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8 DEC 2016

MEMORANDUM FOR SGCEE

ATTN: CAPT TIMOTHY A SOEKEN

FROM: 59 MDW/SGVU

SUBJECT: Professional Presentation Approval

1. Your paper, entitled Sealing of Corneal Lacerations Using Photo-Activated Rose Bengal Dye and Amniotic Membrane presented at/published to Military Refractive Surgery Safety and Standards Symposium, 10-12 January 2017 in accordance with MDWI 41-108, has been approved and assigned local file #17011.
2. Pertinent biographic information (name of author(s), title, etc.) has been entered into our computer file. Please advise us (by phone or mail) that your presentation was given. At that time, we will need the date (month, day and year) along with the location of your presentation. It is important to update this information so that we can provide quality support for you, your department, and the Medical Center commander. This information is used to document the scholarly activities of our professional staff and students, which is an essential component of Wilford Hall Ambulatory Surgical Center (WHASC) internship and residency programs.
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4. Congratulations, and thank you for your efforts and time. Your contributions are vital to the medical mission. We look forward to assisting you in your future publication/presentation efforts.

PAUL T. BARNICOTT, GS-15-DAF  
Deputy Director, Clinical Research Division

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<b>AUTHORSHIP AND CO-AUTHOR(S) (List in the order they will appear in the manuscript)</b>			
<b>LAST NAME, FIRST NAME AND MI.</b>	<b>GRADE/RANK</b>	<b>SQUADRON/GROUP/OFFICE SYM</b>	<b>INSTITUTION (If not 59 MDW)</b>
a. Primary/corresponding author Timothy A. Soeken	O-3	59TRS/59MDSG/SGCEE	59MDW
b. Hong Zhu	n/a	n/a	Massachusetts General Hospital
c. Sheri DeMartelaere	O-6	Army	BAMC, Ophthalmology
d. Brett W. Davies	O-4	59SGC/59MDOG/SGCEE	59MDW
e. Rose Grimm	O-4	Army	USA ISR
f. Irene E. Kochevar	n/a	n/a	Massachusetts General Hospital
g. Anthony J. Johnson	retired O-6	Army	BAMC, Ophthalmology
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<b>AUTHOR'S PRINTED NAME/RANK/GRADE</b> Timothy A. Soeken/Capt/O-3		<b>AUTHOR'S SIGNATURE</b> SOEKEN.TIMOTHY.ADAM.1266509 428 <small>Digitally signed by SOEKEN.TIMOTHY.ADAM.1266509428 DN: cn=US, o=U.S. Government, ou=DoD, ou=PR, ou=USAF, c=US, email=S. Soeken, ou=DoD, ou=PR, ou=USAF, ou=STEIGLEMAN.WALTER.A.1185930137 Date: 2016.11.08 13:43:00 -0500</small>	<b>DATE</b> Nov 8, 2016
<b>APPROVING AUTHORITY'S PRINTED NAME, RANK, TITLE</b> Walter A. Steigleman, MD/CDR/Program Director		<b>APPROVING AUTHORITY'S SIGNATURE</b> STEIGLEMAN.WALTER.A.11859301 37 <small>Digitally signed by STEIGLEMAN.WALTER.A.1185930137 DN: cn=US, o=U.S. Government, ou=DoD, ou=PR, ou=USAF, c=US, email=W. Steigleman, ou=DoD, ou=PR, ou=USAF, ou=STEIGLEMAN.WALTER.A.1185930137 Date: 2016.11.15 13:42:31 -0500</small>	<b>DATE</b> Nov 15, 2016

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**Sealing of Corneal Lacerations Using Photo-Activated Rose Bengal Dye and Amniotic Membrane**

Timothy A Soeken<sup>1</sup>, Hong Zhu<sup>2</sup>, Sheri DeMartelaere<sup>3</sup>, Brett W. Davies<sup>1</sup>, Rose Grimm<sup>4</sup>, Irene E Kochevar<sup>2</sup>, Anthony J Johnson<sup>1,4</sup>

1 San Antonio Uniformed Services Health Education Consortium, San Antonio, TX

2. Wellman Center for Photomedicine, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA

3. Landstuhl Regional Medical Center, Landstuhl, Rhineland-Palatinate, Deutschland

4. United States Army Institute of Surgical Research, Fort Sam Houston, TX

Corresponding Author:

Timothy A. Soeken MD

3551 Roger Brooke Drive, ATTN: Ophthalmology, JBSA Ft Sam Houston, TX 78234

(210) 916-4519

Conflict of Interest: None of the authors have a conflict of interest to declare.

