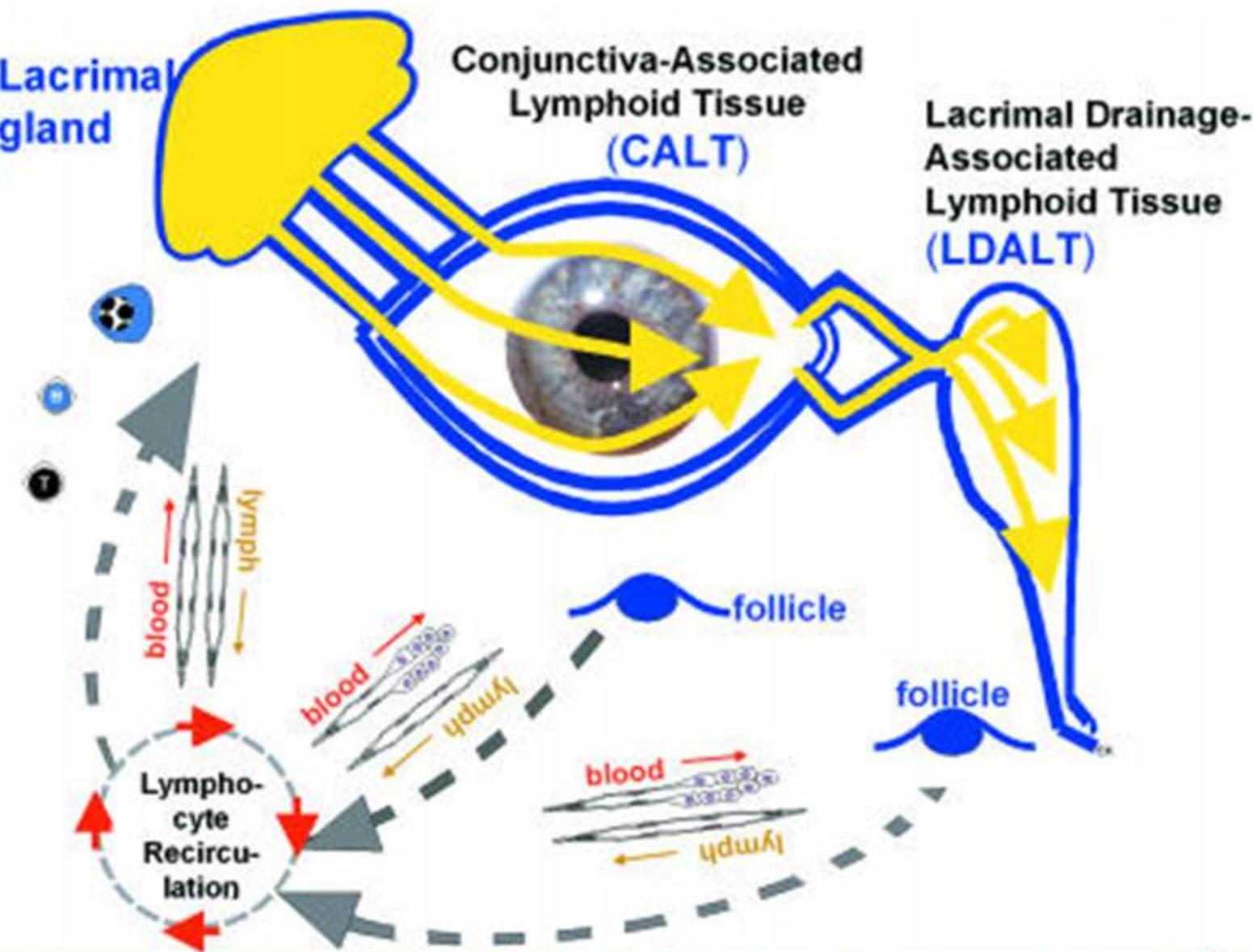
Sezione sagittale e frontale della superficie oculare



mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT)

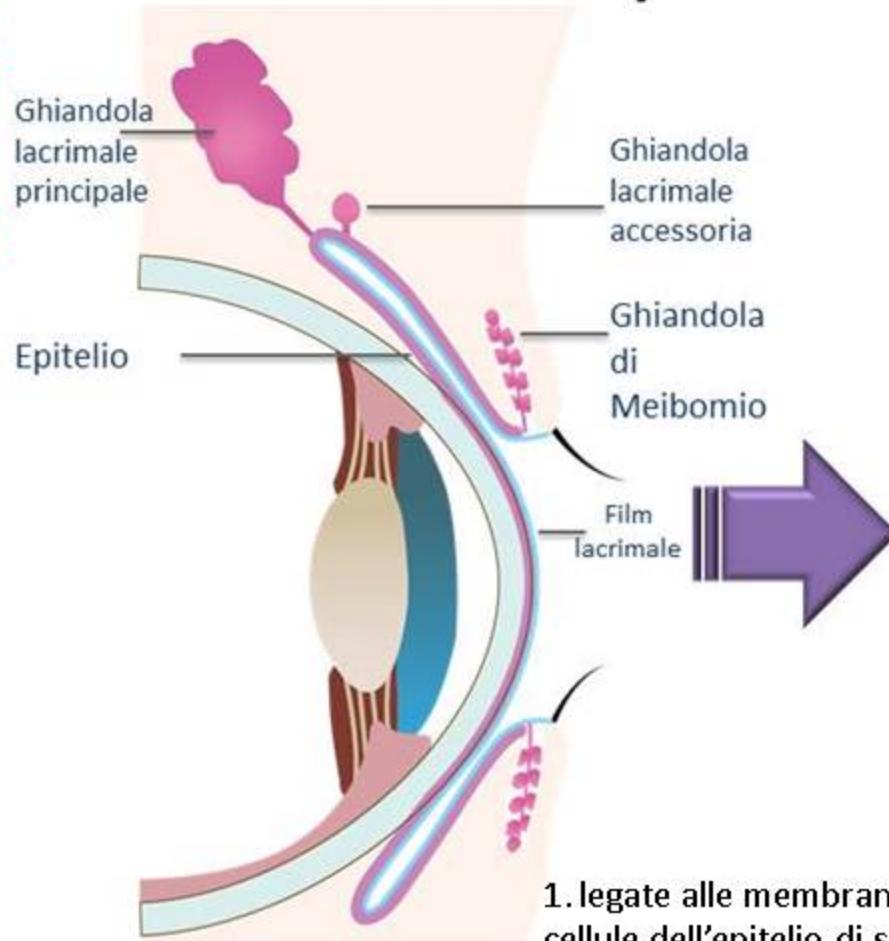


Knop & Knop, J. Anat, 2005

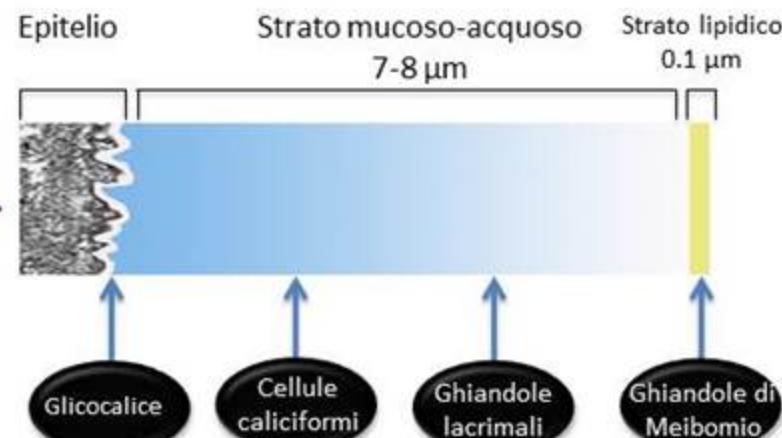




La superficie oculare



Film lacrimale pre-oculare



Mucine

1. legate alle membrane cellulari (MUC 1, MUC 16, MUC 4 prodotte dalle cellule dell'epitelio di superficie)

2. formanti gel (MUC 5AC prodotte dalle goblet cells congiuntivali)

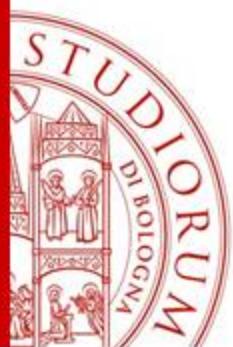
3. monomeri solubili (MUC 7 prodotte dalle ghiandole lacrimali)

Funzioni

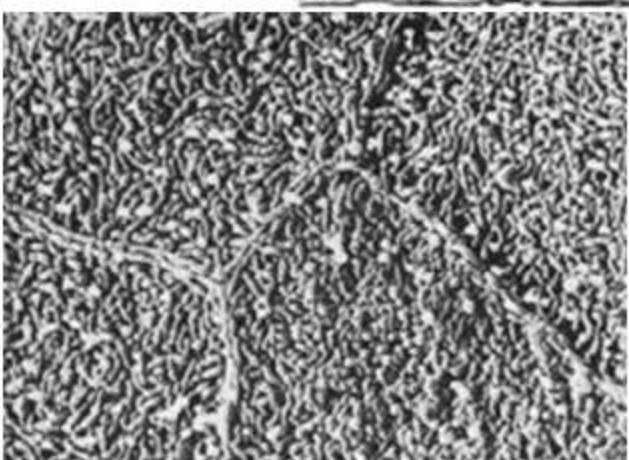
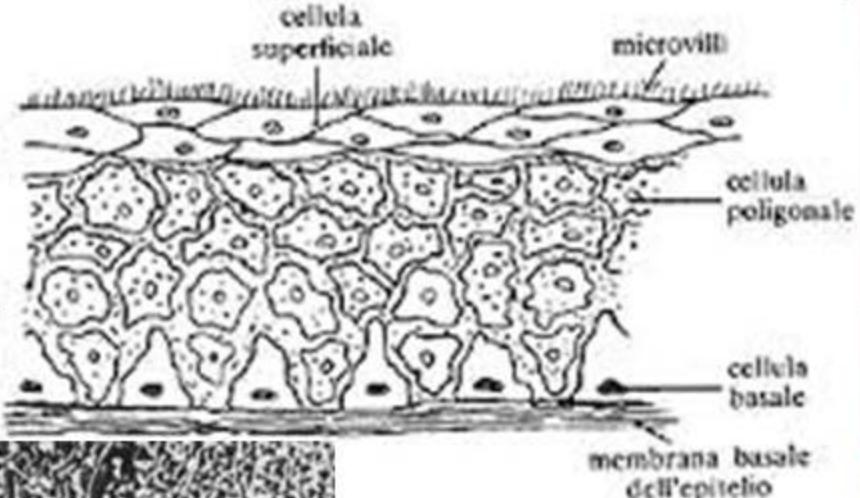
A. Protettiva e reologica - viscosità delle lacrime

B. riducono la tensione superficiale all'interfaccia tra strati

C. ne permettono diffusione uniforme



ANATOMIA DELL'EPITELIO CORNEALE

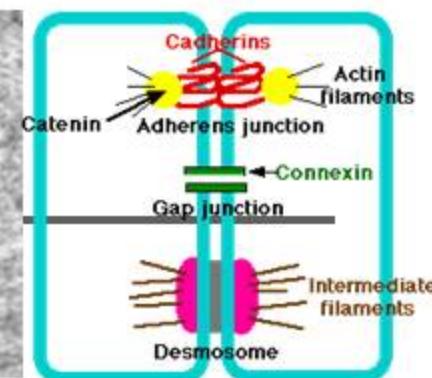
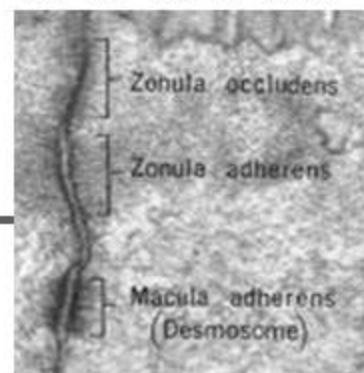


L'epitelio corneale è un epitelio stratificato, squamoso, non cheratinizzato. ($50\text{-}80\mu\text{m}$)
È costituito da:

- un singolo strato di *cellule basali* (originano dalle cellule staminali limbari e sono le uniche a poter andare incontro a mitosi)
- due o tre strati di *cellule alari*
- due strati di *cellule superficiali squamose (apicali)*

