


Efficacy of Lamellar Keratoplasty with Acellular Porcine Corneal Stroma in Treatment for Infectious Central and Peripheral Corneal Ulcers

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Background: The aim of this study was to investigate the efficacy of acellular porcine corneal stroma (APCS) transplantation in the treatment of infectious central and peripheral corneal ulcers.

Methods: A total of 45 patients with infectious corneal ulcers who had undergone lamellar keratoplasty using APCS grafts were included. Among these, 24 had lesions located near the pupil (infectious central corneal ulcer group) and 21 had lesions located in the limbus or around the cornea (infectious peripheral corneal ulcer group). Efficacy was assessed in terms of best-corrected visual acuity, graft transparency, corneal neovascularization, corneal re-epithelialization, survival rate, and postoperative complications.

Results: Baseline characteristics showed that poor visual acuity and larger-diameter APCS graft in the infectious central corneal ulcer group were comparable with the infectious peripheral corneal ulcer group ($P < 0.05$). After lamellar keratoplasty using APCS grafts, no obvious differences were observed in aspects of graft transparency, corneal neovascularization, or survival rate ($P > 0.05$). Postoperative complications, ie, delayed corneal epithelial healing, rejection episode, recurrence of infection, and graft melting, were not significantly different between the two groups ($P > 0.05$). Visual acuity in both groups had improved significantly at 3 months and 6 months postoperation, respectively.

Conclusion: APCS transplantation is safe and efficacious for treating infectious central and peripheral corneal ulcers. Despite its good efficacy, APCS-graft size, implant position, patient indications, and postoperative management should be kept in mind in treatment for infectious corneal ulcers in different locations.

Keywords: acellular porcine corneal stroma, lamellar keratoplasty, infectious central corneal ulcers, infectious peripheral corneal ulcers

Introduction

Corneal disease has become the leading cause of blindness worldwide.¹ In a recent estimate, infectious keratitis is the main cause of corneal blindness in China, which is mainly caused by diverse pathogens, including fungi, viruses, bacteria, and *Acanthamoeba*.² Nowadays, traditional medical therapy is the main approach for keratitis infection; however, therapeutic keratoplasty (KP) is used for patients with severe and progressive infection.³ Overall, most corneal ulcers require surgery.⁴ Advances have been obtained in the techniques of therapeutic KP, including penetrating KP (PKP) and lamellar KP (LKP).^{5,6} LKP can improve visual acuity (VA) and reduce intraocular complications better than traditional PKP.⁷ LKP can

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shorten the disease course and effectively control the infection when the cornea has not been perforated and infected lesions have not involved the entire cornea.^{8,9} However, a lack of cornea donors is limiting factor in treating infectious corneal ulcers.

Acellular porcine corneal stromata (APCS), a promising alternative to donor corneas has been approved by China Food and Drug Administration, and has a wide variety of sources, good biocompatibility, and low immunogenicity.^{10,11} Recently, its efficacy has been demonstrated in clinical studies and animal models. For instance, studies have reported that APCS grafts can survive for a long time and VA of patients with infectious keratitis is greatly improved.^{12,13} Another study has reported that APCS transplantation is a safe and effective treatment for fungal corneal ulcers.¹⁴ Li et al⁵ pointed out risk factors affecting the success rate of APCS grafts in infectious keratitis, including infectious pathogens, severity of corneal infection, and size of the graft. In terms of infectious corneal ulcers, poor visual outcomes are closely associated with size and location of ulcers.¹⁵ At the time of writing, comparison of efficacy of LKP using APCS for treatment of corneal infectious ulcers in different locations has not yet been reported.

Central corneal ulcers are ulcerous lesions located in the center of the cornea that mainly involve the pupil area, but not the limbus, cover the visual axis, and irreversibly reduce best-corrected VA (BCVA) of the affected eye.¹⁶ Peripheral corneal ulcers are ulcerous lesion located in the limbus or around the cornea that do not involve the pupil area or only cover the pupil edge and irreversibly reduce BCVA of the affected eye.¹⁷ The current study aimed compare the efficacy of APCS grafts between infectious central corneal ulcers and infectious peripheral corneal ulcers. Our findings could provide novel insights for treatment of corneal infectious ulcers in different locations.

Methods

Patients

We retrospectively analyzed patients with infectious corneal ulcers for whom medication had been ineffective and who were had then been treated with LKP using APCS from January 2016 to January 2020. A total of 45 patients (45 eyes) were analyzed, including 26 men (26 eyes) and 19 women (19 eyes), with an average age of (58.4±8.5) years. Among them, 24 patients had lesions in the center of the cornea and 21 lesions in the limbus or around the

cornea, defined as the infectious central corneal ulcer group (n=24) and the infectious peripheral corneal ulcer group (n=21), respectively. All patients were treated with APCS grafts (AiNear Corneal Engineering, Shenzhen, China), and informed-consent forms were signed.

Inclusion criteria were infectious keratitis that had worsened or persisted after drug treatment for >2 weeks, with lesions not involving the posterior elastic layer, age 18–90 years, had cooperated with ophthalmological examinations, treated with APCS grafts, agreed and signed an informed-consent form, and had cooperated with treatment and follow-up. Exclusion criteria were lesion exceeding the limbus, lesion diameter >8 mm, lesion depth exceeding two-thirds of corneal thickness, corneal perforation, more neovascularization in the cornea, corneal sensation severely decreased, neuroparalytic corneal ulcers, insufficient eyelid closure, severe dry eye, immune corneal disease, whole-body collagen connective-tissue disease, severe allergic constitution, pregnant or lactating, child-birth plans, severe heart and cerebrovascular conditions, very poor general condition, and unsuitable for clinical research.

