

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
- J&J – C/L
- Glaukos – C/L
- Horizon – C
- Quidel – C
- MediPrint – C
- LKC – C/L
- Avellino – C
- Novartis – C
- Iveric bio – C
- Occuphire - C

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Case Challenges of the Cornea

Justin Schweitzer, OD, FAAO
Vance Thompson Vision
Sioux Falls, South Dakota
Optometric Externship Director

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Case

JS 44-year-old female presents with blurry VA, photophobia, and unspecified corneal edema OS Treated 2 months ago with some "big pills"

Dcc: 20/15 -2 OD; 20/600 OS
IOP: 12 OD; 14 OS
Pachymetry: OD 542; OS 684



Round area of 2+ edema
1+ 2+Guttata
1+ injection
1+ cell in AC



KP's present

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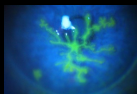
My Treatment

Valacyclovir 500 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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HSV Keratitis Features



Unilateral presentation → always suspicious for HSV

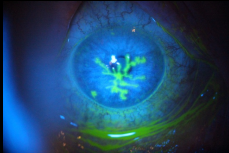
Iritis with high IOP → always suspicious for HSV

After 2nd episode, 70-80% had another recurrence within 10 years


Bilateral involvement or prolonged HSV suggests comorbid disease (immunodeficiency or immunosuppression)

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Epithelial
 Dendritic epithelial ulcer
 Geographic epithelial ulcer
 Marginal epithelial ulcer

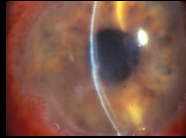


Stromal
 Non-necrotizing keratitis
 Interstitial keratitis
 Immune stromal keratitis
 Necrotizing keratitis




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Endothelitis
 Disciform keratitis
 Area of corneal edema
 No epi involvement pseudo-guttae and Descemet's folds



<http://webeye.ophth.uiowa.edu/eyeforum/cases/160-hsv.htm>

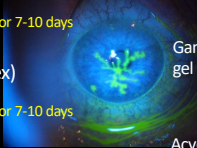
Neurotrophic
 Ulcerated
 Results from altered corneal innervation and decreased tear production



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HSV Keratitis Treatment

<p>Acyclovir (Zovirax) 400 mg 5 x daily for 7-10 days</p>	<p>Trifluridine ophthalmic solution 1% (Viroptic) 1 drop 9 x a day for 7 days; can decrease to 5 x a day after 7 days if ulcer not healed.</p>
<p>Valacyclovir (Valtrex) 500 mg 3 x daily for 7-10 days</p>	<p>Ganciclovir ophthalmic gel 0.15% (Zirgan) 1 drop 5 x a day until ulcer heals followed by 1 drop 3 x a day for 7 days.</p>
<p>Famciclovir (Famvir) 250 mg 3 x daily for 7-10 days</p>	<p>Acyclovir ophthalmic ointment (Avaclyn) 1 cm ribbon in lower cul-de-sac 5 x per day until healed then 3 times per day for 7 days.</p>




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HSV Keratitis Prophylaxis

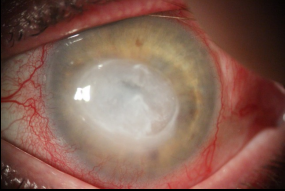
Why?

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



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HSV Keratitis Prophylaxis



Acyclovir (Zovirax)
400 mg 2 x daily for 1 year
Valacyclovir (Valtrex)
500 mg 1 x daily for 1 year
Famciclovir (Famvir)
250 mg 2 x daily for 1 year

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Treatment Principles

Treat epithelial disease 1st 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.

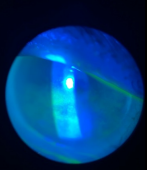
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82 yr, male, Caucasian OU

CC: Vision has been declined, and I am not sure why? Eye feels fine I just don't see well at all. Seeking another opinion.

VAcc: 20/250 OD; 20/50 OS
IOP: 17 mmHG OU


PMHx: Diabetes (poorly controlled)
PEHx: Cataract Extraction OU, Blepharoplasty OU 2013
Mild POAG OU 2000 – treated with PGA
Current Treatment: Cyclosporine 0.05% bid OU, PF AT's
Fundus Exam: WNL OU
OCT: Normal, with no macular edema present



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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 clinic
 - Patient's reaction is noted and compared between each eye
 - Cochet-Bonnet esthesiometer
 - Different lengths (60 to 5 mm) of nylon filament applied to the cornea
 - Longer the length, the higher (normal) the sensitivity
 - Belmonte noncontact gas esthesiometer
 - Cornea stimulated with calibrated air jet; blink response is observed
 - Not widely available



Dua HS, et al. Prog Retin Eye Res. 2019;68:107-121.

