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Financial Disclosures- Ibach

Disclosure Statement:

- Alcon – consultant/speaker
- Allergan – consultant
- Bausch Health- consultant/speaker
- Dompe – consultant/speaker
- Equinox/Balance Ophthalmics – consultant/shareholder
- Gaukos – consultant/speaker
- iCare – consultant
- NewWorld Medical – consultant
- Sight Sciences – consultant/speaker
- Sun – consultant
- Tanox pharmaceuticals – consultant
- Thera – consultant
- Viatrix – consultant/speaker
- Zeiss – consultant



VANCE THOMPSON
VISION

All relevant relationships have been disclosed

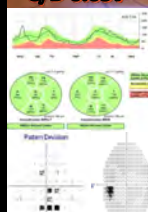
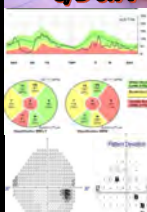
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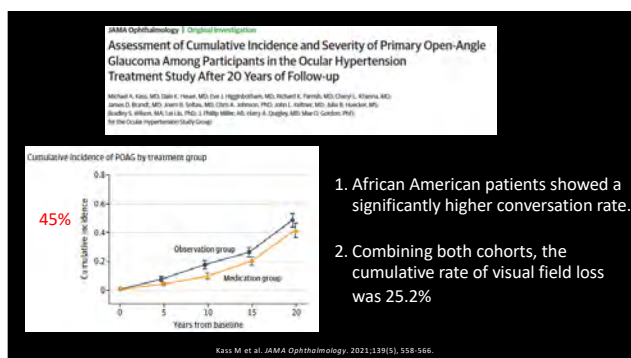
57-year-old Caucasian female

- CC: Told she was at high risk for glaucoma
- +Fhx glaucoma (brother)
- No treatment history

- BCVA \leq (20/20) BAT 20/25 (20/20-) BAT 20/20-
- GAT \leq 23mmHG Tmax \uparrow 20s 27mmHG Tmax \downarrow 30s
- Pach \leq 550 μ m 565 μ m
- Corneal hysteresis \leq 9.3 9.0
- SL \rightarrow clear cornea and lens OU

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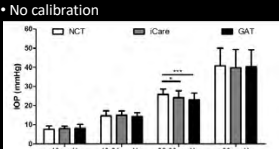



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Rebound Tonometry

iCare

- No anesthesia required
- Compares well with GAT over a range of IOPs
- Disposable probes
- No calibration

Chen et al. BMC Ophthalmology (2019) 19:225

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Tono-Vera® Tonometer



- Tono-Vera is the newest handheld tonometer used by eyecare professionals: Opticians, Optometrists, Ophthalmologists and eyecare technicians
- Utilizes rebound technology
- ActiView™ Positioning System: **quickly** guides user to the apex of the cornea, providing **confidence** in IOP readings
- Automatically measures when aligned, providing a more objective and repeatable result in as few as **three measurements**

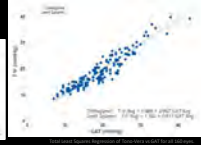
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Clinical Study: Tono-Vera® Tonometer VS GAT

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Evaluation of agreement of IOP measurements by Tono-Vera tonometer to Goldmann applanation tonometry

Charles P. Miller¹, Alexander K. Cyren², Roscoe R. Rabinowitz³, and David A. Tabor⁴



RESULTS

- Average IOP values from Goldmann Applanation and Tono-Vera were not significantly different (18.17 and 19.03 respectively, $p=0.40$, paired t-test).
- The total least squares regression analysis indicated strong agreement between the two tonometers (slope +0.97, offset +0.49 mmHg, standard deviation 2.11 mmHg).
- There were 2 IOP measurement pairs that exceeded the ± 5 mmHg limits of agreement required in ANSI Z80.10-2014 and ISO 8612:2009, which is within the range of acceptability specified in the standards.

CONCLUSION

- We evaluated IOP measurements by Tono-Vera Rebound Tonometer vs Goldmann Applanation Tonometry for eyes with a wide range of IOP values and found no statistically significant differences in the results.
- Tono-Vera meets the requirements of ANSI Z80.10-2014 and ISO 8612:2009, demonstrating accuracy comparable to Goldmann tonometry.

