

PREVALENCE OF GLAUCOMA

• 70 million affected worldwide¹

• Leading cause of irreversible blindness worldwide²

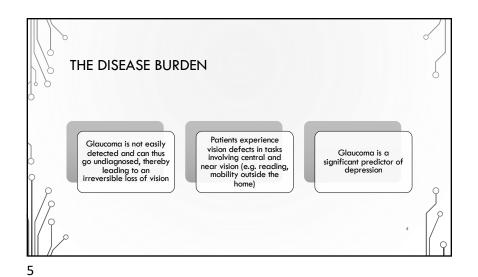
• 3.3 million in US³

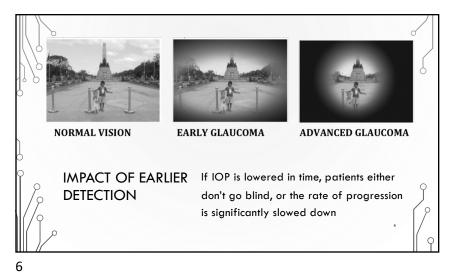
• Glaucoma accounts for over 10 million visits to physicians each year⁴

• In terms of Social Security benefits, lost income tax revenues, and health care expenditures, the cost to the U.S. government is estimated to be over \$2.5 billion annually⁵

• Lenter for Disease Control and Prevention/National Center for Health Startistic, 2010 & 1995

• S. Ferris FL, Tielsch JM. Archives of Ophthalmology, 2004 Apr 1,122 (4):451-2. Note: Page 10 of the Glaucoma Panel, Fall 1998







· Risk Factors • High IOP Good • FmHx Physiologically large CD Detailed Which family · Thinner corneas member History · Optic nerve sensitivity Age Race Narrow angles • HTN · Pseudoexfoliation DM · Retinal surgeries · Heart disease · Hx of Uveitis Sleep apnea • Eyeball length · Corticosteroid use • Eye trauma Medications 8

2/9/24

· Anterior exam · Posterior exam Complete · High pressures? · Cataracts? What type? exam · Signs of damage or inflammation? · Signs of · ITI defects? inflammation? · Signs of retinal · Endothelial pigment? surgery or damage? · Pseudoexfoliation? · ONH CD sizing · Angles open? Iris · ONH color insertion? • PPA of beta zone? · Anything else? · Hemorrhage?

Standard of Care for Diagnosis and Management

OCT

Visual Field

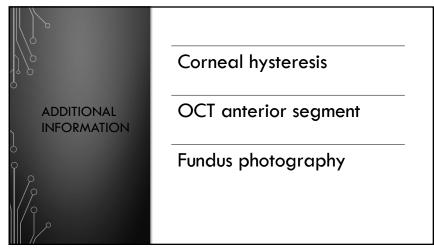
Pachymetry

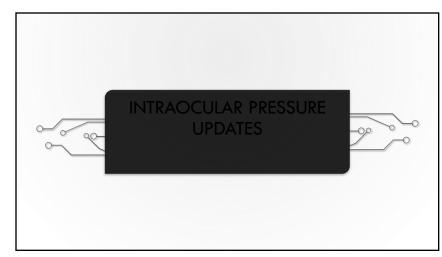
Gonioscopy

Intraocular pressure

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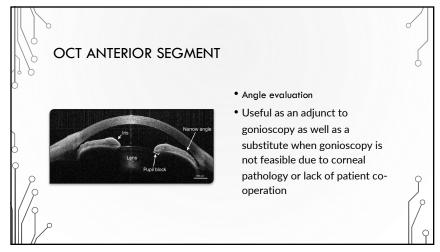


CORNEAL HYSTERESIS

• CH is not an inherent property of the cornea, but rather reflects how the cornea reacts to an external force.

• The average CH in normal eyes has been shown to range from 9.6 to 10.7 mmHg with strong correlation between the two eyes of the same patient, whereas mean values in POAG are lower and range from from 8 to 10 mmHg

