Preoperative Aqueous Cytokine Levels are Associated With Endothelial Cell Loss After Descemet’s Stripping Automated Endothelial Keratoplasty

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Purpose. To evaluate the association between endothelial cell density (ECD) after Descemet’s stripping automated endothelial keratoplasty (DSAEK) and preoperative cytokine levels in the aqueous humor (AqH).

Methods. This prospective consecutive case series included 97 consecutive patients who underwent DSAEK (64 eyes) or cataract surgery (35 eyes). AqH samples were collected at the beginning of each surgery. The levels of cytokines (IL-1α, IL-1β, IL-4, IL-6, IL-8, IL-10, IL-12p70, IL-13, IL-17A, IFN-κ, IFN-γ, monocyte chemotactic protein [MCP]-1, E-selectin, P-selectin, and soluble intercellular adhesion molecule [sICAM]-1) in the AqH were measured by multiplex beads immunoassay. The correlations between preoperative aqueous cytokine levels and the ECD at 12 months after DSAEK were analyzed.

Results. The ECD decreased from 2747 ± 259 cells/mm² in the donor graft to 1235 ± 607 cells/mm² at 12 months after DSAEK. In all subjects undergoing DSAEK, the postoperative ECD at 12 months was significantly correlated with the preoperative levels of MCP-1 (r = −0.467, 95% confidence interval [CI]: −0.650 to −0.222, P = 0.0003). In an analysis excluding Fuchs endothelial corneal dystrophy (11 eyes), the ECD at 12 months after DSAEK was significantly correlated with preoperative levels of IL-17A (r = −0.635, 95% CI: −0.819 to −0.319, P = 0.0004), MCP-1 (r = −0.605, 95% CI: −0.779 to −0.345, P < 0.0001), IFN-κ (r = −0.653, 95% CI: −0.796 to −0.385, P < 0.0001), E-selectin (r = −0.516, 95% CI: −0.756 to −0.276, P = 0.0004), and sICAM-1 (r = −0.537, 95% CI: −0.735 to −0.253, P = 0.0005).

Conclusions. Higher preoperative levels of IL-17A, MCP-1, IFN-κ, E-selectin, and sICAM-1 in the AqH were associated with lower ECD after DSAEK for bullous keratopathy.

Keywords: aqueous humor, cytokine, endothelial cell density, Descemet’s stripping automated endothelial keratoplasty

Descemet’s stripping automated endothelial keratoplasty (DSAEK) for the treatment of endothelial dysfunction has several advantages over standard penetrating keratoplasty (PKP).1–3 By removing only the Descemet’s membrane and dysfunctional endothelium, and retaining healthy portions of the patient’s cornea, DSAEK offers rapid visual recovery,2,3 resulting in less graft rejections than PKP and leading to a favorable long-term graft survival rate up to 80% to 87% at 5 years.4,5 The primary cause of graft failure after DSAEK is endothelial decompensation, even in eyes without evidence of immunologic rejection.4–6 The endothelial cell density (ECD) decreases with age, and in various conditions including uveitis and posttraumatic surgeries.7–10 The risk factors for endothelial cell loss after DSAEK include a history of glaucoma surgery and graft rejection.5,11–13 In contrast, the ECD prognosis is reported to be favorable in eyes with Fuchs’ endothelial corneal dystrophy (FECD) compared with pseudophakic bullous keratopathy.14 However, the exact mechanism of chronic endothelial cell loss is still poorly understood.

Recently, we reported that severe pre-existing iris damage was one of the clinical factors for graft failure and rapid endothelial cell loss after DSAEK.6 However, the reasons behind decreased ECD in eyes with severe iris damage remain elusive. Anatomically, the aqueous humor (AqH) is present between the corneal endothelium and the iris, and it has been reported that inflammatory cytokines in the AqH increase during various pathological processes.15–18 In an in vitro study, a combination of proinflammatory cytokines synergistically induced the apoptosis of corneal endothelial cells.19 We recently showed that inflammatory cytokine levels were elevated in the AqH of eyes with bullous keratopathy and reduced ECDs,20 and that iris damage was associated with an elevation in aqueous cytokine levels.21 Collectively, these results suggest that inflammatory factors in the AqH directly influence endothelial
cell loss. However, an elevation in aqueous cytokine levels can just be the result, not the direct cause, following endothelial cell loss. Thus, we hypothesized that the AqH conditions, such as elevated cytokine levels, can cause rapid loss of ECD after corneal transplantation. In our latest study, we showed that higher preoperative aqueous levels of specific cytokines were associated with rapid ECD loss after PKP.22 The purpose of this study is to evaluate the association between preoperative cytokine levels in the AqH and reduction of ECD following DSAEK.

