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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Evaluation of Corneal Endothelium after Myopic Laser-Assisted *In Situ* Keratomileusis (LASIK) with Accelerated Cross-Linking (CXL) in Diabetic Patients

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Abstract:

Purpose:

To study the effect of LASIK with accelerated CXL on corneal endothelium in myopic diabetic patients.

Methods:

A prospective comparative interventional case series study on 120 eyes of 60 myopic patients treated with LASIK with accelerated CXL. They were divided into two groups; group A included 60 eyes of diabetic patients, group B included 60 eyes of non-diabetic patients. Corneal endothelium was evaluated by specular microscope preoperatively and after 3 and 6 months postoperatively.

Results:

The endothelial cells density (ECD) showed statistically significant changes after 3 and 6 months postoperatively (p-value <0.001) in group A while group B showed statistically significant changes after 3 months without significant change after 6 months (p-value= 0.103), both groups had improved to near preoperative levels, with no significant differences between them at the end of 6 months follow-up (p-value = 0.219). Regarding pleomorphism, there was a significant change in group A during 6 months follow-up (p-value <0.001) with no significant change in group B (p-value= 0.884), and in comparing both groups, there was a significant change at the end of 6 months follow-up (p-value <0.001). Regarding polymegathism, there was a significant change in group A during 6 months follow-up (p-value <0.001) with no significant change in group B after 3 (p-value= 0.178) and 6 (p-value= 0.866) months follow-up, and in comparing both groups, there was a significant change at the end of 6 months follow-up (p-value <0.001).

Conclusion:

LASIK with accelerated CXL is safe on corneal endothelium in diabetic myopic patients but needs to follow up for a long period.

Keywords: Lasik, Corneal endothelium, Accelerated cross-linking, Diabetes mellitus, Diabetic patients, *In situ*.

Article History

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1. INTRODUCTION

Laser-*in situ* keratomileusis (LASIK) is considered the most common form of refractive surgery performed nowadays and provides stable refractive and visual results but has uncommon but potentially dangerous complications such as post-LASIK ectasia. The exact mechanism of post-LASIK ectasia is unknown, but it is thought that the formation of a corneal flap during the LASIK procedure weakens the corneal

biomechanical structure, causing post-LASIK ectasia in some cases [1, 2].

Corneal collagen cross-linking (CXL) acts by increasing the chemical bonds between collagen fibers of the cornea with an increase in mechanical stiffness with stoppage of progression of keratoconus and post-LASIK ectasia [3, 4]. Simultaneous LASIK and accelerated CXL (LASIK Xtra) have recently been proposed as a way to reduce the risk of post-LASIK ectasia and regression [5 - 7].

Although not yet FDA approved, LASIK Xtra is used in many countries around the world and is frequently performed

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on patients who are at high risk of post-LASIK regression, such as those with high degrees of myopia, younger patients, and those with low residual stromal bed thickness [8 - 10]

The cornea is kept all the time in a state of continuous dehydration via the active fluid pump and barrier function in the corneal endothelium. Any disturbance in these activities leads to the affection of the corneal transparency [11].

Diabetes mellitus (DM) is considered one of the most morbid chronic diseases affecting millions of patients all over the world [12]. DM could reduce ECD and the percentage of hexagonal cells but increase coefficient of variation (CV), indicating that diabetes causes the corneal endothelial cell to be unstable [13].

The specular microscope is a useful non-contact instrument that can image corneal endothelium under very high magnification. It can also be used for the measurement of corneal thickness [14].

Our study analyzed the effect of LASIK Xtra on corneal endothelium in diabetic myopic patients by specular microscopy.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

In a prospective comparative interventional case series study, 120 eyes of 60 myopic patients were treated with LASIK and accelerated CXL at the International Eye Centre and Roaa Laser Vision Correction Centre between October 2019 and March 2021 January; they were divided into 2 groups:

Group A: Involved 60 eyes of 30 diabetic patients

Group B: Involved 60 eyes of 30 nondiabetic patients. Approval of the ethical committee of the Minia faculty of medicine was obtained, and after a thorough overview of the study's benefits and risks, each patient signed an informed written consent form.