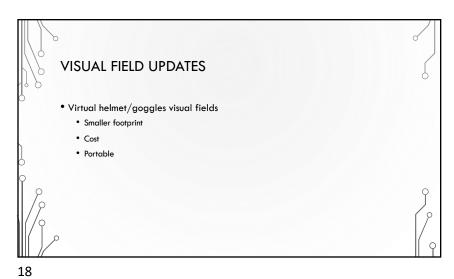
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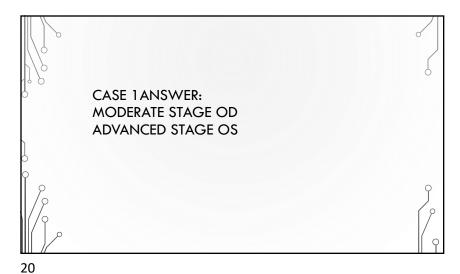
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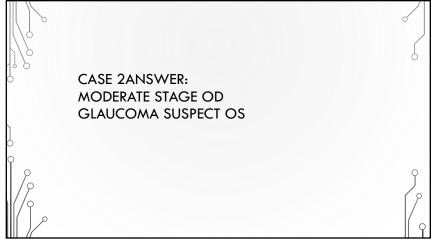
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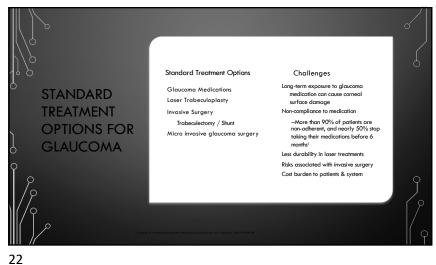




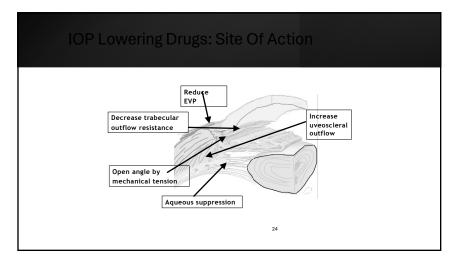


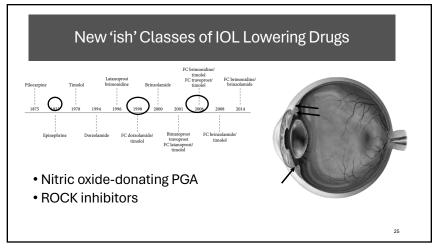


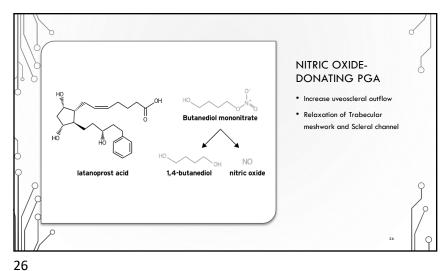


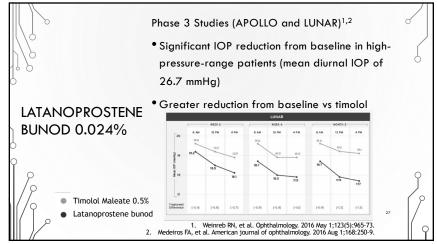


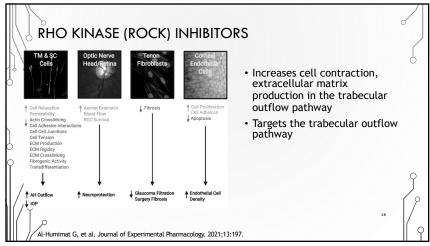




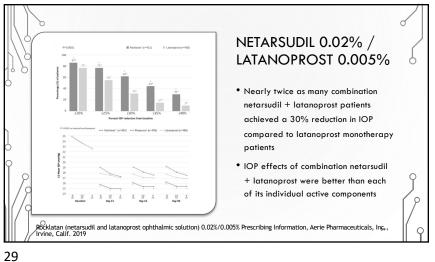




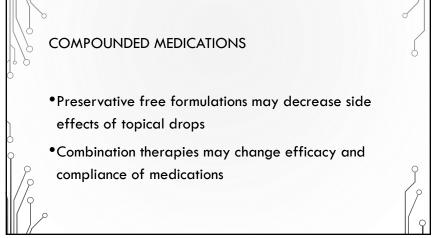




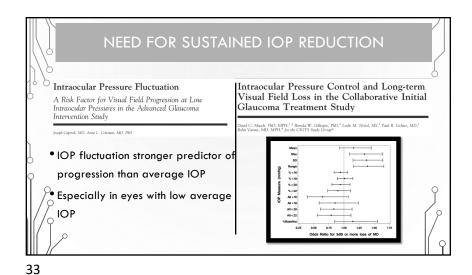
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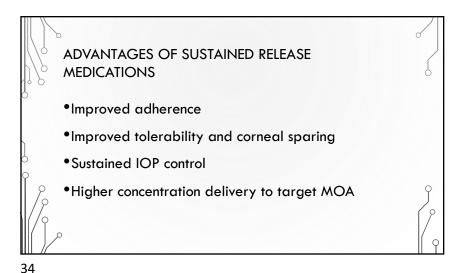












BIMATOPROST IMPLANT (DURYSTA-ALLERGAN)