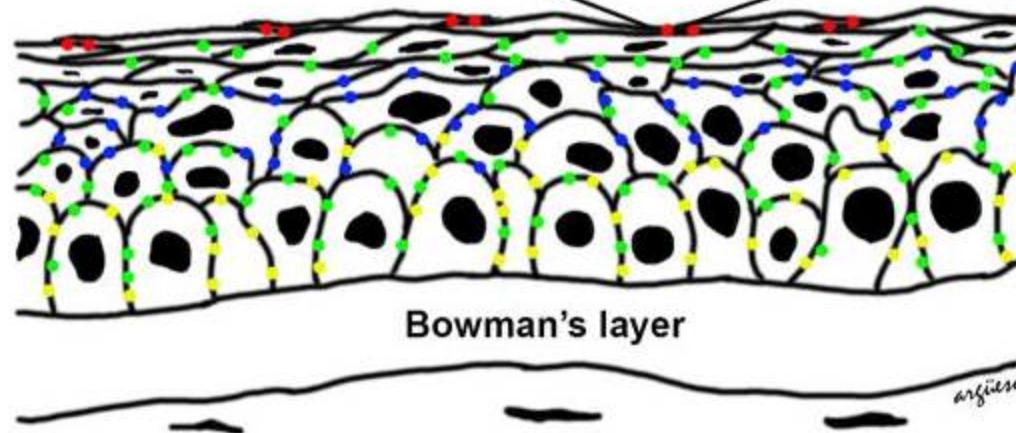


LA BARRIERA CORNEALE EPITELIALE



Transmembrane
mucin

Galectin-3



Glycocalyx

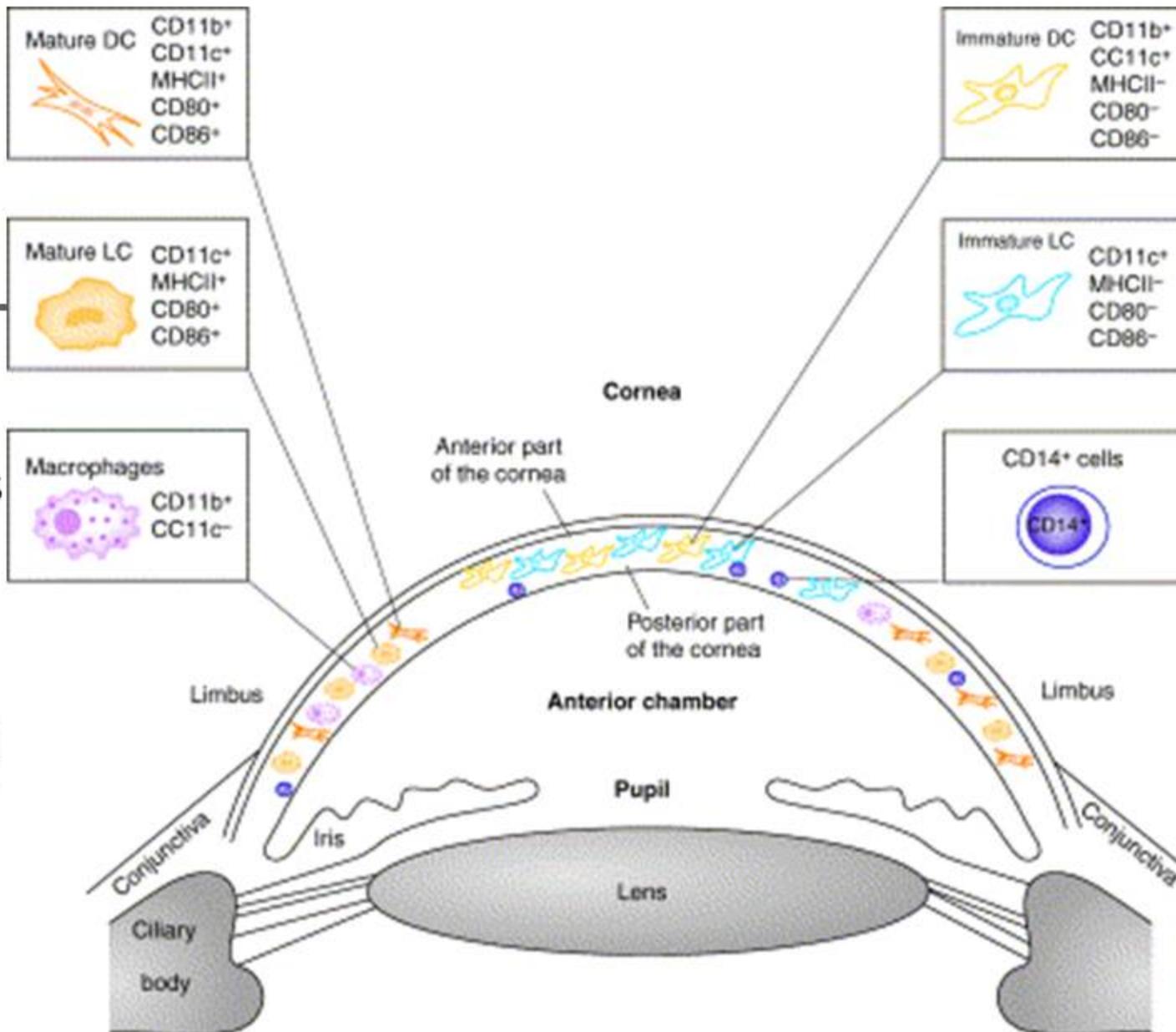
Micropliae

- tight junction
- adherens junction
- desmosome
- gap junction

Mantelli et al, 2013

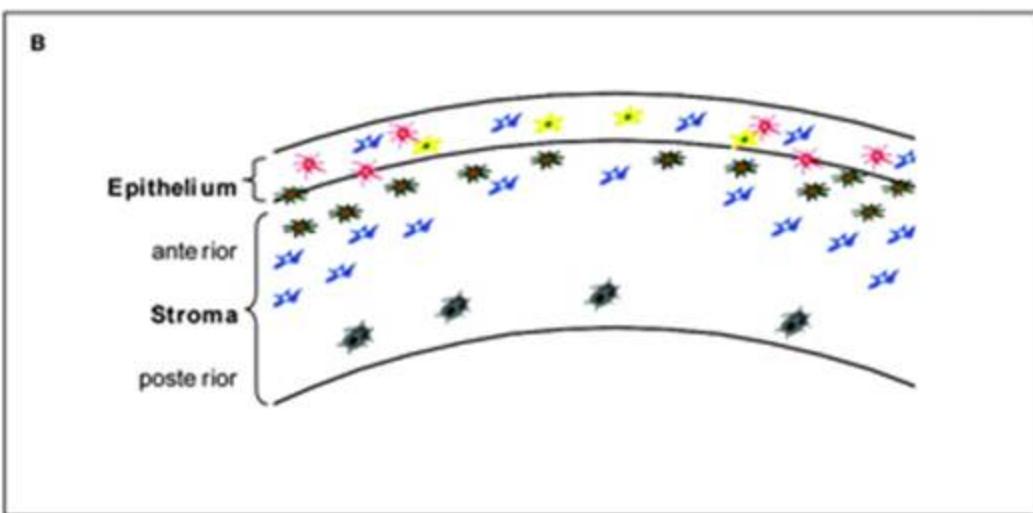
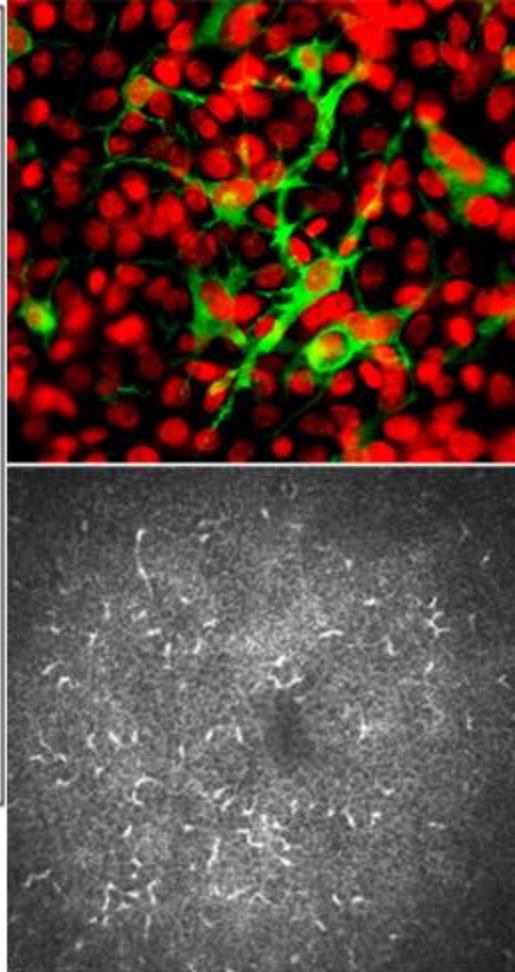
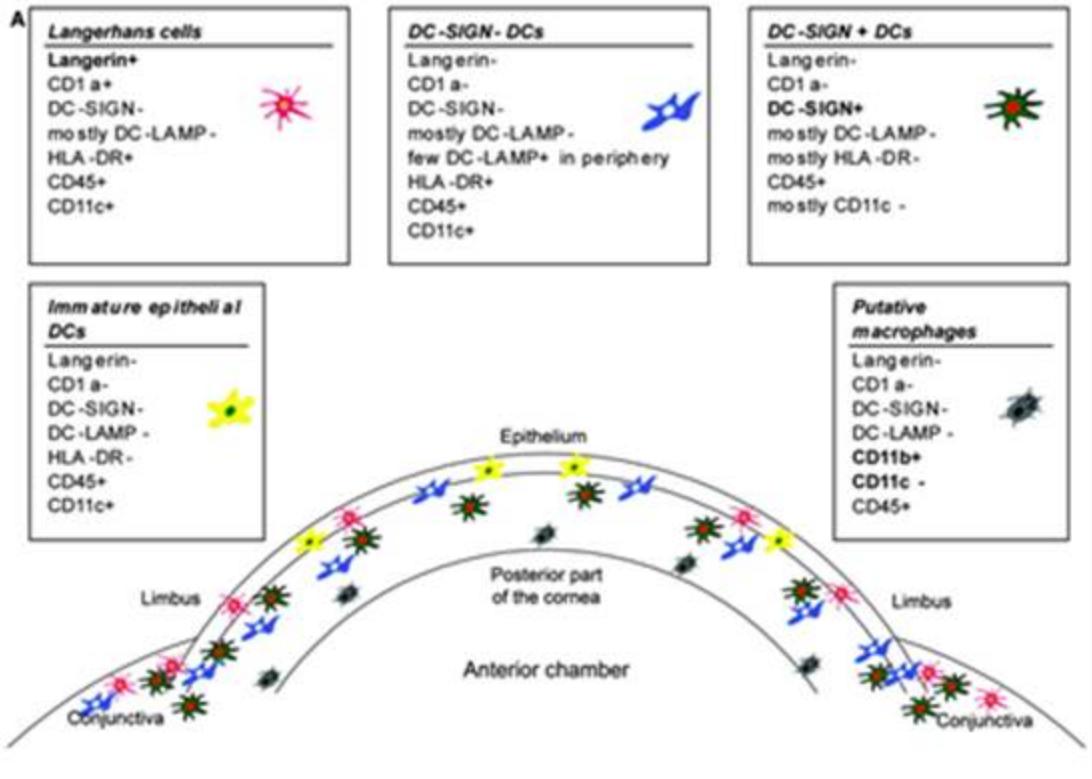
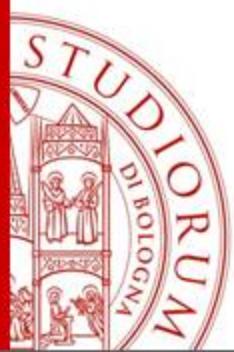