Keywords: Amniotic Membrane, Photo-Activated Rose Bengal Dye, Corneal Laceration

Funding Organizations: US Department of Defense contracts W81XWH-09-2-0050 and FA9550-10-1-0537



**Purpose:** Watertight closure of perforating corneoscleral lacerations is necessary to prevent epithelial ingrowth, infection, and potential loss of the eye. Complex lacerations can be difficult to treat, and repair with sutures alone is often inadequate. In this study we evaluated a sutureless technology for sealing complex corneal and scleral lacerations that bonds amniotic membrane (AM) to the wound using only green light and the dye, rose bengal (RB).

**Methods:** AM was impregnated with RB, then sealed over lacerations using green light to bond the AM to the de-epithelialized cornea surface. This process was compared to suture repair of three laceration configurations in New Zealand White (NZW) rabbits in three arms of the study. A fourth study arm assessed the side effect profile including viability of cells in the iris, damage to the blood-retinal barrier, the retinal photoreceptors, retinal pigment epithelium (RPE) and choriocapillaris in Dutch Belted (DB) rabbits.

**Results:** Analyses of the first three arms revealed no significant difference between the groups regarding induced edema to the corneal stroma, induced stroma thickening, endothelial necrosis, and inflammation. In the fourth arm, iris cells appeared unaffected and no evidence of breakdown of the blood retina barrier was detected. Retina from greenlight laser treated eyes showed normal RPE, intact outer segments and normal outer nuclear layer (ONL) thickness.

**Conclusions:** The results of these studies established that a light-activated method to crosslink AM to the cornea can be used for sealing complex penetrating wounds in the cornea and sclera with minimal inflammation, or secondary effects.

*The views expressed are those of the authors and do not reflect the official views or policy of the Department of Defense or its Components.*

43    *The experiments reported herein were conducted according to the principles set forth in the*  
44    *National Institute of Health Publication No. 80-23, Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory*  
45    *Animals and the Welfare Act of 1966, as amended.*

46

## 47 **Introduction**

48 Penetrating injury to the eye is a frequent ophthalmic emergency at trauma centers worldwide.  
49 From the standpoint of the military ophthalmologist, fragments and debris propelled at high  
50 velocity by improvised explosive devices (IEDs) have increased the incidence of penetrating eye  
51 injuries compared to conflicts prior to the development of IEDs. At the height of the recent  
52 conflict in Iraq, 29% of all evacuations from Iraq were due to ocular injuries (Joint Theater  
53 Trauma Report, 2012)

54 When an eye sustains a penetrating or perforating injury, rapid closure with the formation of a  
55 water-tight seal is critical to preventing infection and preventing surface epithelium from gaining  
56 entry into the eye. This stabilizes the eye until further reconstructive surgery can occur. Despite  
57 the small surface area of the eye, repair of complex injuries can be labor and time intensive.  
58 Effective repair of these injuries requires the use of specialized instruments and advanced  
59 surgical training.

60 In complex lacerations in which flat objects are propelled through the cornea, the lamella of the  
61 cornea can shred, making closure by suture impossible. In these cases surgical adjuncts are used  
62 to close the wound, none of which are currently approved by the FDA for this purpose.

63 Cyanoacrylate glue is the most commonly used adjunct, effectively binding to the cornea and  
64 sealing the wound. While effective, there are a number of disadvantages to the use of this glue.  
65 These include difficulty in removal, adhesion to the sutures, and the opacity it creates. Thus, the  
66 overall goal of this research was to find a more efficient method of sealing complex corneal  
67 lacerations.

68 To achieve this goal, we utilized a light-activated technology in which amniotic membrane (AM)



69 impregnated with rose bengal (RB) dye is cross-linked to the surface of the cornea. RB is a  
70 common FDA-approved photoactive vital dye used as a diagnostic tool for staining ocular  
71 surface abnormalities. Since it uses currently FDA approved materials/devices (clinical laser,  
72 RB, AM) this method may be integrated rapidly to the modern civilian and deployed  
73 environment with materials already in the ophthalmic surgical set.

74

**Methods**

This study utilized two separate groups of rabbits. For the treatment arms, 98 New Zealand White (NZW) rabbits were acquired. These rabbits were used to perform the surgical procedures and to record the clinical and histopathological data, all of which were completed at the United States Army Institute of Surgical Research (USAISR), San Antonio, TX. To evaluate the side effect profile of the procedure, 17 young female Dutch Belted (DB) rabbits were acquired. These rabbits were supplied by Millbrook Labs (Amherst, MA), and all procedures were performed at Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA. All experiments were humanely performed in accordance with the ARVO statement for the Use of Animals in Ophthalmic and Vision Research. The study protocols were approved by the USAISR Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC) and the Subcommittee on Research Animal Care at Massachusetts General Hospital.

