20/20 Refractive Update: Advances in Presbyopic and Corneal Procedures

COPE# 72626-PO

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2022 Vision Expo East

Disclosures for Josh Johnston, O.D., F.A.A.O.

- Allergan- Consultant, speaker, research
- Astareal- consultant
- Avellino- consultant
- Azura- consultant, speaker
- BioTissue- consultant
- Bruder- consultant
- Dompe- consultant
- · Glaukos- consultant, speaker
- Horizon Therapeutics- consultant
- · Kala- consultant
- · LacriSciences- share holder
- Legrande Health
- Sight Sciences- consultant
- Maxi Vision- consultant
- · Novartis- consultant
- Sun- consultant, speaker
- · Tarsus- consultant, researcher
- · Visus- consultant
- · Quidel- consultant, speaker
- · Zeiss- consultant

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Disclosures - Walter O. Whitley, OD, MBA, FAAO has received consulting fees, honorarium or research funding from:

- Alcon: C, L
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- Astareal: C
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- Glaukos: C
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- · Ocular Therapeutix: C
- Oyster Point: C Quidel: C
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- Review of Optometry Contributing Editor
- Sun Pharmaceuticals: C. L.
- Tarsus Pharmaceuticals: C
- Vertical Pharmaceuticals: C · Visus Pharmaceuticals: C

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Optometric Comanagement

- · High quality eye care
- Benefits to patient care
 - Patient comfort
 - · Patient convenience
 - Efficiency
 - Cost effective
- Utilize skills and expertise of each practitioner

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Today's Optometrists

"To be on the cutting edge of optometry, you need to be on the cutting edge of science and technology."

Why Is This Important For Optometry?

- 4 out of 5 patients diagnosed with a cataract are done so by an optometrist
- Optometrists are the "gatekeepers" to cataract referrals and ATIOLs
- Referring O.D.'s must discuss all IOL options and educate patients about cataract and treatment options

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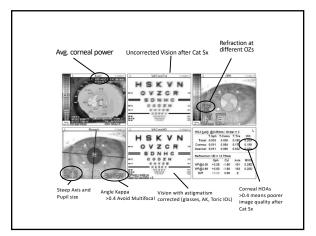
Patient Education

- Elements of effective education
- Explain the condition
- Cataract
- Astigmatism
- Presbyopia
- Four presbyopic IOL classifications
 - Diffractive
 - Accommodating IOLs
 - Extended Depth of Focus IOLs (EDOF)
 - Trifocal

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Preparation for Ocular Surgery

Expect (Avoid) the Unexpected!

• Reliable biometry, reproducible astigmatism

• Under promise and over deliver for ATIOLs

• Discuss starbursts around lights at night

• Emphasize need for +1.00 readers for near tasks ***

• Topography, ocular surface testing

• Pre-op for Lifestyle IOLs

• Macular OCT

measurements

- Optimize the Ocular Surface
- Normalize the Lids
- Prepare the Cornea
- Eliminate Intra-ocular Inflammation
- Control Glaucoma
- Satisfy the Macula
- Evaluate the Retinal Periphery
- Patient Education





9 10

Dry Eye Disease

- Chair time: blurred vision from cataracts versus DED
- Cataract sx can worsen DED for months after surgery
- Quality of vision may require chronic DED therapies





ARTICLE

Prevalence of ocular surface dysfunction in patients presenting for cataract surgery evaluation

Precy Results: There were 120 patients (69% women), mean age 69.5 years ± 8.4 (SD). Abnormal comolarity was found in 68 patients (56.7%), and abnormal MMP-9 in 76 patients (53.3%). Ginical Indrings showed that 47 patients (99.2%) had possible corneal staining on presentation, 9 patients (7.5%) had epithelial basement membrane dystrophy, and 2 patients (164.0%) of 100 patients reported symptoms suggesters of ocular surface dystunction. In the asymptomatic group of 46 patients, 39 (85%) had at least 1 abnormal ser test (omicrality or MMP-9) and 22 (48%) had both tests abnormal. Quertal, 96 (80%) of 120 patients had at least 1 abnormal tear test result suggestive of ocular surface dystunction and 48 patients (40%) had 2 abnormal results.