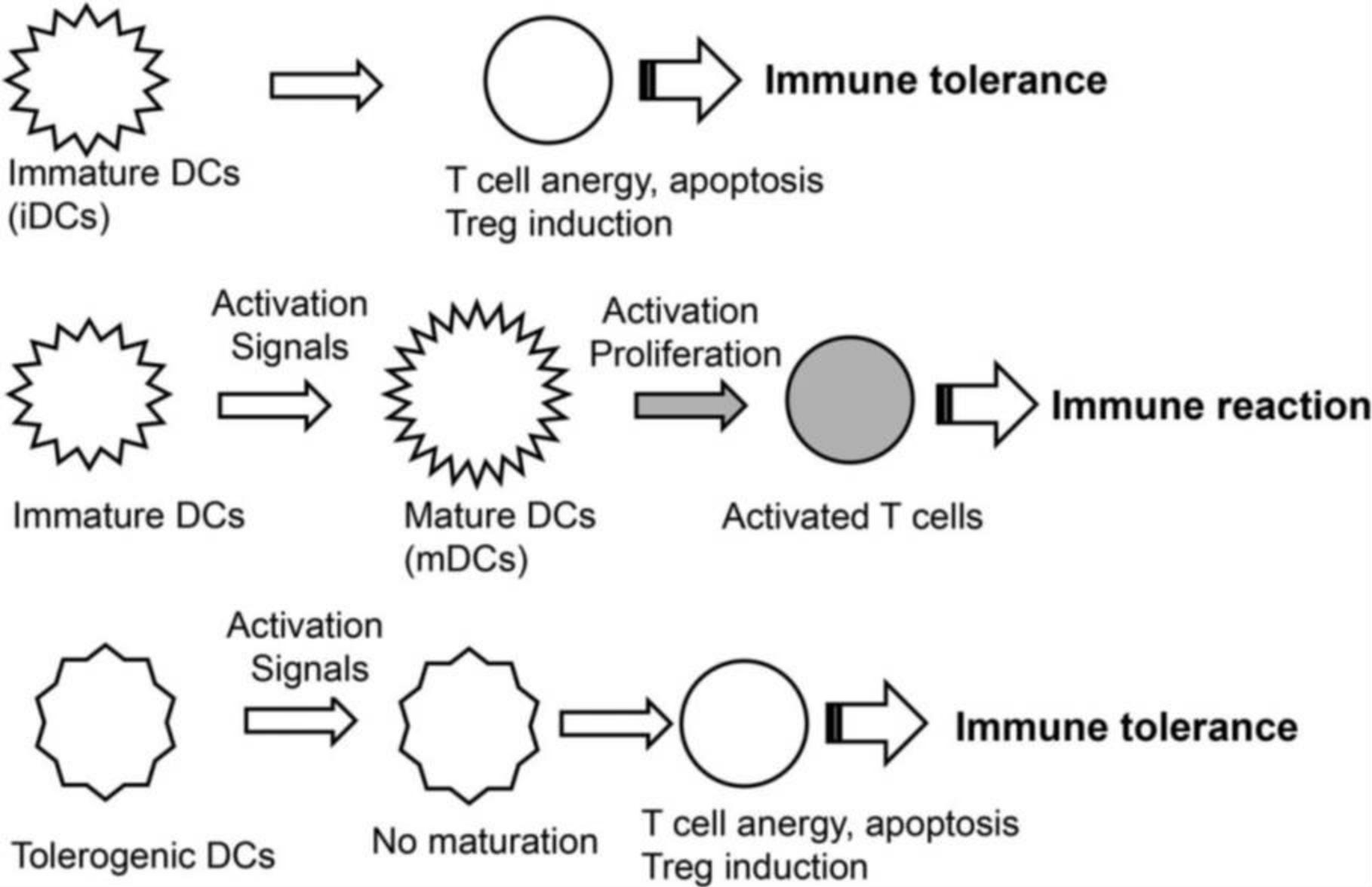
APCs serve as immune sentinels to the foreign world and can be divided into 'professional' and 'nonprofessional' types.



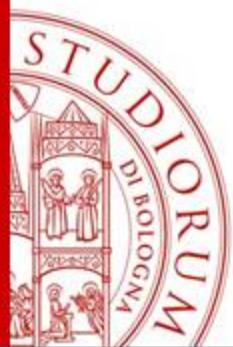
The good, the bad and the ugly – APCs of the eye, Novack et al, 2003

TRENDS in Immunology

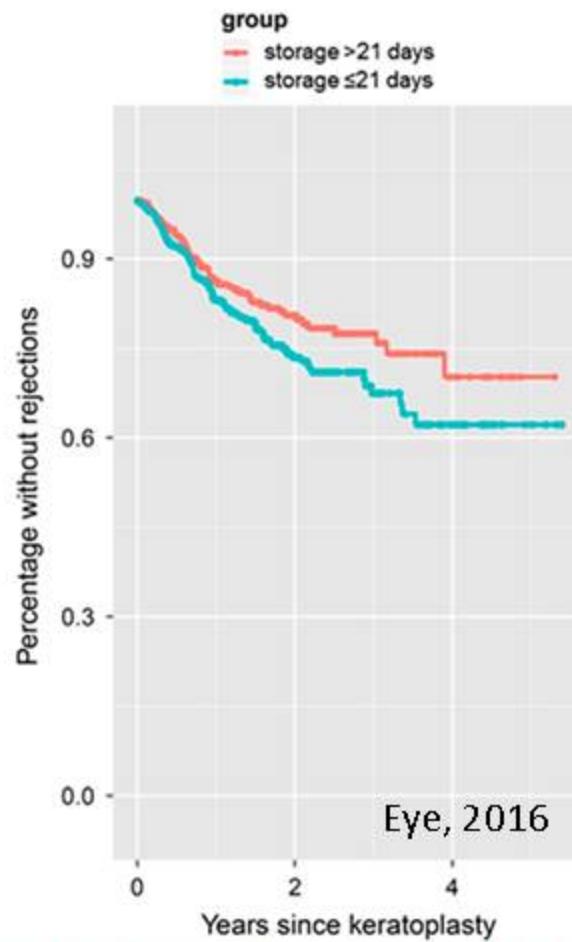
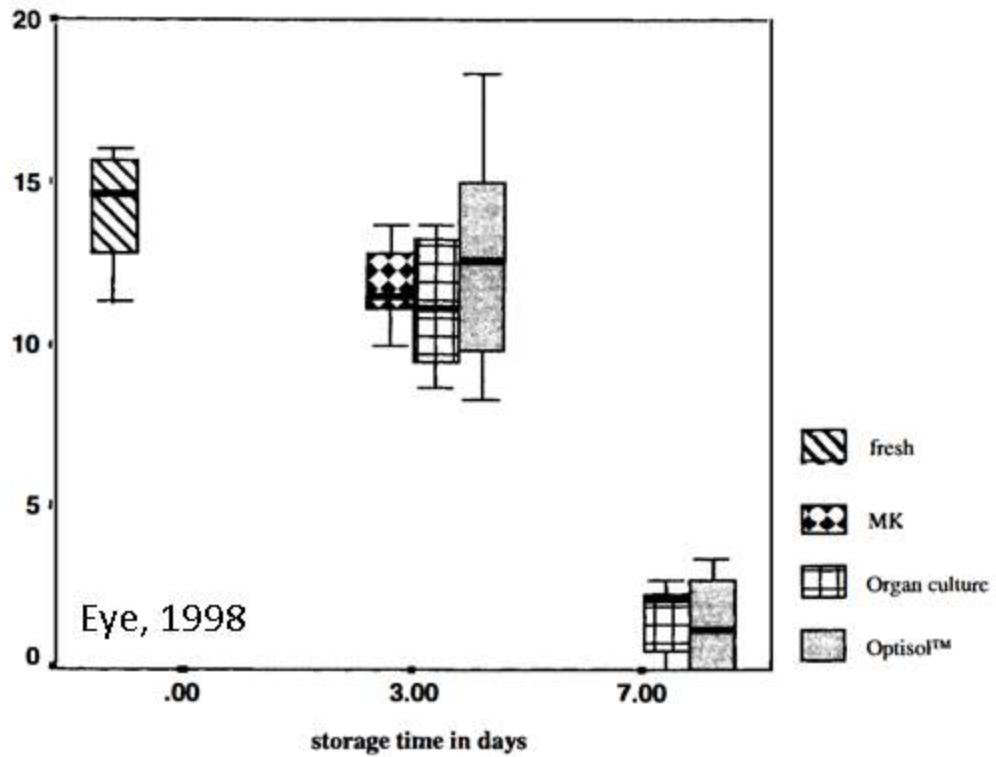


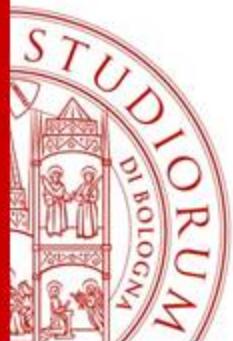


Hattori et al, Cornea, 2016



Loss of corneal Langerhans cells during storage in organ culture medium

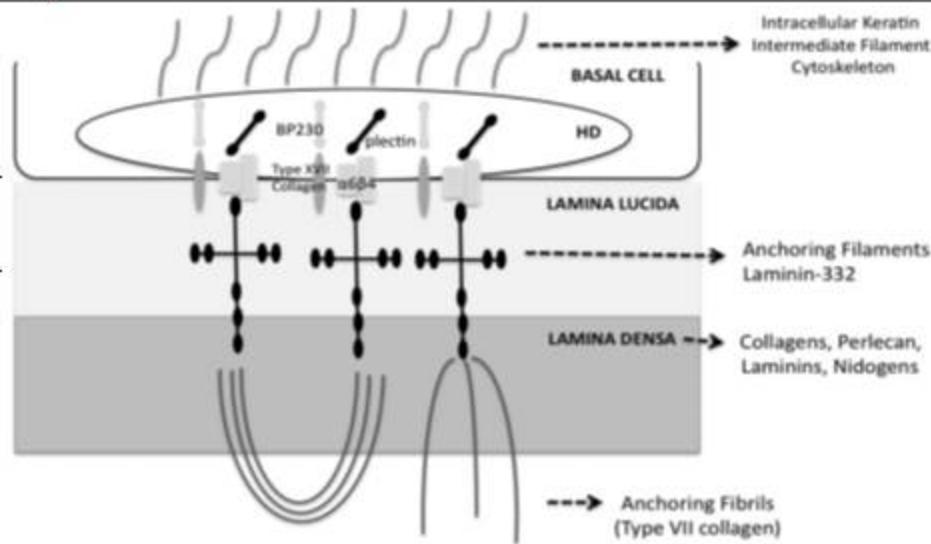




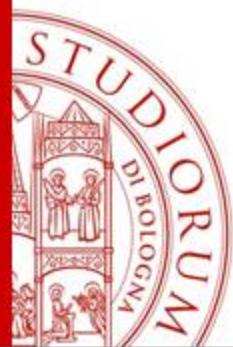
MEMBRANA BASALE DELL'EPITELIO CORNEALE

Matrice extracellulare altamente specializzata
che regola l'*omeostasi comeale*

Torricelli et al., IOVS, 2013



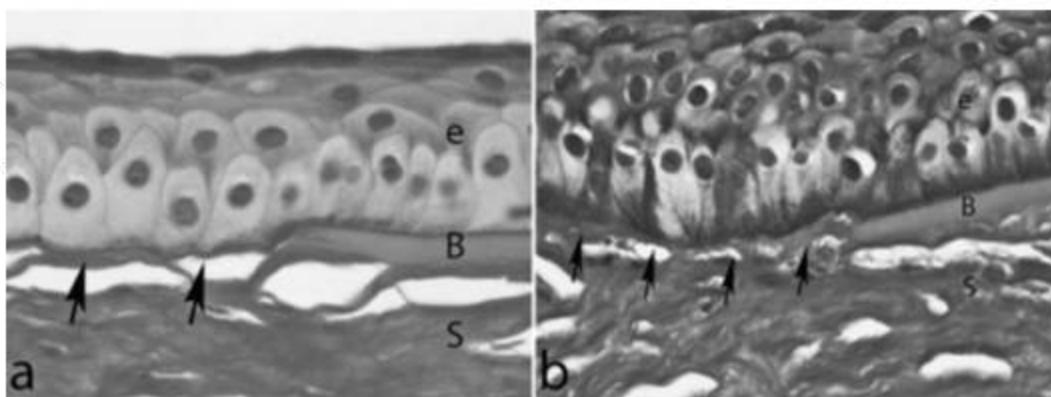
- Modulazione della crescita, proliferazione e differenziazione delle cellule epiteliali corneali
- Funzione di barriera:
 - ✓ impedire il passaggio di citochine dall'epitelio allo stroma (es: TGF β 1, PDGF) e viceversa (keratinocyte growth factor)
 - ✓ barriera fisica alla penetrazione di virus e batteri nello stroma corneale



Difetti strutturali e funzionali della membrana basale epiteliale consentono alle citochine di raggiungere lo stroma -> la riparazione di tali difetti regola i livelli stromali ed epiteliali di citochine e fattori di crescita

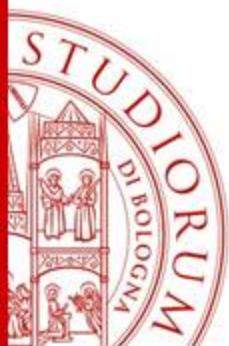
Esempi di patologie oculari con coinvolgimento delle membrana basale: erosioni corneali ricorrenti, distrofia corneale a lattice, syndrome di Alport, cheratocono, alterazioni corneali nel diabete mellito, cheratopatia bollosa...

