



E-ISSN: 2663-8274
P-ISSN: 2663-8266
www.ophthalmoljournal.com
IJMO 2021; 3(1): 78-82
Received: 04-01-2021
Accepted: 08-03-2021

Rajender Chauhan
Professor, Regional Institute
of Ophthalmology,
Pt. BD Sharma Post Graduate
Institute of Medical Sciences,
Rohtak, Haryana, India

Chetan Chhikara
Senior Resident, Regional
Institute of Ophthalmology,
Pt. BD Sharma Post Graduate
Institute of Medical Sciences,
Rohtak, Haryana, India

Ashok Rathi
Professor, Regional Institute
of Ophthalmology,
Pt. BD Sharma Post Graduate
Institute of Medical Sciences,
Rohtak, Haryana, India

JP Chugh
Professor, Regional Institute
of Ophthalmology,
Pt. BD Sharma Post Graduate
Institute of Medical Sciences,
Rohtak, Haryana, India

Apoorva Goel
Resident, Regional Institute of
Ophthalmology,
Pt. BD Sharma Post Graduate
Institute of Medical Sciences,
Rohtak, Haryana, India

Chinging Sumpi
Resident, Regional Institute of
Ophthalmology,
Pt. BD Sharma Post Graduate
Institute of Medical Sciences,
Rohtak, Haryana, India

Aastha Chauhan
Resident, OBG,
Pt. BD Sharma Post Graduate
Institute of Medical Sciences,
Rohtak, Haryana, India

Corresponding Author:
Rajender Chauhan
Professor, Regional Institute
of Ophthalmology,
Pt. BD Sharma Post Graduate
Institute of Medical Sciences,
Rohtak, Haryana, India

Donor corneal tissue utilization and factors responsible for rejection in tertiary eye care hospital in North India

Rajender Chauhan, Chetan Chhikara, Ashok Rathi, JP Chugh, Apoorva Goel, Chinging Sumpi and Aastha Chauhan

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.33545/26638266.2021.v3.i1b.64>

Abstract

Purpose: To evaluate the donated cornea and find out the pattern & factors influencing the utilization of corneal tissue.

Study design: Retrospective, non-comparative observational study.

Material and Methods: Data of 1273 donor eyes collected from all over the Haryana under Hospital Cornea Retrieval Programme (HRCP) and those collected from voluntary donors at their residence from April 2011 to March 2020 were analyzed including the cause of death, gender, age, place of tissue procurement, Death to Enucleation time, grades of tissue and various utilization parameters.

Results: A total number of 1273 of eyes were procured out of which 774 (60.8%) were fit for corneal transplantation while 499 (39.19%) were not fit.

Conclusion: Utility of the donor cornea depends upon various factors like age, death enucleation time, cause of death, maintenance of cold chain and technique of tissue procurement.

Keywords: Eye bank, eye donation, donor cornea, corneal transplantation, rejection, utilization

Introduction

Corneal transplantation or keratoplasty is the most commonly performed and also the most successful all organic transplant worldwide [1]. 68,419 eyes were donated in year 2018-19 against the set target of 50,000 [2]. A significant proportion of corneas harvested are found unsuitable for transplantation. Procurement of eyes by trained personnel, proper storage and evaluation of donated cornea is critical for the success of corneal transplantation. Around 270,000 donor corneas are required for performing 100,000 corneal transplantation surgeries in India [3].

Blindness continues to be one of the major public health problems in developing countries. Cataract and corneal diseases are major causes of blindness in countries with less-developed economies [4]. According to the World Health Organization, corneal diseases are among the major causes of vision loss and blindness in the world today, after cataract and glaucoma [5]. In India, it is estimated that there are approximately 6.8 million people who have vision less than 6/60 in at least one eye due to corneal diseases; of these, about a million have bilateral involvement [6, 7]. It is expected that the number of individuals with unilateral corneal blindness in India will increase to 10.6 million by 2020 [7]. According to the National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB) estimates, there are currently 120,000 corneal blind persons in the country. According to this estimate there is addition of 25,000-30,000 corneal blindness cases every year in the country [8].

