Bibliographie

[1] Lisch W, Weiss JS. Early and late clinical landmarks of corneal dystrophies. Exp Eye Res 2020;198, 108139.
[2] Aldave AJ. The genetics of the corneal dystrophies. In: Seitz B, Lisch W, editors. Corneal dystrophies. S. Karger AG; 2011.
[3] Bourges JL. Corneal dystrophies. J Fr Ophtalmol 2017;40(6), e177-e92.
[4] Saade JS, Xing C, Gong X, et al. Instability of TCF4 triplet repeat expansion with parent-child transmission in Fuchs' endothelial corneal dystrophy. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci 2018;59(10):4065–70.
[5] Ong Tone S, Kocaba V, Böhm M, et al. Fuchs endothelial corneal dystrophy : the vicious cycle of Fuchs pathogenesis. Prog Ret Eye Res 2021;80, 100863.
[6] Zhang J, McGhee CN, Patel DV. The molecular basis of Fuchs' endothelial corneal dystrophy. Mol Diag Ther 2019;23(1):97–112.
[7] Nanda GG, Alone DP. Current understanding of the pathogenesis of Fuchs' endothelial corneal dystrophy. Mol Vision 2019;25:295.
[8] Bourges JL. La cornée. Paris: Elsevier Masson; 2020.
[9] Bourges JL, Ellies P, Renard G, Dighiero P. Mutational pattern of the BIGH3 gene is the best prognostic predictor of BIGH3-linked corneal dystrophies. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci 2001;42(4):S481-S.
[10] Weiss JS, Møller H, Lisch W, et al. The IC3D classification of the corneal dystrophies. Cornea 2008;27(Suppl 2):S1.
[11] Seitz B, Lisch W, Weiss J. The revised newest IC3D classification of corneal dystrophies. Klinische Monatsblatter fur Augenheilkunde 2015;232(3):283–94.
[12] Lisch W, Weiss JS. Clinical and genetic update of corneal dystrophies. Exp Eye Res 2019;186, 107715.
[13] Weiss JS, Rapuano CJ, Seitz B, et al. IC3D classification of corneal dystrophies. Edition 3. Cornea 2024;43(4).
[14] Bourges JL. Dystrophies cornéennes. EMC. Ophtalmologie 2023;21-200-D-30.