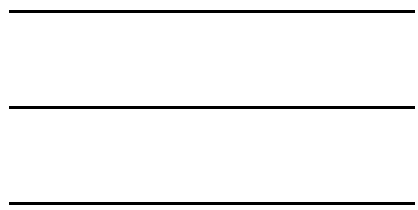




2004 12



가

.

가

,

,

가

.

가

.

,

,

.

	.....	1
.	.....	3
II.	.....	5
III.	.....	9
IV.	.....	17
V.	.....	21
	.....	22
	.....	25

Figure 1. Group I .....	7
Figure 2. Group II.....	7
Figure 3. Group III.....	8
Figure 4. Direct sequencing analysis of the BIGH3 gene (exon 4).....	10
Figure 5. Two subtypes of homozygous ACD ....	11
Figure 6. Distribution of heterozygous Avellino corneal dystrophy according to the age.....	13
Figure 7. Slit lamp photography of two eyes with pterygium.....	15
Figure 8. Slit lamp photography of 25-year old female patient after LASIK on right eye .....	16

Table 1. Difference of patients' characteristics between groups.....	12
---	----





3

3

(p=0.001), 1,2

3

(p=0.001). 3

( )

가

(p=0.001), 1

가

가

(p=0.025).

가

가

가

.

,

가

.

.....

:

, BIGH3

,

,

,

< >

I.

.1

.2

, , ,

.2

가

(type I, II, III) , 5 (5q31 locus)

BIGH3 (transforming growth factor beta-induced gene, *TGFB1*) .3,4

(kerato-epithelin)

hyaline .3 (type II)

,<sup>5</sup> BIGH3 Exon4,

codon 124

arginine histidine

.<sup>4</sup>

, 가

가,

가 가

.<sup>6</sup>

(homozygote)

(heterozygote)

가

.<sup>5</sup>

가

7

97

3

## II.

### 1.

2000 1 2004 4

97 44가 ,  
가

### 2.

44 가  
1 가 QIAamp DNA Blood  
Kit (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany) genomic DNA  
. R124 exon 4 primer  
Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) .

PCR 1.5% agarose gel

ethidium bromide .

가 PCR

IQA Quick Gel Extraction Kit(Qiagen, Hilden, Germany)

PCR primer DNA

sequencing kit (BigDye Terminator Cycle Sequencing Kit: Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA)

### 3.

(1 ), (2 ), (3 )

(Figure 1-3). 1 10 가

2 10 25

, 25

3 .

ANOVA Chi-Square p value 0.05

가 .

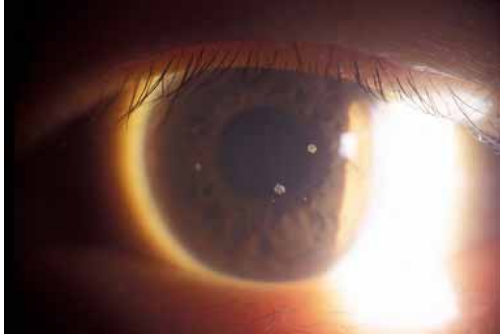


Figure 1. Group I: slit lamp photography showing 5 round and punctate opacities in the anterior stroma.



Figure 2. Group II: slit lamp photography showing 16 annular or punctate opacities (arrow) in the anterior stroma and 3 thick lattice lines in the posterior stroma.



Figure 3: Group III: slit lamp photography showing more than 20 annular or punctate opacities (arrow) in the anterior stroma with many superimposed thick lattice lines in the posterior stroma.

III.

42 (6 -81 ) 32  
65 . 가  
6 가 9  
( )  
1 .  
33  
5 ,  
3 .  
44가 1 BIGH3  
Exon4, 124 codon CGC가 CAC  
(Figure  
4).



