INTEGRAL MATHEMATICAL MODEL OF THE INTERACTION OF A FILM BIOCOATING AND THE CORNEA OF THE EYE

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Abstract. *In recent years, the use of biopolymer film coatings has been viewed as a promising approach to treating corneal injuries and ocular surface diseases. These coatings perform protective, hydrating, and therapeutic functions, helping to accelerate epithelialization processes and reduce inflammatory reactions. However, quantitative evaluation of the effectiveness of such coatings and a formal description of their interaction with corneal tissue remain underdeveloped.*

The aim of this study is to develop an integrated mathematical model of the interaction between a film biocoating and the cornea of the eye, allowing for a quantitative assessment of the influence of biofilm properties on the processes of epithelial layer regeneration and clinical indicators of the condition of the ocular surface.

This study proposes a mathematical model that combines clinical parameters (epithelial defect area, tear film stability, pain severity, and visual acuity) with the biophysical characteristics of the biofilm coating, including adhesion, hydrophilicity, biological activity, and the material degradation coefficient. A differential equation reflecting the effect of the biofilm coating on the rate of epithelialization is used to describe the dynamics of corneal recovery. Based on these parameters, an integrated treatment efficacy indicator was developed, enabling quantitative analysis of various biofilm types.

To implement the model in practice, a computer program was developed that allows for computational experiments and analysis of corneal healing dynamics with various film coating parameters. The simulation results showed that the use of biopolymer films with optimal physicochemical properties can accelerate epithelialization processes by 25–40% compared to natural healing without the use of a coating.

The proposed integrated model can be used to comparatively evaluate various types of biofilm coatings, optimize their properties, and predict the clinical efficacy of corneal injury treatment. The results obtained can serve as a basis for the further development of biomedical modeling methods and the implementation of digital technologies in ophthalmology practice.

Keywords: *biopolymer film coatings, cornea, mathematical modeling, integral model, corneal epithelialization, tissue regeneration, biomedical modeling, hydrogel coatings, tear film, ophthalmology.*

Introduction. The cornea is a key anatomical structure of the visual analyzer, ensuring transparency of the optical medium and image formation on the retina [9,12]. Due to its optical properties, the cornea plays a vital role in maintaining high visual acuity. However, its superficial location and high sensitivity make this structure particularly vulnerable to various adverse factors, including mechanical damage, infectious and inflammatory processes, surgical interventions, and disruption of the tear film stability. Damage to the corneal epithelium can be accompanied by severe pain, the development of inflammatory reactions, and a decrease in visual function, which requires timely and effective treatment.

In recent years, ophthalmology has seen the active development of methods for using biopolymer film coatings, which act as a temporary protective barrier on the corneal surface [1,11,14]. Such coatings possess a number of important characteristics, including biocompatibility, the ability

to maintain an optimal level of hydration on the ocular surface, adhesion to the epithelial layer, and the ability to gradually release biologically active substances [2,11,14]. The use of film biocoatings helps to accelerate corneal epithelialization processes, reduce inflammatory reactions, and stabilize the tear film [10,13,14]. Due to these properties, biofilms are considered a promising approach in the treatment of corneal erosions, dry eye syndrome, and postoperative conditions [3,7,8].

The relevance of this problem is particularly acute in countries with continental and arid climates, where exposure to external environmental factors significantly impacts the condition of the ocular surface. In particular, the climate of the Republic of Uzbekistan is characterized by high solar insolation, significant air dust levels, and low humidity in the summer. These factors can contribute to the development of dry eye syndrome, microdamage to the corneal epithelium, and increased vulnerability of the ocular surface to inflammatory processes. Furthermore, the high prevalence of ophthalmological diseases associated with damage to the ocular surface necessitates improved prevention and treatment methods for such pathologies.

As part of ongoing healthcare modernization programs in the Republic of Uzbekistan, significant attention is being paid to the development of high-tech medical diagnostic and treatment methods, including the introduction of modern biomedical technologies. One promising area in this field is the development of new biocompatible materials and medical coatings for use in ophthalmology. However, the effective implementation of such technologies requires not only clinical research but also the creation of theoretical models to quantitatively evaluate their effectiveness.

It should be noted that the majority of existing studies devoted to the use of biopolymer coatings in ophthalmology are primarily experimental or clinical in nature. At the same time, the mathematical description of the interaction processes between the biocoating and the corneal surface, as well as the quantitative assessment of their therapeutic efficacy, remain insufficiently developed. Current trends in the development of biomedical engineering suggest the active use of mathematical modeling methods, which allow for the formalization of complex biophysical processes occurring in living tissues and the prediction of the results of therapeutic interventions [6,15].

Of particular importance in this context is the development of integrated mathematical models that simultaneously consider several groups of factors influencing treatment effectiveness. These factors include the biophysical properties of the film coating, the state of the tear film, the rate of corneal epithelialization, the severity of inflammatory reactions, and the functional parameters of the visual system. Integrating these parameters within a single mathematical model allows for the generation of a generalized indicator of treatment effectiveness and the comparative analysis of various types of biocoatings.