Cataract and Refractive Surgery 2018

11 12

REVIEW/UPDATE

An algorithm for the preoperative diagnosis and treatment of ocular surface disorders

Christopher E. Starr, MD, Preeya K. Gupta, MD, Marjan Farid, MD, Kenneth A. Beckman, MD, Clara C. Chan, MD, FRCSC, Elizabeth Yeu, MD, José A.P. Gomes, MD, PhD, Brandon D. Ayers, MD, John P. Berdahl, MD, Edward J. Holland, MD, Terry Kim, MD, Francis S. Mah, MD, the ASCRS Cornea Clinical Committee

ative diagnosis and treatment of ocular surface disorder starr, Christopher E. et al. ournal of Cataract & Refractive Surgery, Volume 45, Issue 5, 669 – 684 2019

Premium IOLs: 5 Pearls ("P's") for Success

- 1. Plano Outcome
- 2. Proactive Tx of Ocular Surface Disease
- 3. Pre Op Counseling Setting Realistic Expectations
- 4. Properly Screen Candidates
- 5. Pick the Right IOL

Other: 6. Pick the Right Surgeon

TRIFOCAL IOL

- 7. Posterior Capsular Opacification
- 8. Poor IOL Centration

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ATIOLs Provide The Opportunity to Treat More Than Just the Cataract

What are your patient's post-op visual goals?

Accommodating IOLs





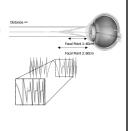






SUPERPOSITION OF FOCAL POINTS

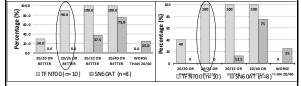
- · LIGHT REDIRECTION 120 cm intermediate focal point redirected to distance
- 3 FOCI Trifocal with 40cm, 60 cm and distance
- 88% LIGHT UTILIZATION at 3.0 mm pupil
- LIGHT ALLOCATION 50% of available light to distance, 25% to intermediate and 25% to near



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Composite Binocular VA at all three distances

(distance, intermediate and near) at 6 month Proportion of patients that achieved a certain bind Distance Corrected VA



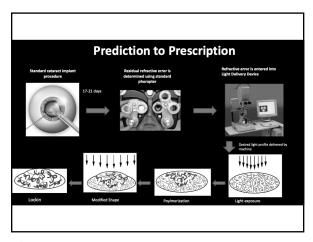
Light Adjustable Lens (LAL)

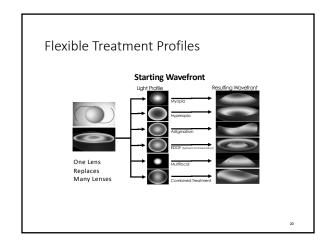
- FDA Approved 11/17 for pts with preexisting astigmatism of >0.75D undergoing cat sx
- Spherical and cylindrical errors up to 2D
- First and only lens designed to be adjusted after implantation by UV light
- 3 piece IOL design
- 6.0mm biconvex optic; 13.0mm overall length
- •UV absorbing back layer: 50-100 μm





17 18





• 91.8% within 0.50 D of target manifest refraction

• Results showed that 100% of study eyes had a best

corrected visual acuity of 20/40 or better at the 6

19 20

Will Expand Monovision Use

- Monovision used 3-4x more than PC-IOLs-
 - Usual target: 0.75D-1.00D anisometropia
- W/ average 0.5D SD², hard to hit target
 If miss first eye, acuity degradation/ binocular
- · Will increase binocular accuracy
- Standard deviation reduced to 0.2D
- Patient ability to test-drive/adjust final outcome
 LASIK-like outcomes
- Creates new premium channel opportunity

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What's Next in IOL Technology?

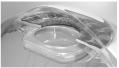
• Modular IOL Systems

Accommodating

Multifocal / trifocal

• Extended Depth of Focus





Accommodating IOL

FDA Clinical Results

spherical equivalent

month po visit.



**Not FDA Approved

- Doesn't split light
 - Up to 3D of continuous range vision

• Modular, curvature-changing,

No change in ELP

fluid-optic IOL • Two-part IOL - Base and

Modular Advantages

- No PCO up to 4 years
- Astigmatism?? Drug Delivery?? Exchangeable 2nd implant??

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Accommodating IOL



- Entire lens is hollow and filled with liquid silicone
- Fluid changes changes in optic
- Avg. accommodation range 2D
- Dr. Nichamin ESCRS 2018
- 29 eyes
 - Distance 20/20
 - Intermediate 20/20-20/25
 - Near 20/22-20/27

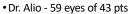
**Not FDA Approved

Accommodative IOL



**Not FDA Approved

- Two piece sulcus IOL
- Fixed and variable
- Hydrophilic acrylate
- Shifting optics
 - Can provide 3-4 D focal range when shifted



Accommodative range of 3.1D

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ED 01

- Novel X-Wave shaping technology creates an extended focal range by stretching and shifting the wavefront
- Low incidence of visual disturbances
- Possible for AMD?? Glaucoma??

