Study of Corneal Endothelial Cell Loss Examined by Specular Microscope in Cataract Patients Operated by Third Year Residents

Janki Makwana¹, Vimal Vyas²

¹3rd year Resident, Dept. of Ophthalmology, P. D. U. Govt. Medical College, Rajkot, Gujarat, India
²F. R. F. Professor and Head, Dept. of Ophthalmology, P. D. U. Govt. Medical College, Rajkot, Gujarat, India

Abstract: Background: Cataract is an opacification of the crystalline lens or its capsule causing impairment of vision. Every cataract extraction even in experienced hands and modern techniques involves some corneal manipulation and endothelial damage. Aim: To determine corneal endothelial cell loss examined by specular microscope in cataract patients operated by third year residents. Materials and Methods: A prospective observational study conducted on 500 patients undergoing small incision cataract surgery with posterior chamber intra ocular lens by 3rd year residents of Dept. of Ophthalmology, P. D. U. Govt. Medical College, Rajkot was undertaken. Corneal endothelial cell count was examined by clinical specular microscope pre-operatively and at post-operative day 1, 1 week and 1 month. Result: The mean endothelial cell loss at post-operative day 1 was 237.2 cells/mm², at 1 week was 259 cells/mm² and at 1 month 305.3 cells/mm². The mean percentage endothelial cell loss with SICS was 8.82% at 1st postoperative day, 9.96% at 1 week post-operatively and 11.35% at 1 month postoperatively. Conclusion: There is no significant difference between endothelial cell loss in cataract surgery done by third year residents and experienced ophthalmic surgeons.

Keywords: Cataract, small incision cataract surgery, specular microscope, corneal endothelial cell count

1. Introduction

Cataract is an opacification of the crystalline lens or its capsule causing impairment of vision.¹ Cataract has been documented to be the most significant cause of bilateral blindness in India where vision < 20/200 in the better eye on presentation is defined as blindness.² Every cataract extraction even in experienced hands and modern techniques involves some corneal manipulation and endothelial damage. The damage to the corneal endothelium leads to corneal endothelial cell loss which if severe can eventually lead to the development of corneal oedema. Corneal transparency is regulated by a corneal endothelial pump that can be interfered by surgical trauma. The corneal endothelium is the innermost layer of the cornea made up of hexagonal cell monolayer that does not regenerate when damaged. The corneal endothelial layer possesses the ability to pump water out of the corneal stroma against an osmotic gradient since it contains an active Na⁺/K⁺ pump.³ Its cell count varies from 3500 – 4000 cells/mm² in infancy to about 2400 to 3200 cells/mm² in adults.⁴ For the cornea endothelium to perform the function of maintaining corneal clarity it must consist of healthy cells above a minimum cell density which is reported to range from 400 – 700 cells/mm².

Clinical specular microscopy is a practical tool to examine corneal endothelium. It can detect endothelial cell density (ECD) (measured as cells/mm²), mean cell area (measured as μm²/cell), coefficient of variation (CV) that is (standard deviation of cell areas/mean cell area), pleomorphism (refers to variation in cell shape), polymegathism (refers to variation in cell size)

Aim

To determine corneal endothelial cell loss examined by specular microscope in cataract patients operated by third year residents.

Objectives

1) To determine corneal endothelial cell loss examined by specular microscope in cataract patients operated by third year residents
2) To determine pre-operative endothelial cell count among patients undergoing cataract surgery
3) To determine corneal endothelial cell loss after SICS with respect to age of the patient
4) To determine association between endothelial cell loss in post-operative visual acuity

2. Materials and Methods

Type of Study: Prospective study

Study Design: Observational study design

Source of Data

1) A total of 500 patients undergoing Small Incision Cataract Surgery with Posterior chamber intra ocular lens by third year residents are included.
2) Patients who have visited outdoor patient department in follow up following cataract surgery. Endothelial count is measured by non-contact specular microscope preoperatively and post-operatively on day 1, day 7 and 1 month

Volume 7 Issue 10, October 2018

www.ijsr.net

Licensed Under Creative Commons Attribution CC BY

Paper ID: ART20192149

DOI: 10.21275/ART20192149

1242
Inclusion Criteria
Patients undergoing SICS by third year residents at Department of Ophthalmology, P. D. U. GOVT. MEDICAL COLLEGE, RAJKOT. Adult patients.

Exclusion Criteria
Traumatic cataract
Complicated cataract
Previous ocular surgery
Significant corneal opacification
Corneal dystrophy
Uveitis
Glaucoma
Pre-existing infection
Vitreous loss during surgery
ACIOL

Methods
Total 500 cases, who have undergone small incision cataract surgery with posterior chamber intra ocular lens by third year residents were examined and evaluated for post-operative corneal endothelial cell loss, at DEPARTMENT OF OPHTHALMOLOGY, P.D.U. GOVT. MEDICAL COLLEGE, RAJKOT.

Detailed history was taken.

Following investigations were conducted on patients pre-operatively and post operatively:
1) visual acuity
2) Intra ocular pressure by schiotz tonometer
3) Biomicroscopic slit lamp examination
4) Fundus examination
5) A-scan
6) Specular microscopy
7) Binocular indirect ophthalmoscopy if required
8) B-scan if required
9) Routine investigations like blood pressure, urine sugar, HIV, HbsAg, sac syringing at time of admission

3. Results and Analysis

The majority of the patients were in the age group 61-70 years with slight male gender preponderance. Out of 500 cases there were 292 males and 208 females. There is decrease in endothelial cell count with age. Most of the patients presented with immature senile cataract.