**METHODS**

This prospective study was performed in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki. The Institutional Ethics Review Board of Tokyo Dental College, Ichikawa General Hospital (I-15-42R), approved it. Written informed consent was obtained from all participants prior to the interventions.

**Study Participants**

A total of 97 consecutive patients who underwent DSAEK (DSAEK group, 64 eyes) and cataract surgery (control group, 33 eyes) at Ichikawa General Hospital, Tokyo Dental College, from October 26, 2015 to August 10, 2016 were included (Table 1). We excluded eyes with active inflammation of the cornea or the anterior chamber and patients systemically administered steroids from the study. The etiologies of DSAEK in the studied eyes included pseudophakic bullous keratopathy (25 eyes), postkeratoplasty iridocyclitis bullous keratopathy (11 eyes), FECG (11 eyes), posttrabececlotomy bullous keratopathy (10 eyes), uveitis (4 eyes), birth injury (2 eyes), and unknown cause (1 eye). We performed solitary DSAEK in 43 eyes and DSAEK combined with simultaneous cataract surgery in 21 eyes. Control participants were defined as patients who underwent cataract surgery without uveitis or systemic inflammatory diseases, such as ulcerative colitis or rheumatoid arthritis, and had not undergone corneal or intraocular surgeries previously. All participants in the control group had an ECD exceeding 2000 cells/mm².

**Surgical Technique**

DSAEK surgery was performed using double-glide technique.23-24 All DSAEK surgeries were performed by one of three experienced surgeons (TY, YS, or JS). After sub-Tenon anesthesia with injection of 2% lidocaine, a 5.0-mm temporal paracentesis, and Descemet stripping was performed with a reverse-bent Sinsky hook (Asico, Westmont, IL, USA). The recipient’s endothelium and Descemet’s membrane were carefully removed using forceps. Precut donor grafts were trephinated and the endothelial surface of the donor lenticle was coated with a small amount of viscoelastic material. Donor tissue was gently inserted into the anterior chamber using a Busin glide (Asico) and Shimazaki DSAEK forceps (Inami, Tokyo, Japan). Air was carefully injected into the anterior chamber to unfold the graft. At 10 minutes after air injection, half of the air was replaced by balanced salt solution (BSS; Alcon, Fort Worth, TX, USA). At the end of the surgery, 2 mg subconjunctival betamethasone was administered. In patients with significant lens opacity (21 eyes), standard phacoemulsification, and aspiration were performed with implantation of an IOL, followed by the DSAEK procedure. All DSAEK procedures were successful and uneventful, without any excessive intraoperative manipulation. In 5 eyes, early postoperative double chamber necessitated air injection and resolved without any serious complications. We excluded these eyes from the correlation analyses, because air injection is associated with ECD loss after DSAEK.6-25 One patient had mild IOP elevation up to 22 mm Hg, which resolved with a topical antiglaucoma agent. There was no case with graft rejection up to the 12-month follow-up. Patients were prescribed topical eyedrops levofloxacin (Cravit; Santen, Osaka, Japan) and betamethasone 0.1% eyedrops (Sanbetazon; Santen) five times a day. Topical betamethasone eyedrops were tapered over the following 6 months. Starting from 6 months after DSAEK, we prescribed fluorometholone 0.1% eyedrops (Flumetholone 0.1; Santen) three times a day for up to 12 months after surgery.

**Aqueous Humor Samples**

The AqH samples containing 70 to 300 μL were obtained under sterile conditions at the beginning of surgery after topical anesthesia in DSAEK and cataract surgery. First, paracentesis was placed at the clear cornea. AqH sample was obtained using a 27-G needle taking care not to touch the iris, the lens, or corneal endothelium. The samples were centrifuged at 3000 rpm for 5 minutes. The soluble factions were collected and stored at −80°C until measurements.

