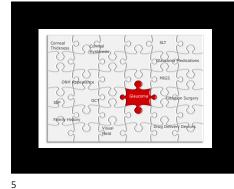


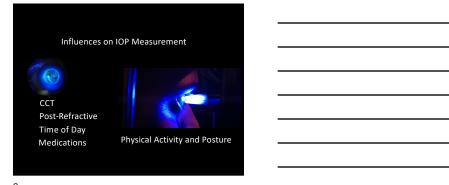
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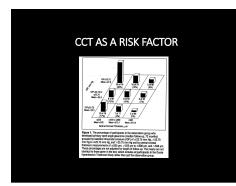




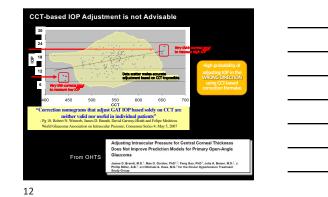


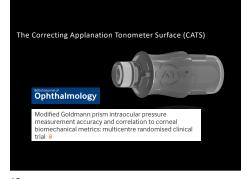


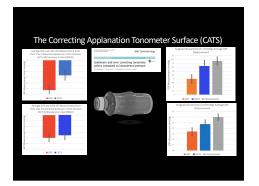












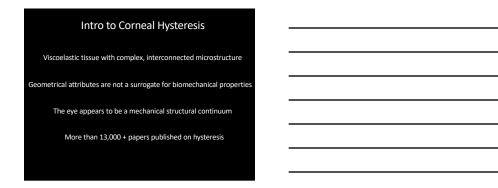


### Corneal Hysteresis (CH)

Corneal Hysteresis reflects the ability of the corneal tissue to dissipate energy<sup>1</sup> Function of viscoelastic damping<sup>2</sup>

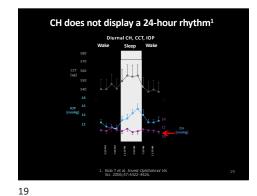
Provides insight into ocular properties that were not previously understood or conceived of

Luce DA, J Cataract Refract Surg. 2005;31:156-162.
 Dupps WJ Ir. J Cataract Refract Surg. 2007;33:1499-1501.
 Glass DH et al. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci. 2008;49:319-3326.

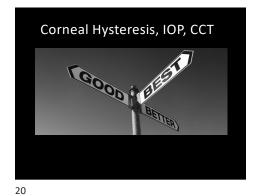


Aver	rage CH in No	rmal Subjects	
		СН	
Brazil	105	10.1 +/- 1.8	
UK	272	10.2 +/- 1.2	
China	125	10.9 +/- 1.5	
Japan	204	10.2 +/- 1.3	
Spain	88	10.8 +/- 1.5	
USA	44	10.5 +/- 1.2	





2/23/23





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# Clinical Evidence Why is CH relevant in Glaucoma?

(Low) CH has been consistently shown to be independently and strongly associated with or predictive of glaucoma progression

2/23/23

Corneal Hysteresis in Glaucoma Association with Progression in a Retrospective Study 
 OR
 LG.
 UCL
 Poster

 112
 101
 1.24
 201

 122
 0.05
 1.54
 201

 122
 0.55
 1.54
 .02

 122
 0.55
 1.54
 .02

 122
 0.55
 1.54
 .02

 123
 0.61
 1.03
 .08

 147.6
 3.64
 1.03
 .08

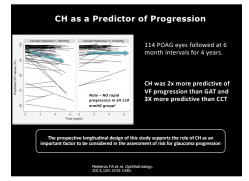
 1.65
 0.66
 0.58
 .30

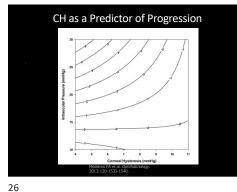
 1.00
 0.96
 1.04
 .78

 0.99
 0.31
 1.06
 .79
 230 POAG or suspected e per year <6 POAG patients were included in the study
 3 years or more FU
 Minimum 5 VF exams Age per year >65 GAT IOP per mmHg ars with glaucoma 0.81 0.66 0.98 .03 CH per mmHz Conclusions: Corneal Hysteresis was the parameter NG et al. Am J Ophthalmol. 2005;141:868-875.

