Trypan blue staining of internal limiting membrane and epiretinal membrane during vitrectomy: visual results and histopathological findings

K Li, D Wong, P Hiscott, P Stanga, C Groenewald, J McGalliard

Aims: To report on the use of trypan blue (TB) 0.06% for staining the internal limiting membrane (ILM) and epiretinal membrane (ERM) during vitrectomy and report on their histology.

Method: 14 consecutive patients with idiopathic macular hole or macular pucker (seven patients each) were prospectively recruited for ILM or ERM peel respectively. After pars plana vitrectomy and induction of posterior vitreous detachment, 0.5 ml TB 0.06% in phosphate buffered saline (VisonBlue) was injected over the posterior pole in an air filled eye and left for 2 minutes. The stained tissue was peeled with intraocular forceps. Specimens were evaluated using histochemical and immunohistochemical methods.

Results: The average follow up was 4.4 months. Internal limiting membranes and epiretinal membranes were stained satisfactorily in all cases and removed successfully. Eight patients (57%) had improvement of 2 or more Snellen lines. All seven macular holes closed. In the ERM cases, no residual membranes were observed clinically, at the latest follow up. No complications relating to the use of the dye were encountered intraoperatively or postoperatively. Of the 14 procedures, nine (four macular hole and five macular pucker) yielded sufficient tissue for histopathological evaluation. Histological and immunohistological assessment revealed that the morphology of these specimens was similar to that observed in macular hole ILM and macular pucker ERM removed without the aid of dye.

Conclusion: TB staining facilitated the identification and delineation of ILM and ERM removal during the surgical management of macular holes and macular pucker. The visual outcome of this series and the specimens removed suggest they are no different from those without TB staining. Its use in posterior segment appears to be safe but further studies are required to investigate its long term safety.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Approval of the hospital ethics committee was obtained for the study and included permission for the collection and analysis of histological samples. Individuals over 16 years of age requiring vitrectomy surgery for epiretinal membrane removal or macular hole repair were prospectively recruited. Only patients undergoing the first operation for macular hole repair or macular pucker membrane peel were included.

Informed consent was obtained from each patient. Preoperative data collected included age, sex, best corrected Snellen visual acuity, underlying condition/staging. Postoperative best corrected Snellen visual acuity, anatomical outcome, and histopathological findings were recorded.

Ten patients were female and four were male. Seven eyes underwent surgery for macular hole. Five eyes were stage III macular holes and two were stage IV. Before surgery, epiretinal membranes associated with the macular hole were identified in none of the seven cases when the eyes were examined clinically using slit lamp biomicroscopy. Seven patients underwent surgery for macular pucker. The aetiologies of the macular pucker were previous retinal detachment (four), branch retinal vein occlusion (one), and idiopathic (two).

Commercially available TB 0.06% (VisonBlue, DORC International bv, Scheijndeveweg 2, 3214VN Zuidland, Netherlands) in phosphate buffered sodium chloride (NaCl) was used. TB has already been tested for biocompatibility and CE approval for intraocular use (cytotoxicity, extract, 24 hours,
end point dilution test, conducted according to ISO 10993/EN 30993 standard by KEMA Medical, Netherlands).

**Surgical technique**

Fourteen consecutive patients with idiopathic macular hole or macular pucker underwent a three port pars plana vitrectomy, including where necessary the induction of a posterior vitreous detachment and a fluid/air exchange. A volume of 0.5 ml TB 0.06% solution was injected into the air filled vitreous cavity over the posterior pole. After 2 minutes, still under air, the dye was removed using a flute needle. An air/liquid exchange was then carried out. The ILM and the ERM was stained a faint blue colour and was clearly visually under standard illumination. The blue stained tissue was directly examined by bright field microscopy. The ILM and the ERM was adequately removed, and stained with haematoxylin and eosin. Further sections were stained with periodic acid Schiff (PAS) method. A record was made of the presence or absence of ILM and cells in the tissue.

**Immunohistochemical methods** were used to detect glial, retinal pigment epithelial (RPE) cell, or neural elements in the tissue. The antibodies employed were mouse monoclonal antibodies to glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP), a broad spectrum of cytokeratins and neurofilament protein (NFP) respectively (all from Dako, Ely, UK). Immunoreactive sites were visualised red (using 3-amino-9-ethylcarbazole or fast red). Controls were conducted as previously described. Sections were counterstained with Mayer’s haematoxylin and examined by bright field microscopy.