IOP Range Interval Defined by GAT	Automation	N Eyes	Average GAT IOP (mmHg)	Average TV IOP (mmHg)	Mean Difference \pm (5 mmHg)	Percentage of Measurements For Difference ≥ 5 mmHg
Low IOP <10 to <15	Yes	39	12.7	13.3	0	0.0%
Medium IOP <15 to <20	Yes	45	16.6	16.1	-1	0.0%
High IOP >20 to >25	Yes	44	21.3	20.7	-1	0.0%
Low IOP <10 to <15	No	15	12.1	12.9	0	0.0%
Medium IOP <15 to <20	No	38	15.4	16.2	0	0.0%
High IOP >20 to >25	No	5	23.0	20.4	-3	0.0%
Total		186	18.2	18.0	0	0.0%


Results of Tono-Vera and GAT matched measurement pairs by IOP category.

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Reducing the Corneal effect on Measured IOP

ORA's Patented IOPcc

IOP and cornea
You can't measure two things with one number!

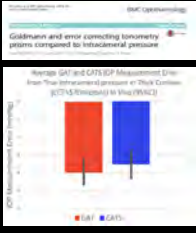


IOP
pressure inside the eye

- How can we overcome the corneal influences?
 - CATS
 - ORA/IOPcc

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The Correcting Applanation Tonometer Surface (CATS)



Modified Goldmann prism with concave applanation surface

- Corrects for corneal biomechanics
- Clicks into slit lamp housing

Average GAT and CATS IOP Measurement Error: Eyes that measured pressure in the Cornea (GAT-3 SE error) in live (MMHg)

McCauley S. et al. BMC Ophthalmology. 2018;18:2

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Hysteresis Matters in This Case



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

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Corneal Hysteresis and Glaucoma in Suspects

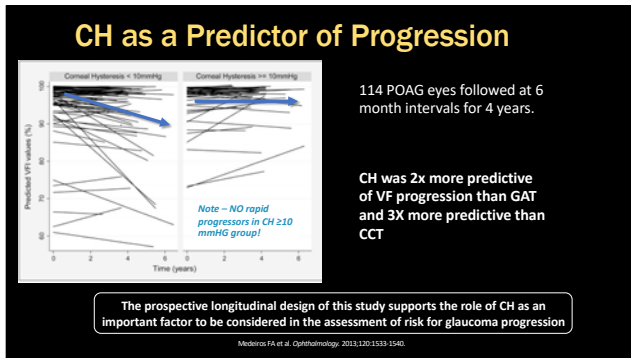
287 eyes → 54 (19%) developed repeatable visual field defects

Glaucoma vs no glaucoma
9.5 \pm 1.5 vs **10.2** \pm 2.0 mmHg

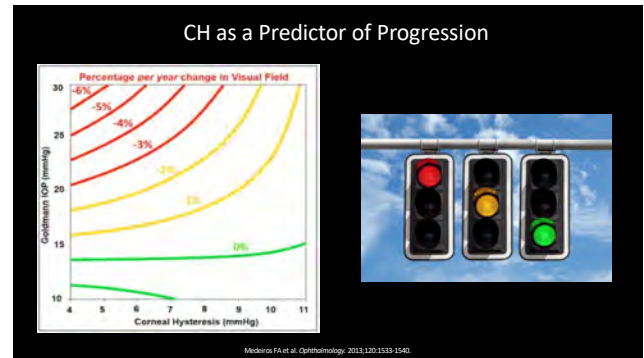
Conclusion: Baseline lower CH measurements were significantly associated with increased risk of developing glaucomatous visual field defects over time. The prospective longitudinal design of this study supports a role of CH as a risk factor for developing glaucoma.