Material and Methods

This is a retrospective observational study conducted in the Regional Institute of Ophthalmology, PGIMS, Rohtak, India. The patient's record was assessed from the institutional eye bank from April 2011-March 2020. A total number of 1273 of eyes were donated during the period collected in the hospital, from voluntary donors at their residence and from other Eye Donation centres. Detailed medical history and cause of death was noted for all the donors. All the eyes were collected irrespective of the cause of death or any contraindication for Corneal Transplantation surgery after taking consent from family members in cases where the cornea can only be used for training or research purpose. If not willing, eyes were not procured. Serological testing was performed from the blood collected

during eye donation and testing was done for HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus), Hepatitis B (HBsAg-Hepatitis B Surface Antigen), HCV (Hepatitis C Virus) & Syphilis. If the sample was found to be reactive for any of the above it was not used for corneal transplantation and discarded properly. Team involved in that particular eye donation was intimated and needful was done.

All donor eyes were graded after slit-lamp examination. If the cornea was found to be healthy for corneal transplantation, the corneoscleral rim was excised, preserved and specular microscopy was performed. Cornea with specular count ≥ 2000 cells/mm² is utilized for optical transplantations and with suboptimal specular count for therapeutic transplantations. Donor eyes not utilized clinically because of donor's past medical history or poor quality (endothelial guttate/striae, low endothelial count, arcus senilis, epithelial defects, stromal edema, collapsed anterior chamber, corneal scar/infiltrate) were utilized for training or research purpose depending on the requirement.

Results

A retrospective analysis of 1273 donor eyes were done over a period of 9 years from April 2011 – March 2020. Among 672 donors, two eyes each were collected from 607 donors and one donor eye each from 71 donors. 774 donor eyes (60.8%) were used for corneal transplantation and 499 donor eyes (39.19%) were rejected from using for transplantation. 774 donor eyes (60.8%) were utilized in different types of keratoplasty procedures, therapeutic, optical, corneal patch graft etc. The rejected donor eyes were used for training purpose or discarded if serology tested positive for HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus), HBsAg (Hepatitis B Surface Antigen), HCV (Hepatitis C

or Syphilis.

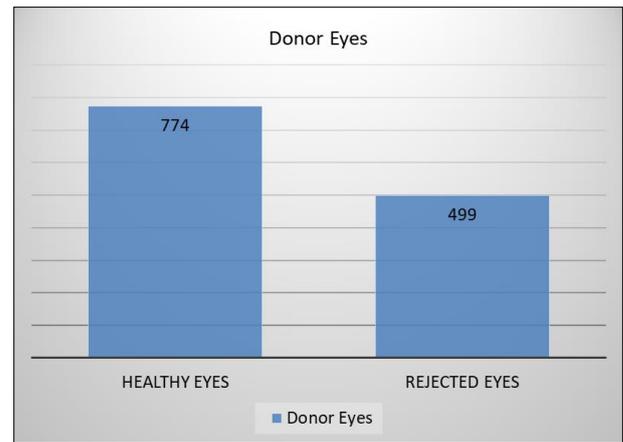


Fig 1: Donor Eyes

Details of 499 rejected donor eyes (39.19%) were assessed and various factors responsible for rejection were analyzed. Most common cause of tissue rejection was Poor Tissue Quality- (n=330, 66.13%) followed by Corneal opacity- (n = 54, 10.82%), HIV- (n = 28, 5.61%), Corneal degeneration- (n = 24, 4.81%), Exposure Keratopathy- (n = 16, 3.20%), HCV- (n = 8, 1.60%), Inadequate Blood Sample- (n = 8, 1.60%), Poor MK medium or Tissue collection- (n = 8, 1.60%), Hepatitis B- (n = 12, 1.3%), Malignancies- (n = 5, 1%), Septicemia- (n = 4, 1.3%) & Microcornea- (n = 2, 0.40%). Poor tissue quality (n = 330, 66.13%) was the most common cause for tissue rejection for corneal transplantation.

