

# Synthetic eye prosthesis

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Dr. Joachim Storsberg developed a synthetic corneal implant. (© Fraunhofer / Dirk Mahler)

(PhysOrg.com) -- Donor corneas are a rarity: In Germany alone, each year roughly 7,000 patients wait for that miniscule piece of tissue. An implant made of plastic may soon offer patients -- especially those facing their last resort - with the chance to see again.

For many patients who become blind after an accident or illness, a [corneal transplantation](#) could restore the ability to see. Each year, 40,000 people in Europe - in Germany, about 7,000 - await the opportunity to be able to see again, thanks to cornea donors. But donor corneas are not common. Dr. Joachim Storsberg of the Fraunhofer Institute for Applied Polymer Research IAP in Potsdam-Golm, Germany, developed material and production process for a corneal prosthesis made of plastic. These can help patients who are unable to tolerate donor corneas due to the

special circumstances of their disease, or whose donor corneas were likewise destroyed.

The miniscale artificial cornea has to meet almost contradictory specifications: On the one hand, the material should grow firmly together with the cells of the surrounding tissue; on the other hand, no cells should settle in the optical region of the artificial cornea - i.e., the middle - since this would again severely impair the ability to see. The outer side of the [implant](#) must be able to moisten with tear fluids, otherwise the implant will cloud up on the anterior side. This would consequently require the patient to get a new prosthesis after a relatively brief period of time. The outer side of the implant must be able to moisten with tear fluid, so that the eyelid can slide across it without friction.

Dr. Storsberg found the solution with a hydrophobic [polymer material](#). This material has been in use for a long time in ophthalmology, such as for intraocular lenses. In order for it to satisfy the various characteristics required, complex development steps were necessary. The material was thoroughly modified on a polymer-chemical basis, and subsequently re-tested for public approval.

In order to achieve the desired characteristics, the edge of the implant was first coated with various, special polymers. Then, a special protein was added that contains the specific sequence of a growth factor. The surrounding natural cells detect this growth factor, are stimulated to propagate and populate the surface of the corneal margin. Thus, the cells of the surrounding tissue grow with the implant, and the artificial cornea attains stability. The eye prosthesis evolved jointly with physicians and manufacturers in the EU project, "Artificial Cornea." The interdisciplinary research team needed three years to develop the artificial cornea. In a first step, they sent the chemical-biomimetic coated implant to Dr. Karin Kobuch of the Poliklinik für

Augenheilkunde at the Regensburg University Medical Center and to the medical center at the Technical University of Munich, on the right banks of the Isar river. The physician examined the artificial corneas in dissected pigs eyes and specialized cell cultures. Eventually, the team under Dr. Gernot Duncker and Dr. Saadettin Sel of the University Center for Ophthalmology in Halle (Saale) tested the more complex models in rabbits. There, the design was further refined: the optics were made smaller, and the implant haptic enlarged in order to maintain a more stable construction. Miro GmbH manufactured the implant, robin GmbH handled the distribution and sales and supported the specially adapted implantation centers in Europe. By 2009, a prosthesis was already successfully in use; further implantations are anticipated during the first six months of 2010.

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