Enhanced Monofocal IOL

- First lens^[1] in the monofocal IOL category in Europe to deliver improved intermediate vision and 20/20* distance vision
- Offers the same well-established low incidence of halo, glare, or starburst 1-piece IOLs
- FDA approved 2/2/21

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Combined EDOF/Multifocal

- Gives broad range of continuous vision covering from distance to 33 cm**4-6
- Eliminates the visual gaps present in trifocal and other multifocal technology
- Continues to deliver superior performance in low-light conditions***2
- Violet-filtering technology demonstrates reduction in halo intensity for tasks like night driving⁷



Trifocal IOL

- Aspheric diffractive trifocal
- 2 diffractive structures that give +3.5D add for N and +1.75D for intermediate
- Less glare and halos
- Designed to reduce the loss of light energy resulting from any diffractive system
- Diffractive anterior surface entirely convoluted
- Height of the diffractive step varied
- Distributes light to near, intermediate and distant foci adjusted according to the pupil aperture



**Not FDA Approved

"Pinhole" IOL Design

- IOL Material
- Single-piece hydrophobic acrylic
- Mask
 - PVDF & nanoparticles of carbon
 - 1.36mm aperture
 - · 3.23mm total diameter
 - 3200 microperforations
 - 5 microns thick



**Not FDA Approved

Presbyopia Correction No Longer Only for the Perfect Cornea!







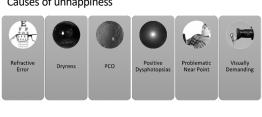


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20/Unhappy

Causes of unhappiness



Noodward MA, Randleman JB, Stulting RD. Dissatisfaction aff nultifocal intraocular lens implantation. Journal of cataract and surgery. 2009;35(6):992-997. doi:10.1016/j.jcrs.2009.01.031.

Neuroadaptation of Multifocal IOLS

- Patients' expectations of time frame needed to adapt needs to be managed
 - These patients require more counseling post-op
 - Neuroadaptation can take as long as 6-12 months
 - About 10% never neuroadapt (will need IOL exchange)
 - No way of testing before surgery which patients will be able to adapt vs not
- Multifocal IOLs will induce more aberrations than monofocal

Take away: no YLC to be performed until rule out that IOL exchange is necessary

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Refractive Enhancement: Laser Vision Correction (LVC)

- Timing is everything!
- Wait at least 2-3 months after cataract surgery for wounds and LRIs to settle
- Nd:YAG posterior capsulotomy <u>BEFORE</u> LVC
 - No YAG in multifocal IOL that was never happy



Managing the Unexpected Outcome: Have an Algorithm to Identify the Issue

- Develop communication with your staff regarding dissatisfied patients
 - Encourage clinic techs to communicate patient satisfaction to you
 - Have work-up done before you see the patient MRx BCVA/Topo/OCT/Ocular surface testing
 - Have a plan to fix the problem before you enter the room!

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Innovative Technologies in Refractive Surgery and Presbyopia

Large and Growing Global Myopia Market

- Myopia is projected to affect almost half of the world's population
- 5 billion with myopia
- 1 billion with high myopia (>-6D)
- In the United States and Canada, myopia to increase to 260 million, or close to half of the population, up from 89 million in 2000
 Holder 84, et al. Global Prevalence of Myopia and Fligh Myopia and Temporal Trends from 2000 through 2050. Optitulaminology. 2016 May; 123(5):1036-42.

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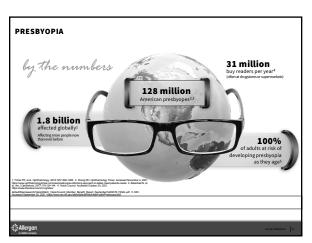
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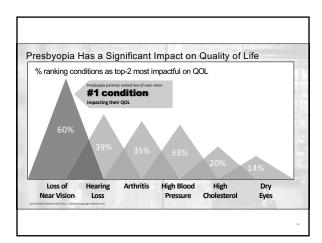


• Toric ICL – US FDA approval in 2018 • Correction of myopic astigmatism with spherical equivalent ranging from -3.0 D to s -15.0 D (in the spectacle plane) with cylinder (spectacle plane) of 1.0 D to 4.0 D in the spectacle plane.