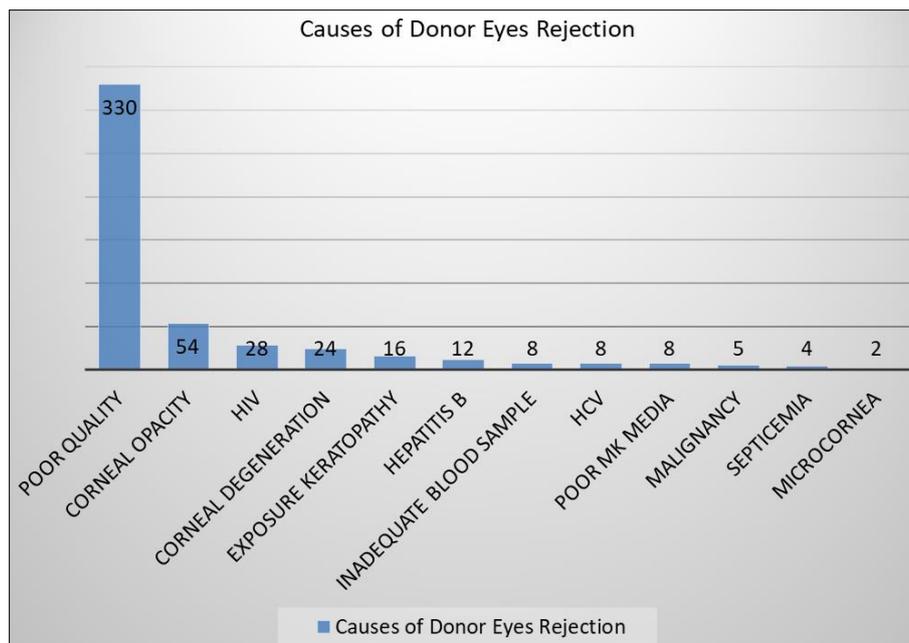


Fig 2: Causes of Donor Eye Rejection

Poor tissue quality was due to epithelial defects, Hazy graft, Epithelial edema, Stromal edema, Descemet's folds, Improper donor tissue collection or Iatrogenic scissor cuts/abrasions while making buttons. Corneal opacities were graded as Nebular, Macular, Leucomatous and endothelial dusting due to adherent leukoma or other ocular pathology. Donor eyes collected from donors who tested positive for

HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus), HBs Ag (Hepatitis-B), HCV (Hepatitis- C) or Syphilis were discarded as it is an absolute contraindication for transplantation due to risk of disease transmission to the host. Failure to extract adequate blood sample for serological testing due to lack of training of staff in peripheral centres.

Table 1: Cause of rejection Number of eyes (499)

Cause of rejection	Number of eyes (499)
Poor Tissue Quality	330
Corneal Opacity	54
HIV	28
Corneal Degeneration	24
Exposure Keratopathy	16
Hepatitis B	12
Inadequate Blood Sample	08
HCV	08
Poor MK Media	08
Malignancy	05
Septicaemia	04
Microcornea	02

1.6% of the donor eyes were not used for transplantation due to poor MK media (Contaminated media or failure to maintain the cold chain) or improper tissue collection. Death-to-enucleation time was analysed and found that the majority of the tissues were retrieved within 6 hrs of death. Corneal buttons were collected and preserved directly in the McCarey-Kaufman (MK) medium at the site of excision and kept in the tissue-carrying boxes. Death-Enucleation time was divided into following groups- Group I- < 2 hours, Group II- 2-4 hours, Group III- 4-6 hours, Group IV- > 6 hours. Above groups were classified according to the total no of eyes and donor eyes rejected for transplantation.