Torricelli et al., IOVS, 2013

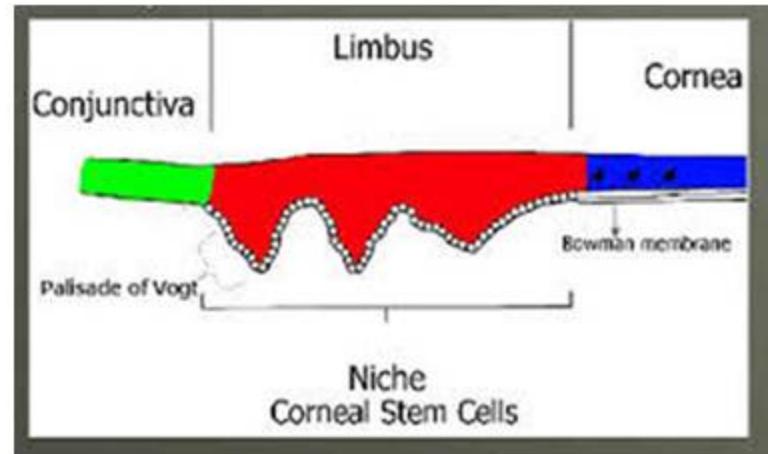
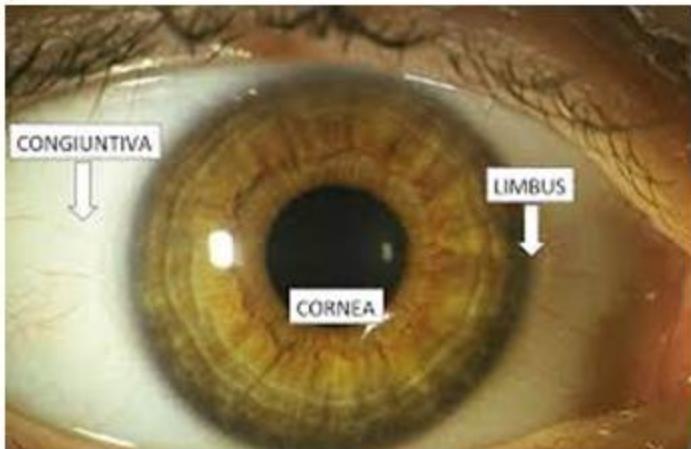


Nel cheratocono lo spessore epiteliale è estremamente variabile e si possono osservare difetti nella membrana basale.

LIMBUS

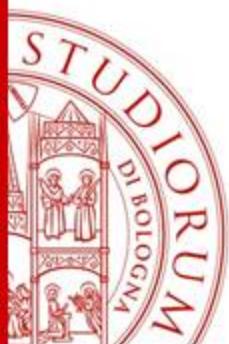


Zona di transizione tra cornea e congiuntiva
Sede delle cellule staminali limbari epiteliali



Cellule staminali limbari (LSC):

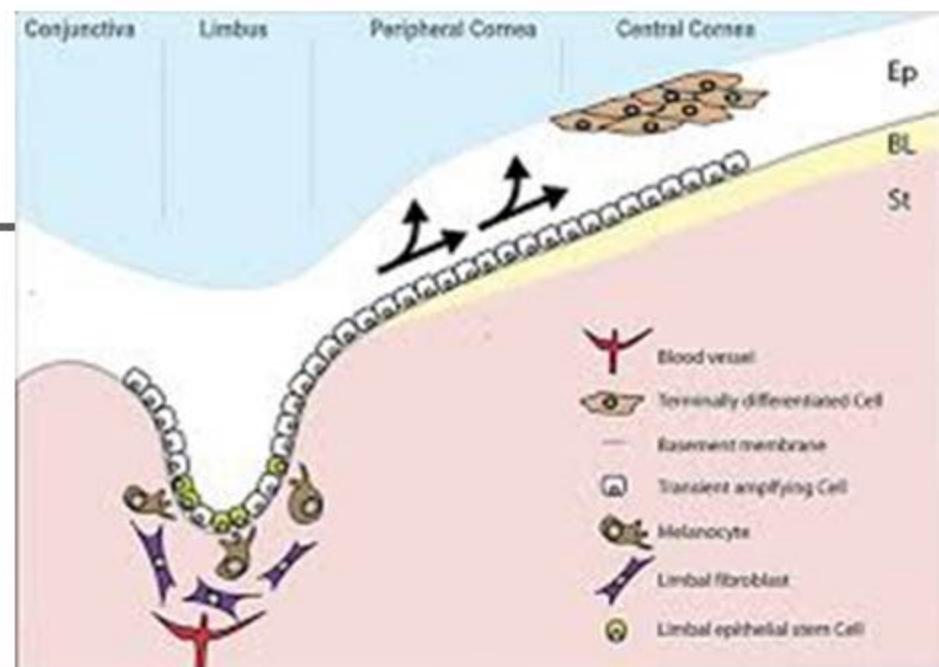
- permettono di mantenere l'integrità della superficie corneale
- rappresentano una barriera fisica che impedisce all'epiteliocongiuntivale di crescere sulla cornea



FISIOLOGIA DELL'EPITELIO CORNEALE

Tempo di turnover completo dell'epitelio:
7-10 gg

Tutte le cellule epiteliali derivano dal differenziamento delle cellule basali, perché sono le uniche in grado di dividersi per mitosi.

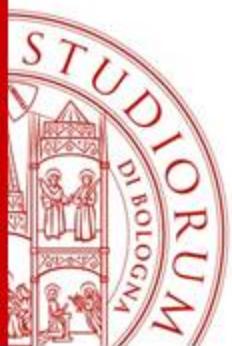


Proliferazione verticale / mitosi delle cellule basali:

- Migrazione delle cellule basali verso lo strato intermedio, grazie ai microfilamenti
- Stazionamento nello strato intermedio: 3-7 gg
- Migrazione verso lo strato superficiale
- Desquamazione nel film lacrimale

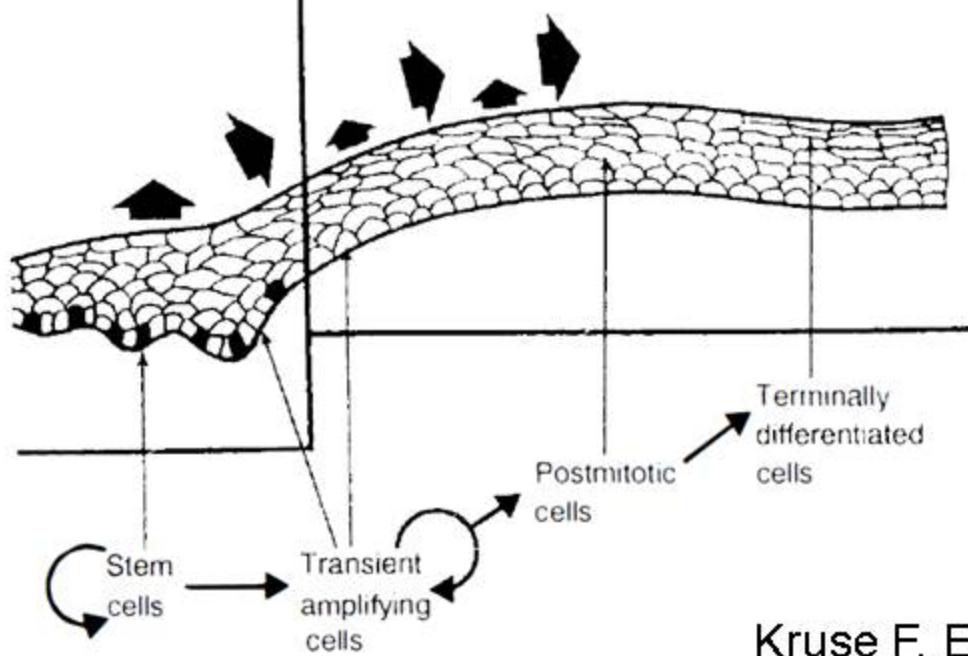
Proliferazione orizzontale:

Le cellule staminali del limbus producono le cellule basali.



LIMBUS

CORNEA

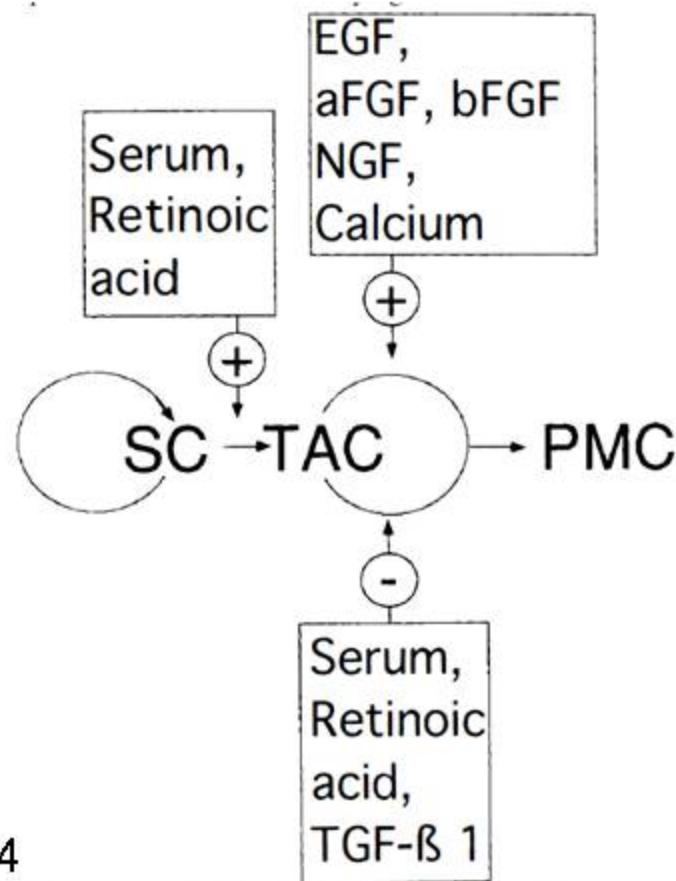


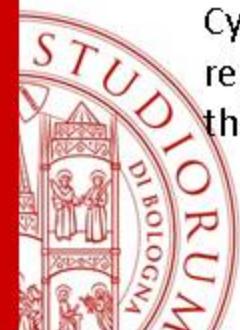
X, Y, Z Hypothesis of corneal epithelial maintenance

- X = Proliferation of basal cells
- Y = Centripetal movement of cells
- Z = Cell loss from the surface

$$X + Y = Z$$

Kruse F, Eye, 1994

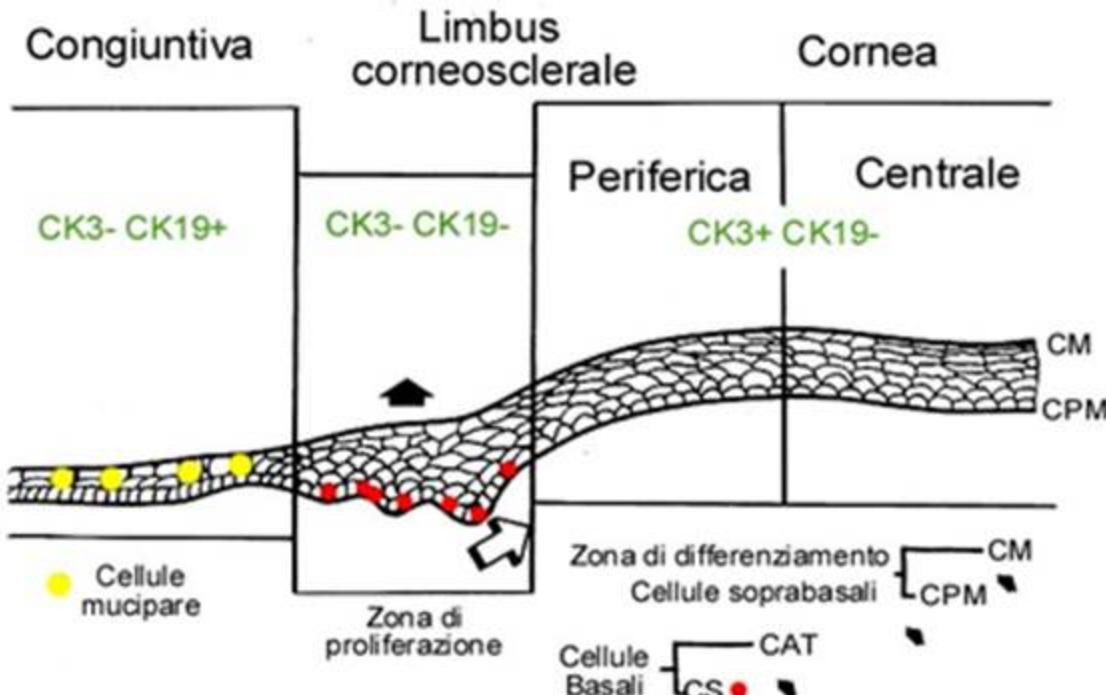




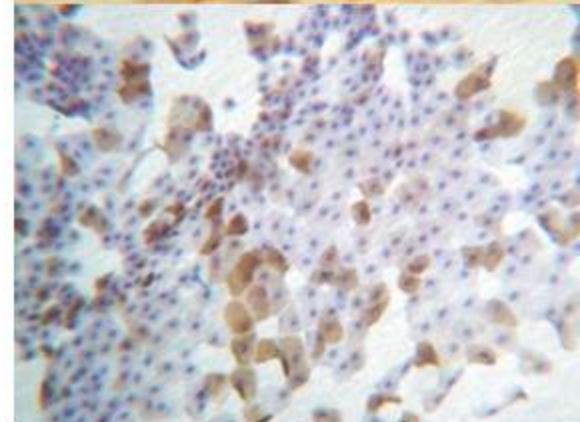
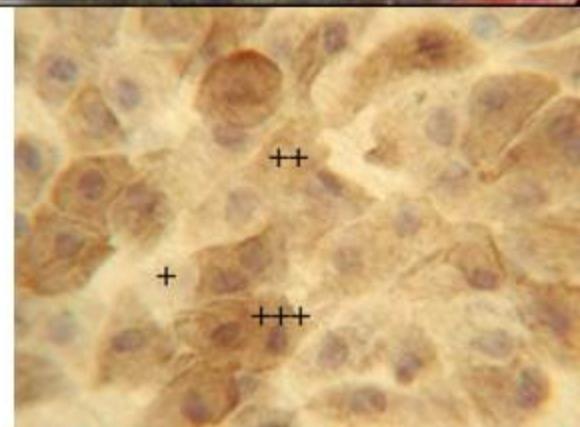
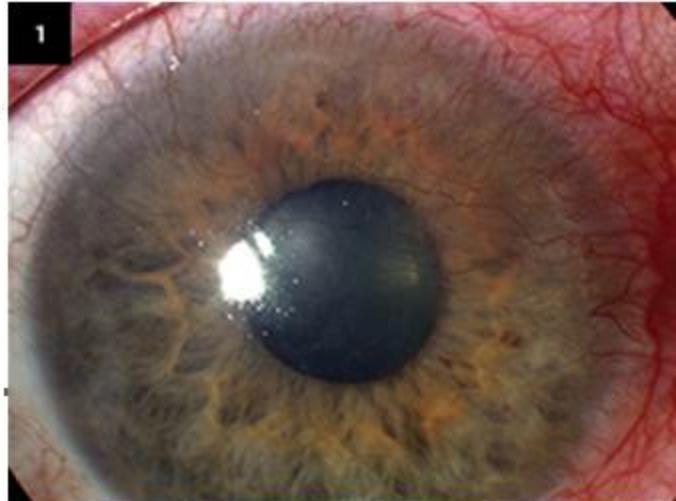
Cytokeratin 7 and 13, mucin (MUC) 1 and MUC5AC are reported as being more specific for conjunctival epithelium than cytokeratin 19. Ramirez-Miranda A et al Mol Vis 2011

