



# Can Blackcurrant (*Ribes Nigrum L*) Help in Control of Ligneous Conjunctivitis?



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## Opinion

Plasminogen is an enzyme that is linked to the dissolution of fibrin, and consequently thrombi. It plays an important role in the recruitment of macrophages during the inflammatory response. Plasminogen deficiency is a rare autosomal recessive disease, which may be heterozygotes asymptomatic or homozygous symptomatics. It can be correlated to appearance of low levels of plasminogen in children, whose both parents have reduced values [1].

The ligneous Conjunctivitis (LC) is the most common presentation of clinical syndromes associated with type I plasminogen deficiency [2,3]. It's a rare pathology and may be more prevalent in areas where consanguinity is more common [1,3]. Its diagnosis is based on clinical, histological and possibly positive family history. Clinical findings are usually: Chronic tearing, conjunctival hyperemia, pseudomembranous lesion in the conjunctiva and/or other mucosal sites of the body, possibly associated with colloid milium or obstructive congenital hydrocephalus. Such membranes are deeply adhered to the conjunctiva of the eyelid, with its free end. Removal tends to cause bleeding because the area is vascularized [4,5].

It is possible to verify the presence of mast cells and eosinophils in the lesions, which leads to believe that the deposition of the secretions would be by degranulation of these mast cells. It is also understood that massive extravasation of plasma constituents, fibrin in particular that end up forming a kind of granulous lesion [4,6]. A *Ribes nigrum L.* (Glossulariaceae), popularly known as blackcurrant, is a plant known to be a source of highly antioxidant gamolinic acid [7,8]. The literature shows that it has anticoagulant effect by being able to inhibit the formation of fibrin [7].

Granito & Ferreira [5] shown a case study, with a Patient C.G.C.P., 13 years old, "female, diagnosed at 3 years old with ligneous conjunctivitis due to a symptomatic homozygous deficiency of plasminogen (Functional Plasminogen 20%; Reference threshold according to the medical diagnostic laboratory: 70% to 140%). Concomitant to the disease, the same featured low immunity with frequent appearance of skin infections due to atopic dermatitis, and in the respiratory tract, constant rashes, and excessive production of secretions in the mucosa of the eyelid, with growth of ligneous pseudo membrane (PL). Since the beginning of the lesions, around

2 years of age, the same underwent surgical procedures several times for the removal of the PL, which were recurrent weeks after removal. This process was carried out as reported in the present study, without the use of the specific medication described. She only used anesthetic eye drops in the post-operative period, and topical use of loteprednol elaborate (2 mg applied 3x/day). The treatment with about 1g/day of calf thymus acid lysate was carried out, equivalent to 20 mg of the active ingredient thymomodulin in an attempt to improve the immune system without great results" But, the patient cessed the nutritional treatment [5] and mucus production increased, as well as the level of growth of PL. So, a therapy with 500mg/day of *Ribes nigrum* seed oil was started with this same patient two years later.

After 2 moths of treatment, there was a significant improvement in the production of mucus in the eyes and PL had a soft texture, easy to remove, often releasing small pieces after hot water massage (in the bath). It is therefore suggested that this therapy may present important results, therefore, larger studies are recommended.

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