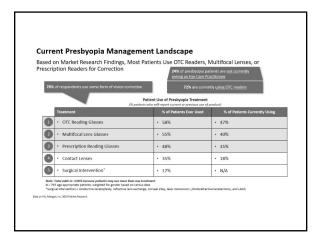
• Reduction of myopic astigmatism with spherical equivalent ranging from greater than -15.0 D to -20.0 D (in the spectacle plane) with cylinder (spectacle plane) 2.0 D to 4.0 D in the spectacle plane). • The US FDA clinical study data of was submitted to the FDA in April 2021.

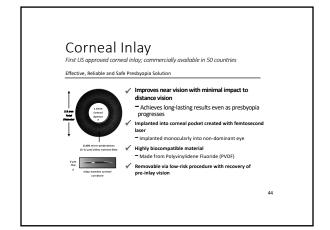
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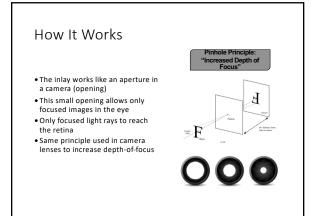




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Indications for Use

- Patient who is between 45 and 60 years old
- Cycloplegic refraction between +0.50 D and -0.75 D with less than or equal to 0.75 D of refractive cylinder
- Patient does not require glasses or contact lenses for clear distance vision
- Patient requires near correction of +1.00 D to +2.50 D of reading add

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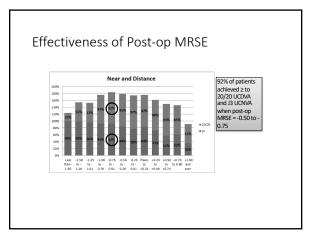
Inlay Patient- Exclusion Criteria

- Any ocular or systemic disease that is a contraindication for corneal refractive procedures including:
 - Keratoconus
 - Uncontrolled and/or severe dry eye
 - Cataracts
 - Macular degeneration
 - Corneal dystrophy or degeneration
 - Amblyopia or Strabismus
- Patients with unrealistic expectations
- Patients with psychological conditions

Post-op Exam

- Minimum follow-up:
 - 1 day
 - 1 week
 - 1, 3, 6 months
 - 1 year
- Patients should be seen more frequently if abnormal post-op findings are observed

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Pharmacologic Treatments for Presbyopia Are Coming, With Miotic Drops
Occupying the Majority of Development

Topical Props in Provincement

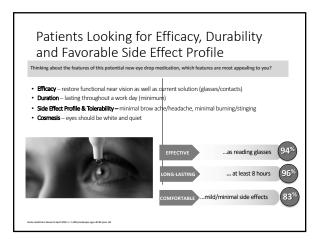
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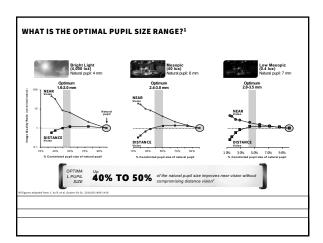


U.S. Presbyopia Miotic Drop Landscape is Crowded in the Short-acting Space

**Crowded in the Short-acting Space

**Grands and State of the Short acting of the Short a

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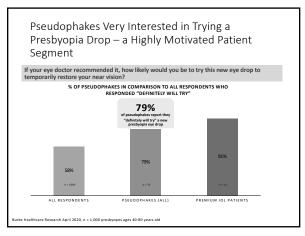
Which Patients May Be the Best
Candidates for Miotic Drops?

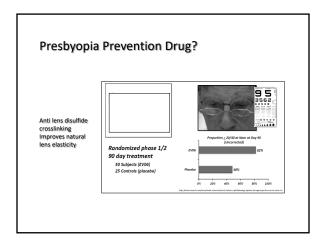
• Emmetropes
• Least comfortable with vision correction surgery
• Post-LASIK emmetropes
• Have already made significant investment to be glasses-free
• If LASIK was performed prior to wavefront-guided procedures and aspheric optical zones, pupil constricting drops may also help to address higher order aberrations, glare and halo

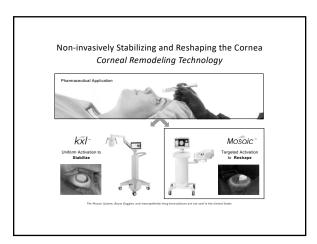
• Hyperopes
• Will improve vision at distance and near
• Pseudophakes
• Monofocal IOL patients may opt to use drops instead of readers
• Premium IOL patients may want additional near vision than their IOL provided

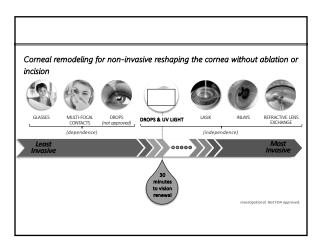
Contraindications
• High myopes
• Past history of retinal tears