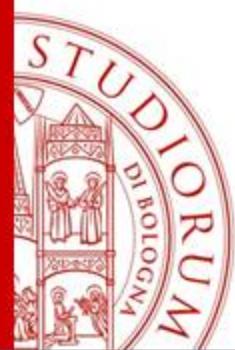
CELLULE STAMINALI CORNEALI LIMBARI

Donisi PM et al, Analysis of limbal stem cell deficiency by corneal impression cytology. Cornea, 2003



CS = cell. staminali; CAT = cell. amplificanti di transizione
CPM = cell. post-mitotiche; CM = cell. mature





Corneal epithelial healing

✓ Fase di latenza:

I leucociti rimuovono le cellule morte e i detriti dal sito in cui è avvenuto il trauma.

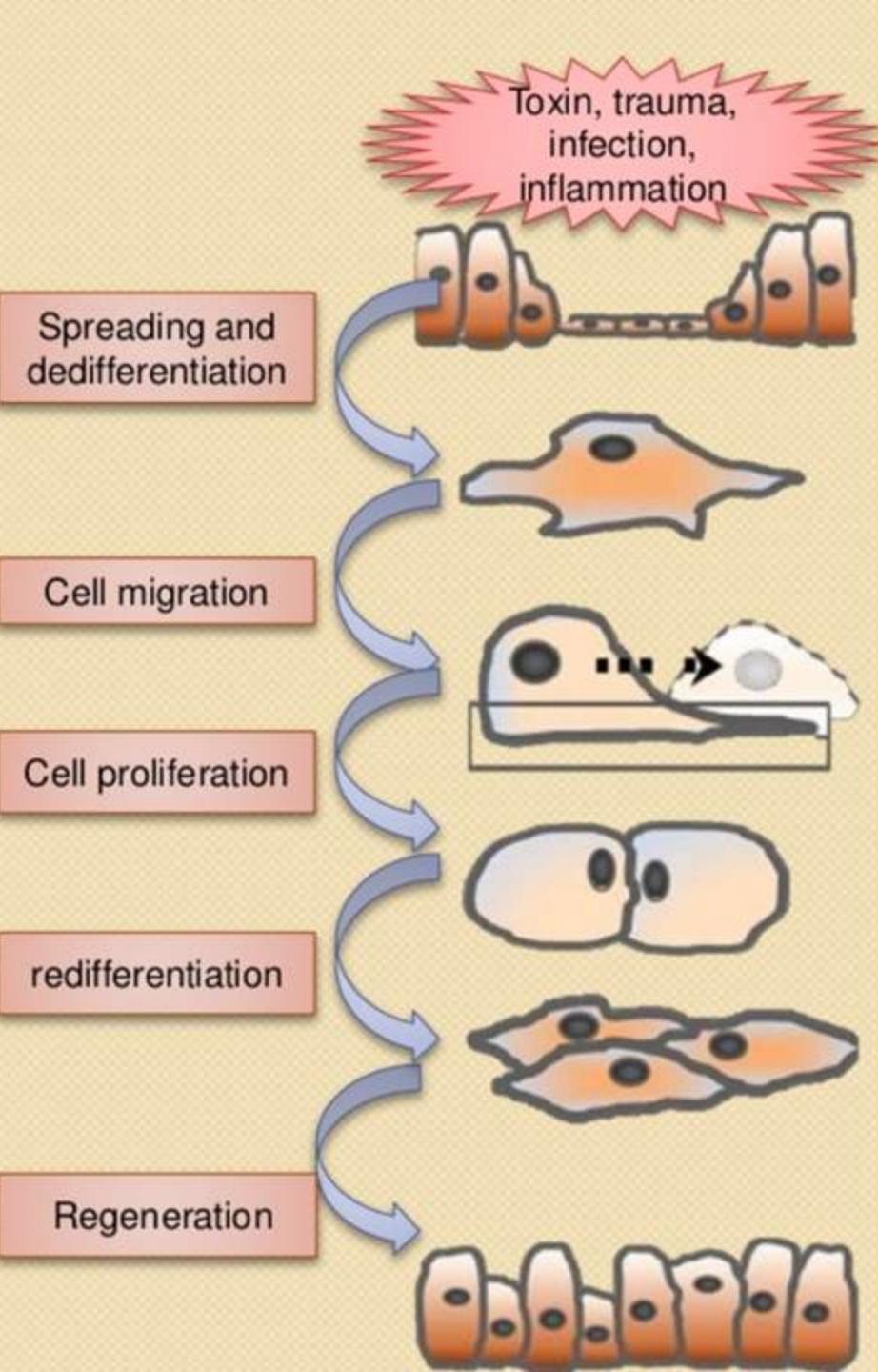
I legami tra cellule basali e membrana basale si rompono.

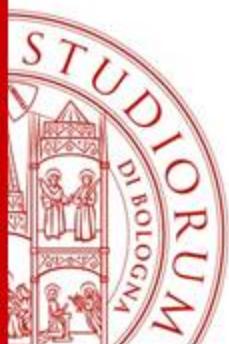
✓ Fase intermedia:

Le cellule basali si orientano in direzione del difetto epiteliale e iniziano a migrare (microfilamenti di actina).

✓ Fase finale:

Proliferazione cellulare attorno alla ferita, che fornisce la spinta per la migrazione della massa epiteliale e consente di ricostruire gli strati epiteliali (proliferazione verticale).



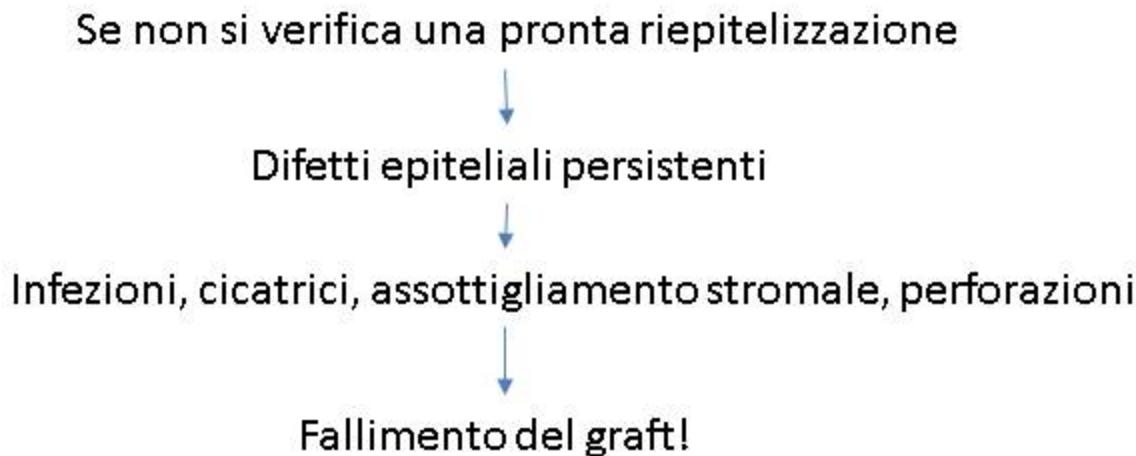


L'EPITELIO NEL TRAPIANTO DI CORNEA (perforante e lamellare anteriore)

L'epitelio ricevente migra dal tessuto circostante il trapianto e sostituisce completamente quello del donatore nell'arco di 1-2 mesi, ma:



Presenza di difetti epiteliali/BM preesistenti possono essere rallentare il processo.



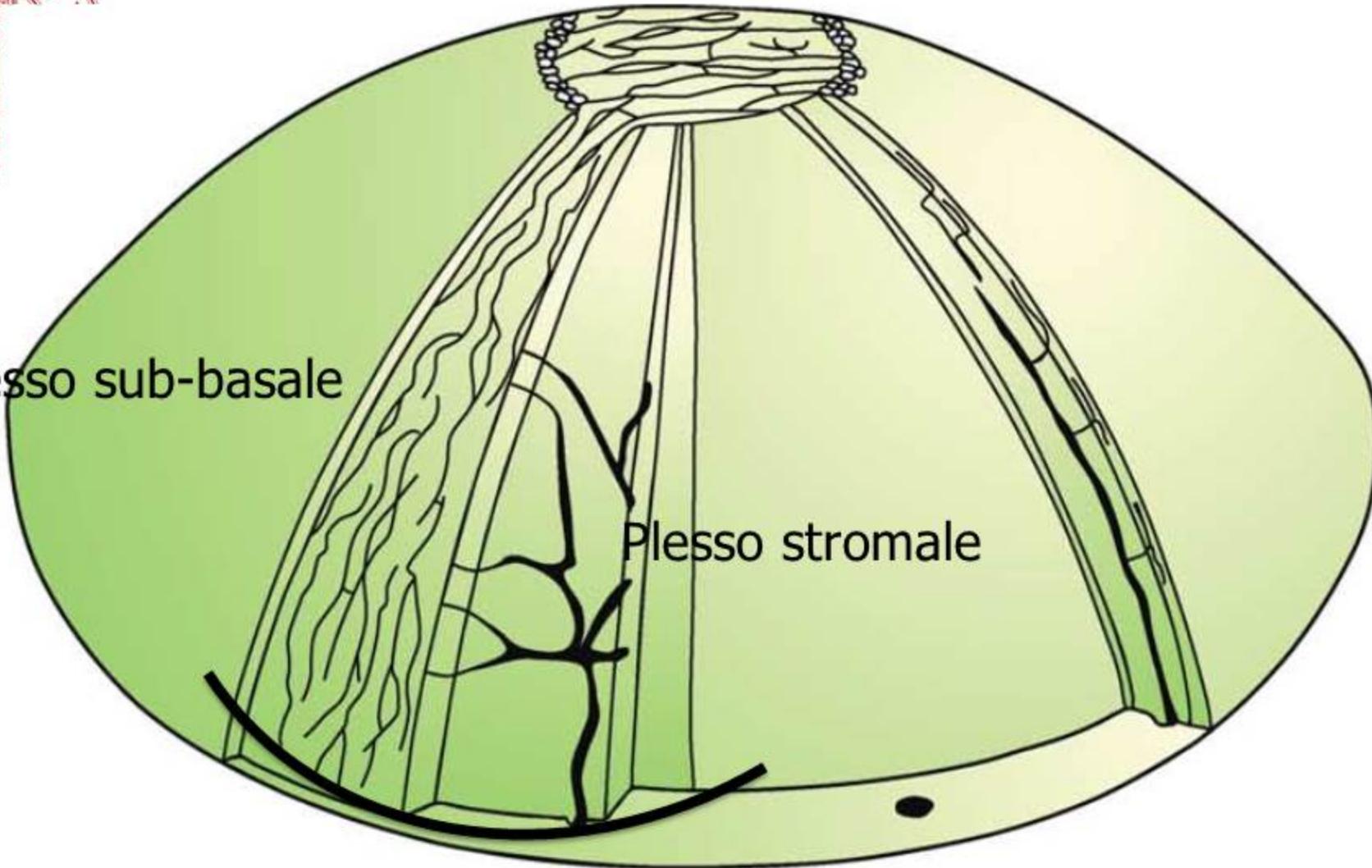
La ricostituzione di un epitelio intatto è fondamentale per la sopravvivenza del graft dopo il trapianto.