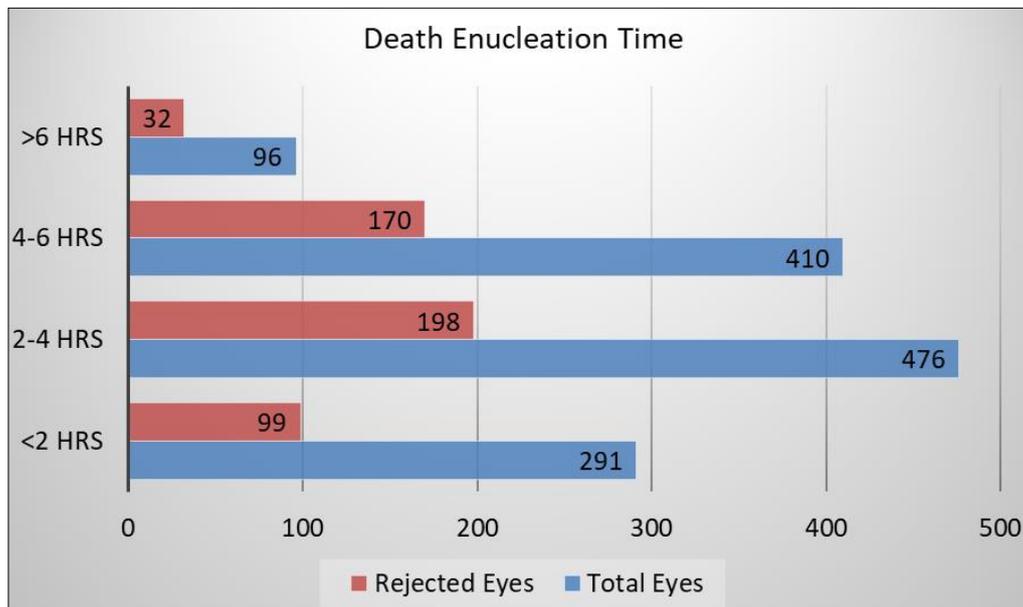


Fig 3: Death Enucleation Time

Percentage of rejected donor eyes in different groups was Group I- 34.0%, Group II- 41.4%, Group III- 41.5%, Group IV- 34%. Out of 672 donors (n = 1273) there were 398 Males (59.2%,

n = 744) and 274 Females (40.8%, n = 529). Rejection rate in males was 44.3% (343/744 donor eyes) and in females was 29.4% (156/529 donor eyes). Rejection rate was higher in males as compared to females.

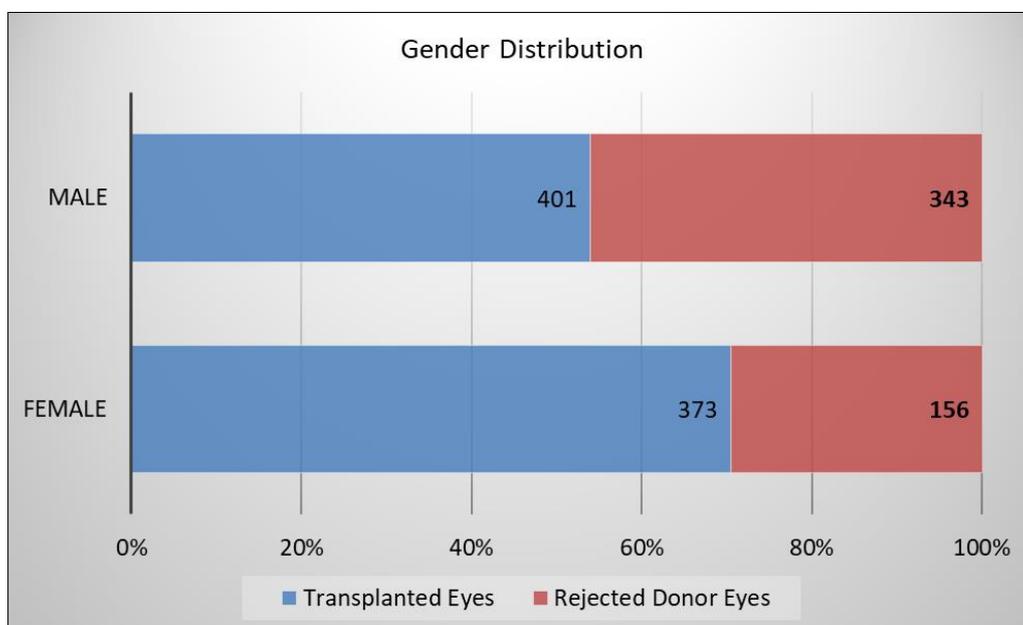


Fig 4: Gender Distribution

Donor eyes that were not fit for transplantation were divided into following 10 groups according to the age of the donor.