2.1. Inclusion Criteria

Age more than 18 years with stable refraction (within 0.5 dioptre (D) for 1 year or more before LASIK surgery), the degree of myopia not more than -8 D with astigmatism of less than -5 D, and the pachymetry not less than 480 μm , the Keratometric readings: from 41 D to 48 D, we included patients with borderline CCT or residual stromal bed in both groups, no signs of diabetic retinopathy with normal Fluorescein angiography (FA) with no retinal ischemia and without any microaneurysm and normal Optical coherence tomography (OCT) study with normal macular thickness and without macular edema in group A with normal blood glucose level and HbA1c.

2.2. Exclusion Criteria

Presence of systemic diseases other than DM, *e.g.*, hypertension, autoimmune diseases, patients with a history of ocular surgery and ocular trauma, myopia more than -8 D, corneal topographic evidence of keratoconus or forme fruste keratoconus (Abnormal elevation back with steep or high Keratometric readings more than 48 D), corneal thickness less

than 480 μm . Patients with abnormal blood glucose and high HbA1c were excluded from group A. Also, patients with abnormal findings in FA as retinal non-perfusion and any microaneurysm and abnormal findings in OCT as macular edema and epiretinal membrane were excluded.

2.3. Investigations

1- Rotating Scheimpflug camera and placido disc (Oculus Optikgeräte GmbH, Wetzlar, Germany) to assess corneal topography and corneal thickness.

2- Specular microscopy (NIDEK, CEM-530, and Japan) was done preoperatively, 3 months, and 6 months postoperatively.

3- FA (Topcon TRC-50IX Mydriatic Retinal Camera, JAPAN) was done to detect early signs of diabetic retinopathy.

4- OCT (Optovue, Inc., Fremont, California) for assessment of the macula.

2.4. Surgical Procedure

LASIK was performed first with the M-2® microkeratome (Moria, France) to create a 110 μm flap that was reflected, followed by stromal ablation with the excimer laser (Visix Abbott Star S4 IR). The stromal bed was instilled with 0.1 percent riboflavin in a 20 percent hydroxymethyl propyl cellulose solution (vibex rapid, Avedro Inc, USA) for 2 minutes before the flap was returned to its original location according to the alignment marks. For 3 minutes, the cornea was exposed to UV-A light with a wavelength of 366-374 nm and an irradiance of 30 mW/cm² (OMNI, MMD, USA).

Postoperative treatment was topical antibiotic for one week, a topical anti-inflammatory for 2 weeks, and topical artificial lubricant for one month or more as needed.

Specular microscopy was done at 3 and 6 months postoperatively for assessment of ECD, which was identified on the printed report by cell density (CD), polymegathism, which was identified on the printed report by the coefficient of variation (CV), and rate of pleomorphism which was identified on the printed report by hexagonal cells (HEX).

2.5. Statistical Analysis

Statistical analysis was done using IBM SPSS version 21. The statistically significant differences between group A and group B were tested using an independent sample t-test, while within the same group, comparing the repeated measures using paired t-test. A P-value of less than 0.05 was considered as a cut-off for significance.

3. RESULTS

3.1. Demographic Data

120 eyes of 60 myopic patients were included in the study. They were divided into 2 groups; group A included 60 eyes of 30 diabetic patients (18 males and 12 female) with a mean age of 19-35 years (25.2±4.49), group B included 60 eyes of 30 nondiabetic patients (11 male and 19 female) with a mean age of 19-37 years (28.13±5.72).

