

# A sliding technique to load thin endothelial donor lamella onto Busin glide for Descemet-stripping automated endothelial keratoplasty

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**Abstract:** We describe a modified technique for loading donor corneal endothelial lamella onto a Busin glide® without causing wrinkles, as part of the procedure of Descemet-stripping automated endothelial keratoplasty. Briefly, after punching out a composite of the donor-endothelial lamella and a microkeratome-dissected cap, several drops of dispersive ophthalmic viscosurgical device are placed onto the endothelial surface. The Busin glide surface is then wetted with several drops of balanced salt solution. After the composite is transferred onto the Busin glide, hydrodissection of the potential space between the donor-endothelial lamella and the microkeratome-dissected cap is carefully performed to enable smooth detachment of these two lamellae. Whereas simply dragging the donor-endothelial lamella directly onto the glide can cause wrinkling or folding of the donor lamella, this technique enables smooth detachment of the composite without wrinkle or fold formation, and results in less endothelial cell damage.

**Keywords:** DSAEK, Busin glide, endothelial keratoplasty

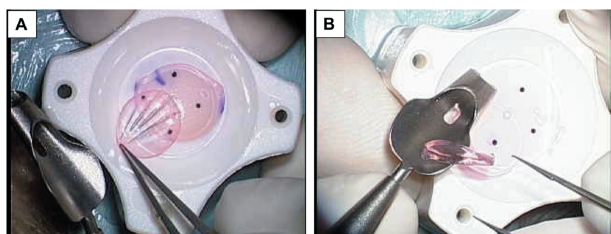
Over several years, Descemet-stripping automated endothelial keratoplasty (DSAEK) has been successfully implicated in the treatment of endothelial dysfunctions.<sup>1-5</sup> With this new procedure, meticulous care is taken during surgery to prevent the overmanipulation of very thin donor endothelial lamella that can result in the rapid reduction of endothelial cell count, or at worst, the development of primary graft failure.

In the original technique, the donor endothelial lamella was either folded in half, or overfolded into a 60/40 “taco” configuration, and grasped with forceps, after which it was inserted into the anterior chamber.<sup>1-4</sup> Recently, a new surgical insertion technique has been reported, in which the donor-endothelial lamella is pulled through scleral or corneal incisions.<sup>5-9</sup> Busin has developed a new instrument (Busin donor glide®, Cat #19098; Moria, Antony, France) to hold the donor-endothelial lamella, and assist with insertion during the pull-through step.<sup>6,10,11</sup> However, problems are sometimes encountered during the loading of the donor-endothelial lamella onto the Busin glide, when the donor lamella firmly attaches to the microkeratome-dissected residual-stromal cap; this attachment can cause folds to form in the donor lamella, and possible damage to endothelial cells (Figure 1A and B). To circumvent this problem, we developed a simple technique that enables smooth detachment of the donor-endothelial lamella from the microkeratome-dissected residual-stromal cap.

## Surgical technique

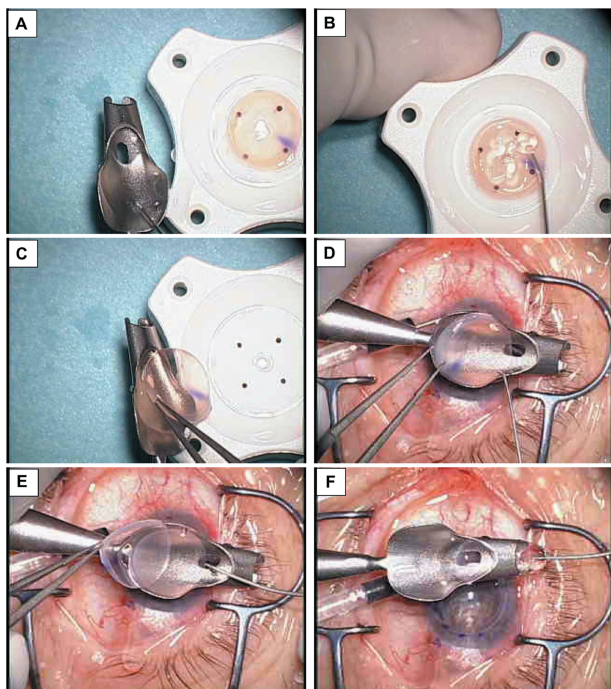
On the day of surgery, all donor tissues are dissected in the operating room prior to the start of the first DSAEK surgery. Dissection is performed using a microkeratome

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**Figure 1** Problems that occur during donor-endothelial lamella loading onto a Busin glide. (A) Wrinkling of the donor lamella; (B) Folding of the donor lamella.