Susanna CN et al. American Journal of Ophthalmology. 2018

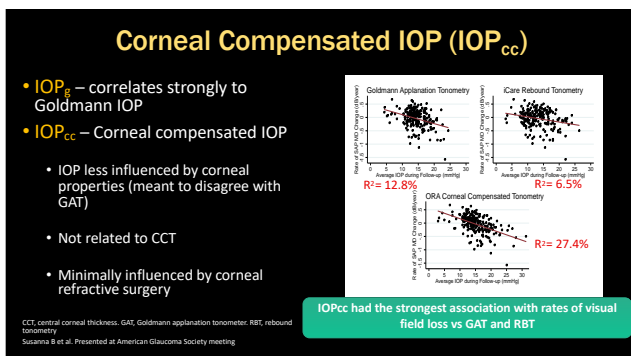
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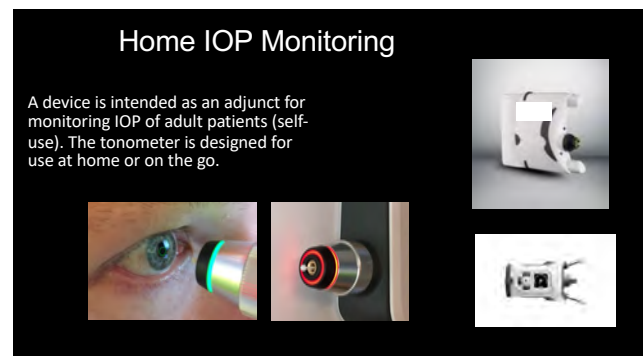
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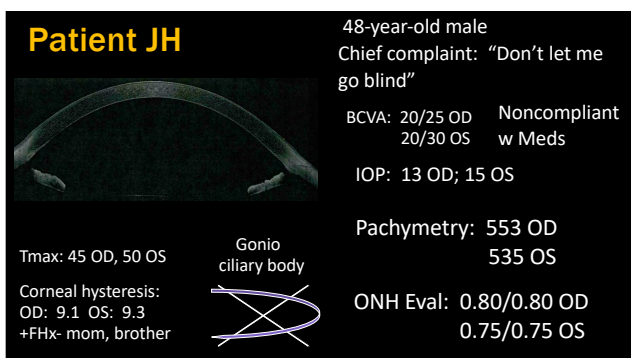
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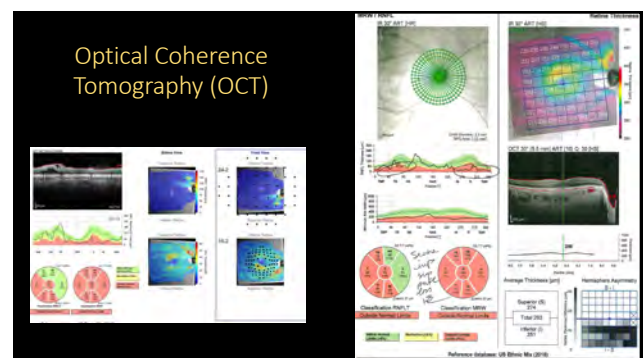
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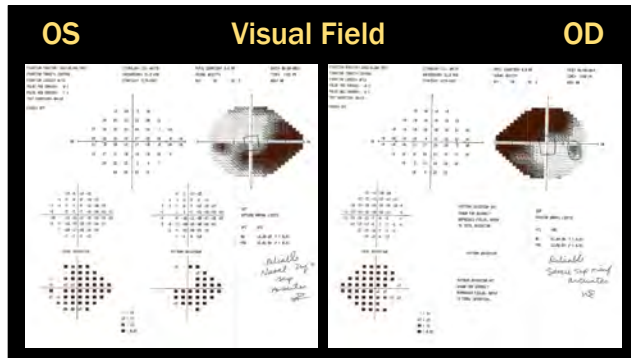
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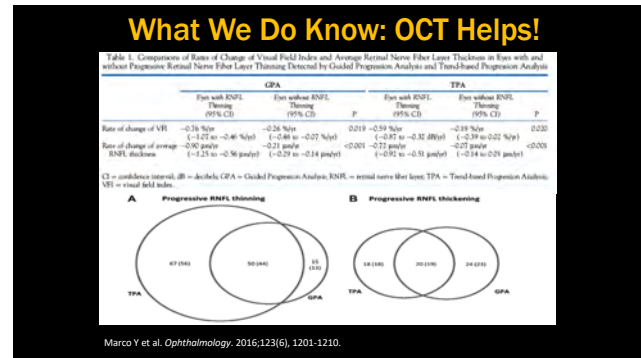
