# In Office Lid Management Today, Tomorrow and in the Future

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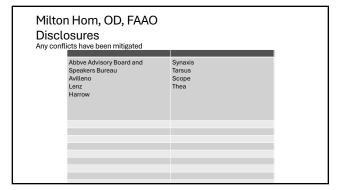
> Milton Hom, OD, FAAO Canyon Eyecare, Azusa, CA

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Douglas K. Devries, OD
Disclosures
Any conflicts have been mitigated

Allergan - Advisory Board and Speakers Bureau
Avilleno
Alson - Advisory Board and Speakers
Arma Advisory
Bib IT issue Speakers Bureau and Advisory Board
Bruder Advisory Board
Novartis- Advisory Board and Speakers
Bruder Advisory Board
Novartis- Adviso

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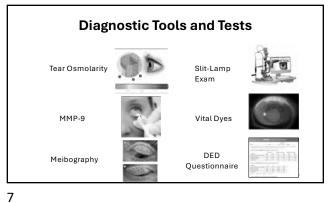
Section 1.2: Diagnostics for Eyelid Margin Health

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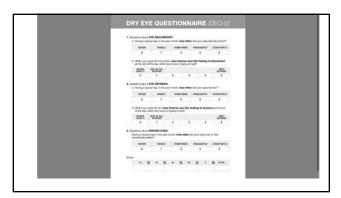


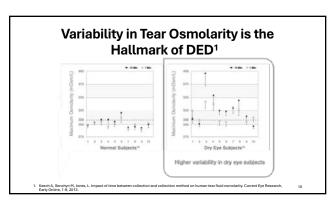
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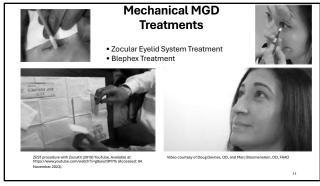
Standard Patient Evaluation of Eye Dryness (SPEED) Questionnaire<sup>1</sup> Evaluates the frequency and severity of symptoms
 Developed as an easy to use fast screening tool for dry eye disease
 SPEED questionnaire is one of the tools used to identify candidates for LipiFlow\*

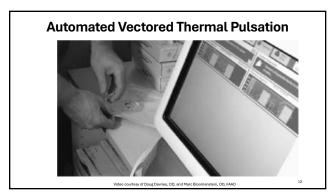
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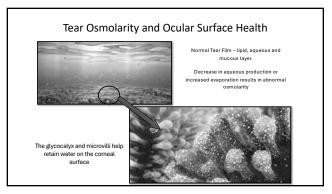
### Osmolarity<sup>1</sup>

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- Definition: Concentration of solutes in the tears representing the balance of water and dissolved substances on the ocular surface.
- Importance: Plays a crucial role in maintaining ocular surface health.

  Deviations from the normal osmolarity range can indicate ocular surface disease.





Tear Osmolarity and Ocular Surface Health

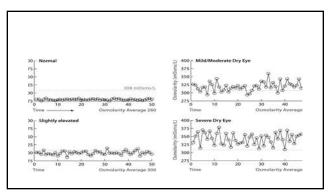


Left undiagnosed and untreated, tears with abnormal osmolarity become increasingly cytotoxic to the corneal epithelium

Death to superficial epithelial cells exposes the underlying immature cells to the cytotoxic hyperosmolar tears

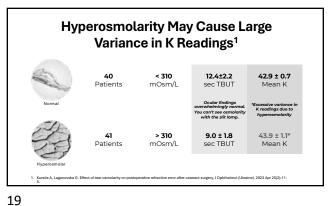


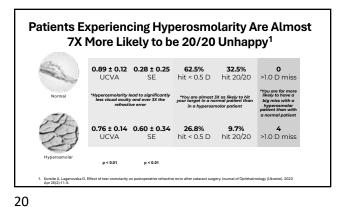
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# The Role of Matrix Metalloproteinases-9 (MMP-9)

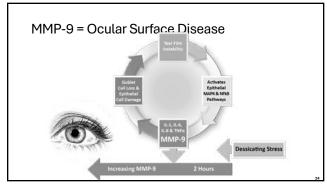
- Proteolytic enzymes that are produced by stressed epithelial cells on the ocular surface<sup>1</sup>
- MMP-9 in tears

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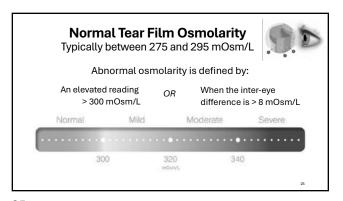
- Nonspecific inflammatory marker
- Normal range between 3 and 41 ng/ml
- More sensitive diagnostic marker than clinical signs
- Correlates with clinical exam findings
- Ocular surface disease/DED demonstrates elevated levels of MMP-9 in tears