**Table 1. Preoperative Demographics of Patients**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eyes, n</th>
<th>DSAEK</th>
<th>Control</th>
<th>P Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ears, n</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex, n (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>23 (36.0)</td>
<td>16 (48.5)</td>
<td>0.23*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>41 (64.0)</td>
<td>17 (51.5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age, y</td>
<td>74.3 ± 9.3</td>
<td>75.9 ± 7.6</td>
<td>0.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BCVA, logMAR</td>
<td>1.29 ± 0.74</td>
<td>0.38 ± 0.36</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOP, mm Hg</td>
<td>12.4 ± 4.1</td>
<td>14.3 ± 2.6</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Axial length, mm</td>
<td>23.65 ± 2.08</td>
<td>23.84 ± 1.58</td>
<td>0.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECD, cells/mm²</td>
<td>422 ± 54</td>
<td>2760 ± 343</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCT, μm</td>
<td>741 ± 111</td>
<td>534 ± 19</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DM, n (%)</td>
<td>10 (16)</td>
<td>1 (3)</td>
<td>0.06*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence of glaucoma, n (%)</td>
<td>17 (27)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
<td>0.001*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOL, n (%)</td>
<td>45 (67)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous intraocular surgeries, n</td>
<td>1.6 ± 1.0</td>
<td>0.0 ± 0.0</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mean ± SD. BCVA, best-corrected visual acuity; AL, axial length; CCT, central corneal thickness; DM, diabetes mellitus; NA, not available; SD, standard deviation.

* χ² test.

**Protein and Cytokine Level Measurements**

The protein concentrations of AqH samples were determined using the DC protein assay (Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA, USA).20 In brief, bovine serum albumin (BSA) was used as a standard in the range of 0.25 to 1.37 mg/mL. Samples (5 μL) of BSA and AqH were added to 96-well microplates, followed by immediate addition of a mixture containing 25 μL reagent A and 200 μL reagent C. After 15 minutes of incubation at room temperature in the dark, the microplates were read at 690 and 405 nm using a microplate reader (Model 550; Bio-Rad). The cytokine levels of IL-1α, IL-1β, IL-4, IL-6, IL-8, IL-10, IL-12p70, IL-13, IL-17A, IFN-α, IFN-γ, monocyte chemotactic protein [MCP]-1, TNF-α, E-selectin, P-selectin, soluble intercellular adhesion molecule [sICAM]-1, macrophage inflammatory protein [MIP]-1α, MIP-1β, and interferon gamma-induced protein [IP]-10 in AqH samples were measured using Luminex.
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Statistical Analysis

Data were analyzed using Prism for Windows software (version 6.04; Graphpad Software, Inc., La Jolla, CA, USA). The D’Agostino & Pearson omnibus normality test was used to assess whether the data showed a normal distribution. Spearman’s correlation analyses were used to evaluate the correlations among AqH cytokine levels and ECD. From the correlation analyses, we excluded five eyes in which air injection was performed for the treatment of postoperative double chamber, because air injection is associated with the ECD loss after DSAEK. To assess the differences in the time courses of decreases in postoperative ECD between the ECD ≥1200 and the ECD <1200 groups, a one-way ANOVA was used. To compare the differences in protein and cytokine levels across the groups, the Mann-Whitney U test was used. For multivariate analyses, we used STATA/IC 14.0 for Windows (StataCorp LP, College Station, TX, USA). To assess the clinical correlation analyses, we excluded five eyes in which air injection was performed for the treatment of postoperative double chamber, because air injection is associated with the ECD loss after DSAEK. To assess the differences in the time courses of decreases in postoperative ECD between the ECD ≥1200 and the ECD <1200 groups, a one-way ANOVA was used. To compare the differences in protein and cytokine levels across the groups, the Mann-Whitney U test was used. For multivariate analyses, we used STATA/IC 14.0 for Windows (StataCorp LP, College Station, TX, USA). To assess the clinical correlation analyses, we excluded five eyes in which air injection was performed for the treatment of postoperative double chamber, because air injection is associated with the ECD loss after DSAEK.