**Methods, Treatment Arms**

A summary of the methods can be found in Table 1. The 98 NZW rabbits of the treatment arms were separated into three treatment arms. For every animal, only the right eye was operated on in accordance with IACUC guidelines. Each treatment arm was separated into two groups—one control group treated with sutures only and one study group treated with the AM technique. In the first arm, a 4 mm linear central corneal laceration in the visual axis was made. In the second arm, a V shaped laceration in the central cornea with two 3 mm legs in an equatorial triangle fashion was made. In the third arm, a 4 mm corneal-scleral laceration centered in the limbus was made. The RB and the human AM used in this study were prepared and attained as previously described (Verter et al, 2011). A prototype light delivery system was constructed to deliver diffuse retina-safe light levels while providing sufficient energy for sealing corneal wounds

(Verter et al, 2011). All studies employed a clinical laser that emits green light at 532 nm. The laser instrument is an IRIDEX OcLightTX Ophthalmic 532 nm Laser Diode. The set power was 400 mW, and the beam diameter was 13 mm with a beam area of 1.33 cm<sup>2</sup>. Due to losses in the delivery system, the measured power was 360 mW. The irradiance at 2 cm from the exit point of the lens was 271 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>. Laser power was measured with a Scientech model 365, SN: 6277 (head model 380101).

The first arm included a total of 40 live NZW rabbits. The right eye of all rabbits received a simple 4 mm linear central corneal laceration. The rabbit was placed under anesthesia, then prepped and draped in the normal sterile fashion for eye surgery. A lid speculum was placed in the eye and centered under the operating microscope. A surgical ruler was used to measure the central 4 mm of the cornea and 2 dots were placed. A diamond knife was then used to make a central laceration between the dots, which resulted in a gaping wound and collapse of the anterior chamber. In the 19 rabbits that served as the control group, repair of their corneal wound was completed with interrupted 10-0 nylon sutures. In the 17 rabbits of the treatment group the epithelium in the center of the cornea was debrided, and viscoelastic was injected into the wound to protect the lens and deepen the chamber. One central 10-0 nylon suture was placed. Pre-prepared AM impregnated with RB was then centered on the wound. The amnion was gently stroked with a 27 gauge cannula until it dried sufficiently to adhere to the cornea. The microscope was moved, the laser hand piece was centered over the wound and the AM was irradiated. The laser was set to a 13 mm beam diameter and 271 mW/cm<sup>2</sup> was delivered to the AM surface for 250 seconds for a total fluence of 68 J/cm<sup>2</sup>. Afterwards the wound was tested for water-tightness with fluorescein staining, and a tonopen was used to ensure the eye was at physiologic pressure.



121 The second arm of the study included a total of 30 NZW rabbits. For this arm, a complex V-  
122 shaped laceration was made in the center of each cornea. Each leg of the "V" was approximately  
123 3 mm in length. The control group consisted of 15 rabbits, each of which received closure of  
124 their corneal wound with 5 interrupted 10-0 nylon sutures. The treatment group also consisted of  
125 15 rabbits. After the epithelium was debrided, a single 10-0 nylon suture was placed at the  
126 wound apex. The AM was then applied and irradiated as previously described. All wounds were  
127 tested for water-tightness with fluorescein staining, and a tonopen was used to ensure the eye  
128 was at physiologic pressure.

129 The third arm of the study included 28 NZW rabbits. For this arm, a 3 clock hour peritomy was  
130 placed from 10 o'clock until 1 o'clock. A 4mm laceration centered on the limbus in the 11:30  
131 meridian was made. The control group consisted of 15 rabbits, each of which received closure of  
132 their corneoscleral laceration with four interrupted nylon sutures (10-0 on the cornea, 9-0 at the  
133 limbus, and 8-0 on the sclera). The treatment group consisted of 13 rabbits. After the epithelium  
134 was debrided, a single 10-0 nylon suture was placed at the limbus. The AM was then applied  
135 and irradiated as previously described. All wounds were tested for water-tightness with  
136 fluorescein staining, and a tonopen was used to ensure the eye was at physiologic pressure.

137 In the post-operative period, each animal in all treatment groups was further subdivided into  
138 necropsy times of 3, 7 and 28 days. This allowed for clinical and histopathologic evaluation at  
139 various postoperative stages. Following euthanasia, the treated globes were isolated and the AM  
140 was removed. The globes were fixed in Modified Davidson's solution for 24-48 hours and then  
141 transferred to 10% buffered neutral formalin. After fixation, each globe was transected sagittally,  
142 embedded in paraffin, sectioned at 5  $\mu$ m, and stained with hematoxylin and eosin (H&E).  
143 Corneal sections were analyzed for mononuclear and polymorphonuclear inflammation,

vascularization of the stroma, stromal edema, endothelial necrosis, and regeneration of the corneal epithelium.

