On behalf of Vision Expo, we sincerely thank you for being with us this year.

Vision Expo Has Gone Green!

We have eliminated all paper session evaluation forms. Please be sure to complete your electronic session evaluations online when you login to request your CE Letter for each course you attended! Your feedback is important to us as our Education Planning Committee considers content and speakers for future meetings to provide you with the best education possible.

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Financial Disclosure – Justin Schweitzer, OD, FAAO

Aerie – C/L
Alcon – C/L
Allergan – C/L
Bausch + Lomb – C/L
Ocular Therapeutix - C
EyePoint – C
Sight Sciences – C/L
Dompe – C
Zeiss – C/L
Visus - C
Science Based Health – C
Kala – C
RVL - C

Sun – C/L Equinox - I Reichert - C Bis J = C/LGlaukos – C/L Horizon – C Quidel – C MediPrint – C LKC – C/L Avellino – C Novartis – C Iveric bio – C Occupabia – C



Case

19-year-old female with a painful, red, cloudy left eye. Does wear CL's but states that she does not sleep in them and cares for them well.

Has had a FB sensation for a few weeks.

Primary MD put in a BCL for comfort and started Neo-Poly-Dex

20/40 BCVA OS

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Culturing is Essential!

.

Bacterial Gram stain KOH prep Fungal Viral

1.Positive result for Nocardia farcinica



When to Culture?

- 2. Risk of perforation 3. Scleral tissue involvement
- 4. Injury with vegetative matter

- 5. Institutionalized patients where MRSA is possible6. Lesion is not responding to treatment7. Atypical features suggestive of fungal, amoebic or mycobacterial











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Clinical Findings: Location, location, location!

- Central –likely more virulent pathogen
- Peripheral more likely staph marginal



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Clinical Findings: Epithelial defect

Measure in mm

Relative size
 Compared to underlying
 infiltrate



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Clinical Findings: Infiltrate

• Presence <u>or</u> absence!

- What do the borders look like?
 Hazy/feathered → think fungal
- Single lesion or multiple? • Multiple infiltrates may be seen in satellite, atypical, or staph species



Clinical Findings: Stromal thickness

- Corneal edema
 - Often present! Excessive edema

Is there any thinning? Monitor closely for melt



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Clinical Findings: Anterior chamber reaction

- May be present in *any* ulcer, uveitis, or epithelial defect • AC reaction ≠ (always) infectious
- Hypopyon may be present in severe cases















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ARMOR (2015)

Antibiotic Resistance Monitoring in Ocular Microorganisms

- 1. S. aureus and Coagulase-negative staphylococci (CoNS) have high (42-49%) rates of methicillin resistance
- 2. Methicillin resistant organisms also showed higher resistance to fluoroquinolones, aminoglycosides, and macrolides
- 3. Besivance > other 4^{th} generation fluoroquinolones > older 2^{nd} or 3^{rd}
- 4. S. pneumoniae, P. aeruginosa, H. influenza appeared pan-sensitive
- 5. Staphylococcal Isolates susceptible to vancomycin



Steroids for Corneal Ulcers Trial (SCUT) Study

 $500\,$ eyes received $0.5\%\,\,moxifloxacin\,\, {\rm every\,\, hour\,\, while}$ awake for $48\,\,hours$

Randomized to either topical steroids or placebo

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Steroids for Corneal Ulcers Trial (SCUT) Study (3 months)

Steroid group required more time to re-epithelialize

4 adverse events in the placebo group and none in the steroid group

No statistically significant difference in VA between the steroid and placebo group at 3 weeks or 3 months

No statistically significant difference in scar size at 3 weeks or 3 months

Steroids for Corneal Ulcers Trial (SCUT) Study (12 months)



Trend was... Better long-term VA outcomes

In the steroid group

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In Conclusion...

Follow 24-72 hours until signs of improvement

Treatment can last months

Q1h treatment day/night





Case Considerations

- Infectious or Not Infectious?
- Key Clinical Findings?
- Treatment?