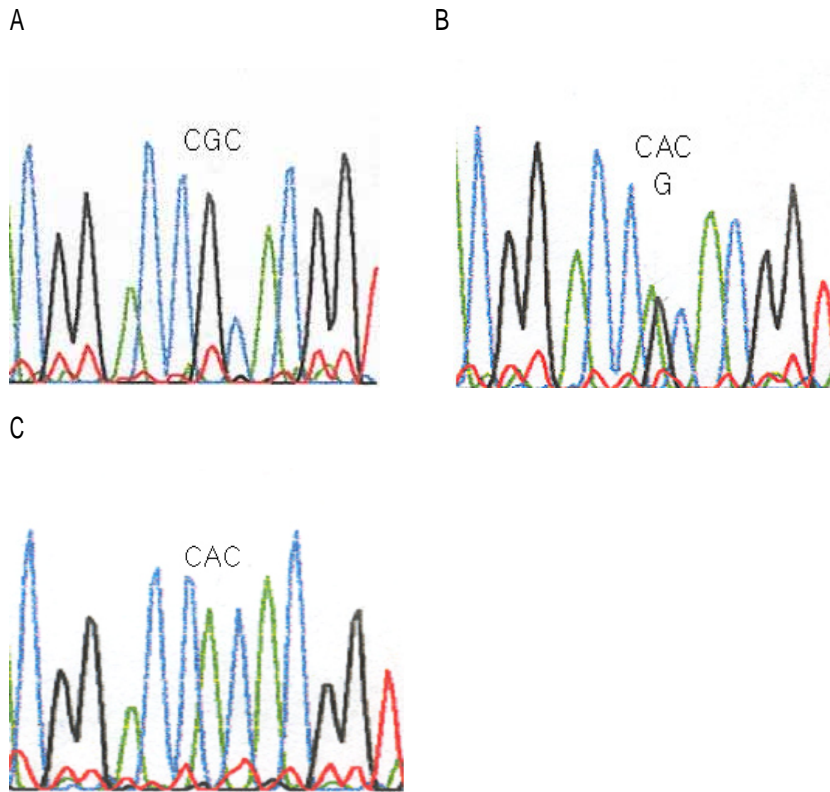


Figure 4. Direct sequencing analysis of the BIGH3 gene (exon 4). (A) Normal DNA sequence (B) A heterozygous G->A nucleotide substitution was apparent at codon 124. Two waves of G and A coexist within one peak. (C) A homozygous G->A nucleotide substitution was apparent at codon 124.

97

3

5

6

가

가

가

(figure 5).

A

B

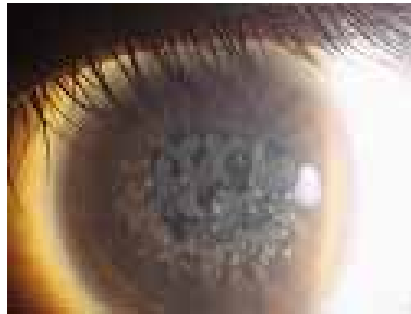


Figure 5. Two subtypes of homozygous ACD.(A) Gray-white spot-like opacities present in the anterior stroma cover the central and paracentral regions of the cornea. (B) Placoid gray-white confluent opacities are seen in the anterior stroma of the cornea, but several translucent spaces are present among the diffuse opacities.

92

1

19 , 2

40 , 3

33 .

3

1,2

(Table 1, p=0.001).

Table 1. Difference of patients' characteristics between groups

	Group I (19)	Group II(40)	Group III(33)	p-value
M: F	10:9	19:21	4:29	0.001
Age (years) (mean $\pm$ SD)	23.16 $\pm$ 13.77	40.78 $\pm$ 13.04	53.34 $\pm$ 15.8	0.001
Pterygium	2/19	0/40	0/33	0.025
History of LASIK*	0/19	0/40	8/33	0.001
Duration of wearing glasses (years) (mean $\pm$ SD)	2.58 $\pm$ 4.36	4.47 $\pm$ 7.73	3.76 $\pm$ 6.95	0.581

LASIK\*: Laser in situ keratomileusis



1 40 3 30  
 50 2 가 1  
 (Figure 7).

(Table 1, p=0.025). 3  
 20 30 6 2  
 (Figure 8).

(Table 1, p=0.001).  
 92 가  
 가 1,2  
 20/25 3 20/20  
 20/40 가 가  
 12  
 14

가

(Table 1,  $p=0.581$ ).

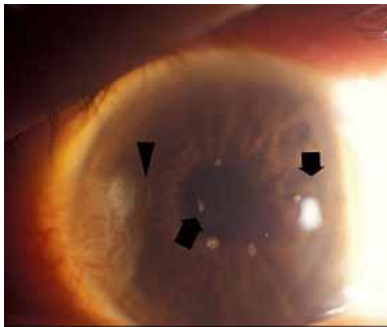


Figure 7. Slit lamp photography of two eyes with pterygium. There are clear intervening space from pterygium head. Corneal opacities incline toward corneal temporal periphery.

A



B



Figure 8. Slit lamp photography of 25-year old female patient after LASIK on right eye. (A) Right eye after LASIK showing severe round and confluent opacities in the anterior stroma and interface, which belongs to Group III. (B) Left eye showing 7 punctate opacities in the anterior stroma, which belongs to Group I.

IV.