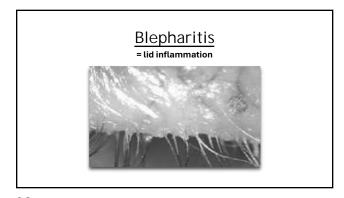






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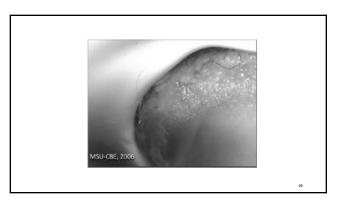


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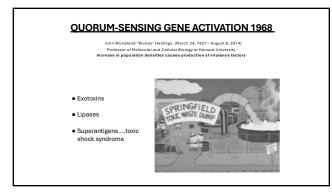


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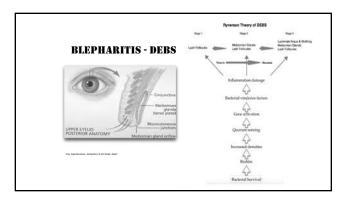


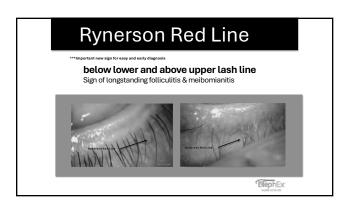


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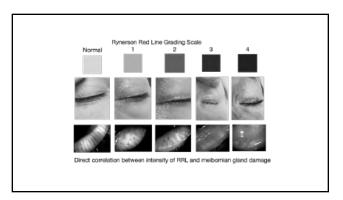








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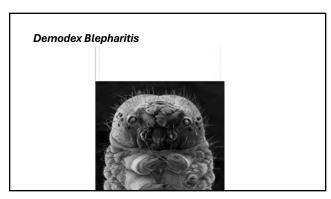


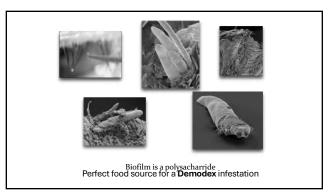
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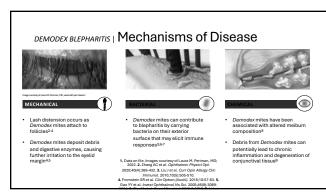


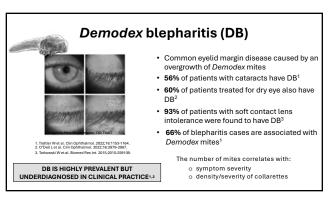












**Key Signs and Symptoms of DB** · Itching\* • Dry eyes • Missing/misdirected eyelashes • Lid margin inflammation • Sensitivity to light • Blurred vision

#### Diagnosing DB Is As Simple as Having Your Patients Look Down During a Routine Slit-Lamp Exam



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- DB can cause eyelid redness and cylindrical deposits around the base of the eyelashes (collarettes), which are the pathognomonic sign of DB<sup>1,2</sup>
- If you see collarettes, then you can confidently diagnose DB<sup>3</sup>

Trattier W et al. Clin Ophthalmol. 2022;16:1153-1164.
 Fromstein SR et al. C
 Gao YY et al. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci. 2005;46(9):3089-3094.



#### **OTC Treatment of DB**

Tea Tree Oil Compounded Tea Tree Oil Solutions Scrubs In-Office Tx



chalazion/hordeolum and punctate keratitis.

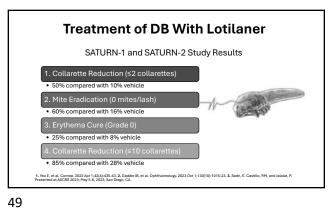
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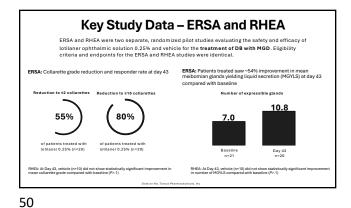
#### **Treatment of DB**

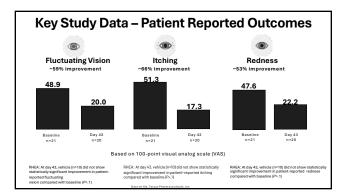
Lotilaner ophthalmic solution 0.25% (XDEMY, Tarsus) is the only FDA-approved treatment for DB. It works by targeting and killing the *Demodex* mites that cause the condition. The active ingredient, lotilaner, is a lipophilic agent formulated in an aqueous eye drop.