Histopathological analysis was performed using a five point grading system (0-4) for each of the above variables. A score of zero was assigned for no observable characteristics, one was scored for minimal observable characteristics, two for mild, three for moderate, and four for severe characteristics. Inflammation was quantified by counting inflammatory cells per high powered field.

The results were then analyzed utilizing a repeated measures mixed model ANOVA for time dependent analysis. If the effect of time or the time-treatment interaction were not significant, the data was pooled together and a one-way ANOVA or Wilcoxon's Test were performed. All p-values  $< 0.05$  were deemed statistically significant. All statistical analysis was performed using JMP v10.0.

#### **Methods Side Effect Arm**

The fourth arm of the study included 17 DB rabbits. The right eye of each rabbit was subjected to a simple 3 mm linear central corneal laceration. The epithelium was mechanical scratched after adding 30% ethanol for 15 sec on the cornea, and then a 3 mm-long linear incision was made in the central cornea. Human AM in diameter previously stained with RB was then placed over the incision as previously described (Verter et al, 2011). The cornea was then exposed to green light at an irradiance of  $0.25 \text{ W/cm}^2$  for a total of 6.6 min ( $100 \text{ J/cm}^2$ ). Half way through the 6.6 min, an additional 30 sec addition of RB was re-applied, then irradiated for the second half of the 6.6 min. This is done because the first 3.3 min bleaches the pink color of the dye and sufficient dye present to absorb the green light for crosslinking.

166 A LaserScope Aura StarPulse Laser (San Jose, CA) with a 600- $\mu$ m optical fiber in diameter was  
167 used for eye safety evaluation. The power was measured with a power meter (NOVA; Ophir  
168 Optronics Ltd., North Andover, MA) before each use. An optical system was designed and built  
169 to focus a 12 mm laser beam on the cornea then expand the beam to impinge on a larger area of  
170 the retina to minimize potential light-initiated damage as previously described (Zhu et al, 2016).  
171 The cornea surface temperature was recorded during treatment using a non-contact precision  
172 infrared thermometer (Fluke 572, Fluke Corporation, Everett, WA). The left eye of each rabbit  
173 served as a control; it was also de-epithelialized but received no further treatment. For the change  
174 in temperature, the measurements were made on each treated eye. The temperature at the  
175 beginning of the irradiation ( $\sim 32^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) was compared to the mean temperature between 60 and 360  
176 minutes irradiation.

177 The lactate dehydrogenase-nitro blue tetrazolium (LDH-NBT) staining method was used to  
178 assess the activity of the thermally sensitive enzyme, LDH as an indication of iris cell viability  
179 using a previously described method (Zhu et al, 2016). A blue formazan product indicates cell  
180 viability. No statistical analysis of the iris damage was done. The response was qualitative,  
181 either blue formazan was observed or not.

182 The rabbits were sacrificed on day 1 or 28. Prior to euthanasia, fundus fluorescein angiography  
183 (FFA) was performed on day 28 after treatment of DB rabbits ( $n = 4$  / day). After anesthesia the  
184 pupil was dilated with 2 drops of 1% tropicamide hydrochloride eye solution. A scanning laser  
185 ophthalmoscope (SLO) (HRA2, Heidelberg Engineering, Heidelberg) was used. One milliliter of  
186 10% fluorescein sterile solution (Alcon Inc., Fort Worth, TX) was injected into the marginal ear  
187 vein, and images were recorded immediately after injection. No statistical analysis of the FFA  
188 was done. The vessels were observed for breakdown or leakage from the blood vessels.



189 Following necropsy, the cornea, iris and retina were separated and fixed in 10% formalin for 24  
190 hours at room temperature, then embedded in paraffin. Five-micron vertical cut sections were  
191 stained with H&E and scanned using a digital slide scanner (NanoZoomer Digital Pathology  
192 System, Hamamatsu, Photonics, Japan). The morphology of the corneas was observed by light  
193 microscopy. Retina H&E sections were used for outer nuclear layer thickness measurements.  
194 The thickness of the outer nuclear layer (ONL) from the optic disc was measured at 10 points  
195 with 200- $\mu$ m intervals in each section to obtain the average for each retina. ONL thickness data  
196 were tested by a two-tailed unpaired Student t test.  
197 Each histologic evaluation was carried out in a masked fashion.

## **Results, Treatment Arms**

For the first, second and third arms of this study, there was no statistically significant difference between the treatment groups and control groups in terms of induced edema to the corneal stroma, induced stroma thickening, endothelial necrosis, and inflammation. This held true for all post-operative periods. Even after pooling the time points together, differences between these histology values remained non-significant. Figure 1 shows the pooled mean plot demonstrating there is no significant difference comparing crosslinking and suture closure for induced edema to the corneal stroma, induced stroma thickening, endothelial necrosis, nor inflammation (Wilcoxon p-values were 0.11, 0.45, 0.30, and 0.59, respectively).