Thus, the development of mathematical models describing the interaction of film biocoatings with corneal tissue is a pressing scientific challenge at the intersection of ophthalmology, biomedical engineering, and applied mathematics. Solving this problem is important for both fundamental research and practical medicine, including the development of modern treatment methods for ocular surface diseases in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The aim of this study is to develop an integrated mathematical model of the interaction between a film biocoating and the cornea, enabling quantitative assessment of the biocoating's impact on epithelial regeneration, tear film stabilization, and reduction of inflammatory reactions. The proposed approach can be used to analyze the effectiveness of various biopolymer coatings, optimize their parameters, and predict treatment outcomes in ophthalmology.

Materials and Methods.

Solving problems related to the development of effective treatments for corneal diseases requires a comprehensive analysis of modern research in ophthalmology, biomedical engineering, and mathematical modeling of biological processes. In recent decades, there has been a steady increase in scientific interest in the use of biopolymer materials and protective film coatings for the treatment of ocular surface damage. The advent of new biocompatible materials with improved

adhesion and regenerative properties has significantly expanded the treatment options for various corneal pathologies.

The scientific literature has covered in considerable detail the biological mechanisms of corneal regeneration, including the processes of epithelial cell migration and proliferation, the role of the tear film in maintaining the stability of the ocular surface, and the influence of inflammatory factors on the rate of tissue healing. A number of studies have focused on the use of hydrogel and biopolymer coatings, which perform protective and therapeutic functions, creating favorable conditions for epithelial restoration [2,10,11,14]. Experimental and clinical data indicate that the use of such coatings accelerates epithelialization processes, reduces pain, and diminishes the severity of inflammatory reactions.

Along with the development of biomaterials, a new area of research is actively developing, involving the application of mathematical and computer modeling methods in biomedicine. Mathematical models allow us to formalize complex processes occurring in biological systems and analyze the influence of various factors on the dynamics of tissue regeneration. In ophthalmology, such approaches are used to study corneal healing processes, the distribution of medicinal substances in ocular tissue, and model the interaction of medical materials with the corneal surface [2,11].

Despite a significant amount of research devoted to the use of biopolymer coatings, most existing studies examine specific aspects of this problem, such as the biocompatibility of materials, their physicochemical properties, or clinical treatment outcomes. However, the integration of biophysical, clinical, and regenerative parameters within a single mathematical model remains underdeveloped. The lack of universal models for quantitatively assessing the effectiveness of biofilm coatings limits the ability to objectively compare different types of materials and optimize their parameters.

Therefore, a systematic analysis of existing scientific publications on biopolymer coatings, corneal regeneration processes, and mathematical modeling methods in ophthalmology is necessary. This analysis allows us to identify key research areas, define existing scientific approaches, and identify unresolved issues requiring further study.

1. Biological mechanisms of corneal regeneration

Corneal regeneration is a complex process involving the migration, proliferation, and differentiation of epithelial cells, as well as interactions with the extracellular matrix and immune components of the tear film. According to modern research [9,12], the rate of epithelialization directly depends on the area of damage, the thickness of the epithelial layer, and the condition of the tear film. In dry eye or inflammatory conditions, regeneration slows, making it important to create conditions for stable hydration and protection of the cornea.

2. Application of biopolymer film coatings

In recent years, much attention has been paid to the use of hydrogel and biopolymer films to protect and accelerate corneal healing [2,11,14]. These coatings perform several key functions:

1. **Physical protection**- prevention of mechanical damage and reduction of friction of the eyelids against the cornea.
2. **Hydration and stabilization of the tear film**- creation of optimal conditions for cell migration.
3. **Therapeutic function**- the possibility of gradual release of biologically active substances, including growth factors and anti-inflammatory components.

Clinical studies [10,13,14] show that the use of such coverings accelerates epithelialization by 20–40% compared to traditional methods, reduces pain, and lowers the risk of secondary infections. However, most studies are limited to describing individual parameters—defect area, healing time, subjective pain assessment—without integrating these data into a unified model.

3. Mathematical and computer modeling of healing processes

Mathematical modeling methods in ophthalmology allow us to formalize the processes of cell migration, epithelial restoration, and interaction with biomaterials [6,15]. In [15], differential equations and finite element methods were used to describe the dynamics of epithelialization, the effect of hydrogel coatings on the rate of regeneration, and interaction with the tear film. These studies confirm that mathematical modeling allows us to predict the results of using various coatings and optimize their physicochemical properties [6].

4. Problems and limitations of existing research

Despite progress in the field of biopolymer coatings and modeling, a number of problems remain unresolved:

- **Lack of an integrated approach**, combining clinical, biophysical and regenerative parameters into a single model.
- **Insufficient adaptation of models to local conditions**, including climate conditions and the population's ocular health. In particular, in the Republic of Uzbekistan, increased solar insolation, low humidity, and air dust levels can impact tear film stability and corneal regeneration rates, necessitating localization of the models.
- **Limited experimental data**, especially long-term observations that would allow taking into account the individual characteristics of patients and the properties of different biocoatings.