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Patient Characteristics to Prompt Corneal Sensitivity Testing

Strongly Recommended	May Be Considered
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persistent epithelial defect that does not improve within 14 days Painless, newly observed epithelial defect of unknown etiology History of herpetic eye disease History of procedures that might have damaged the trigeminal nerve or conditions that might have involved the trigeminal nerve Pain in the affected eye and multiple, concurrent risk factors, such as persistent poorly controlled diabetes and either reduced blink or a history of corneal procedures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acquired limbal stem cell deficiency Newly observed epithelial staining and persistent poorly controlled diabetes Persistent poorly controlled diabetes and vision changes not ascribed to diabetic retinopathy or cataract (even in the absence of corneal findings)

Datta R, et al. BMC Ophthalmol. 2021;21(1):227.

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Patient Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 82 yr, male, Caucasian, OU
History of Presenting Illness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cataract Extraction OU 2013 Blepharoplasty OU 2013 Chronic DES Mild POAG OU 2000 – being treated with a topical prostaglandin analogue
Relevant Medical History	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diabetes (poorly controlled)
Corneal Sensitivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete anesthesia Sensitivity testing performed with cotton swab
Diagnosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stage 1 NK – Central superficial punctate keratitis
Previous Treatments for NK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cyclosporine 0.05% bid OU Preservative free artificial tears
Management Plan	

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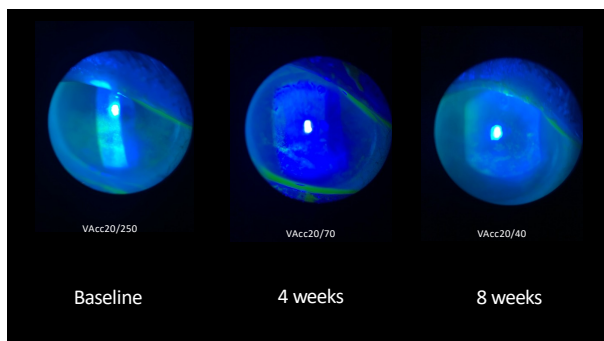
Treatment Considerations

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

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Patient Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 82 yr, male, Caucasian, OU
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Diagnosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stage 1 NK – Central superficial punctate keratitis
Previous Treatments for NK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cyclosporine 0.05% bid OU Preservative free artificial tears
Management Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oxervate 20mcg/ml, 1 drop 6 times daily, for 8 weeks Concomitant Medications: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preservative free artificial tears

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Neurotrophic Keratitis: Etiology

1. Infectious: HSV, VZV, leprosy
2. CN V palsy
 - Surgery for trigeminal neuralgia, neoplasia (acoustic neuroma), aneurysm, facial trauma, congenital, familial dysautonomia (Riley-Day syndrome), Goldenhar-Gorlin Syndrome, Mobius syndrome, familial corneal hypesthesia

- Topical medications: anesthetic abuse
- Iatrogenic: 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;132:750-2.
2. Tinley CG. Eye 2009;23:1819-23
3. Ocul Surf 2007; Apr;5(2):77-93

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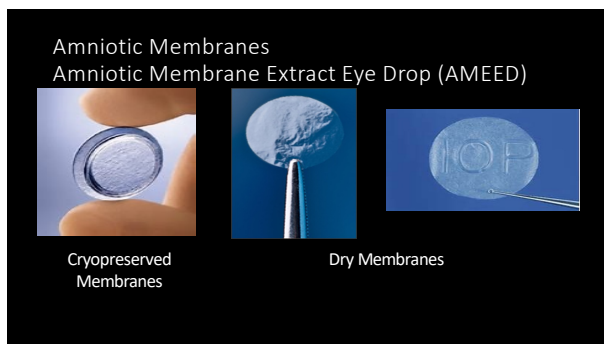
Neurotrophic Keratitis: Classification