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My Treatment

Valacyclovir 1000 mg 3 x a day Topical corticosteroid qid

1 week later, edema was resolved, some mild scarring present, with some guttate and VA improved to 20/40.



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Epithelial

Dendritic epithelial ulcer Geographic epithelial ulcer Marginal epithelial ulcer



Non-necrotizing keratitis Interstitial keratitis Immune stromal keratitis Necrotizing keratitis





Results from altered corneal innervation and decreased tear production



HSV Keratitis Prophylaxis Why?

- 1. Multiple recurrences of HSV keratitis
- 2. Recurrent inflammation with scar/vascularization
- 3. Post-keratoplasty performed for HSV reasons
- Postoperatively in patients with history of HSV undergoing any type of ocular surgery
 In patients with a history of ocular HSV during immunosuppressive treatment





400 mg 2 x daily for 1 year

Valacyclovir (Valtrex)

500 mg 1 x daily for 1 yea

Famciclovir (Famvir)

250 mg 2 x daily for 1 year

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Treatment Principles

Treat epithelial disease $\mathbf{1}^{st}$ and stromal 2nd

When using steroids use either therapeutic or prophylactic dose of orals to prevent reoccurrence

In stromal cases that are controlled taper steroid gradually. Patient may never be able to get off in stromal disease and prophylactic orals may be required indefinitely.



Diagnosis: NK Stage 2

Treatment:

Inserted punctal plug OD

Preservative free AT's

Cenegermin 6 x a day OD

Moxifloxacin tid OD



Other Considerations?

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1-Month Follow Up

VAcc: 20/50-1

Current Medications Cenegermin 6 x a day OD Bimatoprost qd OD PF AT's 4-6 x a day OD Moxifloxacin tid OD

Continue with current medications



2-Month Follow Up

VAcc: 20/50-1

Current Medications Cenegermin 6 x a day OD Bimatoprost qd OD PF AT's 4-6 x a day OD Moxifloxacin tid OD

Completed cenegermin course 6 x a day OD D/C moxifloxacin OD Bimatoprost qd OD PF AT's 4-6 x a day OD

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Treatment Considerations in NK

Topicals In-office Procedures Surgical Intervention Tarsorrhaphy Artificial Tears (PF) Contact Lenses Conjunctival flap Corticosteroids Punctal Occlusion Autologous serum Non-surgical eyelid closure Corneal transplant Antibiotics Amniotic Membrane Direct neurotization Cenegermin-bkbj Tissue adhesives Sutured AMT

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Neurotrophic Keratitis: Etiology

1. Infectious: HSV, VZV, leprosy

- CN V palsy
 Surgery for trigeminal neuralgia, neoplasia (acoustic neuroma), aneurysm, facial trauma, congenital, familial dysautonomia (Riley-Day syndrome), Goldenhar-Gorlin syndrome, Möbius syndrome, familial corneal hypesthesia
- Topical medications: anesthetic abuse
- latrogenic: LASIK/PRK, corneal incisions (RK, AK), contact lens wear, scleral bands, vitrectomy and photocoagulation to treat diabetic retinopathy^{1,2} Chemical and physical burns
 Systemic: DM, multiple sclerosis, Vit A deficiency
- Increasing age, chronic DED³
- 1. Banerjee PJ. JAMA ophthalmology 2014;132: 2.Tinley CG, Eye 2009;23:1819-23 3. Ocul Surf. 2007 Apr;5(2):75-92.

Neurotrophic Keratitis: Classification

Mackie classification

- Stage I is characterized by hyperplasia and/or irregularity of the epithelium, evolving to punctate keratopathy, corneal edema, neovascularization, stromal scarring.
- Stage II is defined by a recurrent or persistent epithelial defects or a PED without stromal thinning.
- Stage III: stromal involvement leads to corneal ulcer, melting and perforation

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Corneal Assessment

• Assessment of corneal sensation is essential to diagnose NK

- Methods of assessing corneal sensation: Clinical: "Wisp" of cotton, dental floss