Surgical Technique

Before the operation, eyelashes were cut, lacrimal ducts and conjunctival sac flushed, and intraocular pressure reduced. Pilocarpine nitrate eyedrops were applied 30 minutes prior to surgery. After routine disinfection and 2% lidocaine anesthesia, the eyeball was softened for 10 minutes and open-eyelid surgery performed. The recipient bed was prepared by trephination using a trephine of appropriate diameter according to the location and size of the lesion. In general, a larger-diameter trephine was selected when lesions were located in the near pupil and a smaller-diameter trephine used when lesions were located in the limbus or around the cornea. A scalpel was used to cut the ulcer tissue layer by layer until the lesion had been completely removed, and then the recipient bed was washed using antifungal (fluconazole injection) or antibacterial (vancomycin injection) drugs. Anterior-chamber irrigation was performed in cases of anterior-chamber empyema. The excised ulcer tissue was sent for microorganism identification. APCS grafts were rehydrated for 1–2 minutes until soft and placed on the recipient bed. Finally, 10–0 nylon sutures were used to suture, starting from the 12 o'clock position, until suture depth was about 80% of corneal thickness. Tobramycin and dexamethasone ointment were applied into the conjunctival sac of the surgical

eye and a bandage applied. All operations had been performed by the same experienced surgeon.

Postoperative Management

All patients were given rational drugs to prevent recurrence of primary disease based on their individual condition. For fungal corneal ulcers, voriconazole was injected into systemic body twice a day for 7–10 days after the operation, and then voriconazole was taken orally twice per day until 1 month after discharge (reexamination of liver and kidney function). Topical treatment with natamycin eyedrops (0.02%) was frequently instilled for 3 days, and epithelialization was detected by fluorescent staining. Once reepithelialization was complete, frequency of natamycin eyedrops application was changed to six times a day. For patients with viral corneal ulcers, foscarnet sodium and sodium chloride were infused into the systemic body for 3 days (twice a day), followed by switching to oral famciclovir tablets (three times day) until 1 month after discharge. Topical usage of ganciclovir and recombinant human IFN α_{2b} eye drops was prescribed (three times a day). For bacterial corneal ulcers, sensitive antibiotic eyedrops (six times a day) and antibiotic eye ointment (once a night) were utilized based on drug-sensitivity tests or experience after surgery. When the patient's condition was stable, they were discharged from hospital. Sutures were removed at postoperative 6–12 months approximately.

Postoperative Evaluation Index

All patients were followed up for 12 months after surgery. The extent of APCS transparency and neovascularization were calculated. In terms of APCS transparency, the scores were graded from 0 to 5, as previously described.^{18,19} Briefly, these scores indicated transparency, turbidity limited to shallow layer, mild turbidity of matrix and visible iris and pupil, worsening turbidity but visible pupil, worsening turbidity and just-visible anterior chamber, and invisible anterior chamber, respectively. Neovascularization was graded 0 if there were none, 1–3 if neovascularization had grown into the corneal limbus, the border of APCS, and into APCS, respectively.¹⁴ Corneal graft failure was defined as irreversible corneal edema after loss of graft clarity.²⁰ BCVA was converted to logarithm of minimal angle of resolution (logMAR) VA to evaluate postoperative recovery. Additionally, rejection episodes, recurrence of infection, and epithelialization were recorded. If epithelialization

Table 1 Baseline characteristics

	Infectious central corneal ulcer group (n=24)	Infectious peripheral corneal ulcer group (n=21)	P
Age (years)	58.4±8.6	58.3±8.7	0.960
Sex (male/female)	12/12	14/7	0.366
Etiology (n)			0.542
Fungus	18	13	—
Virus	2	4	—
Bacteria	4	3	—
Mixed infection	0	1	—
Preoperative complications (n)			>0.999
Glaucoma	1	1	—
BCVA	2.36±1.23	1.53±1.06	0.019
Graft diameter	7.32±0.84	4.64±0.79	<0.0001

Abbreviation: BCVA, best-corrected visual acuity.

were not complete within 7 days, it was judged to be delayed corneal epithelial healing.²¹

Statistical Analysis

Data were analyzed using SPSS 17.0. Numerical data were analyzed with Fisher's exact test ($n < 5$) and χ^2 test ($n > 5$). Age and graft diameter between groups were compared with Student's *t*-test. Significance in BCVA was tested with two-way ANOVA followed by Bonferroni test. $P < 0.05$ was deemed statistically significant.

Results

General Characteristics

As shown in Table 1, there were no obvious significances in ages, sex, etiology, and preoperative complications between the groups ($P > 0.05$). However, BCVA and diameters of APCS grafts in the infectious central corneal ulcer group did obviously differ from the infectious peripheral corneal ulcer group ($P < 0.05$).

