The change in the spatial configuration of the cells and membrane of the corneal epithelium in orthokeratology therapy experiment

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Abstract
To trace changes in the spatial configuration of the membrane and epithelium of the cornea, with full respect for the imitation of wearing orthokeratology lenses in the experiment.

Introduction
For the first time in Russia the issues of changes in the corneal epithelium in orthokeratology therapy were actively discussed by experts who are not ophthalmologists, United at the XII Congress of the International Association of Morphologists and VII Congress of the scientific medical society of anatomists, histologists and embryologists 28 – 31 may 2014 on the basis of the Tyumen State Medical Academy [1,2]. It was then in the discussion was asked the basic question: what are the changes of the epithelium of the full identity of the conditions of the experiment [3,4]. The study of patterns of implementation actions orthokeratology lenses payment progressive myopia is one of the leading areas of modern contact correction in ophthalmology [5,6].

Despite the large number of studies on the morphological aspects of the development of the effect of orthokeratology therapy [7,8], it is worth noting the main drawback in all studies - the wearing of orthokeratology lenses in the experiments with animals was permanent [9,10]. In our work we tried to consider this important point. The experiment was as close as possible to the real conditions of use of orthokeratology lenses patients. The choice as an experimental animal the rabbit is allowed to increase the number of individuals in the experiment (65 rabbits-animals compared with 15 cats).

The purpose of the study
To study the changes of cytoarchitectonics of chronobiology and epithelial cells of the cornea, with full respect for wearing orthokeratology lenses (orthokeratology simulation standard therapy) in the experiment with animals.

Materials and methods
The experiment consisted of 65 animals. Choice, taking into account the diameter and structure of the cornea, almost identical to the human, was made in favor of mature individuals of Soviet chinchilla breed. To ensure the full simulation orthokeratology therapy wearing lenses was performed in the night period using temporal bivariate for Golovin within 14 days (left eye of the animal). The right eye was used as control. Animals were removed from the experiment on the 15th day in a humane way. After eye enucleating, the corneas were subjected to standard histological examination (staining with hematoxylin and eosin), followed by light microscopy.

Results
The studied material was represented by a complete (from limb to limb) slice of the cornea, passing through the optical center. The morphological study revealed the following features of the layers of the cornea, orthokeratology therapy subjected:

1. In the Central zone there has been a change of polarity of the cells, loss of normal nuclear-cytoplasmic ratio, lossof normal hierarchy, while preserving stratification (Figure 1).

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2. In all cases in the Central impact zone of the epithelium was formed defects (vacancies), different in length and depth (Figures 2 and 3).

3. In the return zone (zone of accumulation), there is a rough cell polymorphism, with a change in nuclear-cytoplasmic ratio, loss of cell polarity, hierarchy, stratification structure (Figure 4).

4. In addition to the changes of the epithelium along the entire length of the impact of orthokeratology lenses was observed, the response of the basement membrane of the epithelium: its intermittence, splitting, lack in some areas (Figure 5).

5. The change in basement membrane was observed in all histological sections 65 eyes subjected to OK-lenses.

Conclusions

The use of OK-lenses certainly affects the spatial geometry of epithelial cells. Change the configuration of the surface of the cornea is due to the transformation of cytoarchitectonics and epithelium in different areas of impact of the lens, and not the result cell migration. These conversions do not lead to clinically significant changes due to the high regenerative capacity of the epithelium. However, the primary structure that regulates the life cycle of epithelial cells is the basement membrane, changes that we recorded. Remain open to explore the following questions:

1. What is the regenerative ability of the basement membrane?
2. What are the changes of the underlying structures?
3. What are the adaptive capacities of the epithelium and basement membrane in conditions of constant stress when wearing OK-lenses?

References