Denervazione post-cheratoplastica



Plesso sub-basale

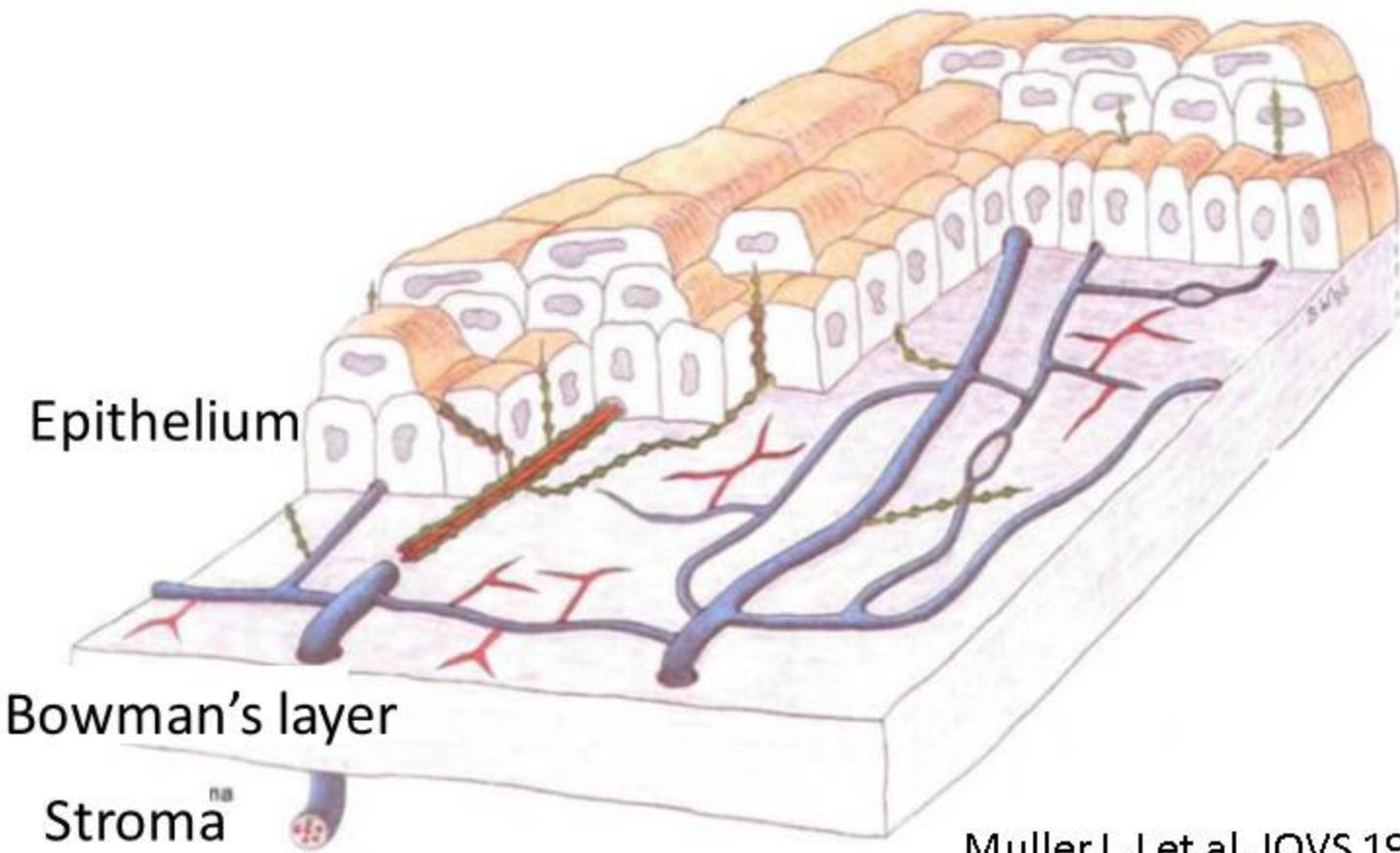
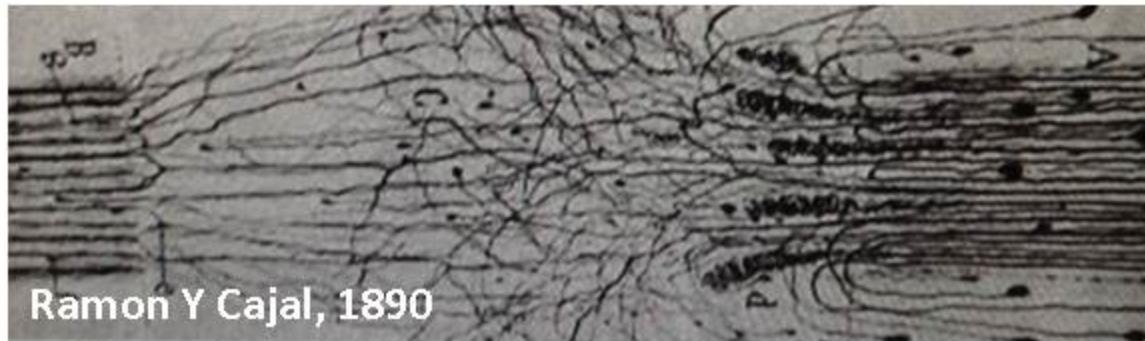
Plesso stromale



TRAPANAZIONE PK/ALK 360°

Muller LJ et al., Exp Eye Res. 2003

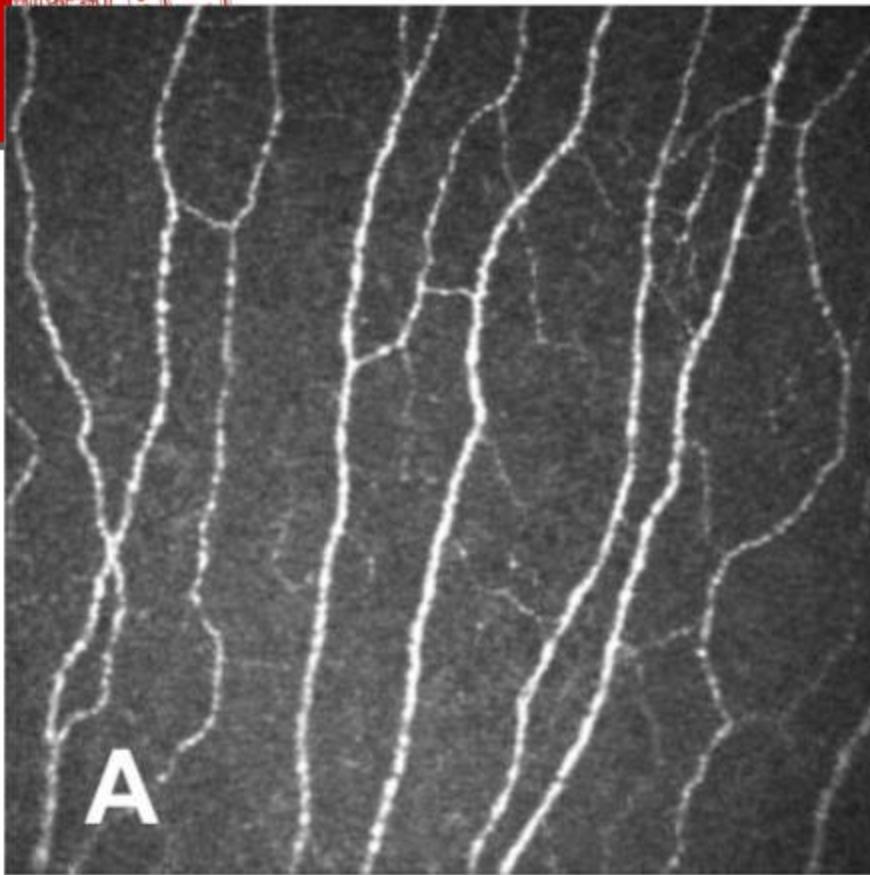
The Architecture of Human Corneal Nerves



Muller L J et al, IOVS 1997

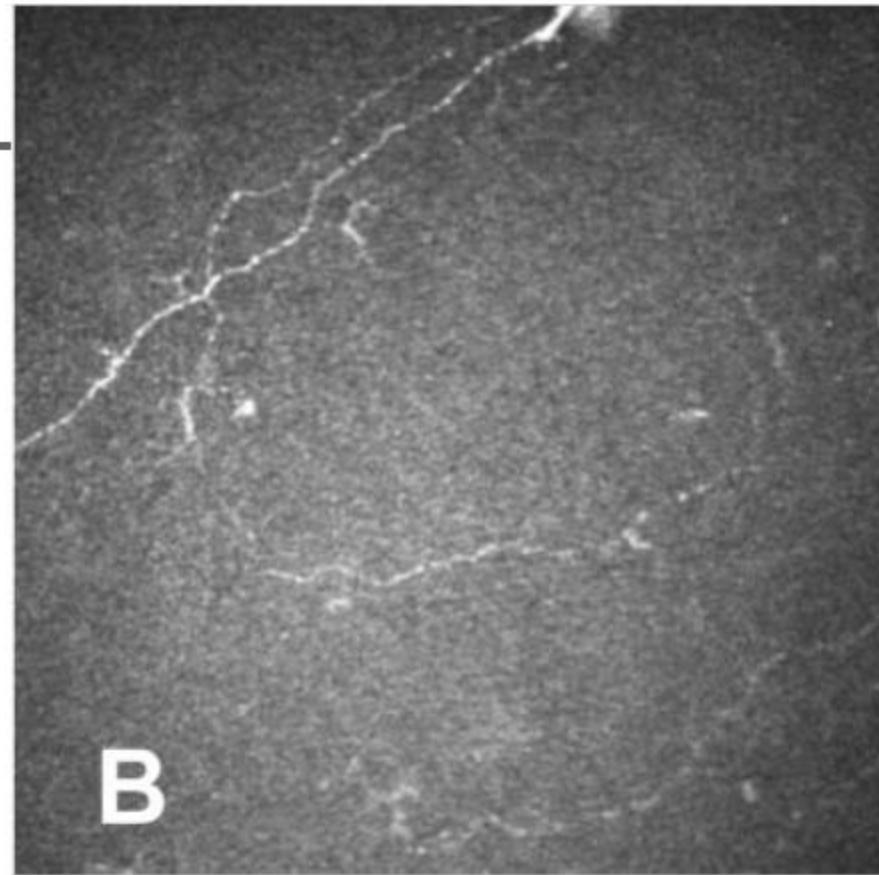
Plesso sub-basale

Controllo



A

Post PK



B

Aumento della tortuosità, ridotti numero, pattern di "ramificazione" e lunghezza delle fibre

Niederer RL et al. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci. 2007



Corneal Innervation and Cellular Changes after Corneal Transplantation: An In Vivo Confocal Microscopy Study

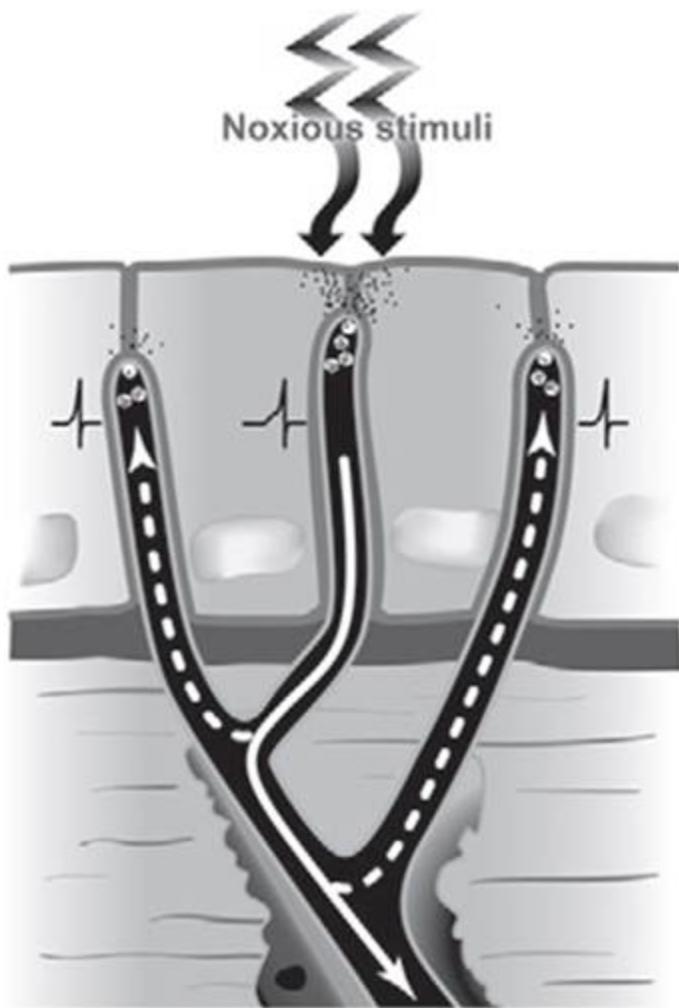
IOVS, February 2007, Vol. 48, No. 2

Rachael L. Niederer, Divya Perumal, Trevor Sherwin, and Charles N. J. McGhee

TABLE 2. Comparison between Control and Posttransplantation Corneal Parameters

Density	Control	Posttransplantation	P*
Basal epithelial cell	6397 ± 1107	5379 ± 1142	<0.001
Subbasal nerve fiber	21.6 ± 5.98	1.83 ± 3.42	<0.001
Nerve branch	86.3 ± 56.2	4.66 ± 10.3	<0.001
Nerve branch/mm nerve	3.68 ± 1.44	0.48 ± 1.12	<0.001
Anterior keratocyte	715 ± 271	372 ± 193	<0.001
Mid stroma keratocyte	340 ± 49.3	194 ± 69.5	<0.001
Posterior keratocyte	297 ± 60.4	198 ± 62.5	<0.001
Endothelial cell	2699 ± 313	1222 ± 682	<0.001
Central corneal thickness	547 ± 27.9	595 ± 47.8	<0.001