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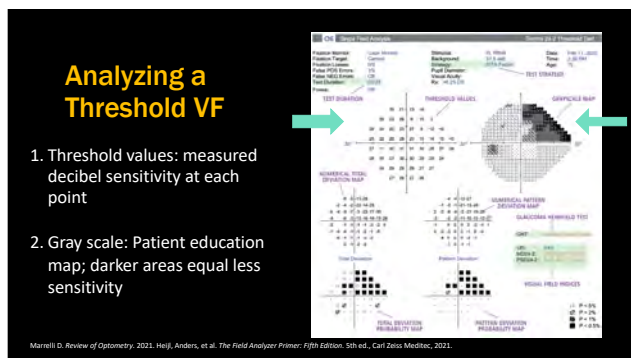
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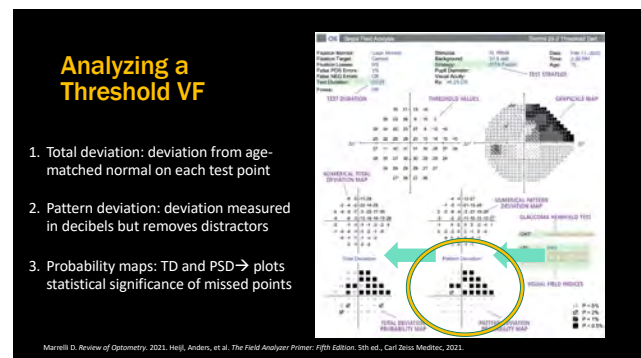
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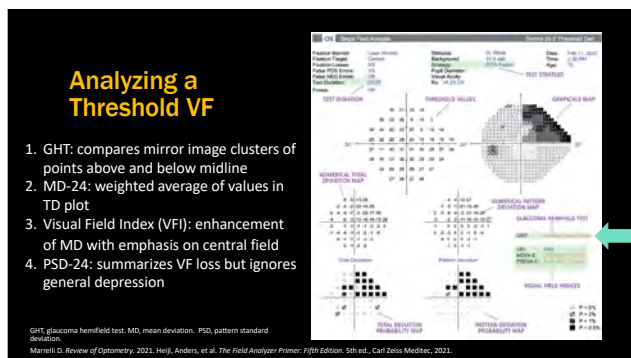
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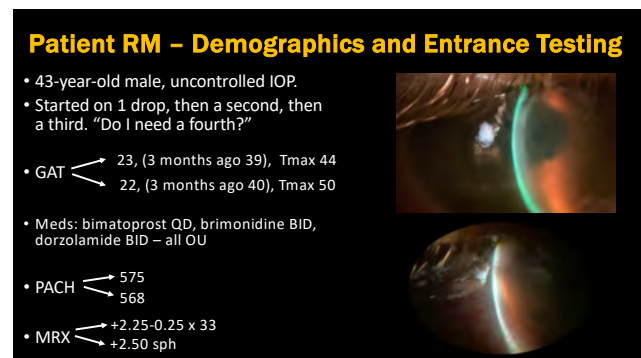
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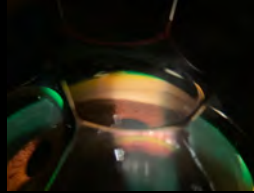
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Next Step?

