

Introduction

The introduction section discusses the importance of maintaining accurate and up-to-date records in the field of optometry. It highlights the challenges associated with data management and the need for standardized protocols to ensure consistency and reliability in clinical practice. The text emphasizes the role of technology in streamlining data collection and analysis, while also addressing the ethical considerations surrounding patient information.

1.0% of the total population (n=102) were found to have a refractive error of -6.00 D or greater, with a prevalence of 0.16% (95% CI 0.06-0.60).

6.12.2% - 12.2% 30.10% - 10.13%

4
 (1)
Corneal Sensitivity in Diabetes
 3%

Table 1: Neurotrophic factors in the cornea.

Growth factor	Healthy cornea	Injured cornea	Topical application
Nerve growth factor (NGF)	(i) Found in corneal epithelium and stromal keratocytes	Upregulated during reinnervation after nerve surgical transection, and in dry eye syndrome, in inflamed conjunctiva of patients with vernal keratoconjunctivitis	(i) Augments corneal wound healing and provides recovery of corneal sensitivity and photophobia
	(ii) Critical for corneal nerve survival and maintenance, axonal branching, elongation, neuronal sprouting, and regeneration following nerve damage		(ii) Has potent antiviral properties (restrict herpes simplex virus-1)
Brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF)	(i) Found in corneal epithelium and stromal keratocytes, originate from corneal sensory neurons	Expressed after experimental fap surgery in putative corneal stromal and/or inflammatory cells in a positive association with neurite extension	
	(ii) Exact role related to corneal nerves is unclear		
Glial cell-derived neurotrophic factor (GDNF)	Expressed in human corneal stromal keratocytes and may operate similarly to or synergistically with NGF by triggering gene transcription governing epithelial cell migration and wound healing	Possibly plays an important role in corneal regeneration and wound healing	Produces complete epithelial healing in a patient with a progressive neurotrophic ulcer
Neurotrophins 3, 4/5 (NT-3, NT-4/5)	(i) NT-3 transcribed in epithelial cells and stromal keratocytes	Minimal changes in NT-3 gene expression following surgical transection of corneal nerves	
	(ii) NT-4 is present in corneal epithelium and is a neurotrophic factor that may be involved in the regulation of stromal keratocytes by epithelial cells		
Ciliary neurotrophic factor (CNTF)	Promotes corneal epithelial wound healing by activating corneal epithelial stem/progenitor cells	(i) Upregulated in corneal epithelium after injury in mice	
		(ii) Down regulated in corneal epithelium of diabetic mice	
Vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)	Minimally present	(i) Upregulated in the injured cornea	VEGF supplementation promotes trigeminal nerve repair, and abrogation of VEGF signaling reduces corneal nerve growth
		(ii) Required for efficient corneal nerve regeneration	
Hepatocyte growth factor (HGF)	Expressed in stromal keratocytes, stimulates corneal epithelial proliferation	Upregulated after corneal epithelial wounding and probably contributes to the epithelial wound healing process	
Keratocyte growth factor (KGF)	(i) Expressed in stromal keratocytes, fibroblasts	Upregulated in corneal epithelial wounding	
	(ii) Stimulates corneal epithelial proliferation, acts specifically on cells of epithelial origin as a paracrine mediator		
Transforming growth factor- β (TGF- β), interleukin-1 (IL-1), and platelet-derived growth factor-B (PDGF-B)	(i) Exclusively expressed in the corneal stroma		
	(ii) TGF- β and IL-1 can upregulate the transcription of neurotrophins, such as NGF in 3T3 mouse fibroblasts		



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