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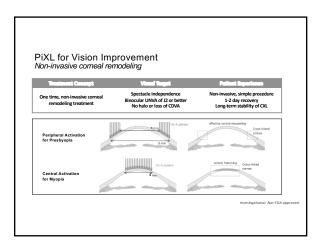


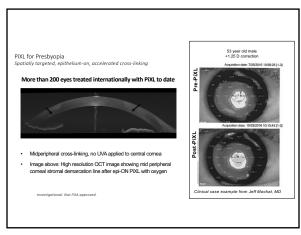




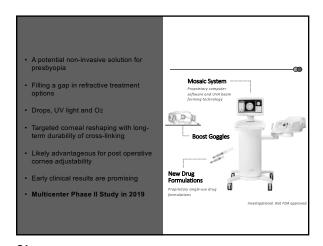


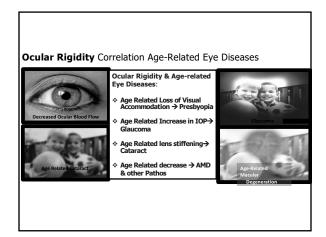
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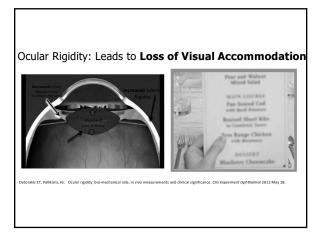




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Solution: Laser Scleral Microporation "Uncrosslinking" Scleral Microfibrils to Rejuvenate BioDynamics
Problem

1 Ocular/ Scleral rigidity
1 Efficiency Ciliary Muscle Forces
1 Lens shape changes during accommodation
1 Positive Spherical Aberration (SA)/undesirable monochromatic aberrations

Age Related Scleral Rigidity

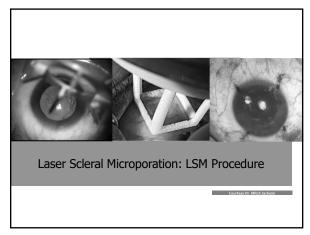
LSM over Ciliary Muscle

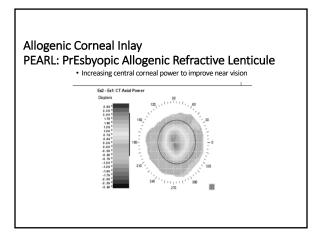
LSM Sejuvenation

Rejuvenation

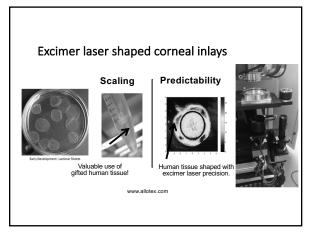
LSM Rejuvenation

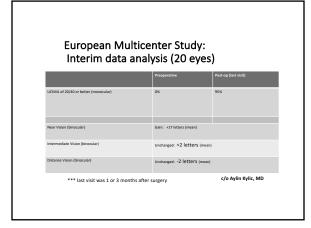
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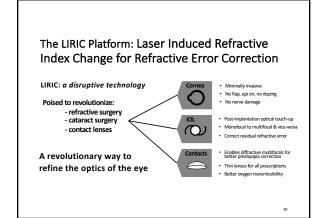




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Updates on Modern Day **Corneal Surgery**

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Common Corneal Procedures

Corneal crosslinking

Penetrating keratoplasty

- Descemet's stripping endothelial keratoplasty
- Pterygium surgery
- Superficial keratectomy



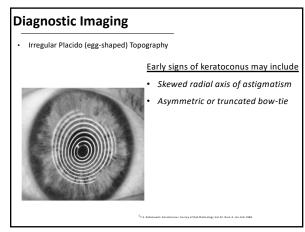
8 Potential Signs & Symptoms Typically onset occurs in teenage years or early twenties

Watch Out for Keratoconus!