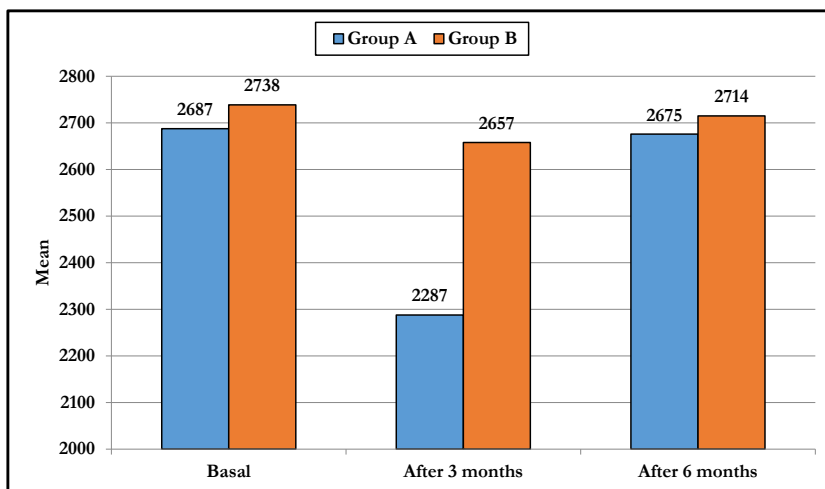


Fig. (1). ECD changes in group A, the ECD decreased significantly after 3 months and improved after 6 months while the changes in group B were less than group A.

3.2. Preoperative Patients' Data

The preoperative sphere, cylinder, uncorrected distance visual acuity (UCDVA), best corrected distance visual acuity (BCDVA), kearometric readings (K1 and K2), and central corneal thickness (CCT) are summarized in Table 1.

3.3. ECD

The mean preoperative ECD was 2687.5±165 CD/mm² in group A and 2738.7±197 CD/mm² in group B. At 3 months postoperatively, both groups had a statistically significant decrease in mean ECD (p-value < 0.001), with no significant change in group B after 6 months and significant change in

group A with no significant difference on comparing both groups (p-value = 0.219) at the end of 6 months follow-up (Table 2 and Fig. 1).

3.4. Pleomorphism

There was a statistically significant decrease in pleomorphism in group A at 3 months and 6 months postoperatively compared to the preoperative value (p-value<0.001), and a statistically significant decrease in pleomorphism in group B at 3 months with no significant changes at 6 months (p-value =0.884) and on comparing both groups, there were significant differences at 3 and 6 months (p-value<0.001) (Table 3 and Fig. 2).

Table 1. The preoperative patients' data.

-	Group A	Group B	p-value
Sphere	-6.48±2.75	-6.96±.92	0.366
Cylinder	-1.90±.31	-1.92±.32	0.998
UCDVA	.98±.05	.96±.03	0.978
BCDVA	.007±.02	.010±.03	0.647
K1	41.60±1.13	41.40±1.01	0.551
K2	42.58±1.04	42.62±.99	0.869
CCT	514.20±7.14	498.63±84.27	0.318

Table 2. ECD evaluation at preoperative and postoperative periods. Notice the major difference in diabetic patients with a mild change in the non-diabetic patients.

-	Group A	Group B	p-value
Basal	2687.5±165	2738.7±197	0.127
After 3 months	2287.8±241	2657.8±188	<0.001
After 6 months	2675.8±164	2714.9±181	0.219
p-value			
Basal vs 3m	<0.001	<0.001	
Basal vs 6m	<0.001	0.103	
3m vs 6m	<0.001	<0.001	

Table 3. Pleomorphism preoperatively and postoperatively in both groups.

-	Group A	Group B	p-value
Basal	40.53±4.50	46.7±7.3	<0.001
After 3 months	37±4.2	44.6±7.3	<0.001
After 6 months	39.9±4.28	46.8±6.9	<0.001
p-value			
Basal vs 3m	<0.001	<0.001	
Basal vs 6m	<0.001	0.884	
3m vs 6m	<0.001	<0.001	

