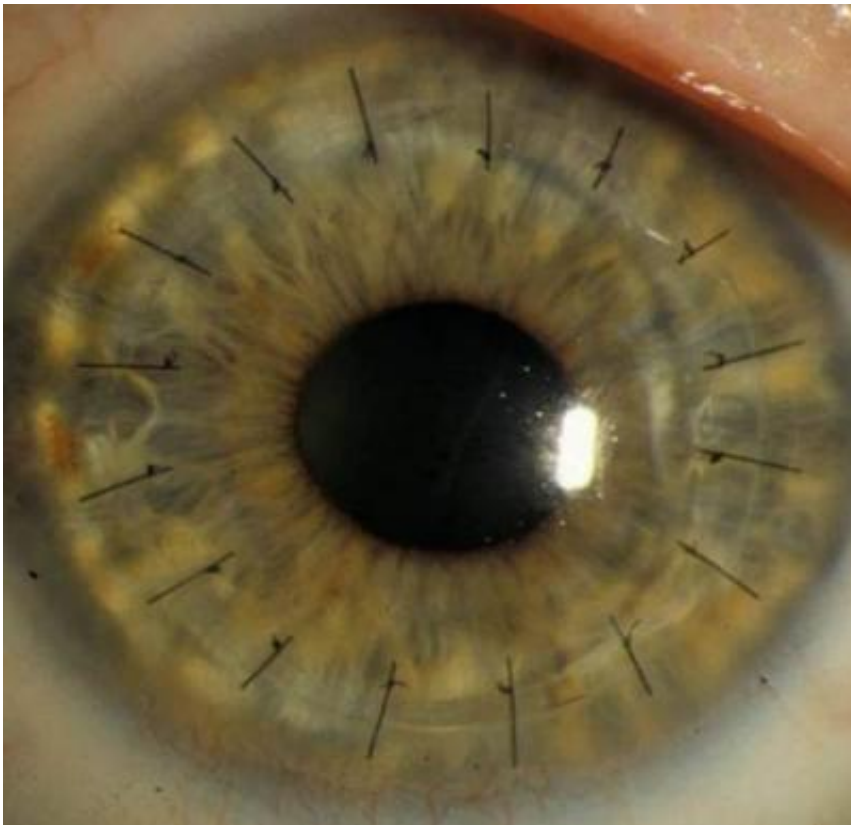


Study finds donor age not a factor in most corneal transplants

November 15 2013



In a traditional corneal transplant, or penetrating keratoplasty, the central part of the cornea is removed and a donor cornea is sutured in its place. Credit: Dr. Edward Holland, University of Cincinnati.

Ten years after a transplant, a cornea from a 71-year-old donor is likely to remain as healthy as a cornea from a donor half that age, according to

a study funded by the National Institutes of Health. Corneas from donors over age 71 perform slightly less well, but still remain healthy for the majority of transplant recipients after 10 years, the study found.

The Cornea Donor Study, funded by NIH's National Eye Institute (NEI), found that 10-year success rates remained steady at 75 percent for corneal transplants from donors 34-71 years old. In the United States, three-fourths of cornea donors are within this age range, and one-third of donors are at the upper end of the range, from 61-70 years old. When the study began in 2000, many surgeons would not accept [corneas](#) from donors over 65.

The study found that success rates were slightly higher for donors under 34, and somewhat lower for donors over 71. The results were published online in *Ophthalmology*, the journal of the American Academy of Ophthalmology (AAO), on Nov. 15, and presented the same day at a joint meeting of the Eye Bank Association of America and the Cornea Society in New Orleans.

"Our study supports continued expansion of the corneal donor pool beyond age 65," said study co-chair Edward J. Holland, M.D., professor of ophthalmology at the University of Cincinnati and director of the Cornea Service at the Cincinnati Eye Institute. "We found that transplant success rates were similar across a broad range of donor ages."

The cornea is the clear window that allows light into the eye and helps focus it. Scarring, swelling, or other damage to the cornea can lead to blurred vision. Such damage can occur after injuries or infections, from inherited conditions, or as a complication of cataract surgery.

A [corneal transplant](#) is performed when decreased vision or discomfort from corneal damage cannot be corrected with lenses or medication. It involves removing a portion of the damaged cornea and grafting corneal

tissue from a deceased donor in its place. More than 46,000 corneal transplants were performed in the United States last year. In addition, eye banks in the United States exported about 20,000 corneas to other countries in 2012, an increase of 7 percent over 2011.

"The supply of corneas does not meet the demand internationally, and as the aging population grows at home and abroad, the need for corneal transplants is expected to grow, too. The Cornea Donor Study was designed to address whether making use of donor corneas across the full range of ages available might help solve this problem," said Maryann Redford, D.D.S, M.P.H, a clinical research program director at NEI.