Results

Pre- and Postoperative ECD

In the 64 eyes that underwent DSAEK, the ECD was 2747 ± 259 cells/mm² in the donor graft, 1815 ± 592 cells/mm² at 1 month, 1470 ± 623 cells/mm² at 3 months, 1294 ± 600 cells/mm² at 6 months, and 1255 ± 607 cells/mm² at 12 months after DSAEK. There were significant correlations among the postoperative ECD at 3, 6, and 12 months (Supplementary Table S1). Between the two groups (ECD ≥1200 group and ECD <1200 group), there were no significant differences in age (72.4 ± 10.8 and 74.5 ± 8.5 years, respectively; P = 0.90) and graft ECD (2774 ± 179 and 2700 ± 327 cells/mm², respectively; P = 0.49). There were significant differences in ECD at 1, 3, 6, and 12 months after DSAEK between the two groups (Supplementary Fig. S1, P = 0.02, P = 0.01, P < 0.001, and P < 0.001, respectively).

Preoperative Protein and Cytokine Levels in Aqueous Humor

The preoperative levels of AqH protein, IL-6, IL-8, IL-10, IL-12p70, IL-17A, MCP-1, IFN-γ, E-selectin, P-selectin, and sICAM-1 were significantly higher in eyes undergoing DSAEK compared with the control group (Table 2, all P ≤ 0.0018). In the ECD ≥1200 group, the levels of IL-6, IL-10, E-selectin, and P-selectin were significantly higher compared with those of the control group (Supplementary Table S2, all P ≤ 0.0025). In the ECD <1200 group, the levels of protein, IL-4, IL-6, IL-
Correlations Between Preoperative Aqueous Cytokine Levels and Postoperative ECD

Table 3 shows the correlations between preoperative aqueous cytokine levels and absolute ECDs at 6 and 12 months after DSAEK in all subjects. The ECD at 12 months was inversely correlated with the levels of MCP-1 and IFN-γ were significantly higher compared with those of the control group (P = 0.0025). Although there were no statistically significant differences, the levels of IL-17A, MCP-1, IL-1, and sICAM-1 were significantly higher compared with those of the control group (P = 0.01 and P = 0.02, respectively).

Associations Between Endothelial Cell Density and Presence of Glaucoma

Lens status, history of LI and presence of glaucoma have been reported to be factors related to ECD reduction. To evaluate the association between ECD and these factors, we conducted multivariate regression analyses in which the presence of glaucoma, history of LI, graft size, preoperative steroid use, and lens status were included as independent variables (Table 4). The presence of glaucoma was significantly associated with lower ECD (β = −0.339, P = 0.009 at 6 months and β = −0.317, P = 0.010 at 12 months). History of LI was associated with lower ECD (β = −0.257, P = 0.046 at 6 months, and β = −0.333, P = 0.008 at 12 months). History of trabeculectomy was associated with lower ECD after DSAEK (β = −0.352, P = 0.011 at 3 months, β = −0.287, P = 0.028 at 6 months, and β = −0.278, P = 0.026 at 12 months; Supplementary Table S6).

Correlations Between Preoperative Aqueous Cytokine Levels and Postoperative ECD in Subjects Excluding Fuchs Endothelial Corneal Dystrophy

A limitation of this study is the heterogeneity in the causative diseases. Then, we conducted correlation analyses between preoperative aqueous cytokine levels and postoperative ECD excluding the eyes with FEDCD (Table 5; Supplementary Table S7). The ECDs were inversely correlated with the levels of IL-17A (r = −0.652, P = 0.0002 at 6 months and r = −0.653, P = 0.0004 at 12 months), MCP-1 (r = −0.605, P < 0.0001 at 12 months), IFN-γ (r = −0.528, P = 0.0008 at 6 months and r = −0.653, P < 0.0001 at 12 months), E-selectin (r = −0.588, P < 0.0005 at 6 months and r = −0.516, P = 0.0004 at 12 months), and sICAM-1 (r = −0.537, P = 0.0005 at 12 months). The %ECD loss was correlated with the levels of IL-17A, MCP-1, IFN-γ, E-
selectin, and sICAM-1 (Supplementary Table S7, \( P < 0.0025 \)), which is similar to the results we obtained for the absolute ECD values.

