

New Therapeutics Update

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- Disclosures
- Allergan- Consultant, Advisory Board
- Topcon - Consultant
- Tarsus - Consultant
- Eyenovia – Consultant
- Thea Labs- Consultant
- Trukera - Consultant
- Visus – Consultant
- B&L – Consultant
- M&S Technology- Consultant

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But really, is there
anything new????

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Glaucoma Drugs – Tapping that Pipeline!!!

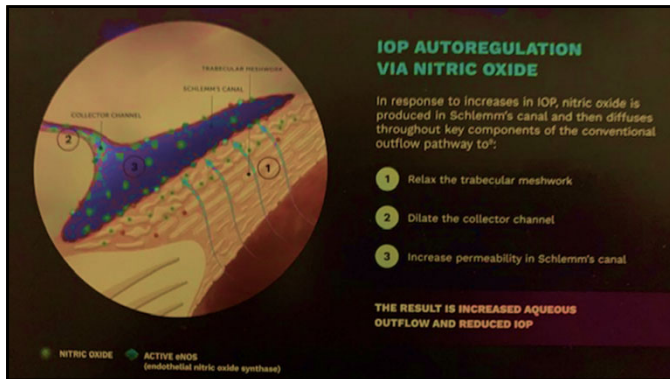
- Nothing New For A While, and then...
BOOOM!
- Rhopressa
- Rocklatan
- Vyzulta
- But those are so 2019!!
- Anything else??

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Vyzulta -

- Latanoprostene bunod (0.024%) – B&L
- Is this the new It Girl of the PGA world??

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Vyzulta – A different kind of PGA

- Reduces IOP by 32%
- 1.2mm HG lower than latanoprost
- Preserves VF better by 10%
- No loss of effect while sleeping
- Improved side effect profile
- Releases nitric oxide at the trabecular meshwork level

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Vyzulta – Brand New Data

- Effect of latanoprostene bunod on Optic Nerve Head Flow
 - Samaha, Diaconu et al, IOVS, Feb 2022, Vol 9, Iss 2 pp172-176
- Purpose was to evaluate effect of latanoprostene bunod on optic nerve blood volume and O2 saturation – *IN HEALTHY SUBJECTS*
- Measurements were taken before initiating therapy and then 7 days after QD therapy of both Latanoprost and latanoprostene bunod

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Study results

- ONH saturated O2 levels were 4% higher with Vyzulta than latanoprost
- ONH blood volume was way higher with Vyzulta
 - 66% higher at Hr 1, 45% higher at Hr 2
- What is the clinical significance of this?

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RhoPressa (netarsudil) – Aerie Pharmaceuticals

- New class of drugs – Rho-kinase inhibitor
- MOA – “Triple Action”
 - relaxes trabecular meshwork similar to pilocarpine (enhances outflow)
 - lowers episcleral venous pressure
 - blocks fibrotic response at t.m. (increases perfusion)
- QD dosing
- Looks especially effective at IOP 25 mmHg or less

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RhoPressa (netarsudil) -MOA

Works at the cellular level within the trabecular meshwork

ROCK inhibitors improve outflow by relaxing contraction and stress fibers at the t.m.

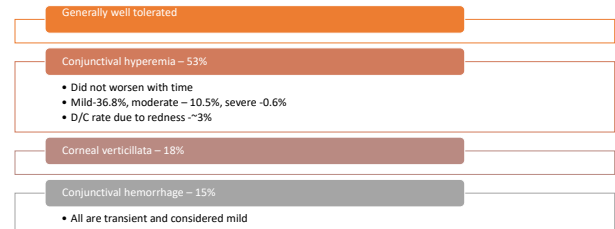
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What Do We Know About Rhopessa (netarsudil 0.02%)

- Rhopessa QD is non-inferior to timolol 0.5% BID in lowering IOP
- Expected IOP reduction 3.7 -7.0mm Hg
- Rhopessa seems to be better at lowering IOP (as compared to itself) in pressures < 25mm Hg
- IOP lowering effect is maintained over 12 months
- Was given a broad label by FDA

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Rhopessa – Adverse Effects



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What's to like about Rhopessa?

New MOA so... it is absolutely different

It should be additive

Definitely works better at lower IOP

What about side effects?

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Rhopessa- some thoughts

How are you positioning it in your practice??

What are our clinical experiences 2 years later?

Is it a first line drug?

What about insurance coverage?

What color top does it have??

