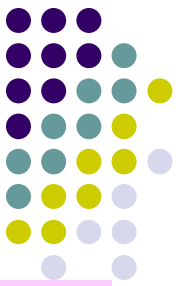


Q

Ocular-Surface Immunology



The names of these two cell types are easily confused—what are they?

This one is:

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- Described as the 'immune sentinels of the ocular surface'

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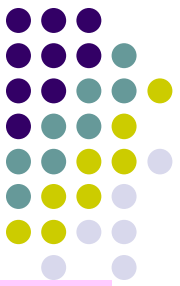
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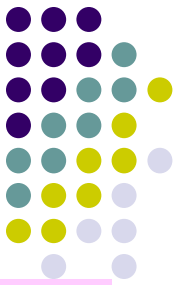
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Ocular-Surface Immunology



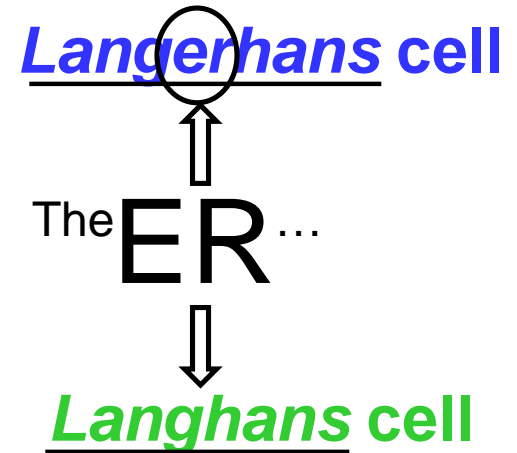
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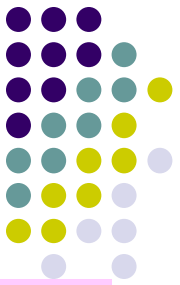
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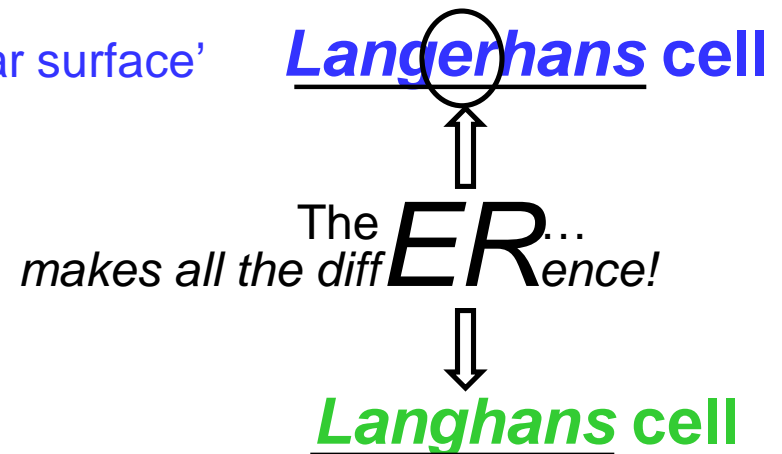
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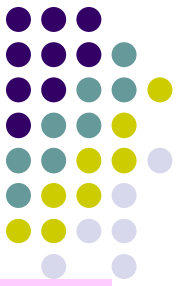
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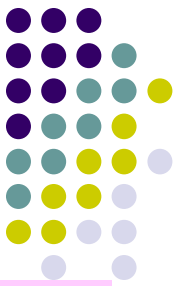
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How did dendritic cells come to be called 'dendritic'? Does it have something to do with dendrites on the cornea, eg, as in HSV epitheliopathy?

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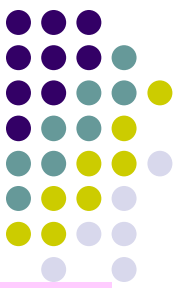
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How did dendritic cells come to be called ‘dendritic’? Does it have something to do with dendrites on the cornea, eg, as in HSV epitheliopathy?

No, it is because the cells have ‘cytoplasmic extensions’ jutting out which give the cell the appearance of the dendrite-end of a neuron

Q

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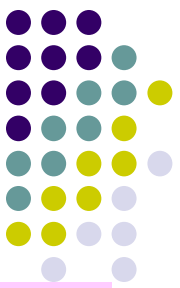
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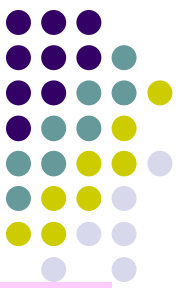
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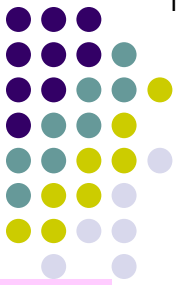
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Regarding the cornea: Are Langerhans cells found anywhere in particular?

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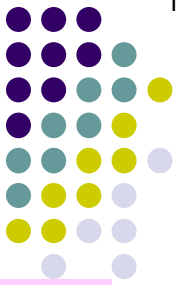
*Are Langerhans cells found in the conj epi, the **corneal epi**, or both?*

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*Regarding the cornea: Are Langerhans cells found anywhere in particular?
Yes—they are found at the periphery (they will migrate inward if the central cornea is irritated)*

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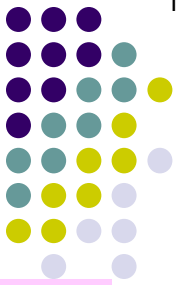
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The conj and cornea comprise the ocular surface. In terms of immunology, what is the key difference between their epithelia?

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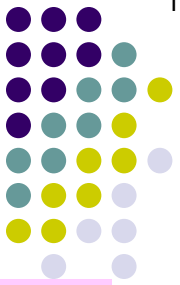
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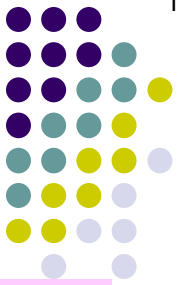
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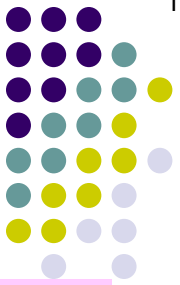
The normal corneal epithelium is **immunologically privileged**

What does this mean, ‘immunologically privileged’?

It means the immune reaction to foreign antigens on the corneal surface is less than that of other tissues (including the conj)

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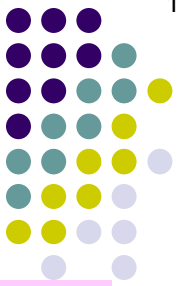
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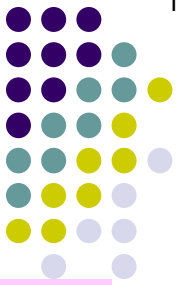
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Both. Passive factors include the absence of blood vessels and lymphatics. Active factors include release of immunomodulating chemoagents by the corneal epithelial cells.