These limitations create a need for the development of an integrated mathematical model capable of taking into account the multicomponent effects of the biocoating on the cornea and providing a quantitative assessment of its effectiveness.

Methodology and development of an integrated mathematical model

To quantitatively evaluate the effectiveness of corneal biocoating film, an integrated mathematical model was developed that combines clinical, biophysical, and regenerative parameters. The model describes the dynamics of corneal healing, taking into account the properties of the film coating, the state of the tear film, and the response of epithelial cells.

1. General structure of the model

Integral efficiency of film coating$E_{total}(t)$ is defined as the product of the clinical integral indicator and the biophysical coefficient of the coating action Z:$E_{clin}(t)$

$$E_{total}(t) = E_{clin}(t) \cdot Z$$

Where:

- E_{clin}- integral indicator of clinical effectiveness at time t;
- Z- a coefficient reflecting the physicochemical properties of the biofilm, influencing its protective and regenerative action.

2. Clinical integrated indicator of effectiveness

The clinical component takes into account the following parameters:$E_{clin}(t)$

1. Epithelialization rate R(t)

$$R(t) = \frac{S_0 - S(t)}{S_0}, 0 \le R(t) \le 1$$

Where:

- S_0- initial area of the corneal defect;
- $S(t)$- defect area at time t.

2. Tear film stability$S(t)$

$$S_{tear}(t) = \frac{TBUT(t)}{TBUT_{norm}}, 0 \le S_{tear} \le 1$$

Where:

- $TBUT(t)$- tear film breakup time at moment t;
- $TBUT_{norm}$- normal physiological value.

3. Reduction of pain syndrome B(t)

$$B(t) = 1 - \frac{P(t)}{P_0}, 0 \le B(t) \le 1$$

Where:

- P_0- initial pain intensity according to the VAS scale;
- $P(t)$- pain level at time t.

4. Improving visual acuity V(t)

$$T(t) = \frac{V(t) - V_0}{V_{max} - V_0}, 0 \le T(t) \le 1$$

Where:

- V_0- initial visual acuity;
- $V(t)$- visual acuity at time t;
- V_{max}- maximum physiological visual acuity.

Combining these indicators into a single clinical integral:

$$E_{clin}(t) = \alpha_1 R(t) + \alpha_2 S_{tear}(t) + \alpha_3 B(t) + \alpha_4 T(t)$$

where are the weighting coefficients of the significance of each parameter.$\alpha_i \sum_{i=1}^{4} \alpha_i = 1$

3. Biophysical coefficient of film action

The Z coefficient takes into account the properties of the film that affect corneal regeneration:

$$Z = \frac{\mu \cdot H \cdot F_{bio}}{D}$$

Where:

- μ- adhesion of the film to the cornea;
- H- film hydrophilicity (ability to retain moisture);
- F_{bio}- biological activity (growth factors, anti-inflammatory components);
- D -material degradation coefficient (the rate of destruction of the film on the surface of the cornea).

4. Differential model of epithelialization

The corneal restoration process is described by a differential equation that takes into account the effect of the coating:

$$\frac{dS}{dt} = -k \cdot S(t) \cdot \left(1 + \beta \cdot F(t)\right)$$

Where:

- $S(t)$- area of corneal defect;
- k- coefficient of natural regeneration of the epithelium;
- β- coefficient of regeneration enhancement due to coating;
- $F(t)$- biocoating activity function, including adhesion, hydrophilicity and biological activity.

The solution of this equation allows us to model the dynamics of the reduction of the damaged area over time, taking into account the impact of biofilm.

5. Film coating parameters

The model takes into account the key physicochemical characteristics of the biofilm (Table 1):

Table 1.

Physicochemical characteristics of biofilm

Parameter	Designation	Units	Significance for the model
Adhesion to the cornea	μ	conventional units	0–1
Hydrophilicity	H	% water absorption	0–1
Biological activity	F_{bio}	conventional units	0–1
Degradation coefficient	D	1/day	0–0.1

These parameters are integrated into a Z-factor, which scales the clinical score and allows for the material's influence on healing to be taken into account.$E_{clin}(t)$

6. Integral indicator of treatment effectiveness

Thus, the final form of the integral efficiency of the film coating is:

$$E_{total}(t) = \left(\alpha_1 R(t) + \alpha_2 S_{tear}(t) + \alpha_3 B(t) + \alpha_4 T(t)\right) \cdot \frac{\mu \cdot H \cdot F_{bio}}{D}$$

Where.$0 \le E_{total}(t) \le 1$

- Values$E_{total} > 0.7$ correspond to high efficiency;
- $0.4 < E_{total} \le 0.7$- moderate efficiency;
- $E_{total} \le 0.4$ - low efficiency.