In order to understand the healing response to the performed interventions, a 2-way repeated measures mixed model ANOVA was utilized to evaluate the effects of using laser versus suture at all the various time points. Additional analysis between laser closure and suture closure demonstrated no difference in neovascularization, endothelial necrosis, inflammation, edema or stromal thickening between the laser and suture techniques.

Between suture repair and laser crosslinking repair for the same time points there were no statistical differences in any of the categories except epithelial hyperplasia. On day 3 there was more epithelial hyperplasia in the control group, but the changes were not persistent as time progressed and none of the animals scored over 1 on the 0-4 scale ( $p=0.05$ ).

On slit lamp evaluations, the sutured corneas remained clearer than the cross-linked corneas at the 3 and 7 day time points. At 28 days there were no significant differences. Of note, by 7 days all the corneas were sufficiently clear to see iris detail, sufficient to allow reconstructive surgery to be performed.

## **Results, Side Effects Arm**

221 In the fourth arm, the temperature on the surface of cornea during the procedure at  $0.25 \text{ W/cm}^2$   
222 in DB rabbits was measured. As shown in Figure 2, the temperature increased 8 degrees.

223 In order to assess damage to iris cells during the procedure, the LDH-NBT assay was used which  
224 shows deposition of a blue formazan product if cells are viable. The positive control was  
225 untreated DB rabbit iris, which showed blue deposits in cells near melanin (Figure 3). Iris tissue  
226 harvested 1 and 28 days after treatment showed similar deposits of blue formazan product in the  
227 cells adjacent to melanin granules as found in the positive control.

228 FA images of the retina around the optic disc were examined for signs of leakage indicating  
229 breakdown of the blood retina barrier, which may result from laser-induced RPE or endothelial  
230 cell damage. FFA was performed on Day 28 after treatment in DB rabbit corneas ( $100 \text{ J/cm}^2$ ;  $n =$   
231  $4 / \text{group}$ ). Retinal vessels in the region of the optic disc were visible including small diameter  
232 vessels (Figure 4). On Day 28 after treatment, diffuse fluorescein fluorescence in the avascular  
233 regions of the fundus was not detected nor was there any appearance of fluorescein leakage from  
234 the retinal vessels (Figure 4 B).

235 Irreversible damage to the photoreceptors could be assessed by measuring the ONL thickness,  
236 which decreases after photoreceptor cell death. No significant difference was found in ONL  
237 thickness between retinæ from treated and untreated eyes on either day 1 or day 28 ( $n = 6 /$   
238  $\text{group}$ ,  $p > 0.05$ , Figure 4C).

239



## Discussion

On the basis of prior studies, our team designed this study to compare the sealing of a central cornea laceration and a corneoscleral laceration sealed with crosslinked RB impregnated AM to traditional suture closure. Specifically, RB, without the AM, activated with neodymium:YAG laser light at 532 nm has been shown to seal a simple corneal laceration and provide a long duration seal (Proano et al, Invest 2004; Proano et al, J Cataract 2004). Later, it was demonstrated that the technique used in this study sealed incisions in *ex vivo* rabbit eyes to withstand an intraocular pressure of 350 mm Hg, more than 10 times normal pressure (Verter et al, 2011).

To determine the appropriate laser parameters for sealing the AM to the surface of the eye, we carried out pilot *ex vivo* studies. Over 1000 seconds exceeded the calculated safety threshold. Successful cross-linking the AM was attained at 400 seconds, and at 250 seconds there was about 90% strength. Thus, we selected 250 seconds in this protocol, which correlated to a total fluence of 68 J/cm<sup>2</sup> when the laser was set to a 13mm beam diameter and 271 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>. The combination of the 1000 second upper limit and the 250 second treatment would allow up to four tries if the AM did not adhere to the ocular surface satisfactorily.

In the model development stage for this study, we determined that due to gaping of the central lacerations and the larger V shaped laceration, and brisk aqueous outflow, a direct closure with AM was near impossible. This also put the patient at risk because the scar required to fill the gap would decrease visual function, the AM over the gap would tectonically be too weak, and the brisk outflow would also prevent adhesion of the AM to the cornea prior to crosslinking. This was not evident in the abattoir eyes used in pilot studies and the previous study (Verter, 2011) because there was no aqueous outflow and the low pressure did not cause wound gap. Thus the

technique was modified to place one suture in the wound to approximate the corneal stromal surfaces. This accomplished three things. It minimized the scar size, tectonically strengthened the cornea and allowed air or viscoelastic to block the outflow of aqueous sufficient to crosslink AM to the cornea.