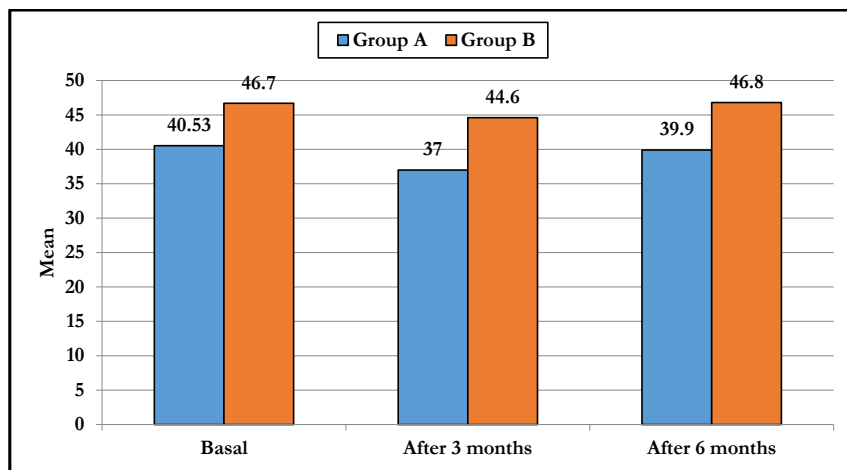


Fig. (2). Changes in pleomorphism were lower in group A than in group B.

3.5. Polymegathism or CV

Preoperatively, group A had a mean polymegathism of 42.6±6.5, and group B had a mean polymegathism of 36.6±5.3, with a significant difference. There was a statistically significant difference in preoperative value and 3 and 6 months

postoperative value in group A, while in group B, there was no statistically significant difference throughout the follow-up period. There was a statistically significant difference after 6 months between both groups (p-value <0.001) (Table 4 and Fig. 3).

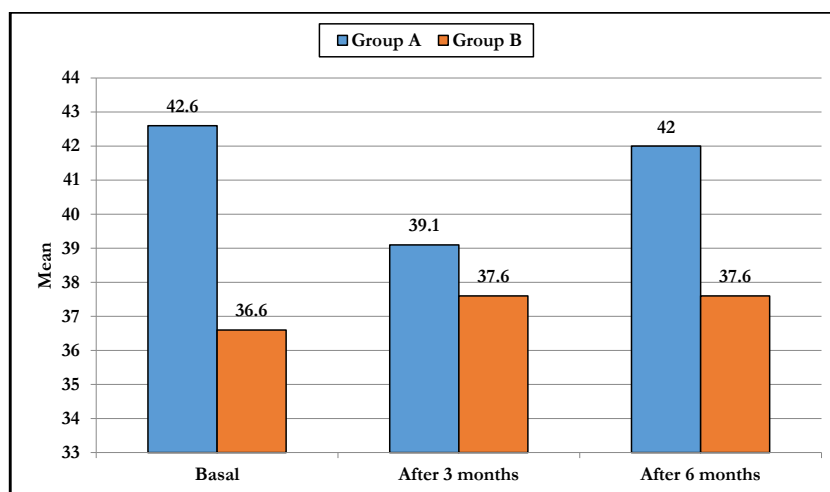


Fig. (3). CV values were higher in group A than group B.

Table 4. CV preoperatively and postoperatively in both groups.

	Group A	Group B	p-value
Basal	42.6±6.5	36.6±5.3	<0.001
After 3 months	39.1±6.6	37.6±4.5	0.151
After 6 months	42.0±6.4	37.6±5.1	<0.001
p-value			
Basal vs 3m	<0.001	0.070	
Basal vs 6m	<0.001	0.178	
3m vs 6m	<0.001	0.866	

4. DISCUSSION

Postoperative ectasia is considered a rare but visually debilitating problem after LASIK in some myopic patients, particularly moderate to high myopia in young patients, so LASIK is a major challenge in these patients. Hence, the combined application of simultaneous accelerated CXL and LASIK is used to reduce the risk of Post-LASIK ectasia and regression [15].

But the corneal endothelium is affected to some extent by accelerated CXL; the energy of UV-A is 3 mW/cm², which was used for 30 min together with hydrophilic riboflavin 0.1% application resulting in up to 95% decrease in energy of UV-A reaching the corneal endothelium in the standard CXL treatment. To reduce the procedure period, 9 mW/cm² for 10 min or 30 mW/cm² for 3 min are used which is equal to 3 mW/cm² for 30 min. The high dose of UV-A light energy damages the sub-basal nerve plexus, harming the endothelial pump function [16, 17].