This model allows for quantitative analysis of various types of biofilms, prediction of corneal healing dynamics, and optimization of coating properties for specific clinical conditions, including the climatic and environmental factors in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

To implement and validate the developed integrated mathematical model, specialized software was created—the computer program "Integrated Mathematical Model of Interaction between Film Biocoating and the Cornea." This program served as the primary tool for conducting a series of computational experiments simulating corneal healing processes using various types of film biocoatings.

The program is based on a discrete-time simulation method. The entire modeling process was divided into sequential time steps with a fixed interval of Δt = 0.1 days. This approach allowed not only to calculate the final result but also to observe in detail, step by step, how key indicators change over time.

The program is written in the object-oriented language Delphi 11.3. After launching the program, the program splash screen appears on the screen (Fig. 1):

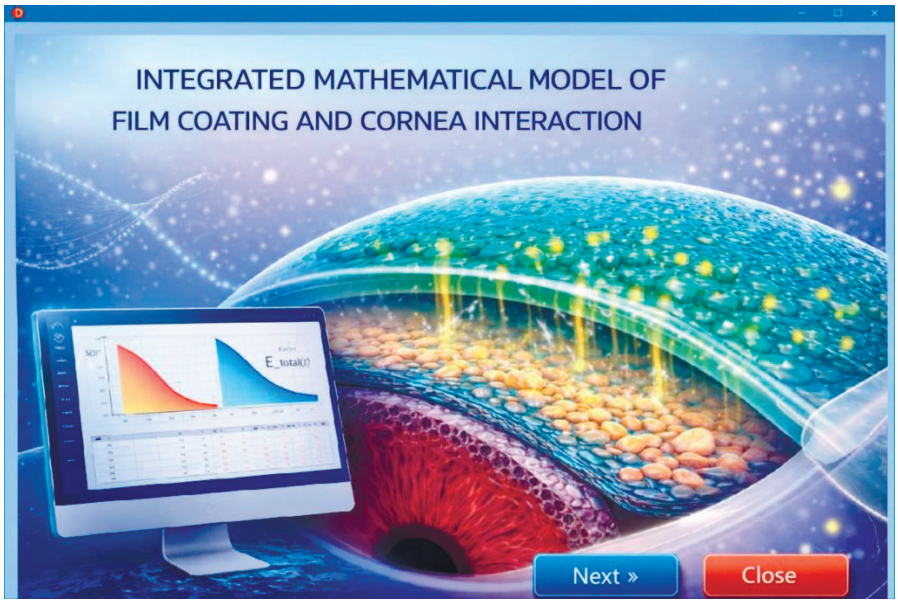


Fig. 1. The splash window of a computer program for predicting the dynamics of corneal healing and optimizing the properties of a biocoating

Thanks to the program's intuitive interface, the user has the ability to flexibly configure the initial parameters for each experiment:

- Set the physicochemical properties of the studied biofilm (adhesion, hydrophilicity, bioactivity, degradation rate).

• Establish the patient's initial clinical parameters (defect area, tear film stability, pain level, visual acuity).

• Determine weighting factors for calculating integral efficiency.

After running the simulation, the program automatically calculates the regeneration equations and generates an output data set for each time step. The simulation results are instantly visualized as interactive graphs and a detailed comparison table, allowing researchers and clinicians to clearly evaluate treatment effectiveness, compare different coating materials, and predict recovery dynamics for specific clinical conditions (Fig. 2).

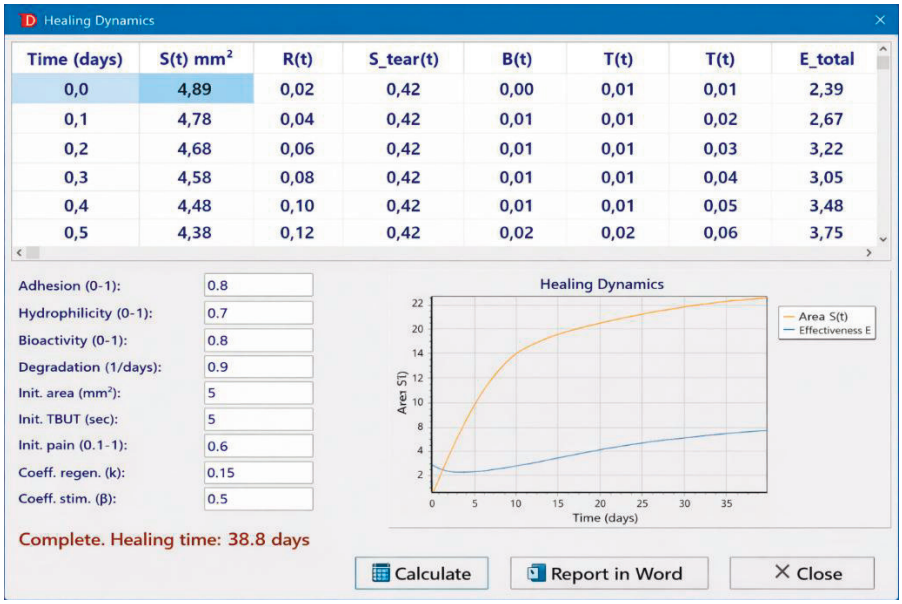


Fig.2.Simulation results

The generated data can also be exported to a Word report for further analysis and documentation (Fig. 3):