Postoperative Visual Acuity

As shown in Table 2, BCVA was not significantly different between the groups ($F = 3.22$, $P = 0.082$), though a significant time effect was found ($F = 62.71$, $P < 0.0001$). There was also a significant interaction between time and group ($F = 6.59$, $P = 0.0013$). Regarding within-group differences, BCVA in infectious central corneal ulcers had decreased significantly at postoperative 3 months and

Table 2 Comparison of BCVA at different times

	Infectious central corneal ulcer group (n=24)	Infectious peripheral corneal ulcer group (n=21)
Preoperative	2.36±1.23	1.53±1.06
Postoperative 7 days	2.52±0.78	1.70±0.80
Postoperative 1 month	1.63±0.83	1.19±0.71
Postoperative 3 months	1.53±0.78*	0.99±0.64
Postoperative 6 months	1.19±0.75*	0.79±0.61*
Postoperative 12 months	0.61±0.21*	0.76±0.57*

Note: * $P < 0.05$, within-groups difference vs preoperative.

remained stable at postoperative 6 and 12 months, indicating VA had improved at 3 months after surgery and tended to be stable. VA in infectious peripheral corneal ulcers had improved at postoperative 6 months and remained stable at 12-month follow-up. These results suggested that VA in the infectious central corneal ulcer group had improved more quickly.

Postoperative Complications

During follow-up, complications, including delayed corneal epithelial healing, rejection, recurrence of infection, and graft melting were not statistically different between the groups ($P > 0.05$, Table 3). Interlamellar effusion and hemorrhage and posterior elastic membrane perforation were not found either. Specifically, complete healing of corneal epithelia was achieved in 31 patients within 7 days (Figure 1). Among the 14 patients with delayed corneal epithelial healing, eight were in the infectious central corneal ulcer group and six in the infectious peripheral corneal ulcer group.

In cases of rejection, the earliest one occurred in the infectious peripheral corneal ulcer group, and the latest was 3 months after surgery. In the infectious central corneal ulcer group, six had rejections. Among these, two were well controlled after intensive antirejection therapy, but antirejection reactions in two cases had not reduced by 1 year, indicating failed transplantation. Two cases with rejection were treated

with PKP, which achieved good outcomes (Figure 2). There were eight cases of rejection in the infectious peripheral corneal ulcer group, of which one had restored APCS transparency after treatment with antirejection drugs, while two had improved, but the APCS grafts were not transparent. The remaining five cases were treated with PKP (Figure 2).

Four cases of infection recurrence were observed, all in the infectious central corneal ulcer group. Three were fungal keratitis and one viral keratitis. Graft melting is a serious complication of corneal transplantation, and reasons include infectious and uninfected inflammatory reactions. In the current study, 12 of 45 patients had graft melting, accounting for 26.7%. There were six cases in the infectious central corneal ulcer group, of which two were under control after treatment, but had irreversible turbidity (Figure 3A and B), and six in the infectious peripheral corneal ulcer group, of which two were controlled after treatment with prednisolone acetate eye drops (six times a day), tacrolimus eyedrops (three times a day), deproteinized calf blood-extract eye gel (three times a day), natamycin eye drops (twice a day), tobramycin-dexamethasone ointment (once a night), and sodium hyaluronate eyedrops (four times a day). All had different degrees of grafts thinning (Figure 3C and D). Briefly, four cases of graft melting were caused by neovascularization and rejection episodes and two by infection recurrence in the

Table 3 Comparison of complications between the two groups

	Infectious central corneal ulcer group (n=24)	Infectious peripheral corneal ulcer group (n=21)	P
Delayed corneal epithelial healing (n)	8	6	0.731
Infection episodes (n)	6	8	0.344
Recurrence of infection (n)	4	0	0.111
Graft melting (n)	6	6	0.787

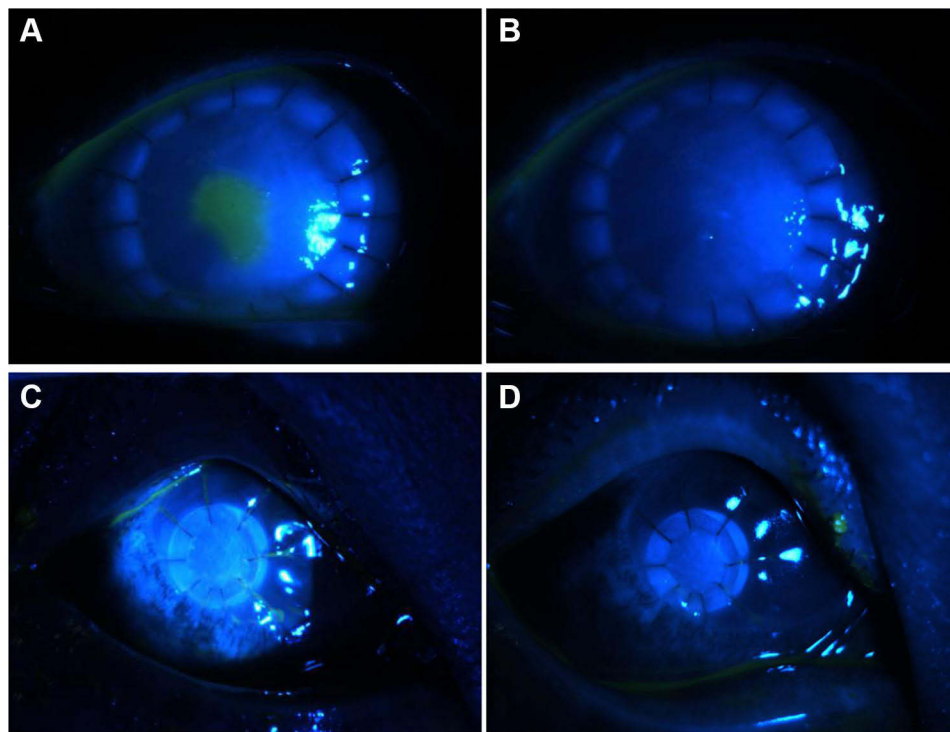


Figure 1 Images of complete healing of corneal epithelia. (A, B) Epithelial healing at 3 and 7 days after surgery in infectious central corneal ulcers; (C, D) epithelial healing at 3 and 7 days after surgery in infectious peripheral corneal ulcers.