DM affects all structural layers of the cornea, including the corneal epithelium, corneal nerves, tear film, and corneal endothelium, with morphological and functional changes and an increased risk of endothelial complications after intraocular surgery. Although the pathophysiological mechanisms behind diabetic corneal endothelium damage are still unknown, osmotic damage owing to excessive sorbitol build up and oxidative damage due to glycation end-product accumulation have both been implicated [18].

The endothelium has been studied in both diabetic patients and healthy people in a number of researches. The corneal endothelium of diabetic individuals alters morphologically, according to the majority of them. In type 2 DM patients, other investigations found a significant drop in ECD and hexagonality, as well as an increase in CV. Several investigations, however, reported no change between diabetic and non-diabetic participants' ECDs. The impact of DM on the corneal endothelium is still up for debate [19].

Nowadays, LASIK is considered a relative contraindication in diabetic patients due to the pathologic changes in the cornea of these patients. Also, the immune response is weak, and wound healing is delayed with the need for more follow-up in these patients [20, 21].

On the other side, some studies revealed that corneal complications after LASIK did not increase in patients with well-controlled DM and the visual outcomes between the diabetic and non-diabetic patients showed no significant difference, so LASIK could be performed safely in only

selected cases provided that DM is well controlled with no ocular or systemic complications as nephropathy or peripheral neuropathy according to the American Academy of Ophthalmology recommendations [22, 23].

Most studies on diabetic patients showed that the cornea has more thickness, more polymegathism, and less pleomorphism than non-diabetic patients; these changes could be correlated to the duration of diabetes and/or the metabolic control status [24, 25].

Our study studied the effect of accelerated CXL on corneal endothelium in diabetic myopic patients in comparison with non-diabetic myopic patients. In reviewing the literature, we found no previous studies on the effect of LASIK Xtra on corneal endothelium in diabetic patients. 120 eyes with borderline CCT or residual stromal bed were evaluated, 60 eyes had DM with normal blood glucose level and HbA1c. Complete ocular examination was done to exclude ocular complications of DM; also FA and OCT were done to exclude early retinal affection.

In the non-diabetic population, there was no significant change in the mean ECD by the end of the 6-month follow-up period (p-value= 0.103), but there was a significant change in the diabetic group (p-value <0.001). Furthermore, when both groups were compared, there was no substantial difference (p value= 0.219) at the end of 6 months follow-up. These findings agreed with other studies on the effect of CXL and refractive surgery on the corneal endothelium.

Regarding pleomorphism, there were significant changes in the diabetic patients at the end of 6 months follow-up (p-value <0.001) with no significant changes in the non-diabetic group (p-value=0.884), our study showed that no significant differences between both groups preoperatively and postoperatively at 6 months (p value<0.001).

CV represents an indicator of the uniformity of endothelial cell size. In the diabetic group, there was a significant change between the preoperative value and after 6 months postoperatively (p-value<0.001) while no significant change in the non-diabetic group after 6 months of surgery (p-value= 0.178), there is a significant difference preoperatively and postoperatively at 6 months on comparing both groups (p-value<0.001).

During the follow-up period, we noticed stable postoperative refraction without cases of post LASIK ectasia or regression, which was the main indication of associated cross-linking with LASIK (Figs. 4 and 5).