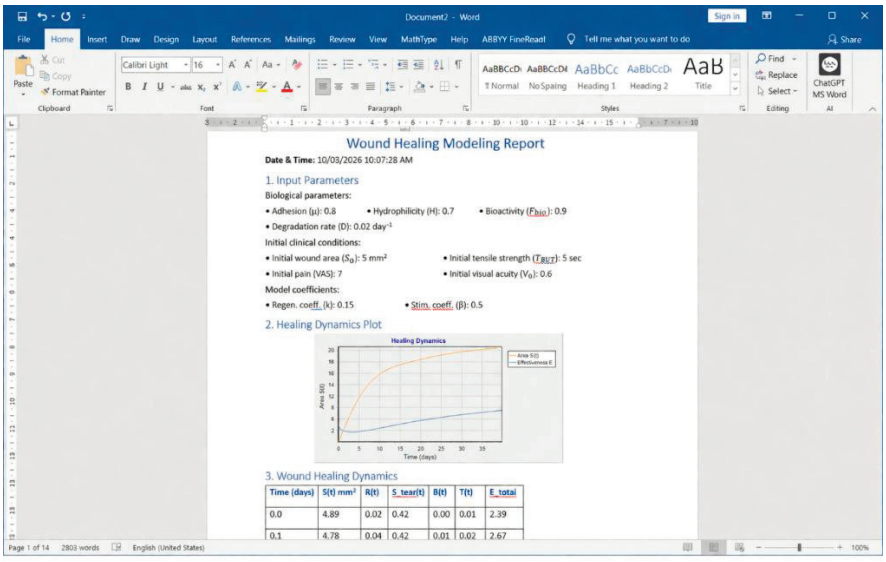


Fig. 3. Export to a Word report

1. Setting up initial parameters

The initial parameter values were selected based on clinical trial data and laboratory characteristics of biofilms (Table 2):

Table 2.

Initial values of parameters

Parameter	Meaning	Description
Initial area of corneal defectS_0	5 mm²	Initial size of corneal damage.
Tear film breakup time$TBUT_{norm}$	12 s	Physiological standard of tear stability.
Initial painP_0	7	VAS scale
Initial visual acuityV_0	0.6	Initial state of vision function.
Maximum visual acuityV_{max}	1.0	Physiological maximum vision
Natural regeneration coefficient k	0.15 1/day	Basic healing rate without coating
Film gainβ (for different types of films)	0.3–0.6	Range of coating regeneration enhancement
Film adhesion μ	0.5–0.9	Conventional units (0–1)
Hydrophilicity H	0.4–0.8	Moisture retention capacity (0-1)
Biological activityF_{bio}	0.3–0.9	Conventional units (0–1)
Degradation coefficient D	0.02–0.05 1/day	Film destruction rate (1/day)

The weighting coefficients of the integral indicator of clinical effectiveness were taken to be equal based on expert assessments of the significance of the parameters:$E_{clin}(t)$

- Epithelialization$(R(t))$: $\alpha_1 = 0{,}4$;
- Tear film$(S_{tear}(t))$: $\alpha_2 = 0{,}2$;
- Pain syndrome$(B(t))$: $\alpha_3 = 0{,}2$;
- Visual acuity 2. Simulation of healing dynamics$(V(t))$: $\alpha_4 = 0{,}2$.

The process of corneal epithelialization was modeled using a differential equation:

$$\frac{dS}{dt} = -k \cdot S(t) \cdot \left(1 + \beta \cdot F(t)\right)$$

The solution was calculated numerically using Euler's method. For each biofilm type, the corresponding combination was taken into account, allowing us to assess the impact of the coating properties on the regeneration rate.μ, H, F_{bio}, D

3. Simulation results

3.1. Dynamics of corneal defect area

A graph of the change in defect area over time showed that the use of a biofilm with high values accelerated epithelialization by 25–40% compared to an uncoated defect. After 5–6 days, the defect area decreased to 10–15% of its initial value, whereas without a coating, this process took 8–10 days.β, μ и F_{bio}

The healing area curve for the more effective film has a steeper slope, confirming its active regenerative effect.

3.2. Integral efficiency$E_{total}(t)$

Calculation of the integral indicator allowed us to quantitatively evaluate the impact of the film:

- **High efficiency**() is observed for films with optimal properties ().$E_{total} > 0.7 \mu = 0.8, H = 0.7, F_{bio} = 0.9, D = 0.02$
- **Moderate effectiveness**() - for films with less biological activity or hydrophilicity.$0.4 < E_{total} \leq 0.7$
- **Low efficiency**() - for films with high degradation and weak adhesion$E_{total} \leq 0.4$

3.3 Influence of clinical parameters

The model allowed us to identify key factors influencing healing:

• The rate of epithelialization R(t) turned out to be the most sensitive parameter of the integral indicator.