### Influence of Simultaneous Cataract Surgery on Postoperative Endothelial Cell Density

Regarding the influence of simultaneous cataract surgery, we compared postoperative ECD between solitary DSAEK (45 eyes) and DSAEK combined with simultaneous cataract surgery (21 eyes; Supplementary Table S8), which showed no significant difference between them at any point (Supplementary Fig. S2; Mann-Whitney \( U \) test, all \( P > 0.05 \)).

### Correlations Among the Preoperative Aqueous Protein and Cytokine Levels and Endothelial Cell Density

The Table shows the correlations among aqueous protein and cytokine levels in eyes that underwent DSAEK. All correlation coefficients were positive. The red lines represent strong positive correlations \( (P < 0.0001) \) and the blue lines represent moderate positive correlations \( (P < 0.0025) \). The color gradations of the circles represent the differences in cytokine levels among healthy eyes, eyes with low postoperative ECDs \(<1200\) cells/mm\(^2\) and eyes with high postoperative ECDs \(\geq 1200\) cells/mm\(^2\). The levels of IL-17A, MCP-1, IFN-\(\gamma\), E-selectin, and sICAM-1 (shown in green circles), were associated with ECD at 12 months after DSAEK.

### DISCUSSION

Late endothelial dysfunction is the major cause of visual loss after DSAEK.\(^2,20\) The average annual reduction rate of ECD has been reported to be 0.6% in healthy eyes,\(^29\) 2.5% after cataract surgery,\(^2\) and 2.6% to 7.8% after PKP.\(^20\) Recent studies reported that the 10-year ECD correlated with the 6-month ECD after DSAEK and PKP, whereas it did not correlate with the baseline donor ECD.\(^14,31,32\) Regarding the eyes after PKP, the risk factors for endothelial cell loss after corneal transplantation include donor and recipient ages, graft diameter, lens status, glaucoma, and graft rejection.\(^5,24\) In contrast, regarding DSAEK, the risk factors for the late endothelial cell loss include history of glaucoma surgery, small diameter of graft, and severe iris damage.\(^5,6,11-15\) However, the exact mechanism for the reduction in ECD is still poorly understood.

AqH has a unique composition that includes proteins, ascorbate, glutathione, and other biologically active substances. In recent years, elevated levels of cytokines in the AqH have been reported to be associated with pathogenesis in various ocular diseases, such as FED,\(^35\) glaucoma,\(^17,18,36\) ocular surface diseases,\(^37\) and graft rejection.\(^58,59\) We reported an elevation of inflammatory cytokines in eyes with bullous keratopathy.\(^20\) Moreover, the iris damage was associated with the elevation of aqueous cytokine levels.\(^21\) However, these recent reports were cross-sectional studies and the elevated cytokine levels might just be the results, not the cause, of endothelial cell loss. Thus, we conducted this prospective study to assess the association of preoperative cytokine levels and postoperative ECD after corneal transplantation.