Mackie classification

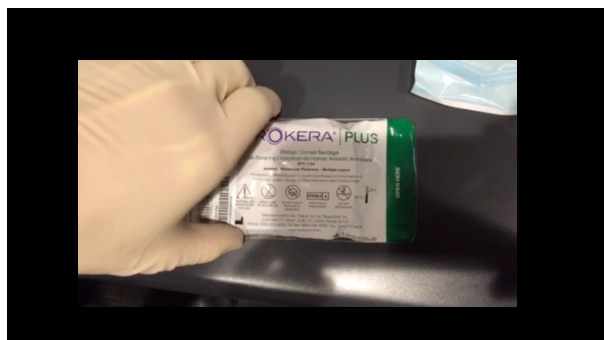
- Stage I is characterized by hyperplasia and/or irregularity of the epithelium, evolving to punctate keratopathy, corneal edema, neovascularization, stromal scarring.
- Stage II is defined by a recurrent or persistent epithelial defects or a PED without stromal thinning.
- Stage III: stromal involvement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

Mackie IA. Neuroparalytic keratitis. Current Ocular Therapy, Philadelphia, PA: WB Saunders; 1995:452-4.

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**cenegermin-bkbj 20 mcg/ml
was approved by FDA in August 2018**

Phase II Randomized, Double-Masked, Vehicle-Controlled Trial of Recombinant Human Nerve Growth Factor for Neurotrophic Keratitis

Purpose: To evaluate the safety and efficacy of topical recombinant human nerve growth factor (hNGF) for treating moderate to severe neurotrophic keratitis (NK), a rare degenerative ocular disease resulting from impaired corneal innervation.

Design: Phase II, randomized, non-blinded, double-masked, vehicle-controlled trial.

Participants: Patients with stage 2 progression or stage 3 neurotrophic keratitis.

Interventions: The hNGF group or the vehicle control group.

Measurements and Main Results: The primary endpoint was the proportion of patients who achieved a 12- or 24-week follow-up period. Safety was assessed in all patients who received study treatment.

Conclusion: The hNGF group showed a statistically significant improvement in visual acuity compared to the vehicle control group.

- Approved for the treatment of neurotrophic keratitis in adults and children age 2 and older
- Available for ordering since January 2019
- Developed by Dompé pharmaceuticals, available through specialty pharmacy

Kato S, Lombard A, Kato P et al. Phase II Randomized, Double-Masked, Vehicle-Controlled Trial of Recombinant Human Nerve Growth Factor for Neurotrophic Keratitis. *Ophthalmology* 2018;125:1332-1340.

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Study Conclusions

Up to 72% of patients achieved complete corneal healing;
80% of healed patients were recurrence free after 1 year*

After 8 weeks of treatment, 6 times daily

In the majority of patients across two clinical studies, *cepaquinolone* eye drops were well tolerated and more effective than vehicle in promoting complete corneal healing of moderate or severe NK.

<p>50 clinical trial sites in Europe and the U.S.</p>	<p>Study NGF0212 (REPAIR2) (N=52 per group)</p> <p>European patients with NK in one eye</p> <p>NCT01756456</p>	<p>72.0% completely healed</p>	<p>Study NGF0214 (N=24 per group)</p> <p>U.S. patients with NK in one or both eyes</p> <p>NCT02272147</p>	<p>65.2% completely healed</p>
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Of patients who healed after one 8-week course of treatment... **80%** Remained healed for one year*

*Based on REPAIR2. The study with longer follow-up.

1. Bostic G, Lombard A, Bostic P et al. Ophthalmology 2018;125:1332-1340.
2. Chou W, Wang X, Patel S et al. Data on the Healing of Persistent epithelial defects or corneal ulcers by recombinant human nerve growth factor eye drops in patients with stage 2 or 3 keratoepithelial keratitis. Presented at Congress of the European Society of Ophthalmology (ESO) 19-23 June 2012, Barcelona, Spain, 2012.

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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.

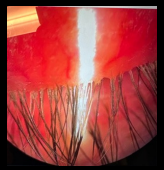

PMHx: Unremarkable
POHx: Contact Lenses x 14 years
Systemic Meds: None
Topical Meds: AT's off and on
Allergies: NKDA
FMHx: None
Social Hx: Nothing to report



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SPEED: 6/28
BCVA: 20/15 OD 20/15 OS
MIRX: -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

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Case Considerations

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

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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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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.

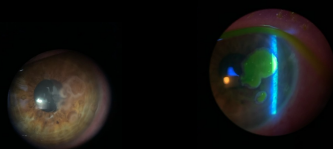
Primary MD put in a BCL for comfort and started Neo-Poly-Dex

20/40 BCVA OS

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Slit Lamp Examination

Branching ulcer with satellite lesion
1+ cell
2+ injection of the conjunctiva



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Culturing is Essential!