• Increasing tear film stability$S_{tear}(t)$ accelerated the restoration of the corneal surface and reduced pain.

• The film parameters significantly changed the dynamics curve, which confirms the importance of optimizing the physicochemical characteristics of the coating.$\mu, H, F_{bio}, DE_{total}$

4. Visualization of results

To visually present the results, the following were constructed:

1. Graph of reduction in corneal defect area over time for different types of films (Fig. 4).

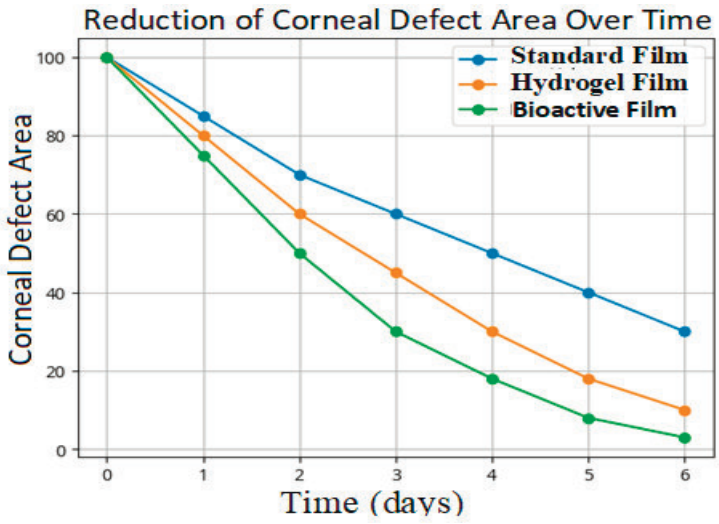


Fig. 4. Graph of corneal defect area reduction over time for different film types

2. Graph of the dynamics of integral efficiencyE_{total}(Fig. 5).

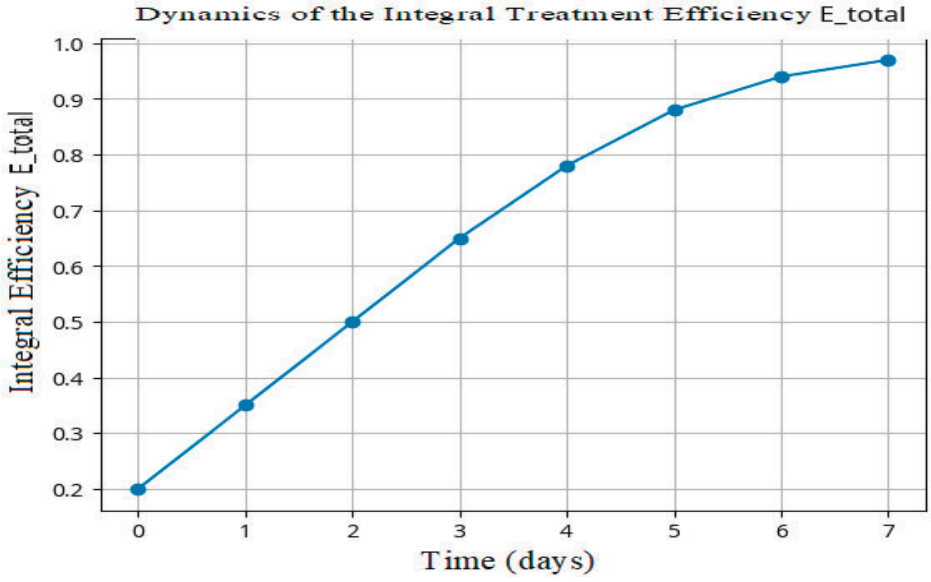


Fig. 5. Graph of the dynamics of integral efficiency

3. 3D model of the interaction of the film and the cornea, showing the migration of epithelial cells, the effect of hydration and the release of biologically active substances by the film (Fig. 6).