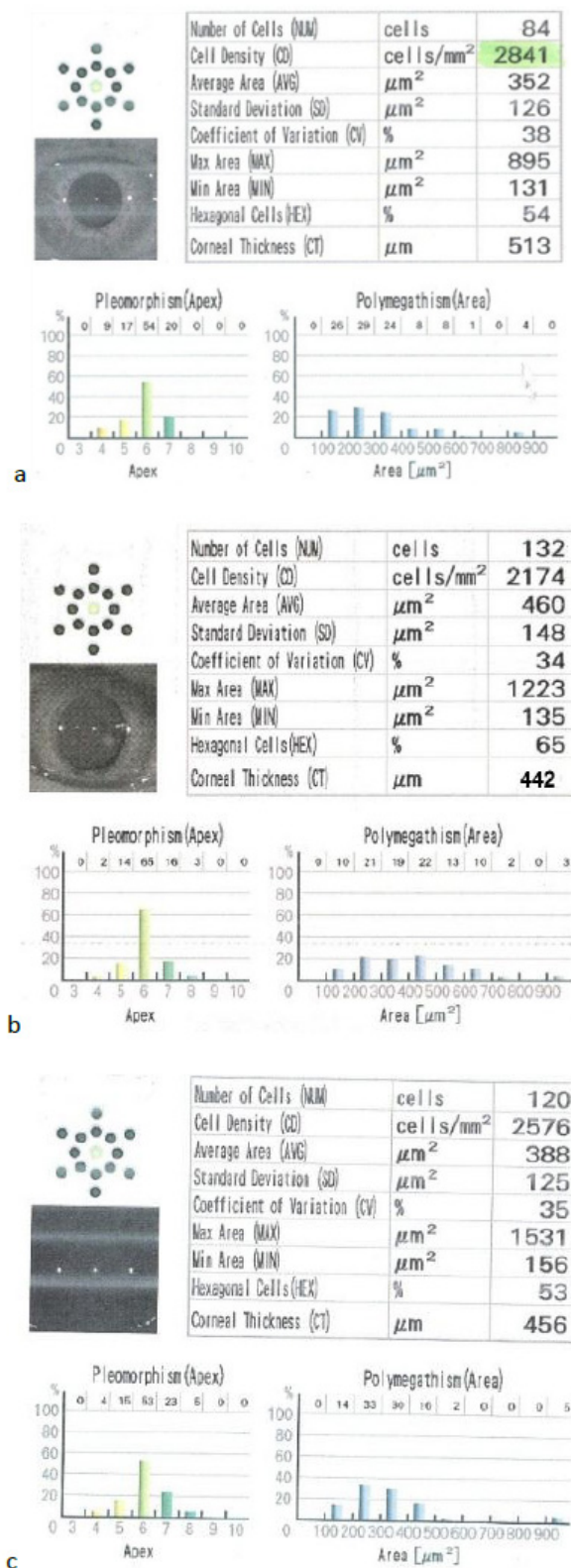


Fig. (4). Specular microscopy in the diabetic group. The cell density (CD) was decreased significantly after 3 months. Pleomorphism was represented by hexagonal cells (HEX), which changed markedly after 3 months, and polymegathism, which was represented by CV changed significantly at 3 and 6 months. (a: preoperative- b: after 3 months- c: after 6 months).