**RESULTS**

**Clinical findings**

Patient demographics, diagnosis, and outcome were tabulated in Table 1. Mean patient age was 60.7 (range 38–68). Preoperative best corrected Snellen visual acuity ranged from 1/60 to 6/6. Postoperative best corrected Snellen visual acuity ranged from 5/60 to 6/6. Vision was improved or maintained in all 14 (100%) patients. Eight patients (57%) had improvement of 2 or more Snellen lines. The mean follow up period was 4.4 months (range 2–6 months). All seven macular hole cases had successful closure of the hole. At the latest follow up, when examined clinically using biomicroscopy, none of the seven ERM cases showed any evidence of residual membranes or recurrence. In all 14 eyes, the ILM or the ERM was adequately stained and visualised. After initiation of the flap, ILM and ERM was adequately removed, and stained with haematoxylin and eosin. Further sections were stained with periodic acid Schiff (PAS) method. A record was made of the presence or absence of ILM and cells in the tissue.

**Histopathological findings in the excised epimacular specimens**

Specimens were fixed in 10% neutral buffered formalin, dehydrated in graded concentrations of ethanol, and embedded in paraffin wax. Sections of wax embedded tissue were cut, dewaxed, and stained with haematoxylin and eosin. Further sections were stained with periodic acid Schiff (PAS) method. A record was made of the presence or absence of ILM and cells in the tissue.

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ERM were clearly seen and grasped with intraocular forceps. There was a distinct contrast between stained ILM/ERM and unstained retina thus, enabling and facilitating the complete removal of these tissues (Fig 1). Where possible, the ILM was removed up to both superior and inferior temporal arcades. No intraoperative or postoperative complications were observed. Attempts were made to retrieve the surgically excised tissue from each case. The harvesting of small ERM and vitreous specimens such as ILM is notoriously difficult. Using TB, however, we were successful in collecting nine out of 14 specimens, including four out of seven ILM, for histological evaluation (Table 2).

Histopathological findings in macular hole ILM specimens

ILM was observed in all four of the macular hole specimens that were examined microscopically (Table 2). One of these specimens (from patient No 14) also contained an unexpected cellular component. These cells were on the smooth (vitreous) surface of the ILM (that is, they constituted an ERM) and immunohistochemistry revealed that they were glial in origin (Table 2, Fig 2). A NFP immunoreactive focus was noted in this ERM (Table 2, Fig 2) but no RPE cells were detected in the specimen. Glial elements were seen on the retinal (corrugated) side of the ILM, but neural elements were not apparent on this side of the ILM (Fig 2). There was insufficient tissue in the remaining macular hole specimens for immunohistochemistry.

Histopathological findings in macular pucker ERM specimens

Four of the five ERM retrieved for histology contained ILM and all five also included a cellular or fibrocellular component (Table 2). In one specimen (from patient No 2), there was also a distinct fragment of neural retina (Fig 3).

In four of the five ERM cases there was sufficient tissue to undertake immunohistochemical assessment and all of these specimens contained glial elements. In addition, two of the ERM (from patient No 2 and 5) contained neural elements (Table 2). RPE cells were detected in one of the specimens (from patient No 4). Glial and neural elements on the retinal side of the ILM was observed in the retinal fragment from patient No 2 and glial elements were also noted on the retinal side of ILM in two other specimens (from patients 5 and 13).

DISCUSSION

In cataract surgery, staining of the anterior lens capsule with a vital dye was found to be extremely useful in visualisation of the anterior capsule to facilitate capsulorhexis. Similarly, the dye could be used as an aid to stain internal limiting membranes and epiretinal membranes in posterior segment surgery.
ICG has been shown to be helpful in staining ILM and thus facilitating its removal. Although it has been used in human for many years and shown to be not toxic, there is growing evidence that this might not entirely be the case. Gandorfer et al suggested that the cleavage plane of ILM with ICG staining might be more retinal than expected. Histopathology from their series showed plasma membranes of Muller cells on the retinal surface of the ILM. Weinberger et al reported persistent ICG fluorescence 6 weeks after ILM peel with the use of ICG in a case of macular hole surgery. All these factors might limit the potential of visual recovery if ICG is used to stain ILM.

TB is mainly used in anterior segment surgery to stain human corneal tissue for identification of devitalised endothelial cells and in staining anterior capsule in cataract surgery. It has recently been found that it might have a role in posterior segment surgery as well. Feron et al reported the usefulness of TB in aiding removal of proliferative vitreoretinopathy (PVR) membranes.

The morphology of the macular hole ILM and macular pucker ERM specimens removed with TB is generally similar to that of macular hole and macular pucker membranes by recent work by Sethi et al. This finding might be explained by the possible toxicity, at least in the specimens of ERM peeled with TB staining in their cases of PVR. Moreover, glial elements were found on the side of the ILM is interesting. This finding might be explained by recent work by Sethi et al which suggests that neural elements found in PVR membranes might reflect outgrowth from the retina into the developing membrane.

Our choice of 0.06% TB is supported by the possible toxicity to photoreceptors in higher concentration in animal studies. From our experience, TB stained both ILM and ERM adequately allowing complete removal. ICG has been shown to stain ILM selectively and with increasing evidence of its toxicity, TB might be a better alternative for staining ILM and ERM. Although the preliminary results with the use of TB look promising, its long term safety in vitreoretinal surgery requires further in-depth study.

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