Fibrin sealing improves stability of corneal prostheses during

vitreoretinal procedures.

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Abstract:

PURPOSE: The aim of this study was to test the effectiveness of using a fibrin sealant as an aid to

stabilize temporarily sutured keratoprostheses.

METHODS: Ex vivo the corneas were removed from six porcine eyes, and an Eckardt prosthesis

was sutured and additionally fixed with fibrin sealant. The outflow resistance was recorded from

eyes with and without fibrin-sealed keratoprostheses at different levels of intraocular pressure. The

method of sealing the prosthesis was applied in the clinic and documented in four patients during

intravitreal surgery.

RESULTS: The flow volume of the irrigating system was measured ex vivo. Control trials were

performed to investigate the effects of graduated increases in hydrostatic pressure on the system.

Leakage areas were calculated, and the stability of the system was monitored during the surgical

procedure. Slit-lamp biomicroscopy, funduscopy, and visual outcome were documented in the

patients. Ex vivo the differences in the leakage areas between the fibrin-sealed and the unsealed

conditions were statistically significant up to 51.45 mmHg (P = 0.01). In clinical applications, the

fibrin sealant stabilized the keratoprosthesis, and no significant leakage or system instabilities

occurred.

CONCLUSIONS: The results confirm that sealing increases the stability of the keratoprosthesis and