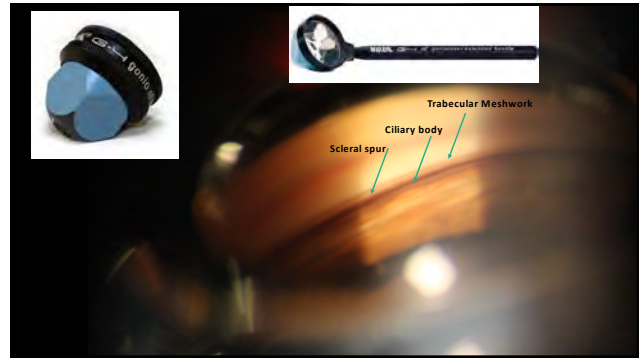
Which drop should we add?



Or should we do something else?

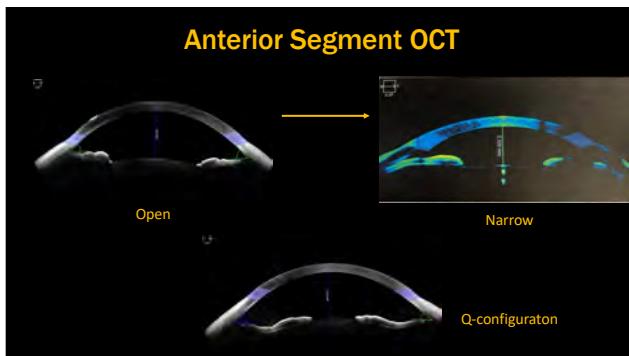


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Anterior Segment OCT



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Patient MW–Demographics and Entrance Testing

- 75-year-old female here LTG follow-up. OD worsening?
- GAT → 13, (6 months ago 14) Tmax 15
9, (6 months ago 13, Tmax 17)
- Meds: dorzolamide/timolol BID OU, bimatoprost QD OU
- PACH → 530
520
- CH → 8.1
9.3
- Gonio: open to scleral spur OU, mild pigment



C/D: 0.8v w/DH at 10:00

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Is This Patient Progressing?



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Corneal Hysteresis in Glaucoma

Association with Progression in Normal Tension Glaucoma (NTG)

Logistic regression with VF progression as a binary outcome (stepwise MV)	β (95% CI)	P-Value
Baseline VF MD (dB)	1.18 (0.96 to 1.44)	0.12
CCT (μ m)	0.99 (0.97 to 1.01)	0.35
RNFL thickness (average)	0.96 (0.92 to 0.99)	0.04
RNFL thickness (temporal)	0.97 (0.94 to 1.01)	0.09
RNFL thickness (inferior)	0.98 (0.96 to 1.01)	0.13
Corneal hysteresis (mmHg)	0.32 (0.17 to 0.62)	<0.01

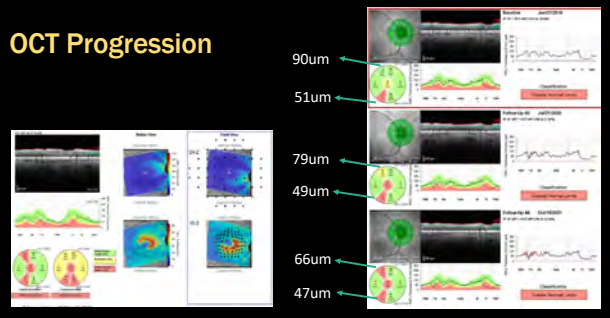
These findings suggest that CH can be used as one of the prognostic factors for progression, independent of corneal thickness or IOP

- Of the 39 eyes with low CH, 26 (66.7%) showed progression of VF damage while 13 (33.3%) showed no progression.

- Of the 43 eyes with high CH, 15 (34.9%) showed progression of VF damage, whereas 28 (65.1%) showed no progression.

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OCT Progression



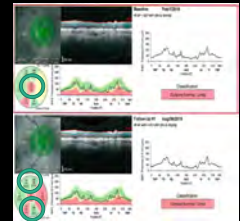
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What Change Matters?

Average RNFL = ~ 4 microns

Superior/inferior RNFL = ~ 7 microns

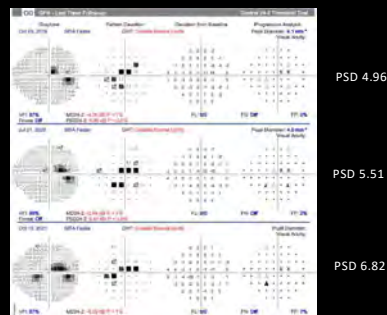
Macular ganglion cell layer-inner plexiform layer = ~ 4 microns



Mwanza JC et al. Ophthalmology. 2011;118(2):241-8.e1. Kim KE et al. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci. 2015;56(8):4857-4864