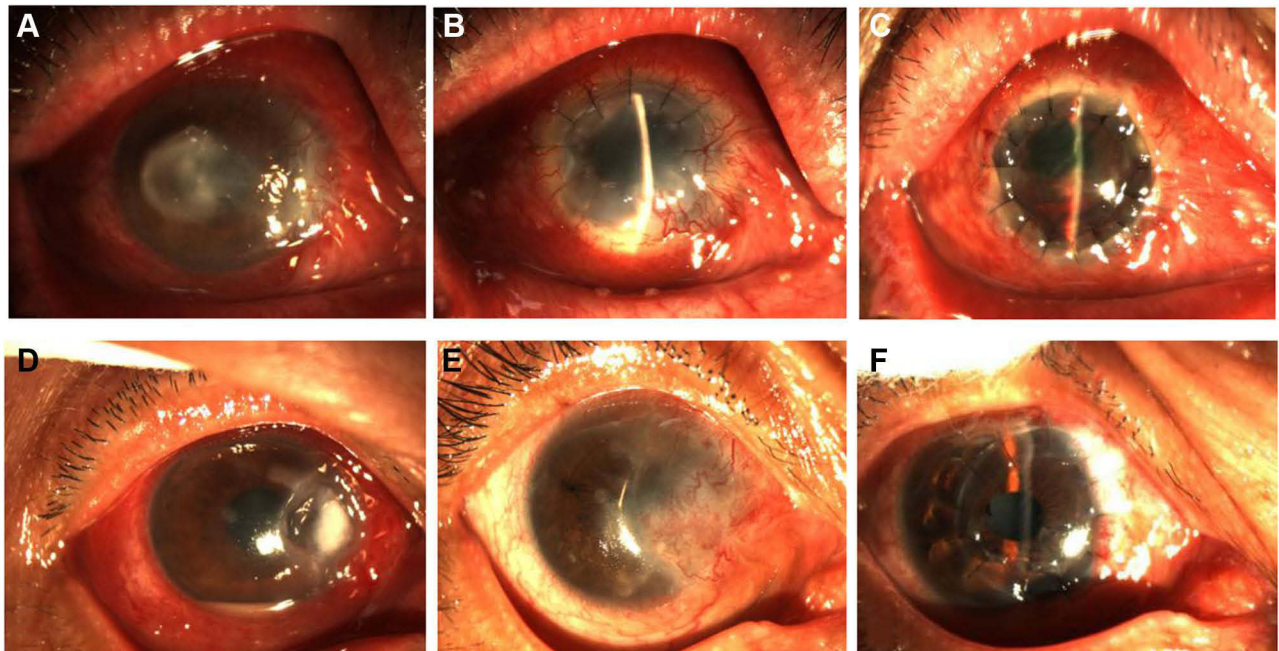


Figure 2 Cases of graft failure. (A–C) Cornea status at preoperation, rejection episode 3 months after APCS transplantation, and after treatment with PKP in infectious central corneal ulcer group. (D–F) Cornea status prior to surgery, at 3 months after APCS transplantation, and after treatment with PKP in infectious peripheral corneal ulcers. APCS, acellular porcine corneal stroma; PKP, penetrating keratoplasty.

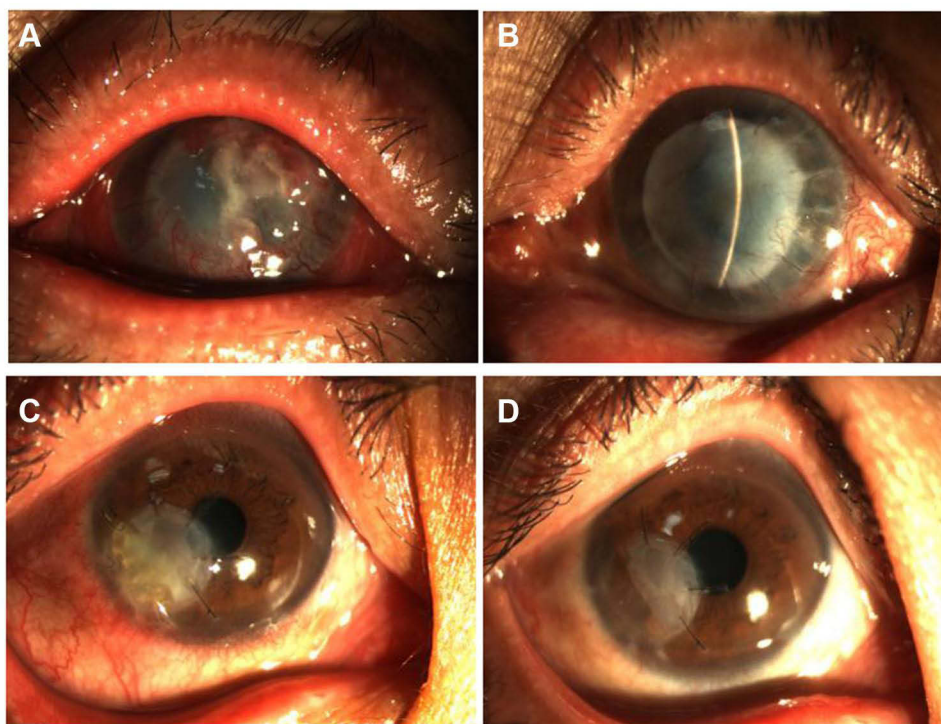


Figure 3 Representative images of graft melting. (A) At 4 months, the APCS graft had dissolved, and irreversible turbidity appeared after therapy (B) in the infectious central corneal ulcer grouper group. (C) At 3 months, the APCS graft had dissolved, and was then controlled after therapy (D) in the infectious peripheral corneal ulcer group.

infectious central corneal ulcer group. In the infectious peripheral corneal ulcer group, six were caused by epithelial exfoliation of grafts and neovascularization. Overall, 83.3% of graft melting was due to uninfected factors.