- · Look out for warning signs in medical history
 - History of eye rubbing
 - · Family & genetic predispositions
- · Look out for visual complaints
 - · Blurred vision
 - · Distortion of images
- · Look out for refractive anomalies
 - · Distortion of mires on keratometry
 - Error messages on autorefractors
 - Unsatisfactory attempts at vision correction & progressive loss of UCVA & BCVA
 - · Increasing astigmatism

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Irregular Topography/Tomography

Additional signs of keratoconus may include

Astigmatism variance between eyes

Stromal and epithelial thickness changes

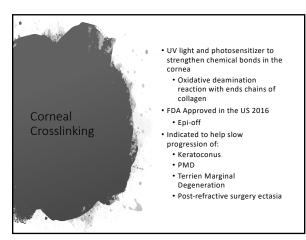
Posterior elevation changes

Topographic changes

Inferior steepening

Irregularity indices

73 74



Contraindications

- Corneal thickness <400um (epi off)
- Prior herpetic infection
- Concurrent infection
- Severe corneal scarring or opacification
- History of poor epithelial wound healing
- Severe ocular surface disease
- Autoimmune disorders

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Mechanism of Action

- Corneal collagen cross-linking combines the use of ultra-violet (UV) light and riboflavin (vitamin B2) drops
- The absorption of UVA by riboflavin generates radical riboflavin and singlet oxygen to form cross-links¹
- · Corneal Cross-Linking:
 - · Creates new corneal collagen cross-links
 - Results in a shortening and thickening of the collagen fibrils
 - Leads to the stiffening of the cornea²

*tamaev P, Friedman MD, Sherr E, Muller D. Photochemical kinetics of conneal cross-linking with riboflavin. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci. 2012;53:2360-7.

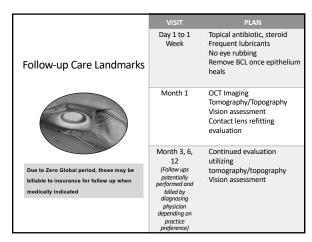
**Parktawi IM, O'Donnell C, Radhakrishan H. Romechanical properties of corneal tissue after attraviales-A-riboflavin crestlinking. I Cataract Refract Surg.

Aim of CXL is to halt or slow disease progression

Cross-Linking is not a refractive procedure

Post-op evaluation for visual correction will be necessary

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CXL Complications

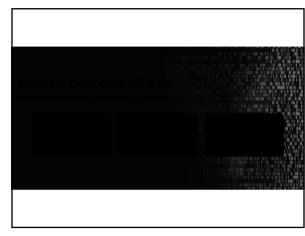
• Endothelial cell damage
• <400um thickness

• Persistent epithelial defects (epi off)
• Mechanical, CL preservatives, topical medication
• Haze
• Scarring
• Infectious keratitis
• Fungi, bacteria, HSV,
• Acanthamoeba
• HSV vs UV light

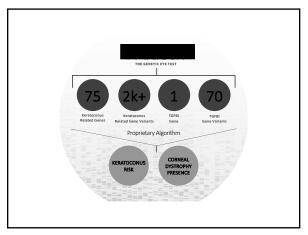
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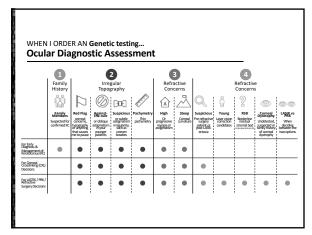
Long-term maintenance

- Close monitoring immediately after CXL
- Every 3 months with pachymetry, MRX and corneal topography
- Then decrease to yearly to monitor for any progression
- Counseling patient that mechanical rubbing of the eye can cause it to progress
 - Treat allergies
 - Treat DED
 - Treat Blepharitis/MGD

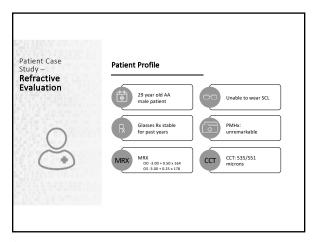


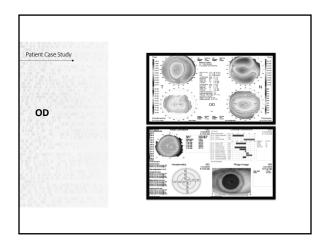
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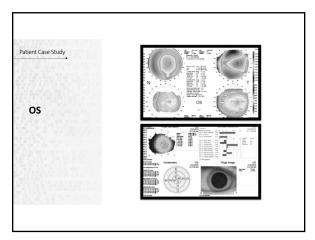


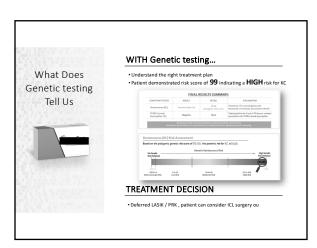


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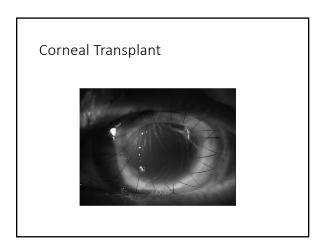