La riduzione del numero dei cheratociti ed l'alterazione dei plessi nervosi sono presenti fino a 40 aa dopo il trapianto di cornea



High pain sensitivity and low pain tolerance
are associated with symptoms of DE
Vehof J et al. *JAMA Ophthalmol.* 2013

corneal hyposensitivity

Xu KP et al Cornea 1996

Bourcier T et al IOVS 2005

Benítez-Del-Castillo JM et al IOVS 2007

Villani E et al IOVS 2007

corneal hypersensitivity

De Paiva CS et al Am J Ophthalmol 2004

Tuisku IS et al Exp Eye Res 2008

tear hyperosmolarity

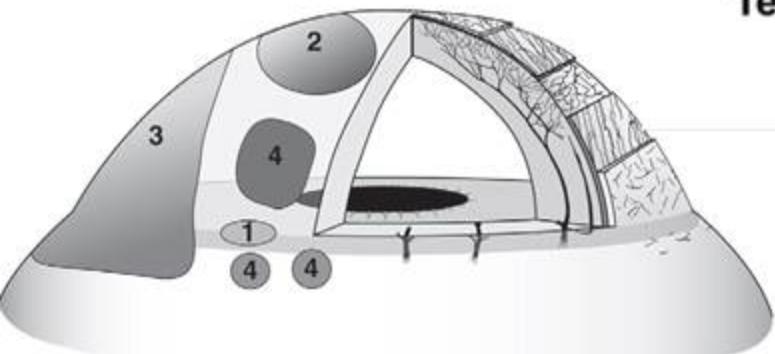
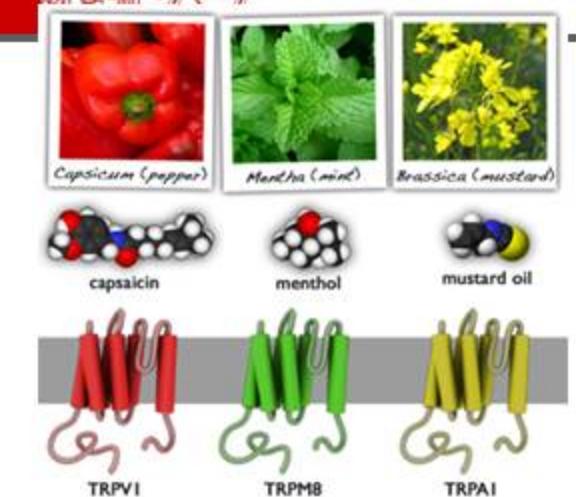
inflammation

cornea epithelial injury

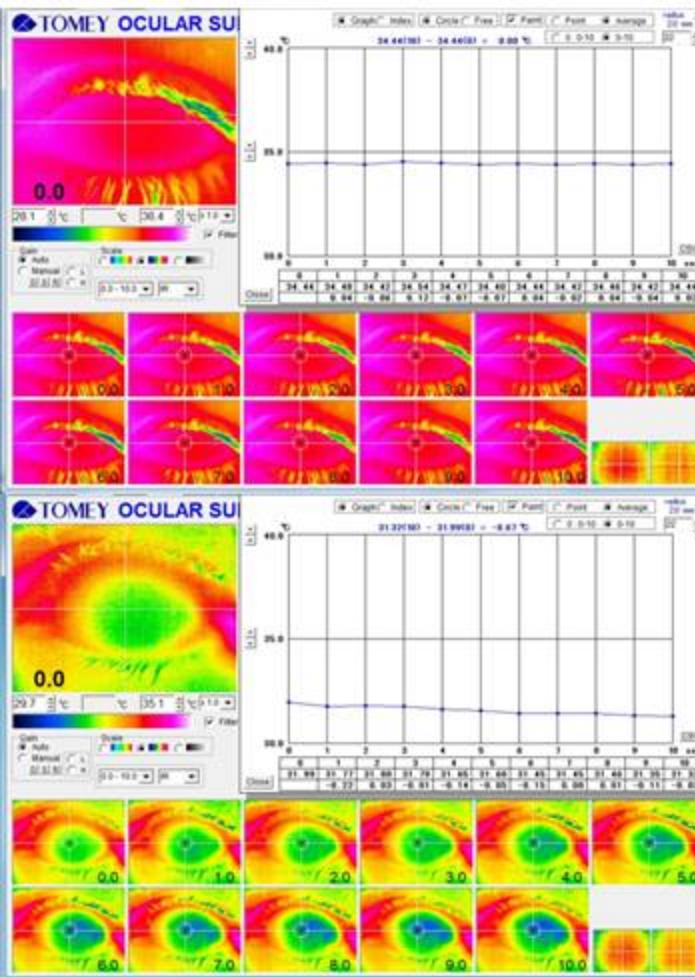
stimulation corneal nerve endings

increased sensory drive from the ocular surface

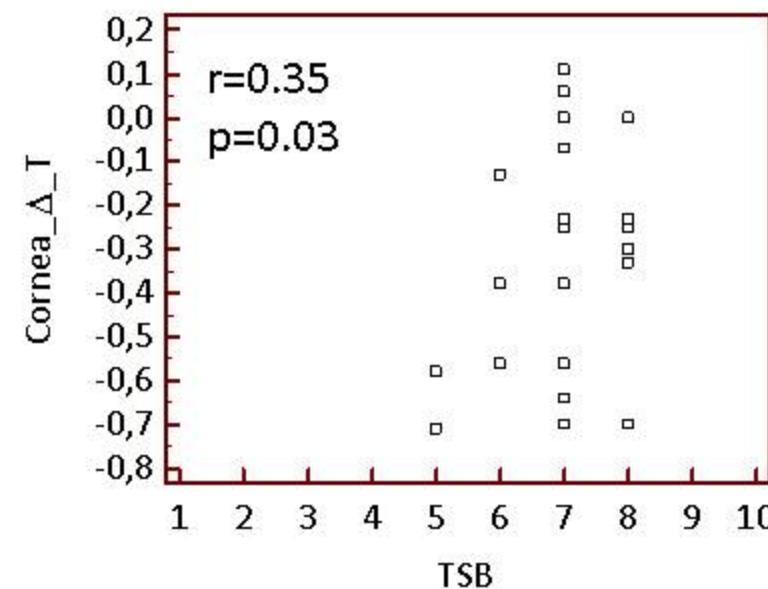
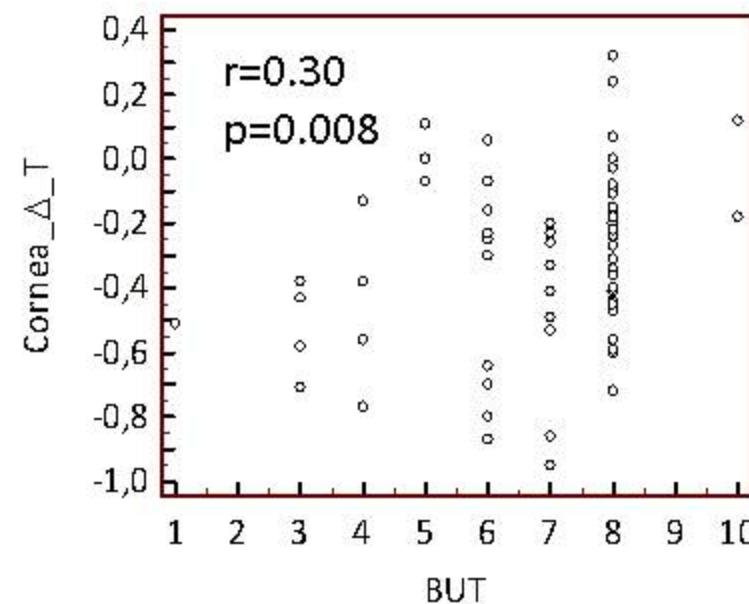
Functional types of corneal sensory receptors



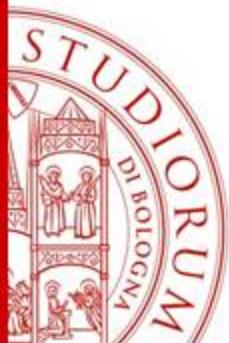
Belmonte C et al. Exp Eye Res 2004
Belmonte C and Viana F. Mol Pain. 2008



Cornea temperature and pain sensation



TSB = Time Sensation Break in seconds
after sustained eye opening

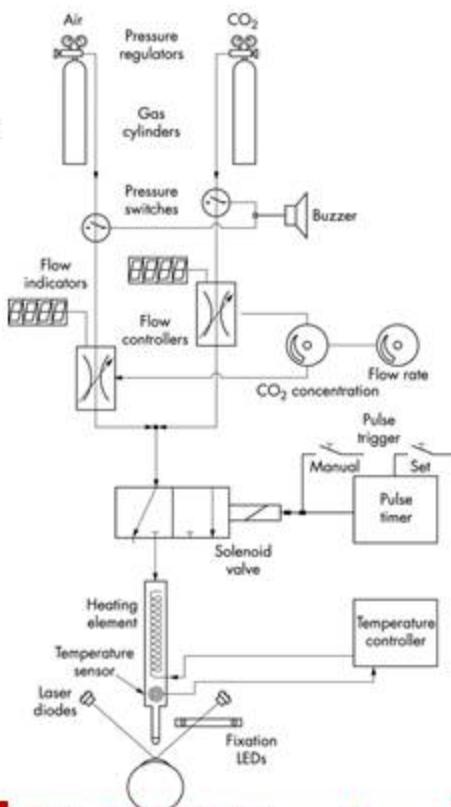


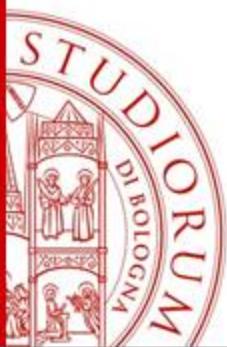
Clinical esthesiometry



Von Frey 1894,
Boberg-Ans 1955,
Lele-Weddell 1956,
Cochet-Bonnet 1960,
Draeger 1967,
Gotz 1972,
Weinstein 1988,
Vega 1999
Belmonte 1999

- **Mechanical stimuli:** air jets at flow rates 0-200 mL, reaching the corneal surface at 34°C
- **Chemical stimuli:** air containing 0-80% CO₂ at sub-threshold flow rates and temperature at 34°C
- **Thermal stimuli:** cooled or warmed air at sub-threshold flow rates, changing corneal basal temperature ±1°C





CORNEAL SENSITIVITY

Specific diseases

	Cold and heat	Chemical	Mechanical
HSV	Heat: +++ Cold: normal		++++
Fibromialgia	Cold: +++		No variation
Keratoconus	Cold: +++	+	+
DES	Cold: +++++		