Previous studies indicate that RB demonstrated potential toxicity to cultured epithelial cells and that the use of AM in albino rabbits is associated with granulomatous inflammation (Tabery, 1998; Barton et al, 2001). As demonstrated in Figure 1, crosslinking AM to the cornea surface was no more damaging than suturing. This study also demonstrates histopathologically that the AM patched corneas did not cause any adverse reactions in the rabbits. The only statistically significant difference in the histopathological analysis of the three surgical arms was the epithelial hyperplasia noted on day 3. The authors hypothesize that this reflects the healing of the surface after scraping and neovascularization. None of the animals scored over one on the zero to four scale. The neovascularization noted was related to anterior chamber and iris changes that the rabbit developed while the anterior chamber was flat.

On two rabbits the iris was stuck to the underside of the cornea on slit lamp evaluation. This is not an uncommon response and likewise occurs in humans when the iris comes in contact with cornea for a period of time and the iris is irritated or inflamed. This could contribute to gradual loss of endothelial cells, and could prompt a return to the operating room in the future to remove the iris if the adhesion was significant or evidence of endothelial failure was present. There appeared to be no neovascularization responses to the cross-linking procedure in the wounds. To evaluate potential deleterious effects of laser crosslinking, we analyzed the cornea surface temperature, iris cellular damage, and retinal blood-retinal barrier and outer nuclear layer. None of these measures indicated damage to these ocular structures resulting from the treatment.

Since photothermal damage on the cornea might occur due to absorption of the laser light, we measured the temperature on the surface of cornea during the procedure. As shown in Figure 2, the temperature increased less than 42°C, a temperature at which thermal damage is not expected (Landry and Marceau, 1978). In addition to the cornea, we also evaluated the thermal effects on the iris. High irradiances and fluences may heat the melanin particles in the iris and damage adjacent iris cells. Using the LDH-NBT staining method, an accepted method for detecting thermal damage in tissues (Sherwood and Flotte, 2007), our results indicated that iris cells near the melanin particles were still viable (Figure 3). These results demonstrate that the iris cells are not thermally damaged during treatment.

We used two methods to assess potential side effects on the retinas of DB rabbits, namely, FFA and ONL thickness. Fluorescence images of the retina around the optic disc were examined for signs of fluorescein leakage indicating breakdown of the blood retina barrier resulting from laser-induced RPE or endothelial cell damage. FFA performed on Day 28 after treatment showed retinal vessels, including small diameter vessels, without diffuse fluorescein fluorescence in the avascular regions of the fundus or any appearance of fluorescein leakage from the retinal vessels (Figure 4B). These results suggest that the retinal radiant exposure was not sufficient to initiate thermal damage to either the RPE cells or to retinal vessels.

Irreversible damage to the photoreceptors was assessed by measuring the outer nuclear layer thickness, which decreases after photoreceptor cell death. No significant difference was found in outer nuclear layer thickness between retinæ from treated and untreated eyes either on Day 1 and Day 28 (Figure 4 C).

In conclusion, the results of these studies established that a light-activated method to crosslink AM to the cornea can be used for sealing complex penetrating wounds in the cornea, and the



309 sclera, with minimal inflammation, or secondary effects. We did not identify problems or  
310 obstacles that will inhibit the translation of this light-activated repair technique to clinical use.  
311 This treatment involves off-label use of three FDA-allowed materials/devices (clinical laser, RB,  
312 human AM), which may facilitate translation to the clinic. Rose bengal is approved as  
313 diagnostic agent but not as a treatment agent; thus further safety documentation would be  
314 beneficial. In all applications a strong seal was produced immediately. The best method for  
315 sealing corneal and scleral wounds is to bond AM over the wound using a dye and green laser  
316 light, after any significant gaps in the stroma have been reduced with sutures. Thus, for these  
317 experiments this technology appears to be best employed as an adjunct to only suturing to reduce  
318 operative time or when edges cannot be approximated in cases with brisk aqueous outflow, as  
319 occurs in simple lacerations.