Mean endothelial cell count according to Age group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group(year)</th>
<th>Mean endothelial cell count (cells / mm²)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40-50</td>
<td>2751.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51-60</td>
<td>2707.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61-70</td>
<td>2669.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71-80</td>
<td>2633.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81-90</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The preoperative Endothelial Cell Count (ECC) of 500 eyes who underwent SICS had a minimum endothelial cell count of 1509/mm² and a maximum count of 3560/mm². The mean endothelial cell count preoperatively was 2688/mm².
1 month post-operative endothelial cell loss

Post-operative 1 month
The mean Endothelial Cell count on 1 month post-operative was 2380 cells/mm². The endothelial cell density decrease varied from a minimum of 71 cells/mm² to a maximum of 538 cells/mm². The mean decrease in endothelial cell density was 305.3 cells/mm² with a standard deviation of 83.97 cells/mm². At 1 month it was reduced to 2380±327.8 cells/mm². The percentage decrease in EC was 11.35%.

Mean endothelial cell count (cell/mm²)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time of examination</th>
<th>Endothelial cell count cell/mm²(+/− SD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-operative</td>
<td>2688 ± 330.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-operative Day-1</td>
<td>2448 ± 331.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-operative 1 week</td>
<td>2426 ± 330.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-operative 1 month</td>
<td>2380 ± 327.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mean endothelial cell loss /mm²

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time of examination</th>
<th>Mean endothelial cell loss/mm²</th>
<th>% of cells loss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Post-operative Day-1</td>
<td>237.2</td>
<td>8.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-operative 1 week</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>9.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-operative 1 month</td>
<td>305.3</td>
<td>11.35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mean endothelial cell loss at 1 month according to Age group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group (year)</th>
<th>Mean endothelial cell loss at 1 month (cells / mm²)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40-50</td>
<td>298.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51-60</td>
<td>302.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61-70</td>
<td>306.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71-80</td>
<td>306.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81-90</td>
<td>307.88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There is a slight increase in endothelial cell loss with increase in age after SICS.

Best corrected pre and post-operative visual acuity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Visual acuity</th>
<th>Pre-op BCVA</th>
<th>Post-op BCVA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6/6 - 6/18</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/24 - 6/60</td>
<td>347</td>
<td>319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;6/60</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Discussion

In the study by SKD Thakur et al (2011), SICS was done using irrigating Vectis for nucleus delivery. They reported mean endothelial cell loss of 364.03 cells/mm² at Day-1, 1,398.76 cells/mm² at Day-7 and 423.27 cells/mm². They reported a low endothelial cell loss of 13.61% at Day-1, 14.91% at Day 7 and 15.83% at 1 month.

In the study by Tejinder Kaur et al (2016), SICS was done using visco expression for nucleus delivery. They reported mean endothelial cell loss of 165.81 cells/mm² with standard deviation 147.52 at Day-1, 274.03 cells/mm² with standard deviation 189.27 at Day-7 and 359.16 cells/mm² with standard deviation 198.27 at 1 month. They reported a low endothelial cell loss of 6.60% at Day-1, 10.95% at Day 7 and 14.41% at 1 month.

In the study by Reni Philip et al (2016), SICS was done using irrigating wire vectis for nucleus delivery. They reported mean endothelial cell loss was 94.36 cells/mm² with standard deviation 65.625 at Day-1, 142.20 cells/mm² with standard deviation 105.054 at Day-7 and 160.34 cells/mm² with standard deviation 99.089 at 1 month. They reported a low endothelial cell loss of 3.9% at Day-1, 6.01% at Day 7 and 6.78% at 1 month.

In the study by Somil N. Jagani et al (2015), SICS was done via scleral tunnel with PMMA PCIOl implantation. They reported mean endothelial cell loss 270.86 cells/mm² at Day-7 and 385.22 cells/mm² at 6 weeks. They reported a low endothelial cell loss of 10.63% at Day 7 and 15.12% at 6 weeks.

In the study by Reshma Balan et al, they reported mean endothelial cell loss of 298.64 cells/mm² at 2 weeks and 322.48 cells/mm² at 1 month. They reported a low endothelial cell loss of 11.92% at 2 week and 12.86% at 1 month.

The value of endothelial cell loss at day 1, 1 week and 1 month was almost similar to other studies.

5. Conclusion

There is no significant difference between endothelial cell loss in cataract surgery done by third year residents and experienced ophthalmic surgeons. There is decrease in endothelial cell count with age. There is a slight increase in endothelial cell loss with increase in age after SICS. With increasing loss of endothelial cell there is decrease in visual acuity in patients with low endothelial cell count pre-operatively.

References

[2] From editor’s desk, National programme for control of blindness in India, October -December 2011
[3] DISEASES OD CORNEA-PARSONS 22ND EDITION.P. 189

Tejinder Kaur, Karamjit Singh, Prempal Kaur, Dharmvir Chalia; A comparative study of endothelial cell loss in cataract surgery;small incision cataract surgery versus phacoemulsification; indian journal of clinical and experimental ophthalmology October-december,2016;2(4);318-322.


Author Profile

Dr. Janki H. Makwana, 3rd year resident, Department of Ophthalmology, P. D. U Govt. Medical College and Hospital, Rajkot.