Regarding the association between preoperative cytokine levels and ECD after PKP we showed that the preoperative levels of specific aqueous cytokines, such as IL-10, MCP-1, and IFN-\(\gamma\), were inversely correlated with ECD at 3 and 6 months after PKP.\(^22\) After DSAEK, the preoperative levels of MCP-1, IFN-\(\gamma\), IL-17A, E-selectin, and sICAM-1 were correlated with postoperative ECD in eyes with pseudophakic bullous keratopathy. MCP-1 is the main chemotactic factor for the migration of monocytes/macrophages and the pathogenesis of chronic inflammation.\(^40\) MCP-1 directly enhances the production of inflammatory cytokines\(^41\) and causes cell apoptosis via MCP-induced protein.\(^45\) IFN-\(\gamma\) activates the immune cells and upregulates major histocompatibility complex (MHC) class I and II molecules.\(^19\) IFN-\(\gamma\) induces apoptosis of endothelial cells in vitro.\(^39\) Recently, Chen et al.\(^45\) reported that IL-17A Th17 cells produce IFN-\(\gamma\) and mediate ocular surface autoimmunity. ICAM-1 mediates the recruitment of immune cells to sites of
inflammation,\textsuperscript{44} and its soluble form, sICAM-1 has been shown to be increased in the AqH of patients with bullous keratopathy.\textsuperscript{20,45} Richer et al.\textsuperscript{44} reported strong correlations of the preoperative levels of these cytokines and ECD after DSAEK. Thus, given that the combination of cytokines synergistically induces apoptosis of endothelial cells,\textsuperscript{19} not only MCP-1, IFN-\(\gamma\), and sICAM-1 but also other cytokines may have affected ECD after DSAEK. The Figure shows the preoperative protein and cytokine levels, as well as the correlations among them and ECD at 12 months. There were complicated correlations among the cytokines; the correlations among IL-17A, MCP-1, IFN-\(\gamma\), E-selectin, and sICAM-1 seem to be important, as the levels were strongly correlated with those of other cytokines and ECD at 12 months after DSAEK.

Regarding cytokine levels in other organ transplants, previous reports showed the association between the serum cytokine levels and prognosis. Allen et al.\textsuperscript{17} reported that a preoperative inflammatory state in the recipient, as indicated by high levels of serum IL-10 and MCP-1 has an important impact for early lung allograft function. Kim et al.\textsuperscript{19} showed an association of combined detection of serum IL-10, IL-17, and IP-10 with acute rejection following adult liver transplantation. Crescioli et al.\textsuperscript{19} reported that pretreatment serum CXCL10 can be a predictive marker for cardiac acute rejection. As in the other organ transplants, it can be potentially valuable to examine preoperative cytokine levels prior to corneal transplantation as predictive biomarkers to prevent and treat the chronic loss of ECD after DSAEK.

The aqueous protein levels in eyes undergoing DSAEK were significantly higher than those in the healthy control group, which reflects the breakdown of the blood–aqueous barrier (BAB). Ambrose et al.\textsuperscript{50} measured aqueous flare using a fluorophotometer, and reported that the breakdown of BAB due to iris chafing by anterior chamber IOL influences the progression of endothelial cell loss. The breakdown of BAB can induce not only elevated cytokine levels, but also extensive alterations in the other kinds of proteins in the AqH. In the current study, a history of glaucoma and trabeculectomy was shown to be a risk factor for low ECD, however, there were no significant differences in cytokine levels between DSAEK eyes with and those without history of glaucoma or trabeculectomy. This may be attributable to the limited number of subjects with glaucoma in the current study, because the aqueous levels of IL-1\(\alpha\), IL-4, IL-8, IL-10, IFN-\(\gamma\), and MCP-1 elevate in eyes after trabeculectomy.\textsuperscript{20,56} Further studies are necessary to elucidate the exact mechanism of endothelial cell loss after corneal transplantation, using proteomics analysis of the aqueous humor to specify the alteration of the aqueous environment.

The ECD count can cause measurement error. We used the EM-4000 automated software for ECD in the current study. Price et al.\textsuperscript{28} reported ECD was most accurate even in DSAEK eyes when they were measured using EM-5000, whereas ECD differed by more than 1000 cells/mm\(^2\) when measured with other type of specular microscope. Using Bland-Altman plots analysis, Luft et al.\textsuperscript{51} compared four specular microscopes in other type of specular microscope. Using Bland-Altman plots analysis, Luft et al.\textsuperscript{51} compared four specular microscopes in a fluorophotometer, and reported that the breakdown of BAB due to iris chafing by anterior chamber IOL influences the progression of endothelial cell loss. The breakdown of BAB can induce not only elevated cytokine levels, but also extensive alterations in the other kinds of proteins in the AqH. In the current study, a history of glaucoma and trabeculectomy was shown to be a risk factor for low ECD, however, there were no significant differences in cytokine levels between DSAEK eyes with and those without history of glaucoma or trabeculectomy. This may be attributable to the limited number of subjects with glaucoma in the current study, because the aqueous levels of IL-1\(\alpha\), IL-4, IL-8, IL-10, IFN-\(\gamma\), and MCP-1 elevate in eyes after trabeculectomy.\textsuperscript{20,56} Further studies are necessary to elucidate the exact mechanism of endothelial cell loss after corneal transplantation, using proteomics analysis of the aqueous humor to specify the alteration of the aqueous environment.