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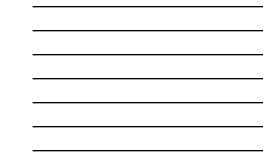
# 2013 Aug 120(8):1533-40. doi: 10.10161.ophtha.2013.01.032. Epub 2013 May 1. meal hysteresis as a risk factor for glaucoma progression: a prospective longitudinal udy. teiros FA<sup>1</sup>, Meine-Freitas D, Lisboa R, Kuang TM, Zangwill LM, Weinreb RN. Author information Natract QURPOSE: To evaluate the role of comeal hysternesis (CH) as a risk factor for the rate of visual field progression in a cohort of patients with glaucoma followed prospectively over time. DESIGN: Prospective observational cohort study. PARTICIPANTS: The study group included 114 eyes of 68 patients with glaucoma followed for an average of 4.0 ± 1.1 years. Vaual fields were obtained with standard automated permetry. Included eyes had a median number of 7 (range 5-12) tests during follow-up. > 1 years a long to ove-p0. MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES: Effects of CH. IOP. and CCT on rates of VEI loss over time. WAR OLICIDES BASENESS EINER OF UT, UP and UL In miss of VF IDS YOUR TIME. BEUTS: The CH and a particular det or used and wall lies programs on entite. In the universible model models of VF is a predoktive Beut along with time and their interplaces on entities. The universible model and and the programs on the second on the US and the time and their interplaces on entities of the university and and the second on the US and the time and the second on the second of the second of the disease programs on. The CH sequence al single proportion of the versition in slopes of VFI change than CCT (1745; is v. 22), support (V).

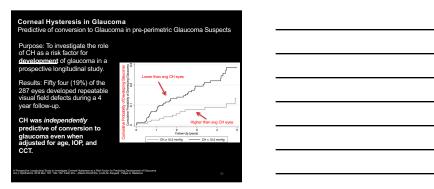


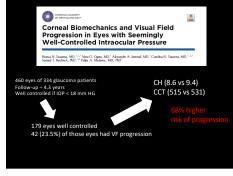


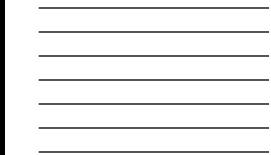


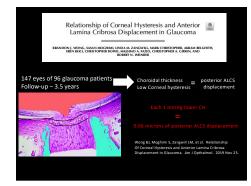
Eyes were split into two groups: higher & lower than average CH				
	β (95% CI)	P-Value		
Baseline VF MD (dB)	1.18 (0.96 to -1.44)	0.12	<ul> <li>Of the 39 eyes with low CH, 26 (66.7%) showed progression</li> <li>Of the 43 eyes with high CH, 15 (34.9%) showed progression</li> </ul>	
CCT (µm)	0.99 (0.97 to 1.01)	0.35		
Subfoveal choroidal thickness	0.99 (0.98 to 1.00)	0.08		
RNFL thickness (average)	0.96 (0.92 to 0.99)	0.04		
RNFL thickness (temporal)	0.97 (0.94 to 1.01)	0.09		
RNFL thickness (inferior)	0.98 (0.96 to 1.01)	0.13		
Corneal Hysteresis (mmHg)	0.32 (0.17 to 0.62)	<0.01	p g	
These findings suggest factors for progression,				