 - Performed easily in the clinicPatient's reaction is noted and compared between each eye
 - Cochet-Bonnet esthesiometer
 - Different lengths (50 to 5 mm) of nylon filament applied to the cornea
 Longer the length, the higher (normal) the sensitivity
 Automated esthesiometer
 - Quantitative data to monitor over time



Amniotic Membrane for NK

- Self-retaining fresh-frozen option good for acute in-office use in nonhealing epithelial defects
- Long-term (12-month) prospective studies using AM transplantation:

Study (Year)	Number of Eyes/Patients	AM Method	Healing Rate	Epithelial Healing, Days	Rate of Vision Improvement	Follow-Up, Months
Kruse et al (1999)	10/10	Multiple layers	100% (10/10)	Range: 21-28	44.4% (4/9)	12 ± 0
Nubile et al (2011)	9/9	Multiple layers	88.9% (8/9)	13.8 ± 4.7	-	12 ± 0
et al (2011)			(8/9)			

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	(n = 75)	(n = 76)
Eye pain	12 (16%)	6 (8%)
Corneal deposits	3 (4%)	0 (0%)
Foreign body sensation	2 (3%)	1 (1%)
Lacrimation increased (tearing)	4 (5%)	2 (3%)
Ocular hyperemia	5 (7%)	2 (3%)



29-year-old WF with complaints of fluctuating vision, irritated eyes, and some redness. She owns a flower business, but states this has never been a problem in the past. I am tired of wearing my contact lenses and is interested in refractive surgery.

PMHx: Unremarkable POHx: Contact Lenses x 14 years Systemic Meds: None Topical Meds: AT's off and on Allergies: NKDA FMHx: None Social Hx: Nothing to report



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SPEED: 6/28 BCVA: 20/15 OD 20/15 OS MRX: -3.50 OU IOP: 12 OD 12 OS MMP-9 Testing: Positive OU Osmolarity: 300 OD. 322 OS

SLEx:

Lids/Lashes: See photo's; Minimal meibum secretions noted Conjunctiva/Sclera: Trace injection noted OU, no staining Cornea: Clear; TBUT: 7 seconds OU A/C: Deep and Quiet OU Iris: Flat OU Lens: Normal



Case Considerations

- OK To Proceed Refractive Surgery?
- How do you educate this patient?
- Treatment Considerations?

What I Did

- 1.Heat and gland clearing treatment in clinic OU
- 2.Start loteprednol bid x 1 month OU
- 3.Start lotilaner bid OU x 6 weeks OU
- 4.At home maintenance
- 5.RTC in 6 weeks for a recheck

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Patient states VA seems better. BCVA: 20/15 OD 20/15 OS IOP: 14 OD 14 OS Osmolarity: 300 OD 300 OS

SLEx:

Lids/Lashes: See photo; Meibum secretions improved.
 Conjunctiva/Sclera: Clear, no injection or staining
 Cornea: Clear; TBUT: >10 seconds OU
 A/C: Deep and Quiet OU
 Iris: Flat OU
 Lens: Normal

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Lotilaner FDA-approved treatment for *Demodex* blepharitis¹

How Does it Work?

- 1. Is a lipophilic agent in an
- aqueous drop 2. Acts specifically via mite GABA-gated

References: 1. XDEMAY [prescribing information]. Tareus Pharmaceuticals, Inc. 2023. 2. Toutain CE. et al. Parasit Vectors. 2017;10(1):522. 3. Yeu E, et al. Cornea. 2023;42(4):435-443. 4. Gaddie IA, et al. Ophthatmology. 2023;S0161-6420(23)00392-5.

chloride channels 3. Targets, paralyzes, and kills *Demodex* mites



A Novel, Targeted, Open Eye, Thermal Therapy and Meibomian Gland Clearance in the Treatment of Dye Eye:

A Randomized Controlled Investigator masked Trial (OLYMPIA)

> Preeya K. Gupta, MD, Edward J. Holland, MD, John Hovanesian, MD, Jennifer Loh, MD, Mitchell A. Jackson, MD, Paul M. Karpecki, OD, Kavita Dhamdhere, MD, PhD

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