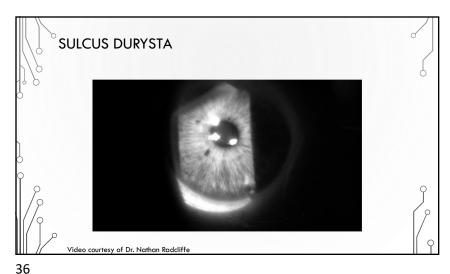
Currently the only FDA-approved glaucoma drug delivery device

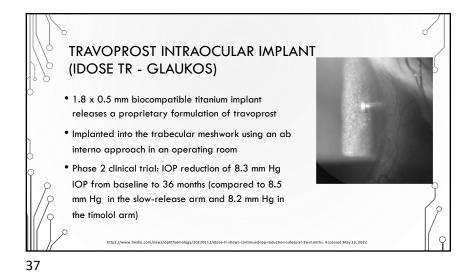
1 mm in length, biodegradable, preservative-free, placed into anterior chamber using sterile applicator with preloaded implant and 28-gauge needle

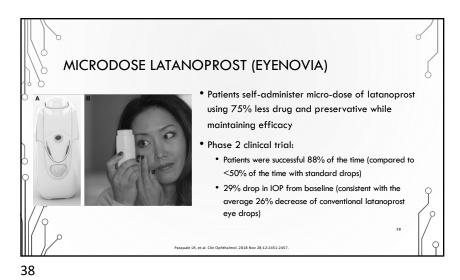
Delivers drug intracamerally for up to 4 months

Phase 3 (ARTEMIS) clinical trial: 5 to 8 mm Hg reduction from baseline over 15 weeks

35







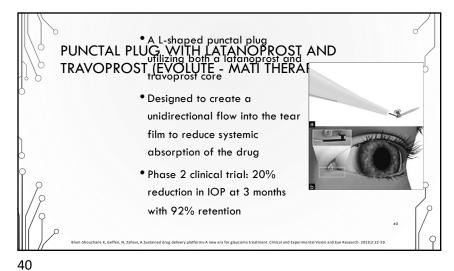
INTRACANALICULAR
TRAVOPROST IMPLANT
(OTX-TP - OCULAR
THERAPEUTIX)

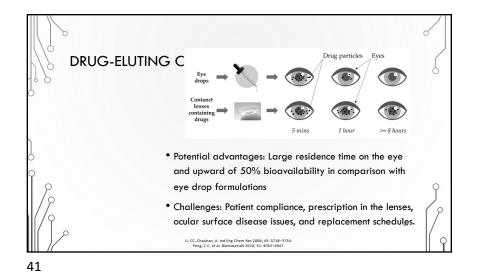
• Resorbable, preservative free, intracanalicular
• Delivers travoprost to the ocular surface for 90 days
• Phase 3 clinical trial: IOP reduction between 3.27 mm
Hg and 5.27 mm Hg

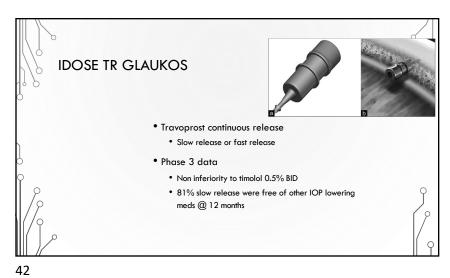
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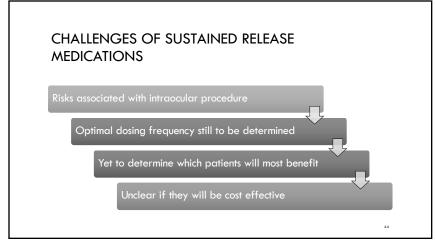




POTENTIAL BENEFITS OF SUSTAINED RELEASE MEDICATIONS

OSD improvement
Increased compliance
Decreased monthly co-pays

24 hour treatment



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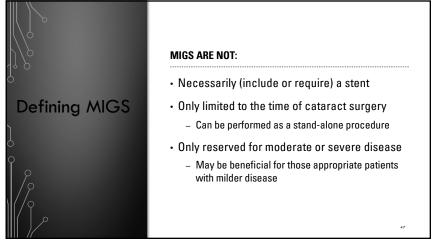
MIGS ARE:

IOP-lowering surgery with the following characteristics:

Minimally traumatic
Conjunctiva-sparing
High safety profile
Rapid recovery
Can be combined with cataract extraction or standalone
Provides more modest IOP lowering than trabeculectomy

46

45



Tô-bitestasely lower IDP with a minimally-invasive
phieredasely not
Minimal tissue manipulation
Higher safety profile
Rapid visual recovery
Efficacious
Cost to patient
Coular Surface

47



INDICATIONS
FOR REFERRAL
FOR SURGERYWHEN SHOULD
YOU REFER?

