Corneal epithelium

Key Facts

- The corneal epithelium is the outermost layer of the cornea, responsible for the majority of its optical function and protection.
- It is composed of five to seven layers of epithelial cells, which are continuously shed and replaced.
- The main function of the corneal epithelium is to maintain the integrity of the corneal surface and act as a physical barrier against pathogens.
- Damage to the corneal epithelium can lead to vision loss and can be caused by a variety of factors including injury, infection, and chronic conditions.

Methodology

For a detailed description of the methods used to examine the corneal epithelium, please refer to the methods section of the full report. This section includes detailed information on the techniques used to study the corneal epithelium, such as confocal microscopy and histological analysis.

Additional information


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>20</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1. Number of congenital syphilis cases per 100,000 live births, Italy, 2010-2014

Conclusions

- The low rates of congenital syphilis and decreasing rates of infection in recent years indicate effective control efforts. However, continued surveillance and prevention strategies are necessary to maintain these gains.
- The trend for reported congenital syphilis cases has remained stable, with small increases compared to 2013.
- In 2014, 69 congenital syphilis cases were reported in 23 EU Member States, an overall rate of 2.3 cases per 100,000 live births.

Mortality

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