(ALTK Cbm; Moria Japan KK, Tokyo, Japan) equipped with a 300  $\mu\text{m}$  head. After microkeratome-dissection, the donor-endothelial lamella (with the repositioned, dissected cap) is transferred to a punching system, and cut with an 8.0 mm diameter punch (Barron Donor Cornea Punch; Katena Products Inc, Denville, NJ). The Busin glide surface is then wetted with several drops of balanced salt solution (Figure 2A). After the composite of donor-endothelial lamella and microkeratome-dissected cap is punched out, several drops of dispersive ophthalmic viscosurgical device are placed onto the endothelial surface (Figure 2B). Then, the composite is transferred onto the Busin glide (Figure 2C). Next, hydrodissection of the potential space between the



**Figure 2** Technique for loading donor endothelial-lamella onto a Busin glide. (A) The Busin glide surface is wetted with several drop of balanced salt solution; (B) Drops of dispersive ophthalmic viscosurgical device are placed onto the endothelial surface; (C) The composite is transferred onto the Busin glide; (D) Hydrodissection of the potential space between donor-endothelial lamella and microkeratome-dissected cap; (E) The microkeratome-dissected stromal cap is removed without difficulty; (F) The donor lamella is pulled into the Busin glide opening.

donor-endothelial lamella and the microkeratome-dissected cap is carefully performed, using ophthalmic irrigation solution (BSS Plus; Alcon, Fort Worth, TX) to enable smooth detachment of these two lamellae (Figure 2D). This technique enables smooth detachment of the composite, without causing the formation of any wrinkles or folds (Figure 2E). The donor lamella is then pulled into the Busin glide opening, using a 25-gauge anterior-capsular forceps (Cat #MF8011; Inami Co, Ltd, Tokyo, Japan) (Figure 2F). Finally, the donor tissue is pulled into the anterior chamber from the Busin glide.<sup>7,8</sup>

## Discussion

We reported herein a modified surgical technique, prewetting of the glide, and hydrodissection of the donor lamella aimed at optimizing the use of the Busin glide for DSAEK surgery. Hydrodissection of the donor lamella enables the smooth detachment of the composite of donor-endothelial lamella and microkeratome-dissected cap on the Busin glide without the formation of any wrinkles or folds.

This technique is quite useful when the DSAEK is performed using pre-cut tissue, as these tissues are usually distributed with the cap adhered to the dissected stromal bed. In ten out of ten consecutive cases, we saw that simply dragging donor-endothelial lamella directly onto the glide caused macroscopic wrinkling or folding of the donor lamella. It has been shown previously with *in vitro* vital dye staining<sup>9</sup> that folding of the donor endothelial lamella resulting from the forceps manipulation can cause endothelial cell damage. We too, have preliminary vital dye staining data (not shown here) that wrinkling or folding of the donor lamella as it is dragged onto the Busin glide causes endothelial cell damage.

To date, we have used this modified technique in more than 50 consecutive DSAEK cases, and no wrinkles or folds were caused during loading of the donor lamella onto the Busin glide. Furthermore, prewetting of the glide enabled quite smooth pull-through of the donor lamella in all cases. We strongly believe that this technique eliminates additional endothelial-cell loss caused by wrinkle formation, during donor manipulation. However, care should be exercised in using viscoelastic materials over the graft, especially on the stromal side, because of the increased risk of donor dislocation.

Currently, these modifications are our preferred endothelial keratoplasty technique during Busin glide use. Further studies are underway to quantify the actual benefit of this modified technique.

## Disclosure

The authors report no conflict of interest in this work.

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