Table 2: Age Group of donor number of donor eyes and percentage

Age Group of Donor	Number of Donor Eyes	Percentage (%)
< 10 years	0	0
11-20 years	2	0.40
21-30 years	7	1.4
31-40 years	38	7.61
41-50 years	63	12.62
51-60 years	88	17.63
61-70 years	158	31.66
71-80 years	89	17.83
81-90 years	34	6.81
91 years & Above	20	4.0
Total	499	

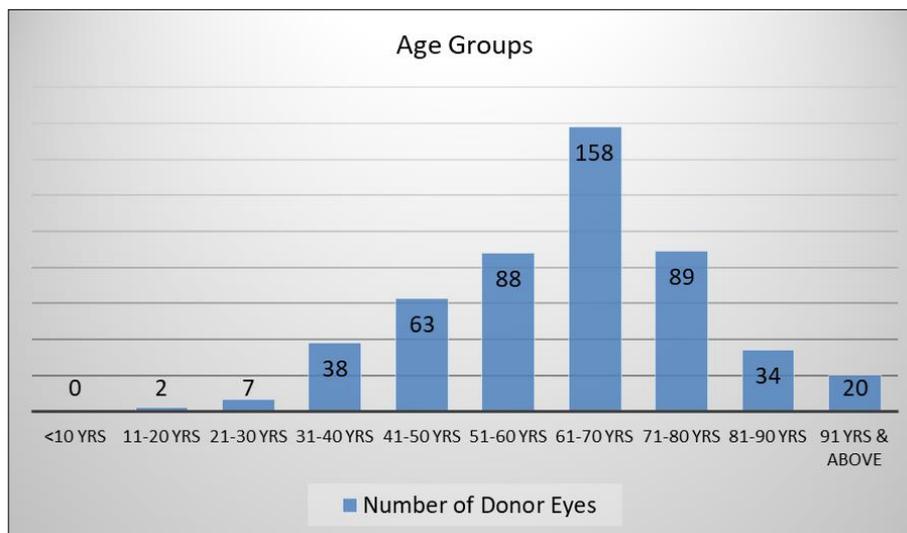


Fig 5: Number of Donor Eyes

Maximum number of donor eyes that were not fit for transplantation were from 51-80 years of age accounting for 67% (n = 335) of the total rejected eyes.

Poor tissue quality might have been due to

- Poor handling,
- Iatrogenic damage while removal,
- Prolonged transportation
- Exposure keratitis,
- Increase death enucleation time
- Poor public awareness.

Discussion

- Most if the eyes rejected were from higher age group (60 and above).
- Death enucleation time was more than 4 hours in majority of the cases.
- Poor public awareness.
- Lack of training of ophthalmic staff in handling of donated eyes at peripheral eye collection centres.
- Poor cold chain maintenance during transportation of tissue from the peripheral centres to the eye banks

Conclusion

- Awareness regarding importance of eye donation.
- Need of properly trained grief counsellors who can

motivate the deceased family to encourage eye donation in younger age groups.

- Prompt intimation to eye collection centres by the deceased family members so as to reduce the death enucleation time.
- Proper training of Medical and para-medical personnel for careful handling of donor tissue.

References

1. Zirm EK. Eine erfolgreiche totale Keratoplastik (A successful total keratoplasty). *Refract Corneal Surg* 1989;5(4):258-261.
2. National Programme for Control of Blindness & Visual Impairment (NPCBVI), Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India 1989. <https://npcbvi.gov.in/writeReadData/mainlinkFile/Physicalperformance2018-19.pdf>
3. Saini JS. Realistic targets and strategies in eye banking. *Indian J Ophthalmol* 1997;45(3):141-142.
4. Garg P, Krishna PV, Stratis AK, Gopinathan U. The value of corneal transplantation in reducing blindness. *Eye (Lond)* 2005;19:1106-1114.
5. Causes of blindness and visual impairment. <http://www.who.int/blindness/causes/en>
6. National Programme for Control of Blindness. Report