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• Day 1

• Moderate to severe stromal/corneal edema

• AC 1-2+ cell and pigment

• Poor vision and pain

• Week 1

• Moderate corneal edema may still be present

• Vision is improved but still moderately decreased

• AC some inflammation present (tr-1+ cell)

• Month 1

• Most corneal edema should be resolved at this time

• Refraction/Pachymetry/Atlas to monitor

• AC is quiet

• Month 6

• Stabilization

Select suture removal to decrease induced astigmatism

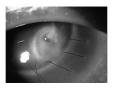
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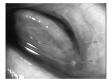
Complications of Penetrating Keratoplasty

- Long-term complications

 - Glaucoma
 Microbial keratitis
 - · Suture-related problems
 - Wound dehiscence
 Immunologic graft rejection
 Late endothelial failure

 - Graft failure
- Refractive error, astigmatism





Long-term maintenance

- Long term topical steroid to decrease rejection rate
- Some patients may require oral antivirals if corneal transplant is related to scaring from prior HSV
- Repeat PK may be needed after approximately 20 years

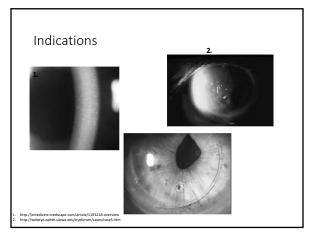
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Descemet's Stripping Endothelial Keratoplasty (DSEK)

- Sutureless transplant of the posterior cornea
- Replaces diseased portion of cornea with donor graft
- Donor tissue obtained by
 - · Manual dissection
 - Microkeratome dissection
 - Femtosecond laser







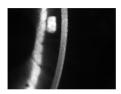
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DSEK/DSAEK Exclusion Criteria

Exclusion

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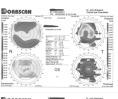
- Corneal scarring
- Aphakic
- Iris loss / atrophy



Advantages of DSEK/DMEK vs. PK

- Sutures
 Visual recovery
 Astigmatism / ametropia
 Epithelial complications
 Corneal allograft rejection
 Wound strength
 Globe stability

- Length of surgeryIntraoperative complicationsPost op visits



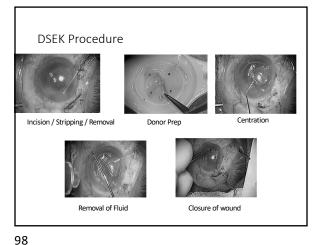


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DSEK, PK Yield Similar Graft Survival

Price et al. Ophthalmology. 2011;118(4):725-729

- Retrospective, interventional case series
- DSEK graft survival rates
 - 95% for Fuchs
 - 76% for PBK/ABK
- PK graft survival rates
 - 93% for Fuchs
 - 73% for PBK/ABK
- Endothelial cell loss at 5 years
 - 53% in DSEK
 - 70% in PK



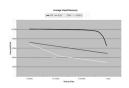
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DSEK Average Visual Recovery

•1 Day: 20/400 •1 Week: 20/70

•1 Month: 20/40 •3 Months: 20/30

• 6 Months: 20/25 • 1 Year: 20/25-20/20



Dr. Gororvoy Study - Results presented during the AAO 2006 - Las Vegas

Terry and Shamie. Endothelial Keratoplasty. Retrieved from http://www.dlek-dsek.com/dsekorocedure.htm on 6/20/08.

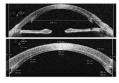
DMEK

- Graft of Descemet's membrane and endothelium only
- Better optical outcome of 20/25 or 20/20
- Difficult to manipulate
- Early graft dislocation risk
- Decreased risk of rejection

99 100

DSEK/DMEK Complications

- Caused by any of the following
 - Graft-recipient interface
 - Fragile graft tissue
 - Graft location
 - Glaucoma Infection
 - CME
 - Retinal detachment



Miller, J. Accessed from http://www.revoptom.com/content/d/technology/c/16179/

101 102



Long-term Maintenance DMEK and DSEK

- Long term topical steroid
 - Helps decrease rejection rate
 - Steroid Lotoprednol, prednisolone acetate, FML 1 gtt QD typically
- · Unknown length of graft viability
 - No long term data since started approx 2003
 - In theory surpass PK ~20 years
- 5 year Graft survival similar at 93%1

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LSCD Causes

- Acquired
 - Trauma
 - Contact lenses
- Inflammatory
 - DED
 - Allergy
 - Neurotrophic keratopathy
- Autoimmune
 - Sjogrens Syndrome
 - Stevens Johnson syndrome
 - Mucous membrane pemphigoid
- Congenital
 - Aniridia
 - Autoimmune Polyglandular Syndrome
 - Keratitis, Icthyosis, and Deafness Syndrome