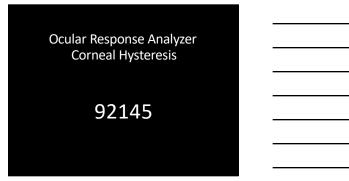


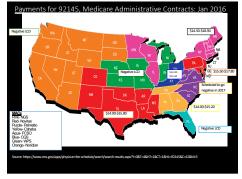


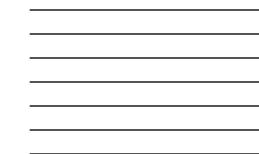


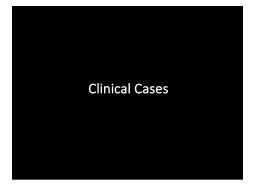












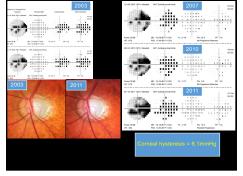
35

### Clinical Case 1

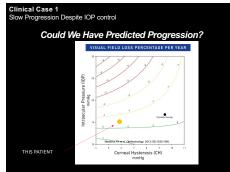
Slow Progression Despite IOP control

62 yr old, male, with diagnosis of POAG

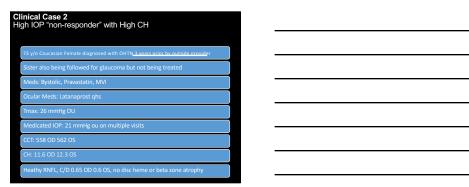
- Currently on maximum tolerated medical therapy and having undergone 2 sessions of laser trabeculoplasty
- BCVA: 20/20 OU
- Biomicroscopy: normal
- GAT IOP: 13mmHg to 15mmHg on maximum tolerated medical therapy
- Corneal thickness: 545µm OD 541µm OS

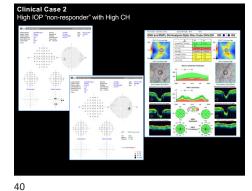


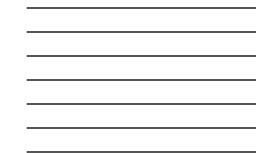


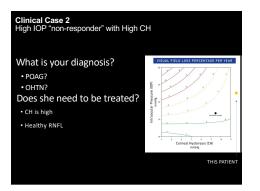




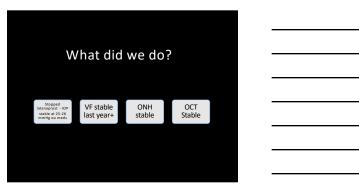












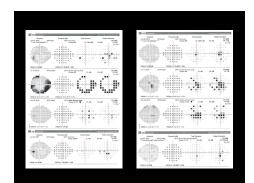
# Case 3: Patient CT (65 YO Caucasian male)

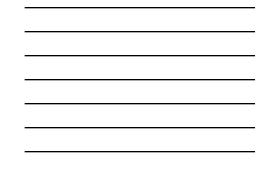
CC: Glaucoma Followup PmHx: Hyperlipidemia FeHx: Unremarkable Medications: Lipitor Topical Medications: latanoprost 0.005% qhs OU

Tmax IOP: 28 mmHg OU Current IOP: 22 mm HG OD, 23 mm HG OS Corneal Hysteresis: 10.1 OD, 11.3 OS Pach: 545 OU Gonioscopy: Open to CB, no pigment present in TM SLE: Unremarkable, except for well centered IOL's

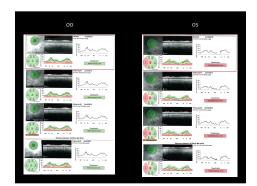
ONH: C/D OD: 0.70/0.70 C/D OS: 0.75/0.75

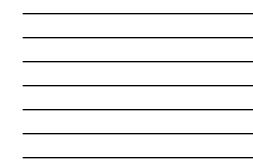
45





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# Would <u>you</u> treat SK?

Case Data:

 Age: 70 year old man presents

• IOPs (GAT): 28 mmHg OU

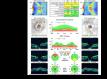
CCT: 545 microns

VF: Full (PSD 1.4)
 OCT: borderline, some

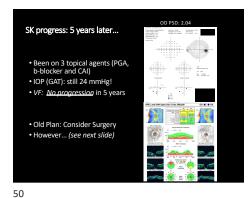
thinning

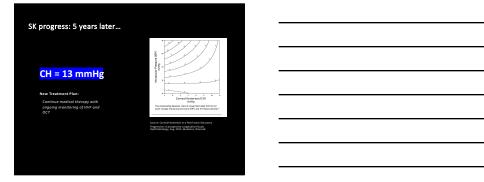
• VCDR: 0.7

 Corneal Hysteresis: not available



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### Summary & Considerations of SK Case

SUMMARY

High risk OHTN, IOP: 28 mmHg
CT average: 545 microns
CT average: 545 microns
CT average: 545 microns
Patient's IOP not much lower with
treatment
No progression in 5 years
High Corneal Hysteresis may have
predicted this
CONSIDERATIONS
What might have been done differently if Corneal Hysteresis
was known 5 years ago?
How might knowing Corneal Hysteresis today change
management going forward?

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