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[Donor profile and trends of eye donation in Central India](#)

Background: The present study was conducted to study the donor profile and to assess the trends of cornea donation.

Methodology: This was conducted as a hospital based cross sectional study at a tertiary care centre in Central India for a period of 5 years. Data was retrieved from 70 patients from eye bank who filled form of eye donation at Eye bank of our institution. Sociodemographic profile of donors, cause of death and time since death was recorded. Source of information regarding corneal donation and reason for not willing to donate the cornea for research purpose was recorded from the filled form. Further cornea enucleated were subjected to serology and their utilization for various purposes were recorded in questionnaire.

Results: The present study retrieved data from a total of 70 donor forms with mean age of 65.84 ± 18.4 years. Cornea obtained from younger patients were mainly utilized for corneal transplantation whereas that from elderly age group > 60 years were mainly utilized for research/training purpose and the observed difference was statistically significant ($p < 0.01$). The corneas retrieved and utilized immediately after death were significantly used for optical or therapeutic purposes ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: The present highlights the donor profile and trends of corneal donation at the tertiary care facility of Central India. It was observed that though the younger population and older population both are aware regarding corneal donation but still they are less aware on purpose for which cornea can be utilized. Quality of donor cornea is better when death to enucleation time interval was less.

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[Circulating salusin-beta levels in the patients with age-related macular degeneration](#)

Purpose: To evaluate the levels of salusin-beta (β -SAL) in the serum in patients with age-related macular degeneration (ARMD).

Methods: Our study was designed as a controlled comparative clinical study. The β -SAL levels in serums of age and sex-matched 20 healthy volunteers as controls (Group 1), 20 patients with dry-age related macular degeneration (d-ARMD) (Group 2) and 20 patients with wet-age related macular degeneration (w-ARMD) (Group 3) were measured with the enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) method.

Results: In our study, it was found that age and gender didn't show a statistically significant difference among the study groups ($p > 0.05$). The mean serum β -SAL levels in Group 1, Group 2 and Group 3 were 1372.17 ± 1126.69 pg/mL; 1423.71 ± 1196.84 pg/mL and 940.57 ± 1092.05 pg/mL, respectively. Although the mean β -SAL levels in w-ARMD seem numerically lower than both the control and d-ARMD groups, this difference among the study groups was not statistically significant ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusion: Our study suggests that β -SAL levels in the patients with ARMD and healthy controls were not different than each other. Further studies with large numbers may reveal possible relationships between β -SAL and ARMD.