Bacterial
Gram stain
KOH prep
Fungal
Viral



1. Positive result for *Nocardia farcinica*

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Aggressive Treatment is Essential!

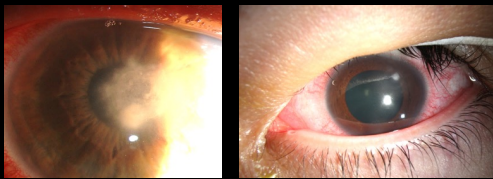
1. Treatment w/ Amikacin q1h OS



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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

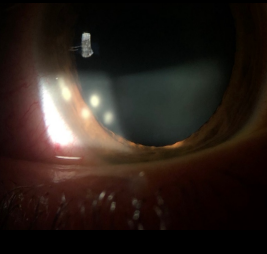
- Measure in mm
- Relative size
 - Compared to underlying infiltrate



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Clinical Findings: Infiltrate

- Presence or 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



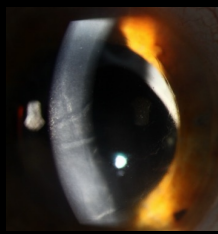
41

Sterile	vs	Infectious
Mild Pain		Moderate to Severe Pain
Peripheral		Central
Small		Large
Multiple and arcuate		Individual
Epithelium intact		Full defect
AC quiet		AC reaction
No discharge and watery		Muco-purulent discharge
Mild injection		Red, injected eye

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Clinical Findings: Stromal thickness

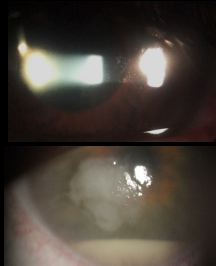
- Corneal edema
 - Often present!
 - Excessive edema
- Is there any thinning?
 - Monitor closely for melt



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Clinical Findings: Anterior chamber reaction

- May be present in *any* ulcer, uveitis, or epithelial defect
 - AC reaction \neq (always) infectious
- Hypopyon may be present in severe cases
- Granulomatous KPs could suggest herpetic



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Clinical Findings: Pain

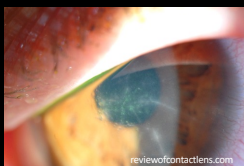
- Critical question!!
- Less than expected?
 - Check sensitivity in clinic!
 - Consider neurotrophic or herpetic
- More than expected?
 - Consider acanthamoeba



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Clinical Findings: Perineuritis

- Uncommon finding
- Hallmark of acanthamoeba



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Evaluation: Imaging

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Example OCT findings:

1. Stromal infiltrate
2. Epithelial defect
6. Small stromal cystic spaces*
7. Full thickness cystic spaces* (necrosis)
9. Desmetocele
10. Stromal scar

*Cystic spaces were found to be present for fungal etiologies

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Confocal Imaging

Fusarium ¹	Acanthamoeba	Nocardia asteroides ²
Branching fungal hyphae through stroma	Double walled cysts, highly reflective round bodies	Reflective, thin branching filamentous bacteria

Confocal Microscopy (CM) is a non-invasive, high-resolution imaging technique that provides detailed information about the structure and function of cells and tissues. It is particularly useful for studying the morphology and behavior of microorganisms in their natural environment. The images shown here are representative of the findings observed in patients with fungal and parasitic keratitis. For more information, please visit <http://www.eyeinfectious.org> or contact your ophthalmologist.

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When to Culture?

1. Central lesions that threaten vision
2. Risk of perforation
3. Scleral tissue involvement
4. Injury with vegetative matter
5. Institutionalized patients where MRSA is possible
6. Lesion is not responding to treatment
7. Atypical features suggestive of fungal, amoebic or mycobacterial

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“Quick Culture”

No significant difference in growth compared to direct plating¹

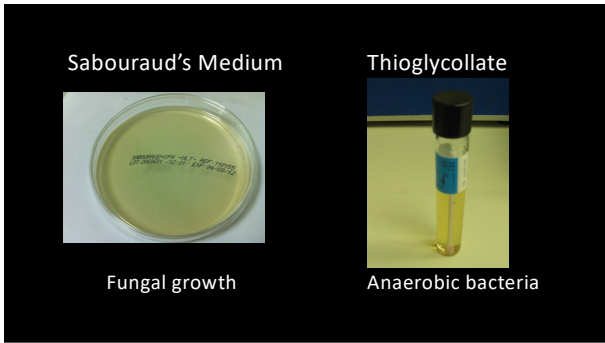


Miles JG, Kuter A, Cavilly S, Simmons M, Wheeler J. Reliability of transport medium in the laboratory evaluation of contact lenses. *Am J Ophthalmol*. 2002 Dec;144(2): Pg 227-231.