Limbal Stem Cell Deficiency

- · When limbal stem cells begin to struggle and poorly function, the epithelial cell layer and its reproduction becomes compromised
- · Loss or deficiency of stem cells in the limbus which are vital for re-population of the corneal epithelium and to the barrier function of the limbus
- Once limbal stem cells are damaged the epithelium will be replaced by conjunctival goblet cells

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Signs and Symptoms

- Varying degree of ocular signs depending on severity and level of corneal conjunctivalization
- Symptoms
- Decreased vision
- Photophobia
- Tearing
- Blepharospasm
- · Recurrent pain



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Severe LSCD

- Conjunctivalization
 - · Corneal surface stains abnormally because the conjunctival epithelium is more permeable to the stain than true corneal epithelium
- More prone to recurrent or non-healing epithelial defects
- Stromal scarring or melting
 - Expect more pain and vision loss

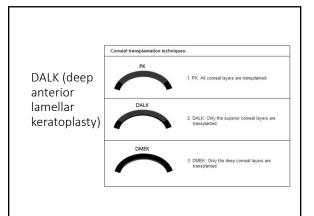
Non-Surgical Treatment

- Remove traumatic or toxic insults that may be the cause
- Discontinue contact lens wear
 - · Possible refit in scleral
 - Bandage CL?
- Discontinue or switch topical medications
 - · Glaucoma medications
 - Preservative sensitivity

Non-Surgical Treatment

- Treating underlying systemic causes
 - Autoimmune control
- Improve tear film and control inflammation
 - Vitamin A ointment QHS
 - Topical steroids
 - Compounded Preservative Free option
 - Topical cyclosporine
 - Preservative free AT
 - Punctal Plugs

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Post-Operative Care

Non-Surgical Treatment

Dehydrated vs cryopreservedAmniotic membrane drops

• Can be costly and inconvenient

Neurotrophic keratitis

• Can be costly and not covered by insurance currently

Amniotic membrane

Serum Tears

Cenegermin

- Moxifloxacin QID OD x 1 week and Difluprednate starting at QID OD and tapered down to Loteprednol QHS OD for maintenance
- Several corneal sutures removed after 6-9 months
- Cataract extraction OD
- Final BCVA 20/25 OD

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Pterygium

- "wing" like ocular surface lesion originating from limbal conjunctiva within the palpebral fissure progressing to the cornea
 - Nasal and temporal
- More common in people with history of increased UV exposure
 - Males>females
- Typically asymptomatic
 - Induced astigmatism

Treatment

- Non Surgical
 - Treat the ocular inflammatory response
 - Cyclosporin
 - Lifitegrast
 - Topical steroids • Artificial tears
- Surgical
 - · Encroaching on visual axis
 - Preparing for cataract surgery
 - Significant induced astigmatism

What to expect after Sx

- Day 1
 - Epithelial defect
 - Conjunctival injection, check wound site
- Week 1
 - Epithelial defect healed with haze
 - Conjunctiva check for secure would site
 - Monitor for wound dehiscence
- Month 1
 - Haze resolution
 - Conjunctival stabilization

Long term treatment

- Control UV exposure
- Control dryness and inflammation
 - Cyclosporine
 - Lifitigrast
 - Artificial tears
 - Topical steroids
 - Punctal plugs
- Will help to control reoccurrence

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Lamellar keratoplasty

- Indications:
 - •ABMD
 - Salzmanns
 - Band Keratopathy
 - •RCE
 - Corneal scars



Lamellar Keratoplasty

- Corneal epithelium is removed down to Bowman's layer
- Can be performed in slit lamp or operating room using Weck-cel sponge or scarifier blade, and cleaned up with diamond burr
 - After removal surface is polished with cellulose sponge, antibiotics, and THBL placed

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Long Term Treatment

- After lam K for RCE
 - Maintain THBL for 3 months
 - Oral Doxycycline
 - Topical Antibiotics
 - Topical Steroids
 - Vitamin C
- · Control of ocular surface disease

Comanagement Pearls

- Opportunity to provide cutting edge technology
- •Importance of your recommendation
- Patient education is critical!

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Comanagement Pearls

- •Identify potential causes of surgical complications
- Educate your patients your role within medical eye care
- •We are all judged by the visual outcomes our patients. Comfort and quality of vision is the key!

Thank you!!

Questions?

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