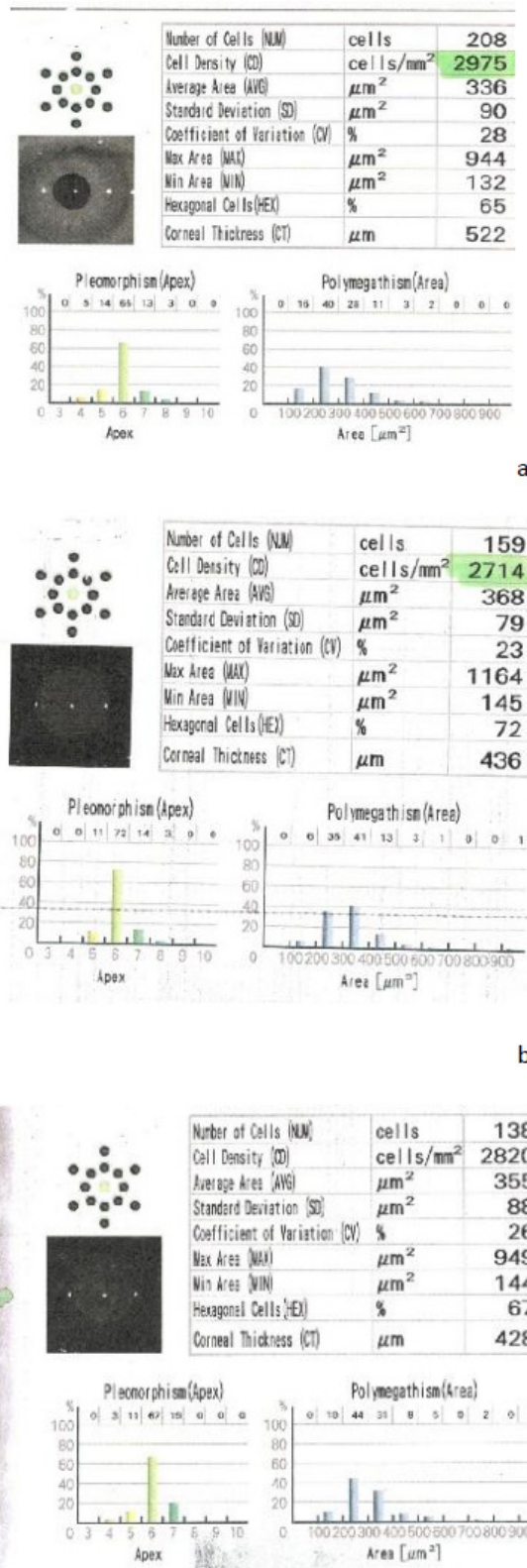


Fig. (5). Specular microscopy in the non-diabetic group. Notice the fewer changes in CD, pleomorphism (HEX), and polymegathism (CV) (a: preoperative- b: after 3 months- c: after 6 months).

Similar research, such as Tohamy M's study on the effect of LASIK Xtra in non-diabetic patients, found that accelerated

cross-linking had no significant effect on corneal endothelium during 6 months follow-up [26]. Also, a study was done by Wu

Y which concluded that ECD did not differ between LASIK and LASIK Xtra in non-diabetic patients [17].

Also, our results were consistent with other studies of the effect of LASIK Xtra, although there were some changes in the parameters of the irradiance as Cingü *et al.* who studied the effect of accelerated CXL (18 mW/cm²) for 5 minutes and found that ECD decreased postoperatively then returned to the preoperative value at 6 months, while CV returned to their preoperative value only at 3 months [27]. Another study by Bhandari used more power of UVA irradiance (30 mW/cm²) for 3 minutes and found that ECD and CV changed significantly up to 12 months follow-up [28].

Other studies on the effect of accelerated cross-linking in keratoconus and Post-LASIK ectasia as Badawi *et al.*, who used UV-A irradiance of 30 mW/cm² for 3 min and found that the changes in ECD and CV were persistent up to 12 months follow-up [29]. Kanellopoulos compared standard CXL (3 mW/cm² for 30 min) in one eye and accelerated CXL (7 mW/cm² for 15 min) in the fellow eye of 21 patients and found that there were no significant changes in the corneal endothelium between accelerated and standard CXL [30].

CONCLUSION

LASIK with accelerated cross-linking is safe on the corneal endothelium count and morphology in diabetic patients, and this potentiates the use of LASIK Xtra in the diabetic myopic patient's especially in high errors but more prolonged follow-up was needed to ensure long-term safety.

LIMITATIONS

The research has some drawbacks, such as a limited sample size, a short follow-up time, and the lack of distinction between type 1 and type 2 DM.

ETHICS APPROVAL AND CONSENT TO PARTICIPATE

This study was approved by the Institutional Review Board and Research Ethics Committee of Minia University, Egypt, under approval no. (631-6/2020).

HUMAN AND ANIMAL RIGHTS

No animals were used in this research. All human research procedures followed were in accordance with the ethical standards of the committee responsible for human experimentation (institutional and national) and with the Helsinki Declaration of 1975, as revised in 2013.

CONSENT FOR PUBLICATION

Informed consent was obtained from the participants.

STANDARDS OF REPORTING

STROBE guidelines and methodologies have been followed in this study.

AVAILABILITY OF DATA AND MATERIALS

The data supporting findings of this study is available from

corresponding author [M.S.M.], upon reasonable request.

FUNDING

None.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflict of interest, financial or otherwise.

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Declared none.

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