- of National Programme for Control of Blindness, India and World Health Organization 1986-89.
7. Dandona R, Dandona L. Corneal blindness in a southern Indian population: Need for health promotion strategies. *Br J Ophthalmol* 2003;87(2):133-1341.
 8. National Programme for Control of Blindness. <http://pbhealth.gov.in/pdf/Blindness.pdf>
 9. Patel HY, Brookes NH, Moffatt L, Sherwin T, Ormonde S, Clover GM *et al.* The New Zealand National Eye Bank study 1991-2003: A review of the source and management of corneal tissue. *Cornea* 2005;24:576-582.
 10. Oliva MS, Schottman T, Gulati M. Turning the tide of corneal blindness. *Indian J Ophthalmol* 2012;60(5):423-427.
 11. Ranjan A, Das S, Sahu SK. Donor and tissue profile of a community eye bank in Eastern India. *Indian J Ophthalmol* 2014;62:935-937.
 12. Dasar LV, Jayashree MP, Gill KS. Demographic profile of eye-donors of southern India. *J Pharm Biomed Sci* 2012;16:1-7.
 13. Jadeja JN, Bhatt R. An analysis of tissue utilization at a tertiary care institute associated eye bank to improve tissue procurement and tissue utilization. *J Clin Ophthalmol Res* 2017;5:85-9.
 14. Pollock GA. Eye Bank Association of Australia and New Zealand; issues of HIV, HBV and HCV Transmission from Eye Donation in Australia 2009.
 15. Armstrong SA, Gangam N, Chipman ML, Rootman DS. The prevalence of positive hepatitis B, hepatitis C, and HIV serology in cornea donors pre-screened by medical and social history in Ontario, Canada. *Cornea* 1997;16(5):512-516.
 16. Mahalakshmi B, Madhavan HN, Pushpalatha R, Margarita S. Seroprevalence of human immunodeficiency virus, hepatitis B virus and hepatitis C virus among eye donors. *Indian J Ophthalmol* 2004;52(1):61-62.
 17. Viegas MT, Pessanha LC, Sato EH, Hirai FE, Adán CB. Discarded corneas due to positive donor's serologic test in the Hospital São Paulo Eye Bank: A two-year study. *Arq Bras Oftalmol* 2009;72:180-184.
 18. Cahane M, Barak A, Goller O, Avni I. The incidence of hepatitis C virus positive serological test results among cornea donors. *Cell Tissue Bank* 2000;1(1):81-85.
 19. Pantaleão GR, Zapparolli M, Guedes GB, Dimartini Junior WM, Vidal CC, Wasilewski D *et al.* Evaluation of the quality of donor corneas in relation to the age of donor and cause of death. *Arq Bras Oftalmol* 2009;72:631-635.
 20. Adán CB, Diniz AR, Perlatto D, Hirai FE, Sato EH. Ten years of corneal donation to the Hospital São Paulo Eye Bank: Characteristics of cornea donors from 1996 to 2005. *Arq Bras Oftalmol* 2008;71(2):176-181.
 21. Meyer HJ, Labjuhn S. Keratoplasty and donor age distribution. *Klin Monbl Augenheilkd* 1999;214(6):367-371.
 22. Raychaudhuri A, Raychaudhuri M, Banerjee AR. Availability of donor corneal tissue for transplantation. *Trop Doct* 2004;34:99-101.
 23. Moyes AL, Holland EJ, Palmon FE, Dvorak JA, Doughman DJ. Tissue utilization at the Minnesota Lions' Eye Bank. *Cornea* 1995;14:571-577.
 24. Armitage WJ, Easty DL. Factors influencing the suitability of organ-cultured corneas for transplantation. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 1997;38(1):16-24.
 25. Gain P, Thuret G, Chiquet C, Rizzi P, Pugniet JL, Acquart S *et al.* Cornea procurement from very old donors: Post organ culture cornea outcome and recipient graft outcome. *Br J Ophthalmol* 2002;86:404-411.
 26. Singh SG, Satani DR, Patel AP, Doshi DC. Evaluation of quality and utility rate of donor corneal tissue received at tertiary eye care center. *J Clin Ophthalmol Res* 2017;5(3):133-136.
 27. Van Meter WS, Katz DG, White H, Gayheart R. Effect of death-to-preservation time on donor corneal epithelium. *Trans Am Ophthalmol Soc* 2005;103:209-224.
 28. Onakpoya OH, Adeoye A, Adeoti CO, Ajite K. Epidemiology of ocular trauma among the elderly in a developing country. *Ophthalmic Epidemiol* 2010;17(5):315-320.