	TGF-beta	BIGH3	codon
124	arginine histidine		
	. <sup>4-6</sup>	BIGH3	codon
555	가	. <sup>4</sup>	
		91% BIGH3	codon 555
	가 codon 124	가	
		. <sup>8</sup>	
		가	
		44	39
		5	
		.	
		Holland	<sup>9</sup>
	6	16	
	12		
14			



가

가

가

2가

<sup>10</sup> 1

2

가

5

4

1

1

97

1,2,3

가

가

가

.  
가

가

. 1

40

가

30

가

.

40

3

.

.

가

11

.

50

2

가

3mm

.

1

.

97

가

3

20-30

6

2

3

2

가

가

Wan <sup>12</sup>

가

<sup>13</sup>

TGF-

cytokine

가

hyaline

97

가

가

,

가

,

가

.

V.

44가 , 97

,

3

.

3

1,2

3

. 3

가

, 1

가

가

.

가

가

.

가

.

,

가

.

1. Cogan DG, Donaldson DD, Kuwabara T, Marshall D. Microcystic dystrophy of the corneal epithelium. *Trans Am Ophthalmol* 1964;63:213-24.
2. Waring GO, Rodringues MM, Labison PR. Corneal dystrophies *Am J Ophthalmol* 1978;23:71-122.
3. Kocak-Atlintas AG, Kocak-Midillioglu I, Akarsu AN, Duman S. BIGH3 gene analysis in the different diagnosis of corneal dystrophies. *Cornea* 2001;20:64-68.
4. Klintworth GK. Advances in the molecular genetics of corneal dystrophies. *Am J Ophthalmol* 1999;128:747-754.
5. Ferry AP, Benson WH, Weinberg RS. Combined granular-lattice (Avellino) corneal dystrophy. *Trans Am Ophthalmol Soc* 1997;95:61-77.
6. Konishi M, Mashima Y, Nakamura Y, Yamada M, Sugiura H. Granular-lattice (Avellino) corneal dystrophy in Japanese

patients. *Cornea* 1997;16:635-638.

7. Kim HS, Yoon SK, Cho BJ, Kim EK, Joo CK. BIGH3 gene mutations and rapid detection in Korean patients with corneal dystrophy. *Cornea* 2001;20:844-849.

9. Holland EJ, Daya SM, Stone EM, Folberg R, Dobler AA, Cameron JD, et al. Avellino corneal dystrophy. Clinical manifestations and natural history. *Ophthalmology* 1992;99:1564-1568.

10. Watanabe H, Hashida Y, Tsujikawa K, et al. Two patterns of opacity in corneal dystrophy caused by the homozygous BIGH3 R124H mutations. *Am J Ophthalmol* 2001;132:211-216.

11. Severin M, Konen W, Kirchhof B. Granular corneal dystrophy: treatment with soft contact lens. *Graefes Arch Clin Exp Ophthalmol* 1998 ;236:291-294.

12. Wan XH, Lee HC, Stulting RD, Kim T, Jung SE, Kim MJ, et al. Exacerbation of Avellino corneal dystrophy after laser in situ keratomileusis. *Cornea* 2002;21:223-226.

13. Jun RM, Tchah H, Kim TI, Stulting RD, Jung SE, Seo KY, et

al. Avellino corneal dystrophy after LASIK. *Ophthalmology*  
2004;111:463-468.



## **Abstract**

The classification and clinical characteristics in korean patients with avellino corneal dystrophy

So-Hyang Chung

*Department of Medicine*

*Graduate School, Yonsei University*

(Directed by Professor Eung Kweon Kim)

Avellino corneal dystrophy (ACD) is an autosomal dominant dystrophy with clinical features of both granular and lattice dystrophy. The diagnosis can be confirmed by genetic analysis, demonstrating the replacement of histidine by arginine at codon 124 of the TGFB1 gene. In patients with heterozygous ACD, the depositions of corneal opacities generally is slow, and good visual acuity is maintained until later life despite an increasing number of granular opacities in the cornea. Patients

with homozygous ACD typically have an earlier onset of visual symptoms and granular opacities, with increasing latticelike deposits in later life.

DNA analysis were performed in one of the each 44 families who were clinically diagnosed as ACD. Five patients were confirmed as homozygous ACD and thirty nine patients were confirmed as heterozygous ACD. One homozygous patient was revealed to have a new phenotype. Corneal opacities were classified into three groups based on slit lamp photograph. There are significant differences in age, sex, incidence of pterygium, prevalence of Laser in situ keratomileusis (LASIK) between three groups.

In conclusion, ACD was aggravated with age, and pterygium and LASIK would alter the natural course of ACD.

.....

Key Words: avellino corneal dystrophy, TGFB1 gene, slit lamp photography, pterygium, laser in situ keratomileusis