Graft Transparency and Corneal Neovascularization

During the 12 months of follow-up, seven patients presented graft failure in the infectious central corneal ulcer group and four in the infectious peripheral corneal ulcer group. Among 17 cases in the infectious central corneal ulcer group, corneal transparency was significantly improved. In the infectious peripheral corneal ulcer group, two were graded 0, eleven graded 1, and were graded 2 (Table 4).

As shown in Table 5, there was no neovascularization of infectious central corneal ulcer group in 14 cases (58%) and nine (43%) in the infectious peripheral corneal ulcer group. There were no obvious differences between the two groups ($P>0.05$).

Graft-Survival Rate

At the last follow-up, 17 APCS grafts in the infectious central corneal ulcer group and 17 in the infectious

peripheral corneal ulcer group had survived well (Figure 4, Figure 5, Figure 6, Figure 7, Figure 8). Success rates of corneal transplantation were 71% and 81%, respectively ($P>0.05$, Figures 5–8).

Discussion

APCS has recently been deemed a promising material to alleviate the global shortage of corneas; however, challenges frequently occur, including graft rejection or failure.²² Although the efficacy of APCS application for infectious corneal ulcers has been reported,¹⁴ its effects require further investigation. The current study showed that LKP using APCS is an effective and safe treatment for infectious corneal ulcers. In the absence of serious complications, the APCS grafts became transparent and VA significantly improved. No statistical difference was observed between the infectious central and infectious peripheral corneal ulcer groups for survival rate of the grafts, graft transparency, corneal neovascularization, or postoperative complications.

It is well known that VA is closely related to the size and location of ulcers.¹⁵ In the current study, preoperative BCVA in the infectious central corneal ulcer group was

Table 4 Graft-transparency scores at postoperative 12 months

	Infectious central corneal ulcer group (n=24)	Infectious peripheral corneal ulcer group (n=21)	P
0, n (%)	5 (21%)	2 (10%)	—
1, n (%)	8 (33%)	11 (52%)	—
2, n (%)	4 (17%)	4 (19%)	—
3, n (%)	0	0	—
4, n (%)	0	0	—
5, n (%)	0	0	—
Miss, n (%)	7 (29%)	4 (19%)	
Total, n (%)	24 (100%)	21 (100%)	0.524

Table 5 Neovascularization scores at postoperative 12 months

	Infectious central corneal ulcer group (n=24)	Infectious peripheral corneal ulcer group (n=21)	P
0, n (%)	14 (58%)	9 (43%)	—
1, n (%)	2 (9%)	3 (14%)	—
2, n (%)	1 (4%)	3 (14%)	—
3, n (%)	0	2 (10%)	—
Miss, n (%)	7 (29%)	4 (19%)	
Total, n (%)	24 (100%)	21 (100%)	0.290

higher than that of the infectious peripheral corneal ulcer group, indicating poor VA. After surgery, VA had significantly improved and then tended to stabilize in the two groups. Previous research has demonstrated that APCS grafts gradually (rather than immediately) recover transparency after operation, different from human corneal transplants.²³ Correspondingly, VA was noted to increase gradually over time as well, consistent with our results. A possible reason is that the alignment of collagen fibrils is inevitably slightly disrupted after porcine corneas have been treated with decellularization, as shown in a previous study.²⁴ Changes in collagen-fibril arrangement may affect light transmission, thereby leading to cloudy grafts.²⁵ Additionally, evidence has indicated that graft size is closely associated with the success rate of transplantation. For instance, Williams et al²⁶ and Li et al⁵ showed that graft size >8 mm had a higher transplantation-failure rate. In our study, the size of APCS grafts in the infectious central corneal ulcer group was 6–9.25 mm (five cases \geq 8 mm), with a 71%

transplantation-success rate, and that of the infectious peripheral corneal ulcer group was 3–6 mm, with an 81% transplantation-success rate. There was no statistically significant difference between the two groups. We speculated that this result was mainly due to the small number of patients having received APCS grafts of diameter \geq 8 mm in the infectious central corneal ulcer group. In addition, some ulcers in the infectious peripheral corneal ulcer group were located in the limbus or around the cornea, which are closely associated with immunorejection, thereby affecting the survival of implants, as shown in a previous study.²⁷ Overall, APCS transplantation is an effective and safe treatment for infectious corneal ulcers. Additionally, we suggest that larger grafts are selected to cover the visual axis, but not to exceed 8 mm in infectious central corneal ulcers. For patients with infectious peripheral corneal ulcers, smaller grafts should be selected, but avoiding the corneal limbus.