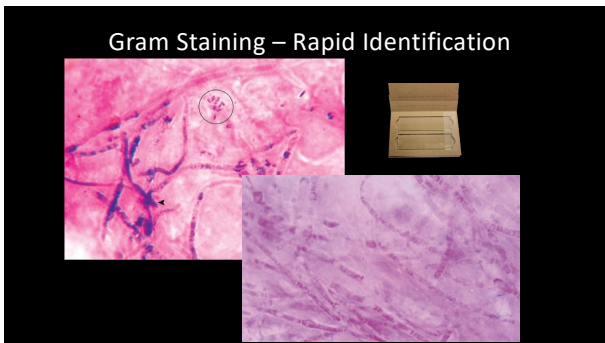
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Chocolate	Blood
	
<i>Haemophilus and Neisseria</i> Gram-negative	<i>Streptococcus</i> Gram-positive <i>Fungi</i>

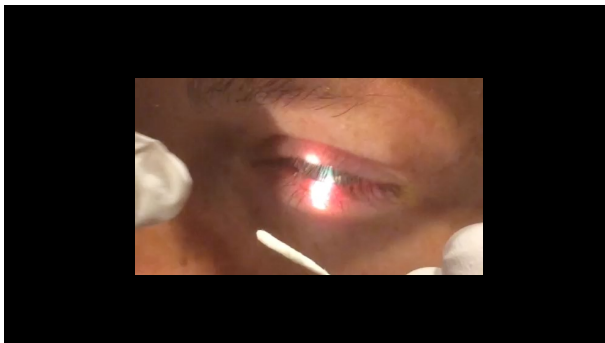
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PCR Testing
24-hour turnaround



PERSONALIZED SUMMARY ANTILOGRAM

CyberKnife® Infection Pathogens Detected

Pathogen	Result	Significance
Staphylococcus aureus	Detected	High
Escherichia coli	Detected	Medium

OPHTHALMOLOGY INFECTOR

Antibiotic Resistance Gene Table

Gene	Resistance
bla _{TEM}	β-lactams
bla _{SHV}	β-lactams
bla _{CTX-M}	β-lactams
catA	Catalase
catB	Catalase
catC	Catalase
catD	Catalase
catE	Catalase
catF	Catalase
catG	Catalase
catH	Catalase
catI	Catalase
catJ	Catalase
catK	Catalase
catL	Catalase
catM	Catalase
catN	Catalase
catO	Catalase
catP	Catalase
catQ	Catalase
catR	Catalase
catS	Catalase
catT	Catalase
catU	Catalase
catV	Catalase
catW	Catalase
catX	Catalase
catY	Catalase
catZ	Catalase

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Infectious Keratitis Management and Treatment




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Fluoroquinolones

~~2nd Generation~~
ofloxacin 0.3%
ciprofloxacin 0.3%

4th Generation
gatifloxacin 0.3% and 0.5%
moxifloxacin 0.5%

besifloxacin – 4th + added benefits



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Fortified Antibiotics

tobramycin - cefazolin
(gram -) (gram +)
(pseudomonas)

vancomycin - tobramycin
(gram +) (gram -)

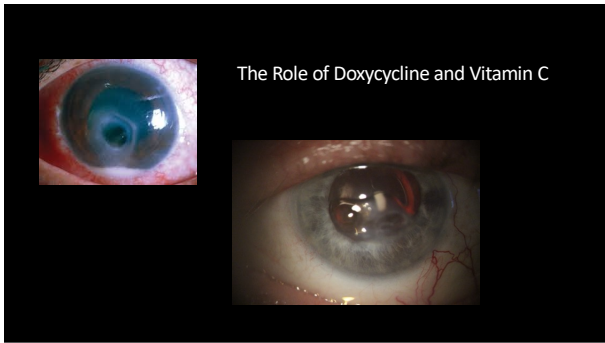
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ARMOR (2015)

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 4th generation fluoroquinolones > older 2nd or 3rd
4. *S. pneumoniae*, *P. aeruginosa*, *H. influenzae* appeared pan-sensitive
5. Staphylococcal Isolates susceptible to vancomycin

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Steroids for Corneal Ulcers Trial (SCUT) Study

500 eyes received 0.5% moxifloxacin 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

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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

65

**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

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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

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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



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