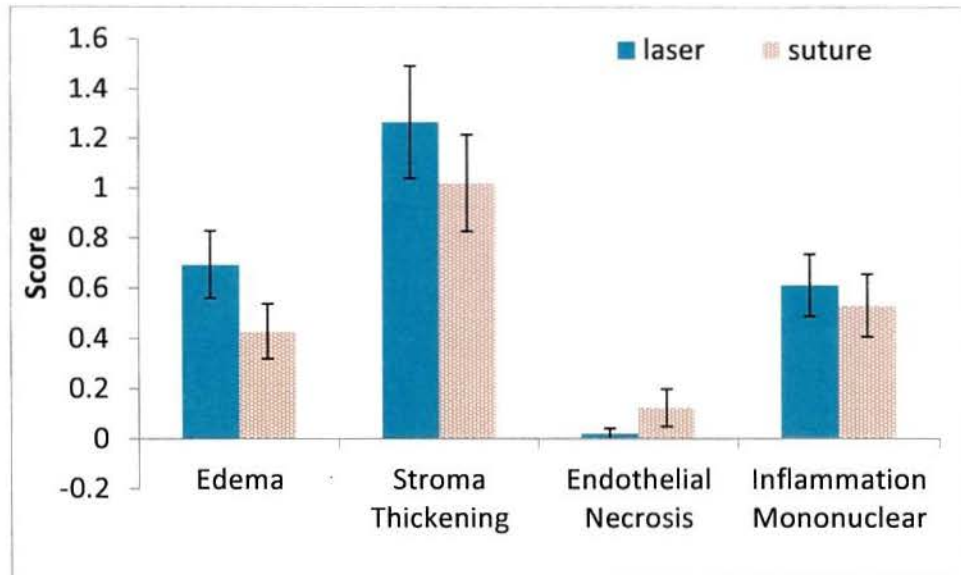


	Treatment Arms			Side Effect Arm
<b>Location of Experimental Procedure</b>	USAISR, San Antonio, TX			MGH, Boston, MA
<b>Rabbit Type</b>	New Zealand White			Dutch Belted Pigmented
<b>Study Arm</b>	1	2	3	4
<b>Number of Rabbits</b>	40	30	28	17
<b>Experimental Wound</b>	4mm linear central cornea laceration	"V" shaped central cornea laceration	4mm linear corneoscleral laceration	3mm linear central cornea laceration
<b>Number of Experimental Eyes</b>	21	15	13	17
<b>Repair Method</b>	A single central 10-0 nylon suture, and Rose Bengal impregnated amniotic	A single 10-0 nylon suture at the "V" apex, and Rose Bengal impregnated amniotic	A single 10-0 nylon suture at the limbus, and Rose Bengal impregnated amniotic membrane irradiated for	Rose Bengal impregnated amniotic membrane irradiated for 400 seconds of a 12mm diameter 400mW laser

	membrane irradiated for 250 seconds of a 13mm diameter 400mW laser	membrane irradiated for 250 seconds of a 13mm diameter 400mW laser	250 seconds of a 13mm diameter 400mW laser	
<b>Number of Control Eyes</b>	19	15	15	-
<b>Repair Method</b>	interrupte d 10-0 nylon sutures	interrupted 10-0 nylon sutures	interrupted nylon sutures: 10-0 on cornea, 9-0 on limbus, 8-0 on sclera	-

320

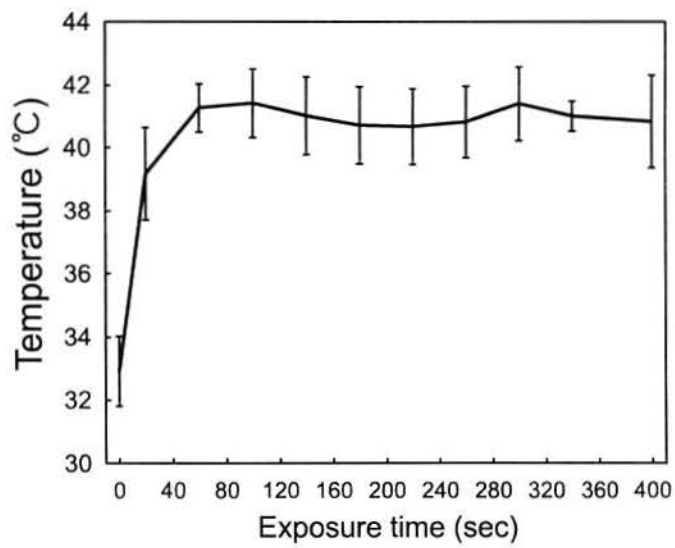
321 Table 1. Summary of Methods.



322

323 Figure 1. Comparison of histopathological results after sealing amniotic membrane over cornea  
 324 lacerations using laser crosslinking or sutures. The data are the mean values  $\pm$  SD of the values  
 325 measured at three time points (3, 7 and 28 days).

326



327

328 Figure 2. Temperature of the cornea surface during irradiation of RB-impregnated amniotic

329 membrane over a central cornea laceration using  $0.25 \text{ W/cm}^2$  at 532 nm. (n = 6 / group).