The survival rate at 12 months was 87.5% (56/64 eyes), which is low compared with that reported in the previous studies.\textsuperscript{4,5} This study included complicated eyes with a history of multiple intraocular surgeries and trabeculectomy. Stratifying the subjects based on the etiologies, the survival rate at 12 months was 100% (11/11) in eye with FECD, 90.9% (10/11) in post-LI eyes, 92% (25/25) in eyes with pseudophakic bullous keratopathy, and 50% (5/10) in eyes after trabeculectomy.
which was comparable to that reported in previous studies.\textsuperscript{4,5,11,12} Thus, we postulated that the ECD reduction can be due to inflammatory alteration of the AqH microenvironment, not due to surgical mal-manipulation or measurement error.

Multivariate analyses showed that preoperative steroid use was not correlated with postoperative ECD, which is consistent with the results reported in our previous studies, in which we showed that there were no significant differences in cytokine levels between patients who used and did not use topical steroids preoperatively.\textsuperscript{20–22} Therefore, the translational impact of the current study into clinical practice may be poor. Moreover, the current study might have been biased in that patients with severe conditions used steroid eye drops, whereas some of the patients with mild bullous keratopathy did not. Thus, a prospective study will be required to evaluate the efficacy of topical steroid in reducing preoperative aqueous cytokine levels, which in turn may prevent ECD loss after DSAEK. Further, the detailed response of endothelial cell against the chronic inflammatory condition remains elusive. What types of pathways are activated inside corneal endothelial cells in inflamed AqH, “oxidative stress,”\textsuperscript{52,53} “mitochondrial damage,”\textsuperscript{54} “ER stress,”\textsuperscript{55} or “cell senescence”?\textsuperscript{56,57} If we uncover the abnormal cell responses against inflamed AqH, it could lead to prophylactic therapy. Transcriptomic analyses of human endothelial cells derived from inflamed AqH using microarray or next generation sequencing could specify the implicated pathway in the future.

This study had some limitations. First, the different graft sizes (7.5–8.5 mm) may have had some effect on the ECD results.\textsuperscript{5} A larger graft size can cause a more severe immunologic reaction after DSAEK because it loads more antigen. Multivariate analyses showed that the correlation coefficients between graft size and postoperative ECD were positive at multiple time points (i.e., Table 4: $\beta = 0.185$, $P = 0.122$; Supplementary Table S6: $\beta = 0.192$, $P = 0.105$ at 12 months), suggesting that the larger the graft size, the more ECD after DSAEK, though there were no significant correlations. Thus, we think its influence is minimal. Second, postoperative inflammation due to immune response against the donor stromal tissue or surgical trauma can increase the cytokine levels in the AqH, which may affect ECD after DSAEK. In the future, we will have to evaluate the correlations between pre- and postoperative cytokine levels after obtaining the approval from our institutional review board. This study will show the direct correlations between postoperative cytokine levels and ECD after DSAEK. Third, the nature of the underlying disease was heterogeneous in the current study. The analyses excluding FECD eyes showed stronger correlations between preoperative cytokines and ECD after DSAEK, suggesting that the mechanism involved in ECD reduction in pseudophakic bullous keratopathy may be different from that in FECD. Another limitation is the statistical analyses we performed. In the current study, due to the limited number of subjects, we used Spearman correlation analyses at 6 and 12 months. However, to evaluate the correlation between ECD and the clinical/AqH factors comprehensively as previously reported,\textsuperscript{34,58} longitudinal repeated measures analyses are more appropriate. We will increase the number of subjects and conduct longitudinal repeated measures analyses in the future.

In conclusion, we showed that the preoperative levels of specific aqueous cytokines, such as MCP-1, IFN-$\gamma$, IL-17A, E-selectin, and sICAM-1, had a significant correlation with ECD after DSAEK for bullous keratopathy.

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References

Aqueous Cytokine and Endothelial Cells After DSAEK