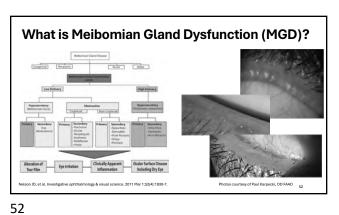
trials was stinging and burning in 10% of patients. Other side effectsexperienced in less than 2% of patients included

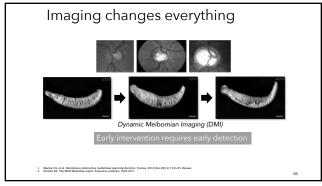
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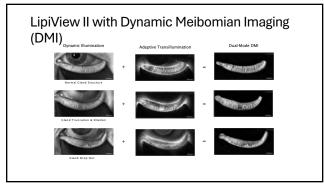


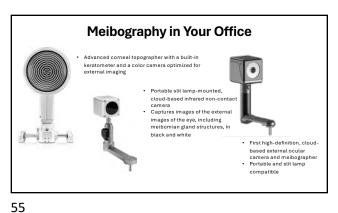


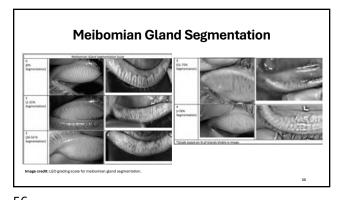


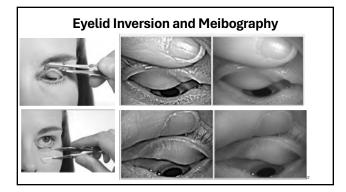


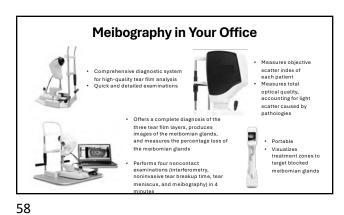


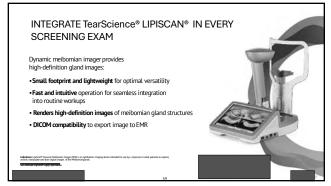


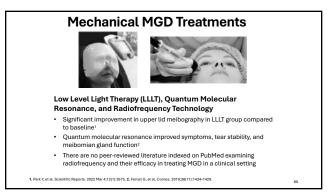


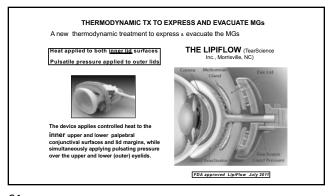


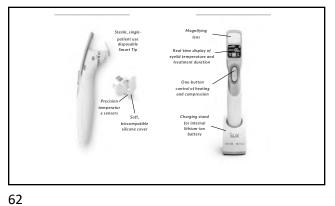








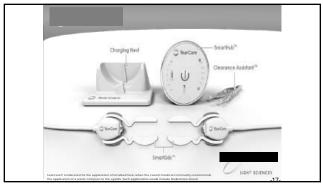


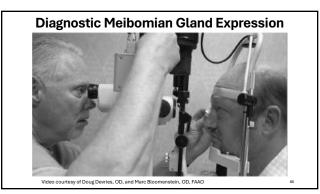






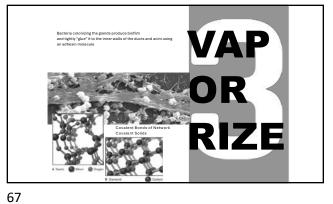
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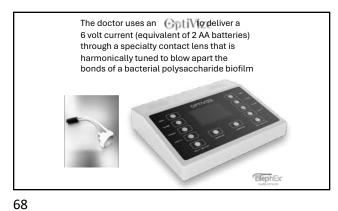




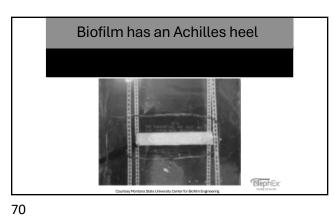
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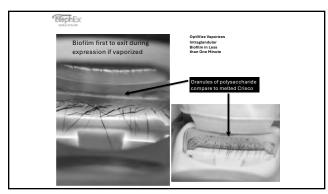












#### Radio Frequency

#### RISKS

- Denting
  - Fat necrosis
  - Unintended fat lipolysis
  - Scarring
- Does not address inflammation in DED
- Low evidence so far
- Results are machine dependent