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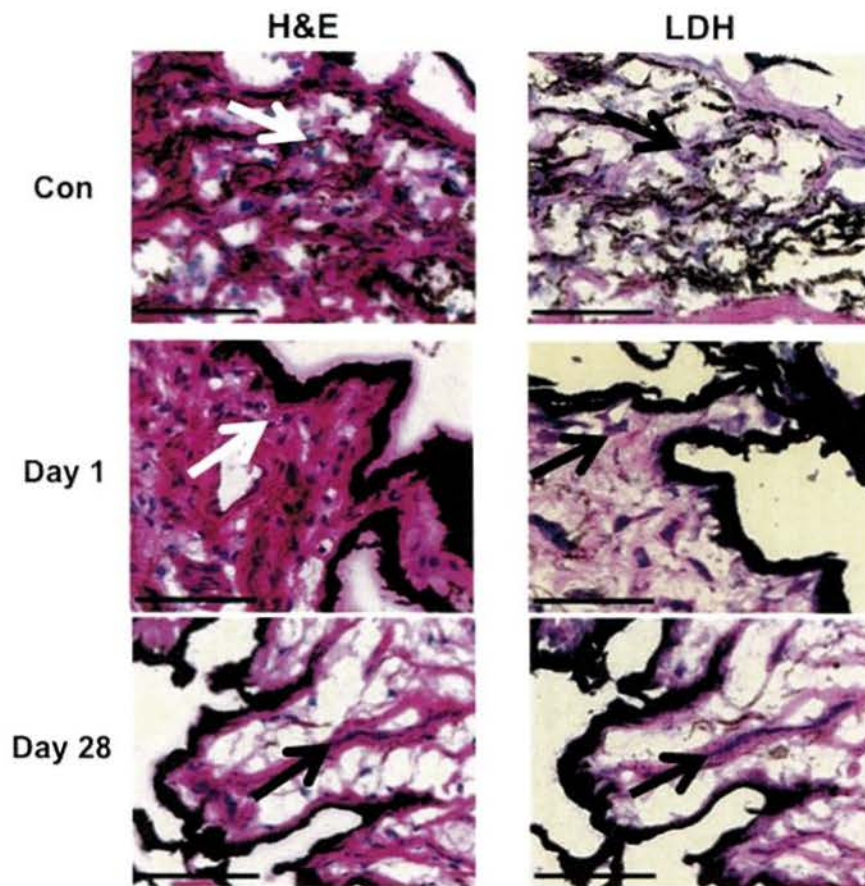


Figure 3. Evaluation of cell viability in iris tissue after sealing amniotic membrane over central cornea lacerations using laser crosslinking. Iris tissue sections were stained with H&E or for LDH activity indicating cell viability by formation of a blue formazan product. Arrows showing the areas of blue formazan.

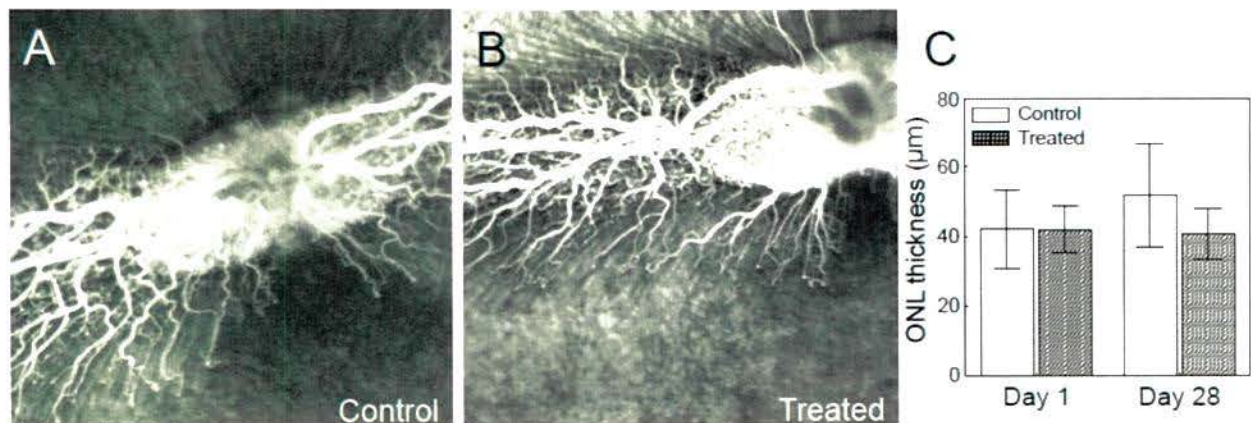


Figure 4. FFA and ONL thickness measurement of retinas from control eyes and from eyes treated with laser crosslinking to seal amniotic membrane over central cornea lacerations (third arm of study). Images were taken on Day 28 post treatment of (A) control and (B) treated eyes. (C) ONL thickness measured on H&E sections of retinas in control and treated eyes on Day 1 and Day 28. (n = 6 / group).

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