• Visually significant cataract
• Maximum medical therapy
• Uncontrolled glaucoma
• Ocular surface disease
• Allergies
• Independence from glasses
• Difficulty with drops
• Dexterity, insurance/price, dependence on caregiver/family member

50

COMBINED
CATARACT +
GLAUCOMA
PROCEDURES
VS. STAND
ALONE

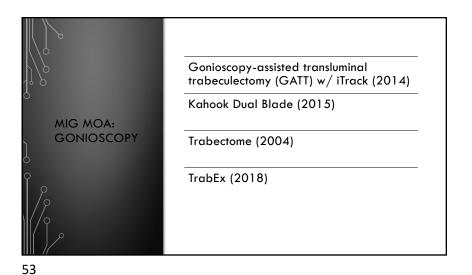
• Convenience for patient and surgeon
• Increased risk for complications with multiple surgeries
• Only few MIGS procedures can be stand alone
• OMNI
• Trabectome
• ABIC
• XEN Gel Stent
• Procedures may advance cataract and still can affect vision during postoperative period

PREPARING
PATIENT FOR
GLAUCOMA
SURGERY

- Patient education

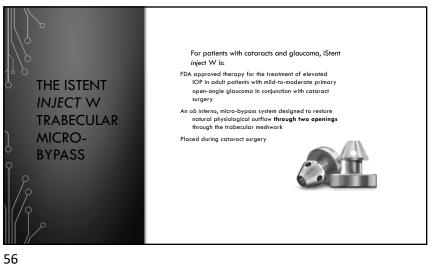
- Visual potential
- MIGS options
- Drops before and after surgery
- Obtain baseline testing prior to surgery
- OCT and HVF
- Need for documentation to determine severity of glaucoma
- Gonioscopy!
- Communication with surgeon
- Stage of glaucoma
- IOP history, surgical history, drop history
- Patient goals

51 52

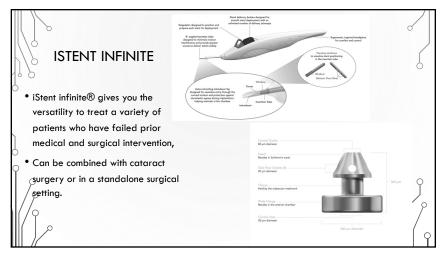


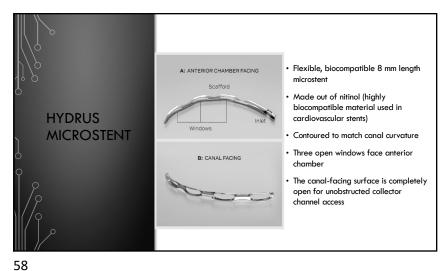


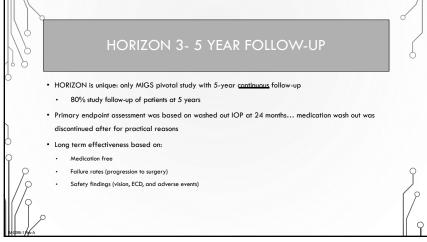
iStent (2012)
iStent inject (2018)
iStent inject (W) (2021)
iStent Infinite (2022)
Hydrus (2018)

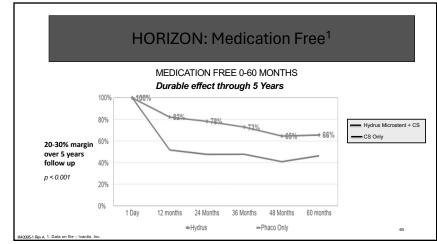


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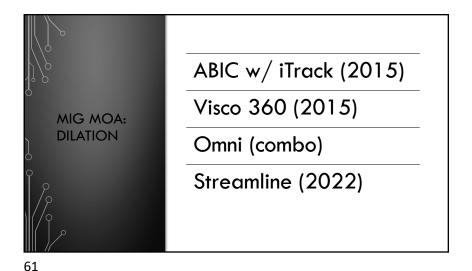


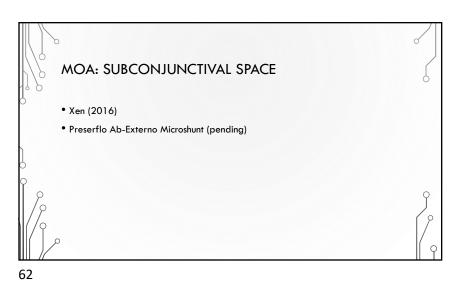






59 60





THE XEN GEL STENT

• A glaucoma implant designed to reduce intraocular pressure in eyes suffering from refractory glaucoma

• 6-mm length, 45-micron inner diameter- about the length of an eyelash

• Composed of gelatin, cross-linked with glutaraldehyde

• Aqueous is filtered through stent to subconjunctival space, mimicking traditional filter surgery

• Can be stand alone or combined with phaco