Corneal reepithelialization is an important indicator after operation. At 2 months after transplantation,

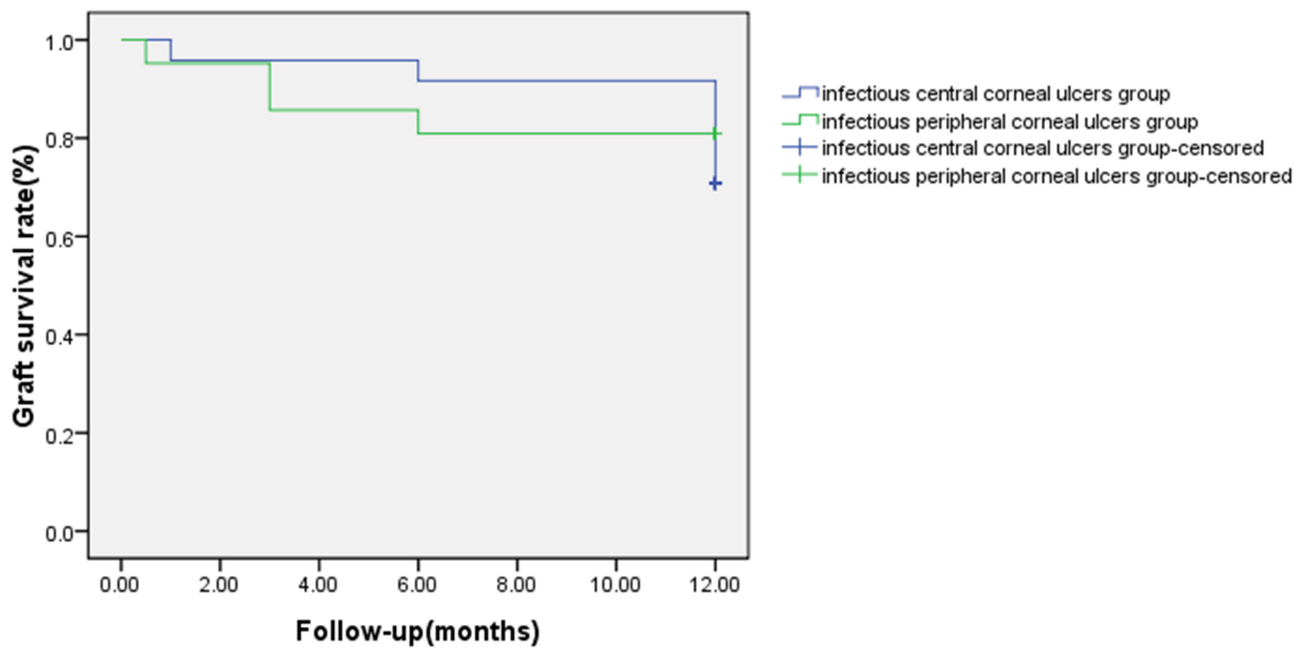


Figure 4 Graft-survival rates in the two groups.

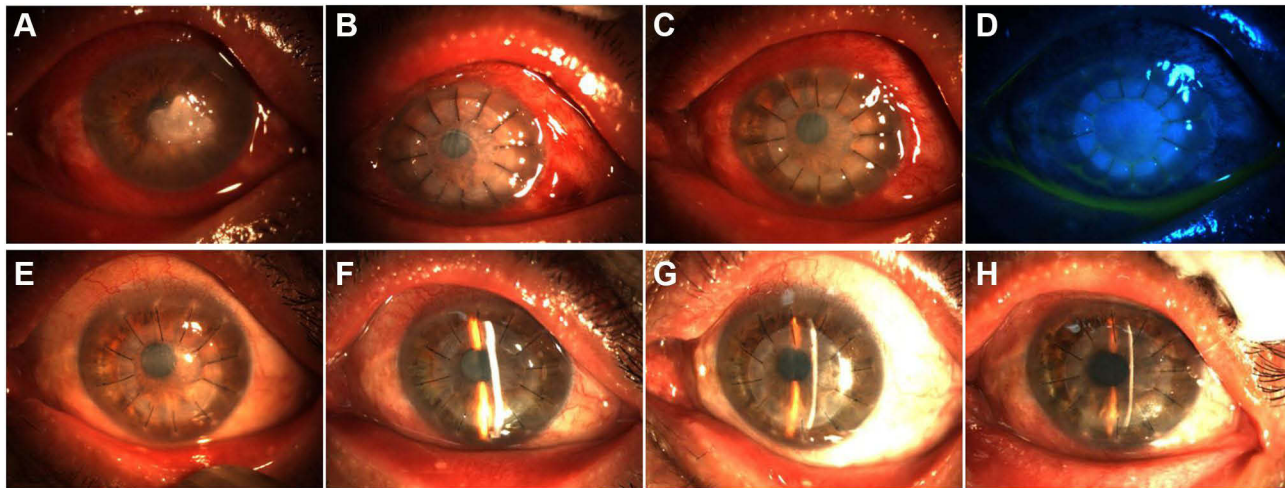


Figure 5 Successful graft transplantation in the infectious central corneal ulcer group. (A–D) Before surgery (A) and at 1 day (B), 7 days (C and D), 1 month (E), 3 months (F), 6 months (G), and 12 months (H) postoperatively.

complete reepithelialization and stromal-cell ingrowth without inflammatory-cell infiltration and neovascularization were observed in a previous study.²⁸ Our study showed that corneal reepithelialization had completed in most patients within 7 days. Of these, delayed corneal epithelial healing occurred in 14 cases, which accounted for 31%. The percentage was higher than previous study that reported reepithelialization had completed within 1 week in all patients.²⁹ Reasons may be related to ocular surface condition, age, and ulcer location. Specifically,

most patients in our study had symptoms of dry and astringent eyes before surgery. Due to damaged ocular surfaces, reepithelialization was influenced, conformed with a previous study.³⁰ Additionally, Sun et al³¹ revealed that age is a relevant factor influencing reepithelialization. Surprisingly, there were eight cases of delayed corneal epithelial healing in the infectious central corneal ulcer group, of whom five were aged >60 years. Last but not least, a previous study showed that delayed healing of epithelium is associated with lesions located in the