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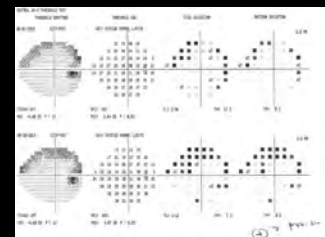
HFA Visual Field



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Manual Progression Analysis

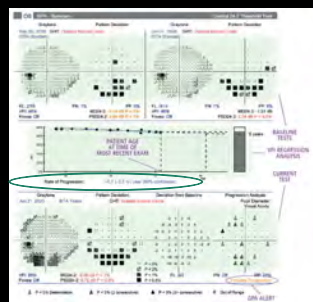
1. MD and PSD quantitative values
2. PSD Plot
3. **Compare to structure**



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Guided Progression Analysis (Zeiss)

1. 3 tests needed to assess
2. Focus on glaucoma shifting from "Is there progression," to "What is the rate of progression?"



Heijl, Anders, et al. The Field Analyzer Primer: Fifth Edition, 5th ed., Carl Zeiss

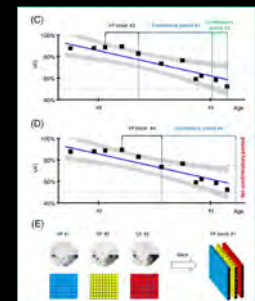
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Can Artificial Intelligence Predict Glaucomatous Visual Field Progression? A Spatial-Ordinal Convolutional Neural Network Model

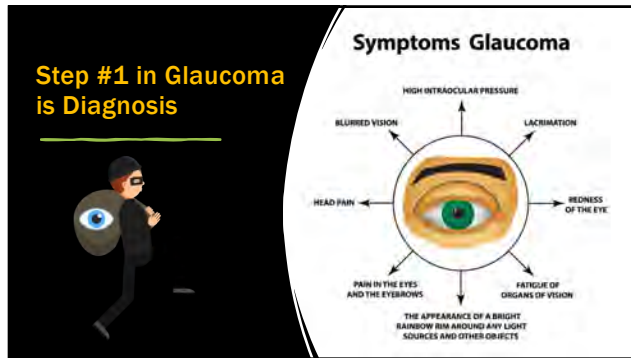
KILHWAN SHON, KYUNG JIM SONG, AND JOONG WON SHIN

- The best-performing NN model had an AUROC of 0.864 with a sensitivity of 0.42 at a specificity of 0.95.
 - In contrast, an AUROC of 0.611 was estimated from a sensitivity of 0.28 at a specificity of 0.84 for the PLR.
- Conclusions:
- The NN models incorporating demonstrated significantly better performance than the linear models in the prediction of glaucomatous VF progression.

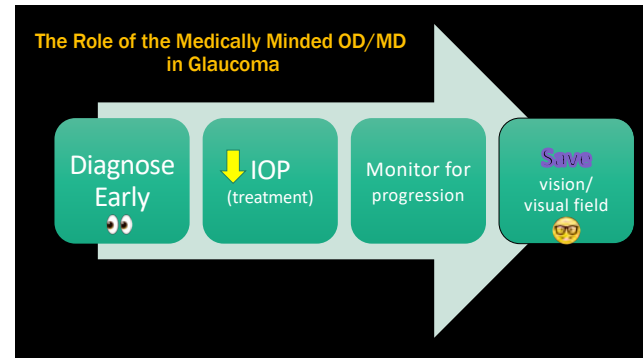
Am J Ophthalmol 2022;233: 124-134



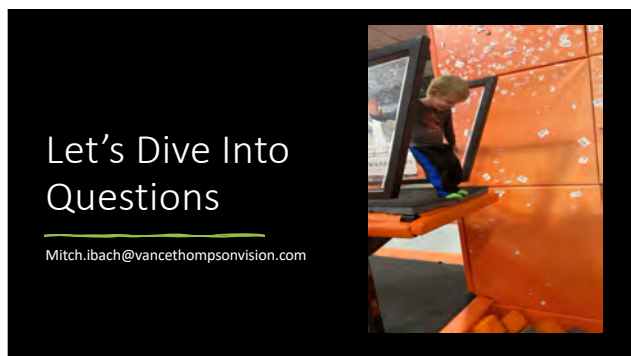
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