#### **CONTRAINDICATIONS**

- Metal device implants
- Pacemakers
- Pregnancy



73 74

# INADEQUATE LID SEAL

Not just nocturnal lagophthalmos but a micro version where the lids don't seal shut during sleep

Constant desiccative stress on the cornea while sleeping night after night

# **Targeting the Source**

ILS: The Primary cause of non-Responsive Dry Eye Disease (ref: Korb et al)

75 76

# ILS can be ruled out if NONE of the following are observed: 2 2 Morning Symptoms Exposure Kentitlis Positive ILS 102 (85%) Negative ILS 18 (15%)

## INADEQUATE LID SEAL

Can be induced with loss of elasticity or surgically with a blepharoplasty

Most often an inherited trait

ILS 102 (85%)

Most Important Question to Ask:

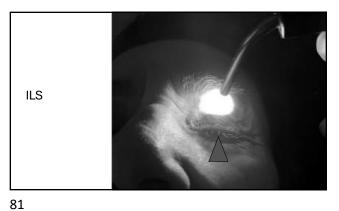
Do you have morning symptoms?

What to look for:

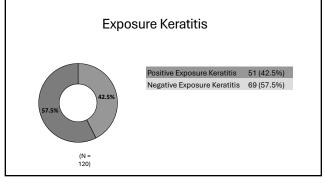
1)Korb/Blackie Light Test

2)Inferior staining on cornea or conjunctiva

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83 84



Latex Free

- Porous and Hypoallergenic Material
- Contour Orbit Shape
- Regular (Blue tab) and Sensitive (Purple tab) available.



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# IPL – dry eye discovery

- Serendipitous discovery in 2003 by R. Toyos, MD
   Initially recommended for dermatological treatment
- Patients experienced subsequent dry eye relief



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# Intense pulse light Three main chromophores: • Hemoglobin • Water Melanin

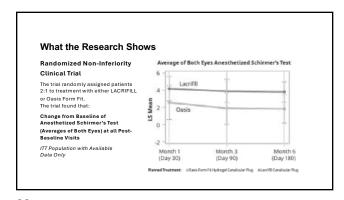
Who is a candidate for IPL treatment?

- Moderate to severe dry eye. MGD/ Blepharitis
- Fitzpatrick Skin Type Scale types I-IV



89 90

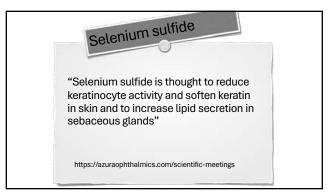


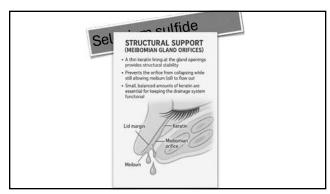




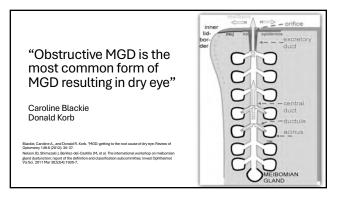
Safe & Well Tolerated: Adverse Events Generally Consistent with Dry Eye Syndrome Canalicular Gel (n=103) Control (n=54) Adverse Events Comeal Staining 36.9 40.T Ocular Pain 0.97 Conjunctivitis 4.9 19 Allergic Blepharo 0.97 78 5.6 For a full listing of Adverse Events associated with LACRIFILL Canalicular Gel, please see lacrifill.com/instructions-for-use

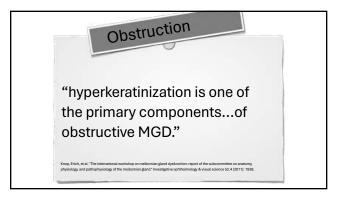
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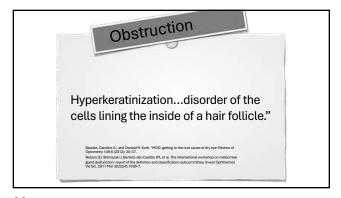


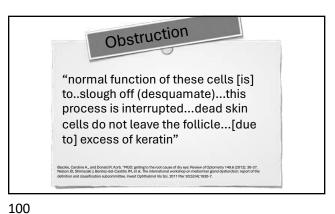


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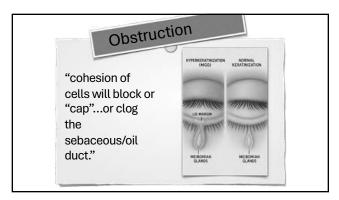