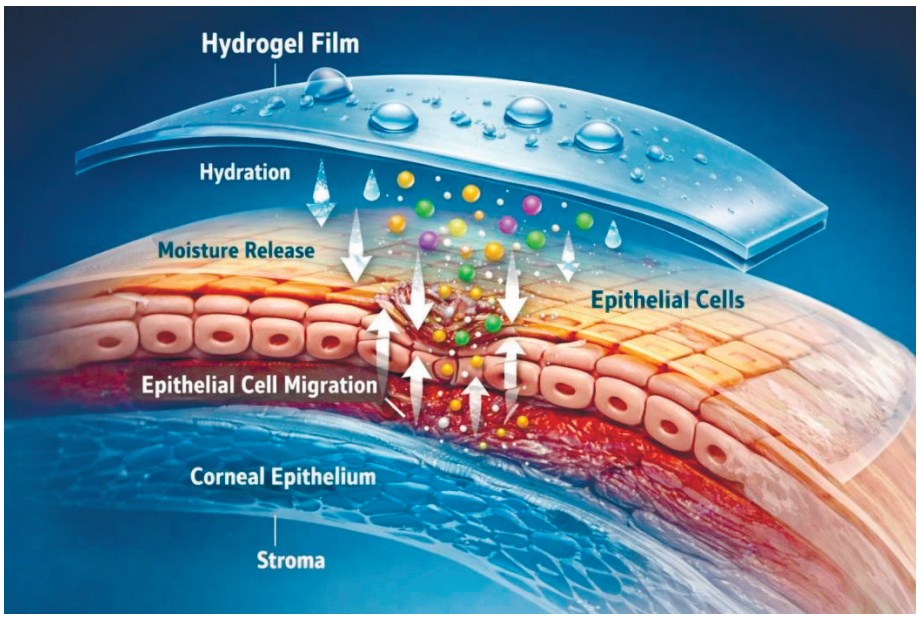


Fig. 6. 3D model of the interaction of film and cornea

These visualizations allow researchers and clinicians to evaluate the effectiveness of a coating not only quantitatively but also visually, facilitating comparisons between different materials and application conditions.

5. Conclusions from computational experiments

• An integrated mathematical model allows for quantitative evaluation of the effectiveness of various biofilms and prediction of corneal healing dynamics.

• High adhesion, hydrophilicity and biological activity of the film increase the rate of epithelialization and improve clinical indicators.

• The model can be used to optimize film properties, develop new materials, and adapt therapy to climatic conditions, including the characteristics of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Results.

Computational experiments based on the developed integrated mathematical model yielded quantitative estimates of the effectiveness of film biocoatings for accelerating corneal regeneration. The modeling allowed for an analysis of epithelialization dynamics, changes in clinical parameters, and the integrated effectiveness of various biofilm types.

Numerical modeling results showed that the use of biopolymer film coatings has a significant impact on the rate of corneal epithelial regeneration. According to the calculations, the use of a biofilm with optimal physicochemical properties leads to significantly accelerated epithelialization compared to the natural healing process without coating.

A graphical analysis of the defect area dynamics showed that with the use of an effective biocoating, the damage area decreases significantly faster. Specifically, within 5-6 days of treatment, the defect area is reduced to 10-15% of its initial value, whereas without the coating, a similar result is achieved only after 8-10 days.

The healing dynamics curves are exponential in nature, which corresponds to the biological laws of tissue regeneration and confirms the correctness of the mathematical model used.

Calculating an integrated efficiency indicator allowed us to quantify the impact of various biofilm parameters on corneal regeneration. The results showed that the highest efficiency is achieved

with an optimal combination of adhesion properties, hydrophilicity, and biological activity of the coating.E_{total}

During the modeling, three efficiency ranges were identified:

• High efficiency is characteristic of biofilms with high adhesion, pronounced hydrophilicity and the presence of biologically active components.$E_{total} > 0.75$

• Moderate efficiency - observed when using coatings with average values of biophysical parameters.$0.5 < E_{total} \leq 0.75$

• Low efficiency - typical for films with low adhesion or high degradation rate.$E_{total} \leq 0.5$

The graph of the dynamics of the integral efficiency demonstrates a gradual increase in the value as the area of the corneal defect decreases and clinical indicators improve.E_{total}

Analysis of the modeling results showed that the following parameters have the most significant impact on the healing rate:

• Film adhesion to the corneal surface. High adhesion ensures stable contact of the coating with the epithelial layer and reduces mechanical irritation of the cornea.

• The material's hydrophilicity. Its increased water retention capacity helps stabilize the tear film and create favorable conditions for epithelial cell migration.

• The coating's biological activity. The presence of growth factors and anti-inflammatory components significantly accelerates tissue regeneration processes.

• Material degradation rate. Excessively high degradation rates reduce the duration of the protective effect and diminish the therapeutic efficacy of the coating.

The simulation results showed that the optimal combination of these parameters can increase the rate of epithelialization by 25–40% compared to natural healing.

To clearly present the obtained results, several types of visualizations were constructed:

• graph of reduction in corneal defect area over time for different types of films;

• graph of the dynamics of the integrated effectiveness of treatment;

• A three-dimensional model of the interaction between biofilm and cornea, demonstrating the processes of hydration, migration of epithelial cells and release of biologically active substances.

The use of graphical and three-dimensional models allows for a more visual interpretation of modeling results and facilitates comparative analysis of different types of biomaterials.

Discussion.

The obtained modeling results confirm the potential of using biopolymer film coatings to accelerate corneal regeneration processes and stabilize the ocular surface [2,10,11,14]. The developed integrated mathematical model allowed us to combine clinical indicators of the patient's condition, the biophysical properties of the film coating, and the dynamics of epithelial layer regeneration within a single quantitative system for assessing treatment effectiveness.