The study (see NCT00006411 at <http://www.clinicaltrials.gov/>) was designed to compare graft survival rates for corneas from two donor age groups, aged 12-65 and aged 66-75. It was coordinated by the Jaeb Center for Health Research in Tampa, Fla., and involved 80 clinical sites across the United States. The study enrolled 1,090 people eligible for transplants, ages 40-80. Donor corneas were provided by 43 eye banks, and met the quality standards of the Eye Bank Association of America. The corneas were given to patients, without respect to patient age, through a transplant procedure called penetrating keratoplasty, in which the central part of the damaged cornea is removed, and a full-thickness donor cornea is sutured in its place.

About two thirds of patients had an inherited corneal disease called Fuchs' dystrophy and one third had corneal swelling after cataract surgery. These conditions involve loss of cells in the innermost (endothelial) layer of the cornea, and are leading reasons for corneal transplants reported to U.S. eye banks. Graft failure was defined as the need for a new transplant, or a cloudy cornea that caused blurred vision for at least three months.

The investigators originally planned to follow patients for five years post-

transplant. In 2008, they reported that the five-year success rate was identical—86 percent—for transplants from donors aged 12-65 and those aged 66-75. However, when the investigators examined endothelial cells in the transplanted corneas, they found that older corneas had a slightly higher rate of [cell loss](#). Higher cell loss at six months also predicted a higher likelihood of graft failure at five years. That prompted an expansion of the study to determine if donor age would affect transplant viability 10 years after the procedure.

During the follow-up, 663 participants remained eligible and willing to continue with the study. The investigators report that at 10 years, the transplant success rates for corneas from donors aged 12-65 and aged 66-75 remained similar, at 77 percent and 71 percent. However, when the investigators separated the donors into smaller age groups, they found some differences. The success rate remained steady at 75 percent for the vast majority of donors ages 34-71. But it increased to 96 percent for donors age 12-33, and decreased to 62 percent for donors age 72-75.

The investigators also took another look at the endothelial cells lining the inner cornea. Their analysis was limited to a subgroup of 176 patients who had a successful transplant at 10 years, and for whom high-quality images of the cells were available. The data confirmed the trend in cell loss seen at five years. At 10 years, corneas from donors over age 65 had a slightly higher rate of endothelial cell loss (79 percent) compared to those from donors age 65 and under (76 percent). The youngest corneas, from donors age 12-33, had the highest number of cells before surgery and the lowest rate of cell loss at 10 years (67 percent).

"The cell loss data parallels the graft survival data, but we don't yet know if a given number of cells at five years is predictive of graft failure at 10 years," said Jonathan Lass, M.D., professor of ophthalmology at Case Western Reserve University and University Hospitals Case Medical Center in Cleveland and medical director of the study's cornea image

analysis reading center. That analysis is being done and will be released at a later date, he said.

The investigators note that corneal surgeries have changed in the past decade. Penetrating keratoplasty was the standard procedure used for corneal transplants when the study was launched. But today, most patients with Fuchs' dystrophy or corneal swelling undergo endothelial keratoplasty, which involves replacing only the endothelial layer rather than the entire central cornea. The ongoing Cornea Preservation Time Study (NCT01537393), led by Dr. Lass and also funded by NEI, is examining the factors contributing to transplant success after endothelial keratoplasty. In the meantime, the investigators say the current study provides the most comprehensive data on the relationship between donor age and corneal transplant outcome.

"Overall, the findings clearly demonstrate that most corneal transplants have remarkable longevity regardless of donor age," said Mark Mannis, M.D., chair of ophthalmology at the University of California, Davis, and co-chair of the study. "The majority of patients continued to do well after 10 years, even those who received corneas from the oldest donors."

Given the high success rate for transplants involving young donors (under age 34), the investigators wrote that their analysis "raises the question...of whether age-matching of donors and recipients is appropriate at the extremes of recipient age." Such age-matching is already a frequent practice for children and other young patients in need of corneal transplants, who routinely get corneas from young donors. But young donor corneas are relatively rare. In 2012, corneal donors under age 31 comprised less than 10 percent of the U.S. donor pool.

Surgeons often seek the youngest corneal tissue available regardless of patient age. Historically, some surgeons set extremely restrictive upper age limits, even refusing tissue from donors over age 50, Dr. Mannis

said.

"The Cornea Donor Study demonstrates the viability of older donor tissue in the majority of cases with endothelial disease. In time, we hope the study will have a lasting impact on the practice of corneal transplant surgery," Dr. Mannis said. "Although the results suggest that age-matching may be appropriate for the very youngest donors and patients, we do not think it is necessary in the vast majority of cases."

More information: *Ophthalmology*, November 2013, [DOI: 10.1016/j.optha.2013.08.026](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.optha.2013.08.026).
Ophthalmology, November 2013, [DOI: 10.1016/j.optha.2013.08.044](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.optha.2013.08.044).

Provided by National Eye Institute

Citation: Study finds donor age not a factor in most corneal transplants (2013, November 15)
retrieved 25 April 2024 from
<https://medicalxpress.com/news/2013-11-donor-age-factor-corneal-transplants.html>

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