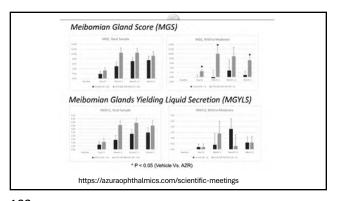


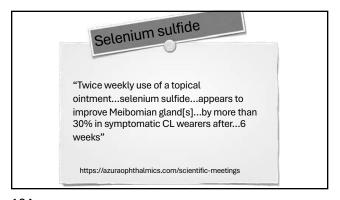
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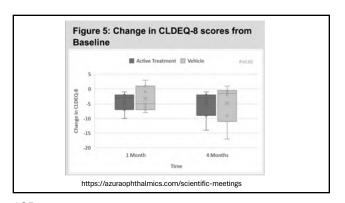




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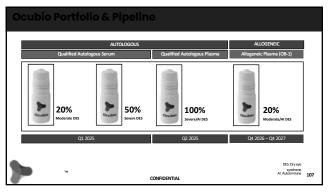


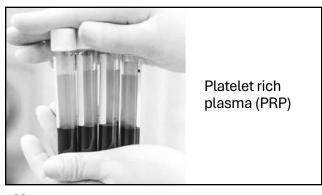






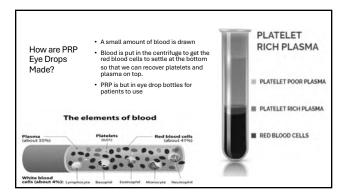
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**DES Treatments** Cyclosporine 0.05% Inhibits T-cell activation enabling patients to produce their own tears I Decreases inflammatory cytokines I Increases Schirmer scores I Reduces corneal staining I Increases goblet cell density I Reduces the need for ATG Inhibits T-cell migration and secretion of inflammatory cytokines I Improves both signs and symptoms at 12 weeks with improvement as early as 2 weeks I Irritation, pain, dysgeusia greater than placebo Lifitegrast 0.5% Cyclosporine 0.09% fluid that is supplied in unit dose vials I Well -olerated in a 12-week phase 2b/3 study Cyclosporine 0.1% Solubilized in a water-free excipient I Indicated for the treatment of signs and symptoms of DED with efficacy demonstrated after 4 weeks of treatment **Topical Corticosteroids** Probably provide small to moderate degrees of symptom relief beyond lubricants  $\boldsymbol{I}$  May provide small to moderate degrees of symptom relief beyond cyclosporine Perfluorohexyloctane First FDA-approved eye drop targeting tear evaporation in DED

**DES Treatments** Neuro Modulator stimulating the TyrpM-8 receptors to stimulate a full basal tear Acoltremon .003% Varenicline Neuro Stimulator acting on the nasal branch of the ethmoidal branch of the trigeminal nerve  $\,$ Solubilized in a water-free excipient I Indicated for the treatment of signs and symptoms of DED with efficacy demonstrated after 4 weeks of treatment Lotepredanol .25%

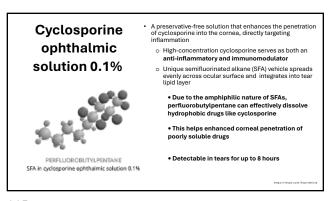
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· A calcineurin inhibitor immunosuppressant indicated to increase Cyclosporine tear production in patients with DED Nanomicellar formulation (NCELL) encapsulates hydrophobic cyclosporine molecules for improved solubility and penetration through the tear film into ocular tissues ophthalmic Addresses cause of tear deficiency, not just symptoms solution 0.09% · Supports corneal and conjunctival epithelial integrity May improve visual quality in symptomatic dry eye patients Université 9,977, 295 B.P. 2. Data on File. Crankbury, NP. San Pharmaceutical Industrié inc. 3. Cholkar K. Gäger BC. Mitza Mr. Topicial, aqueous, clear cyclospocine formulate design for armétice and posterior occular delivery. Transit Val Sci Fachbol. 2015;4(4):1-16. A. Mandala A, Biath F. Ripperchial In Varian A. Polymeric in celelle for occular daug delivery: from structural framework to neces transitional results.

Cyclosporine ophthalmic solution 0.1% dissolved in perfluorobutylpentane In a semifluorinated alkane vehicle (perfluorobutylpentane) Approved for the treatment of the signs and symptoms of DED First and only Cyclosporine To show clinically and statistically significant improvement at day 15 In PFBP With no pH or osmolarity Can Improve Tear Film and Comfort after Use

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Cyclosporine ophthalmic solution 0.09%

In clinical trials, most patients found cyclosporine ophthalmic solution 0.09% to be comfortable right from the start

The first time they tried cyclosporine ophthalmic solution 0.09%, nine of 10 patients reported no or mild discomfort after 3 minutes

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