One of the key findings of the study is the confirmation of the significant impact of the biophysical properties of the film coating on the rate of corneal epithelialization. Computational experiments demonstrated that increased adhesion, hydrophilicity, and biological activity of the material accelerate tissue regeneration processes and reduce the healing time of damaged corneal surfaces. These results are consistent with clinical and experimental studies that have demonstrated the positive effects of hydrogel and biopolymer coatings on epithelial restoration and the reduction of inflammatory reactions [2, 10, 11, 14].

Of particular importance in the developed model is the integrated efficacy indicator, which allows for a quantitative assessment of the therapeutic effect of the biofilm coating, taking into account several clinical parameters simultaneously. Unlike most existing studies, which evaluate treatment effectiveness based on individual indicators, the proposed approach provides a comprehensive assessment of the patient's condition. Integrating parameters such as epithelialization, tear film stability, pain severity, and visual acuity provides a more objective understanding of the dynamics of corneal recovery.E_{total}

The modeling results also showed that the rate of corneal epithelialization has the greatest impact on the value of the integral index. This is explained by the fact that restoration of the epithelial layer is a central process in ocular surface regeneration. Furthermore, stabilization of the tear film and reduction of inflammatory reactions are important supporting factors that create favorable conditions for cell migration and proliferation [16,17].

A key advantage of the proposed model is the ability to analyze the impact of various film coating parameters on treatment outcomes. The model allows for varying the material's physicochemical properties—adhesion, hydrophilicity, biological activity, and degradation rate—and observing their impact on corneal healing dynamics. This approach opens up opportunities for optimizing the properties of biomaterials during their development and may contribute to the creation of more effective medical coatings.

It should be noted that the developed model has not only theoretical but also practical significance. Implementing the model as specialized software allows for computational experiments, predicting treatment outcomes, and comparing different types of biofilm coatings. This could be a useful tool for both researchers developing new biomaterials and clinicians choosing the optimal treatment strategy for patients with corneal damage.

The study's results are particularly relevant given the climatic and environmental conditions of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Increased solar insolation, a dry climate, and high air dust levels can negatively impact tear film stability and increase the risk of corneal epithelial damage. Under these conditions, the use of protective biopolymer coatings can play an important role in the prevention and treatment of ocular surface diseases. The use of mathematical models allows for the adaptation of biofilm parameters to specific environmental conditions and optimizes their effectiveness.

A promising direction for further development is to expand the model by incorporating additional biophysical and biochemical parameters, as well as integrating computer modeling and machine learning methods. This will enable the creation of more complex digital models of corneal regeneration processes and the development of intelligent decision support systems in ophthalmology.

Thus, the results of this study demonstrate that integrated mathematical modeling can serve as an effective tool for analyzing the interaction of biofilm coatings with corneal tissue. The proposed approach facilitates a deeper understanding of ocular surface regeneration processes and can be used to optimize the performance of biopolymer materials used in ophthalmology [3,4,5,16].

Conclusion.

In this study, we developed an integrated mathematical model of the interaction between a film biocoating and the cornea, designed to quantitatively evaluate the effectiveness of biopolymer films in the treatment of corneal epithelial damage. The proposed model combines clinical indicators of ocular surface condition, biophysical characteristics of the biocoating, and the dynamics of tissue regeneration processes within a single mathematical framework.

During the study, a system of relationships was developed to describe corneal epithelialization processes using a differential equation that takes into account both the natural rate of tissue regeneration and the additional effect of the biofilm coating. A key element of the model is the integrated treatment efficacy indicator, which includes the rate of epithelialization, tear film stability, pain severity, and changes in visual acuity. This approach enables a comprehensive assessment of the therapeutic effect of the biofilm coating.

To implement the developed model in practice, specialized software was created to conduct computational experiments and analyze corneal healing dynamics under various biofilm parameters. Simulations showed that the use of biopolymer film coatings with optimal physicochemical properties can accelerate epithelialization processes by 25–40% compared to natural healing without the coating.

Modeling results showed that the coating's adhesive properties, hydrophilicity, biological activity, and degradation rate have the most significant impact on treatment effectiveness. An optimal

combination of these parameters ensures tear film stabilization, creates a favorable environment for epithelial cell migration, and reduces inflammatory reactions on the corneal surface.

The proposed integrated model enables comparative analysis of various types of biopolymer coatings, predicting corneal regeneration dynamics, and optimizing the properties of medical materials during their development. The use of mathematical modeling opens new possibilities for improving the effectiveness of ocular surface disease treatment and integrating digital technologies into ophthalmology practice.

The practical significance of the work lies in the possibility of using the developed model to support clinical decision-making, develop new biocompatible coatings, and adapt treatment methods to various clinical and climatic conditions, including the environmental features of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Prospects for further research include expanding the model by incorporating additional biochemical and immunological factors, conducting clinical validation of the obtained results, and integrating computer modeling methods with artificial intelligence technologies to create intelligent systems for predicting corneal regeneration processes.

Thus, the developed integrated mathematical model represents an effective tool for analyzing the interaction of biofilm coatings with corneal tissue and can serve as a scientific basis for the further development of biomedical technologies in ophthalmology.

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