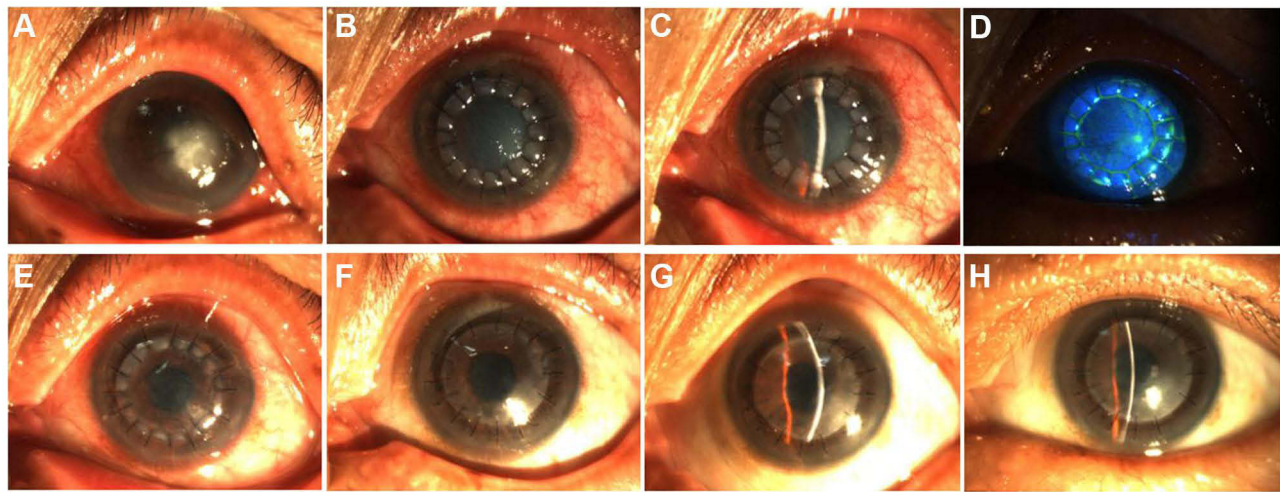


Figure 6 Another successful graft transplantation in the infectious central corneal ulcer group. (A–D) Before surgery (A) and at 1 day (B), 7 days (C and D), 1 month (E), 3 months (F), 6 months (G), and 12 months (H) postoperatively.

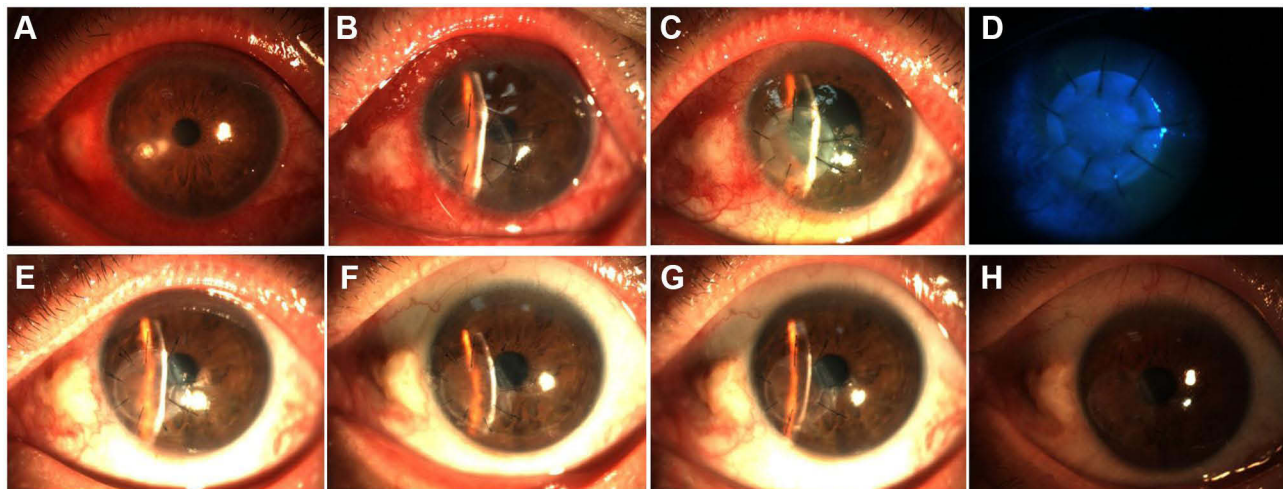


Figure 7 Successful graft transplantation in the infectious peripheral corneal ulcer group. (A–D) Before surgery (A) and at 1 day (B), 7 days (C and D), 1 month (E), 3 months (F), 6 months (G), and 12 months (H) postoperatively.

corneal limbus.³² Therefore, it is necessary to actively promote reepithelialization for older patients, poor ocular surface condition, and lesions involving the limbus, in order to improve the survival rate of APCS grafts.