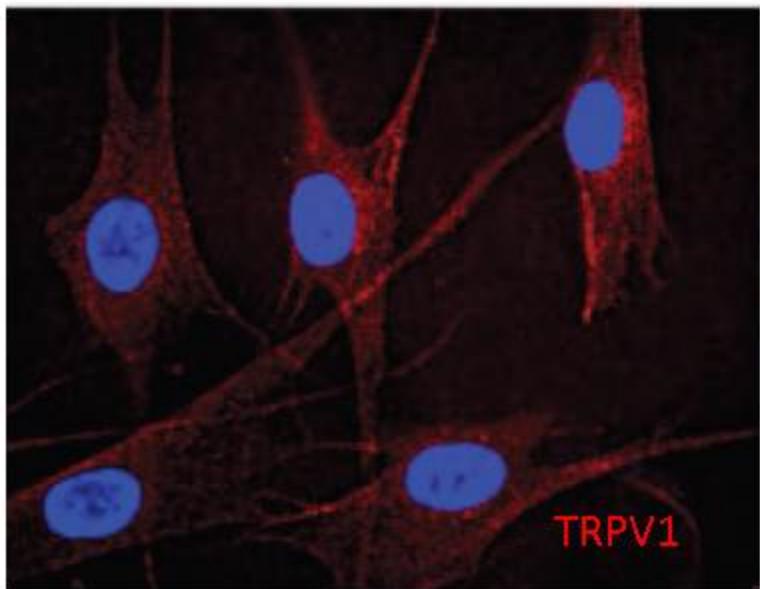
ZHANG F et al, J Cell Physiol 2007

PAN Z et al, IOVS 2011

MERGLER S et al, Exp Eye Res 2010, 2011

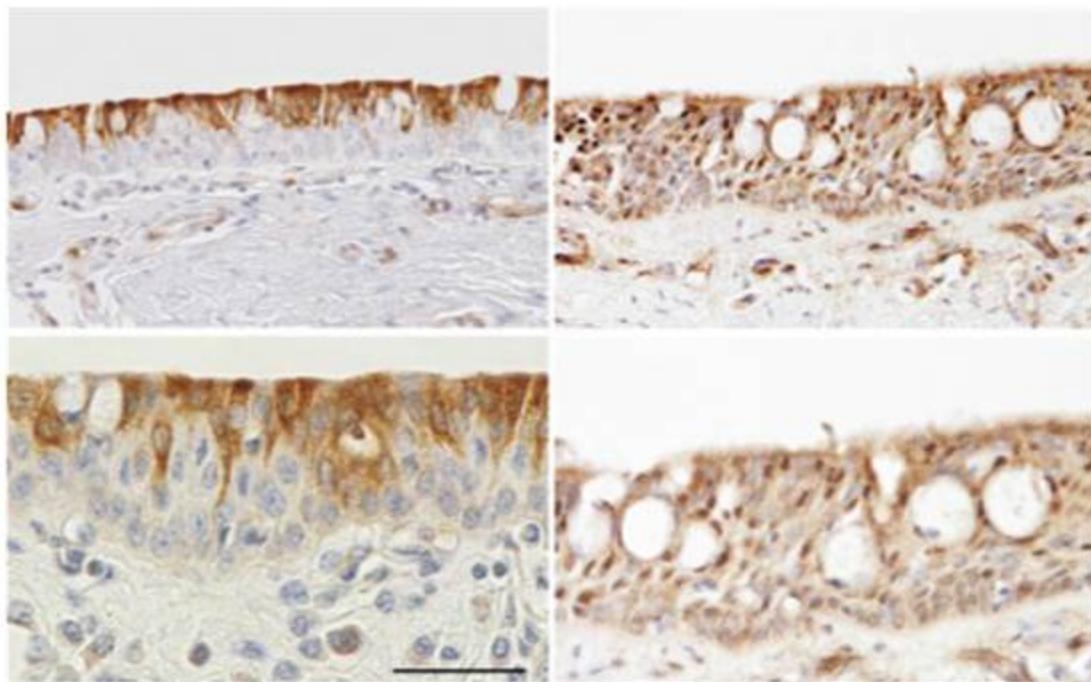
MERGLER S et al, Histochem Cell Biol 2012

YANG Y et al, Exp Eye Res 2013

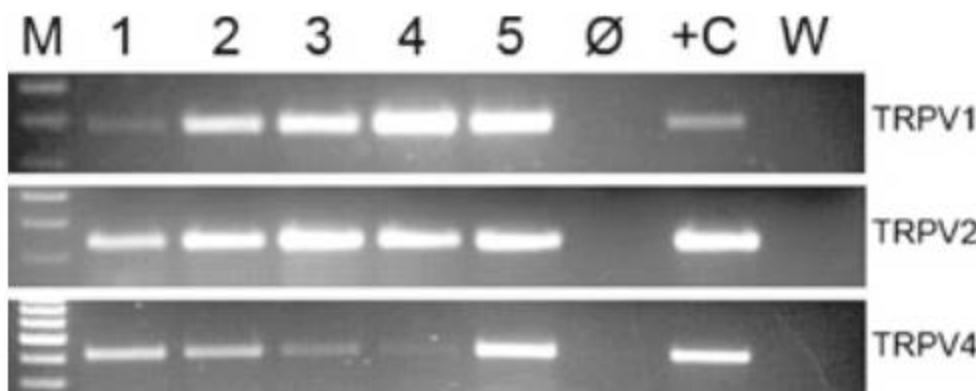


TRPV1

TRPV4



TRPV receptors are present in
corneal epithelial and
endothelial cells,
corneal fibroblasts,
conjunctival epithelial cells





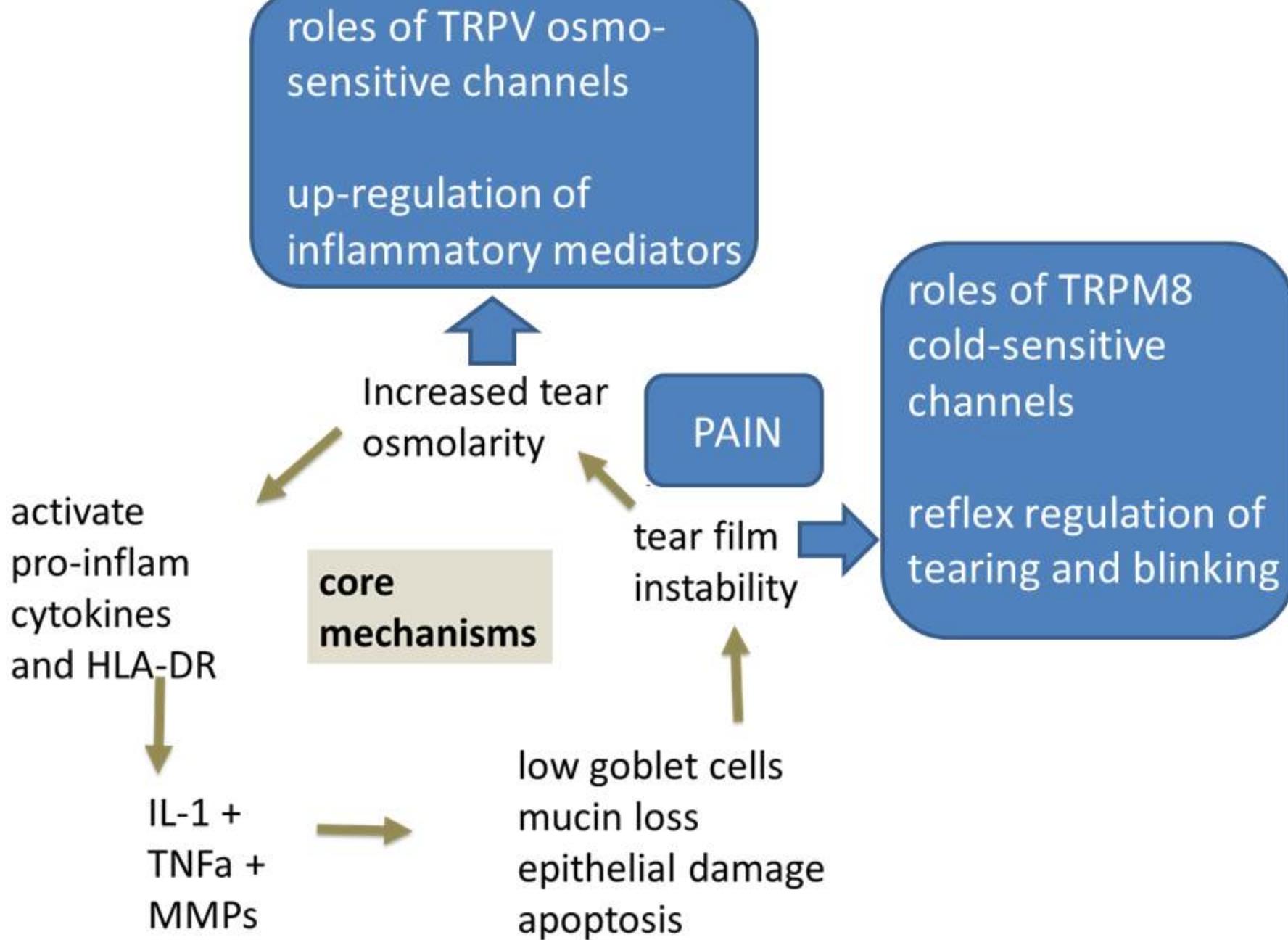
TRPV receptors and osmolarity

TRPV receptors are osmosensitive and play a role in mediating corneal epithelial inflammatory mediator secretion (IL-6, IL-8) and HLA-DR

Zang F et al. J Cell Physiol 2007
Versura P et al IOVS 2011

Tear fluid hyperosmolality increases nerve impulse activity of cold thermoreceptor endings of the cornea

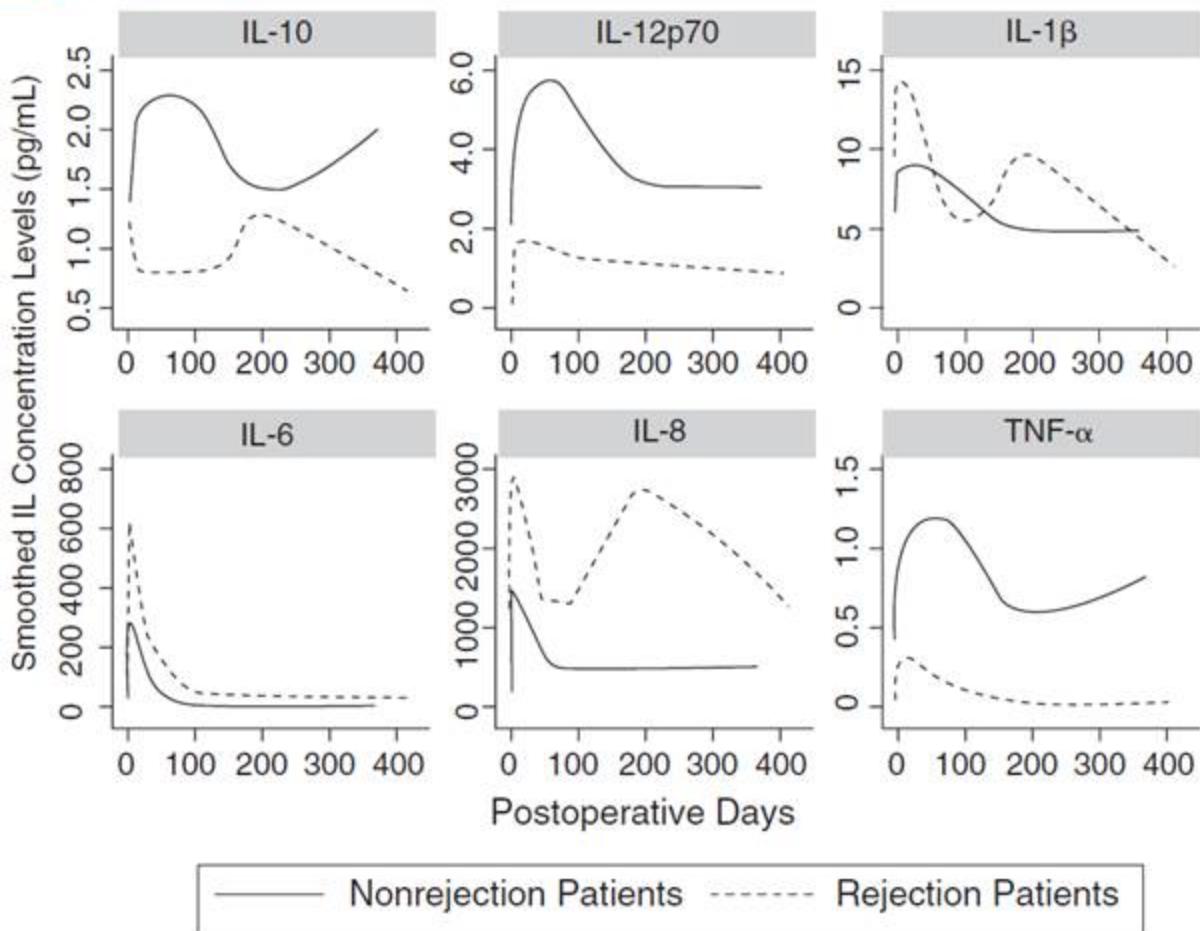
Parra A et al, Pain 2014





KINETICS OF CYTOKINE RESPONSES IN TEARS AFTER KERATOPLASTY

Fodor M et al, 2009



The enhanced release of IL-6 and IL-8 into the tears of patients with corneal graft rejection concomitant with decreased concentrations of IL-10, TNF- α , and IL-12p70 may possibly serve as an indicator of the rejection process.



grazie

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ALMA MATER STUDIORUM - UNIVERSITÀ DI BOLOGNA

IL PRESENTE MATERIALE È RISERVATO AL PERSONALE DELL'UNIVERSITÀ DI BOLOGNA E NON PUÒ ESSERE UTILIZZATO AI TERMINI DI LEGGE DA ALTRE PERSONE O PER FINI NON ISTITUZIONALI