Antirejection therapy plays key role in the success of corneal transplantations. In high-risk corneas, rejection episodes and failure rates are significantly increased.³³ In addition, rejection rates in larger grafts (9 mm) are not obviously different compared with conventionally sized -grafts;³⁴ however, there has been no comparison with smaller grafts. In the current study, rejection rates in the infectious central corneal ulcer (6–9.25 mm) and infectious peripheral

corneal ulcer (3–6 mm) groups were 25% and 38%, respectively, and the difference was not statistically significant. Reversal of rejection was achieved in 35.7% (five of 14) of cases of our study, comparable to previous studies.^{35,36} Additionally, some patients were switched to PKP treatment after graft failure due to rejection in our study, mainly due to the following factors. First, patient conditions were progressively aggravated after treatment with antirejection drugs for 3 months, including continuous edema and turbidity around the graft and extensive graft neovascularization. Second, previous studies have demonstrated that PKP achieved good therapeutic effects in patients with graft failure after being treated with

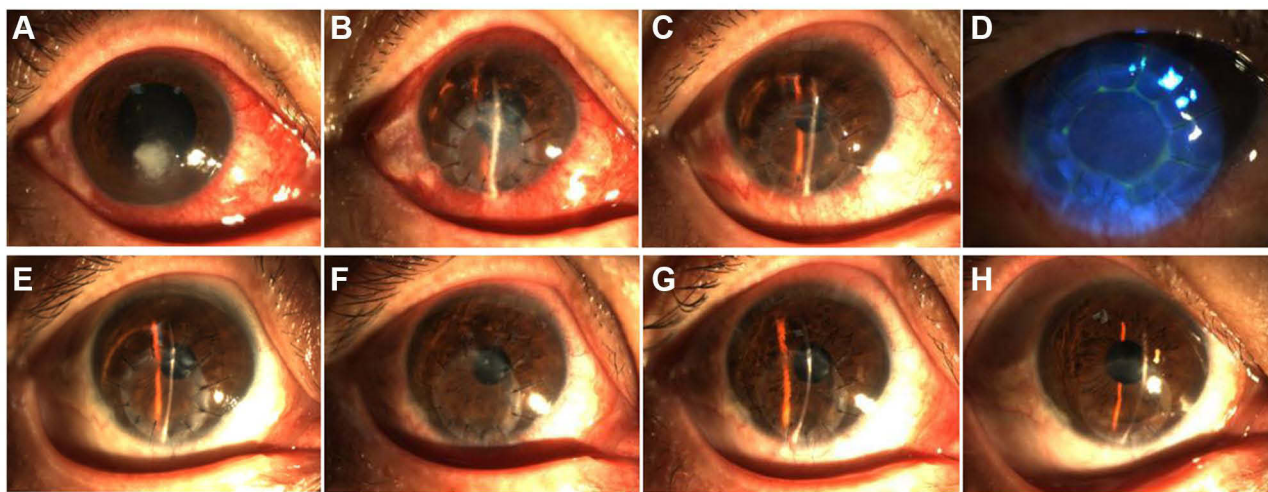


Figure 8 Another successful graft transplantation in the infectious peripheral corneal ulcer group. (A–D) Before surgery (A) and at 1 day (B), 7 days (C and D), 1 month (E), 3 months (F), 6 months (G), and 12 months (H) postoperatively.

deep anterior LKP using APCS.^{5,37} Last, in consideration of old patients and long course of disease, PKP was used. Those findings suggest that antirejection treatment should be routinely conducted after APCS transplantation, but the duration of antirejection treatment needs to be investigated.

Research has revealed the high risk of recurrence of infection based on etiology and graft size.³⁸ Recurrence rates were nearly threefold higher in fungal keratitis than bacterial keratitis, and graft size was deemed as independent risk factor. A similar study also reported that larger grafts were closely associated with higher risk of infection recurrence.³⁹ In our study, four of 45 cases had recurrent infections, all in the infectious central corneal ulcer group and with larger APCS grafts. Among these, three had fungal keratitis (75%). Moreover, uninfected graft melting was a common cause of graft failure in the current study, consistent with previous research.⁵ Graft melting is a devastating complication, and it is mainly caused by neovascularization, rejection episodes, and persistent corneal epithelial defects.⁴⁰ Overall, reduction in ocular surface inflammation and inhibition of neovascularization are particularly important for KP success.

There were some limitations in the current study. First, we had a short follow-up and small sample. Second, evaluations of changes in corneal thickness, growth of corneal nerves, and time of thread loosening were not conducted. In future, we will conduct a large randomized controlled study and then evaluate corneal changes to verify the efficacy of APCS transplantation for infectious corneal ulcers.

Conclusion

APCS transplantation is safe and efficacious in treating infectious central corneal ulcers and infectious peripheral corneal ulcers. Despite good efficacy, the size of APCS grafts, implant location, patient indications, and postoperative management should be kept in mind in the treatment of infectious corneal ulcers in different locations.

Abbreviations

APCS, acellular porcine corneal stroma; BCVA, best-corrected visual acuity; PKP, penetrating keratoplasty; LKP, lamellar keratoplasty; logMAR, logarithm of minimal angle of resolution.

Data Sharing Statement

All data generated or analyzed in the study are included in this article.

Ethical Approval and Informed Consent

This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of the General Hospital of Northern Theater Command (K [2018] 05), and was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki. Informed consent was obtained from each patient.

Consent for Publication

All patients consent to publish the associated data and accompanying images.

Author Contributions

All authors made substantial contributions to conception and design, acquisition of data, or analysis and interpretation of data, took part in drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content, agreed to submit to the current journal, gave final approval to the version to be published, and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

Funding

The study was funded by the National Health and Family Planning Commission Medical and Health Science and Technology Development Research Center (W2017JM19).

Disclosure

All authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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