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Update on Rhopessa

- Relaxes Actin & Myosin fibers > Increases outflow at t.m.
- Yields 35% Improvement in tm outflow in glaucoma patients (vs 20% improvement in normal)
- Excellent response on episcleral venous pressure- netarsudil reduces EVP by 10% - no other drop achieves this
- No longer needs to be refrigerated after opening

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M.O.S.T. Study

Real World Open Label Phase 4 Study

ASCRS 2020

To determine efficacy of Rhopessa as an adjunct med

Investigator's Choice – Rhopessa + any other agent

24.4% African-American participants

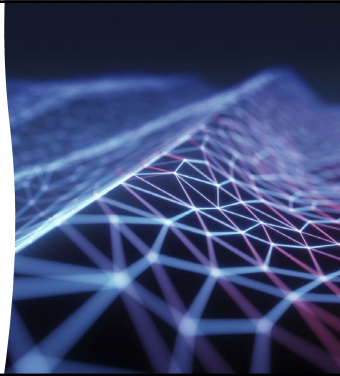
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M.O.S.T. Results

Rhopressa + PGA - IOP 21.1 > 16.9 mmHg (20% reduction)

Rhopressa + 2 meds – 20.6 > 16.6 mmHg (20% reduction)

Notice the low baseline IOP



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More M.O.S.T. Results

- % of pxs less than < 18mm Hg
 - <18mm - 72.7 % (from 34.4%)
 - <17mm - 65% (from 25.2%)
 - <15mm - 40.6% (from 15.9%)
 - <14mm - 30.1% (from 11.3%)
- 2/3 of all patients achieved IOP < 17mm Hg

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M.O.S.T. Tolerability rates



Hyperemia – 20.* %



D/C rate – hyperemia 3.4%



Tolerability rating

67.8-73.1% good or decent (physician response)
65-78% good or decent (Patient response)

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Roclatan – Aerie

- Fixed Combination drug – Rhopressa + latanoprost
- QD dosing
- “Quadruple acting” MOA – (adds increased uveoscleral outflow)
- IOP lowering better than either of its components
- Potential to be very effective – lowered IOP an additional 2-3 mm compared to Rhopressa (and other PGAs)

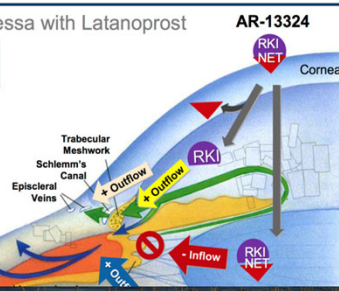
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Roclatan™ (netarsudil/latanoprost ophthalmic solution) 0.02%/0.005%

Fixed Combination of Rhopressa with Latanoprost

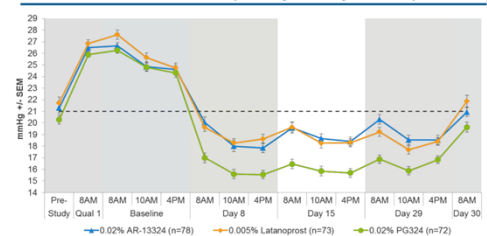
4 Identified IOP-Lowering Mechanisms

- ROCK inhibition relaxes TM¹, increases outflow^{1,2}
- NET inhibition reduces fluid production²
- ROCK inhibition lowers EVP³
- PGA receptor activation increases uveoscleral



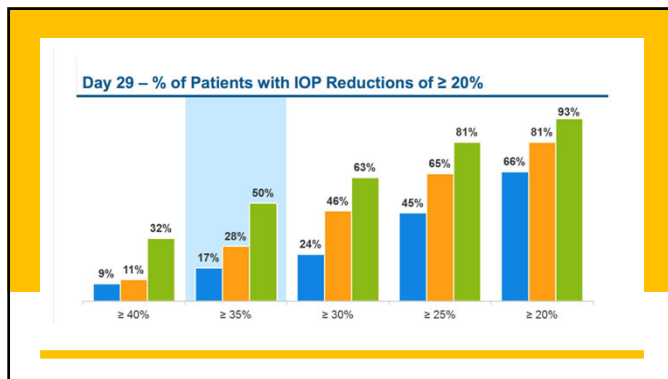
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Mean IOP at Each Time Point (Primary Efficacy Measure)

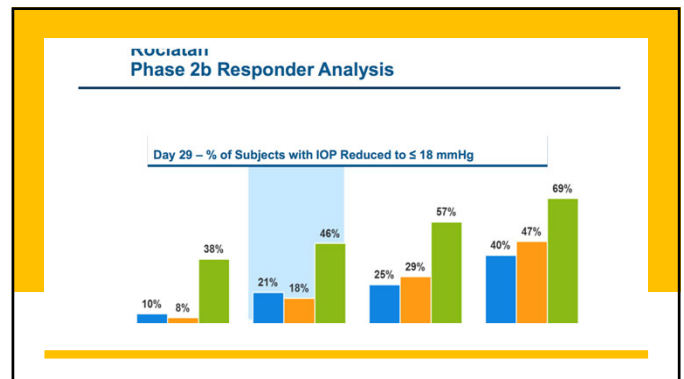


PG324 Phase 2b, Intent to Treat
Source: Bacharach J, Levy B, Ramirez N, Koppitzki CC, Novack GD for the PG324-C5201 Study Group. Evaluation of PG-324, a fixed dose combination of AR-13324 and latanoprost, in patients with elevated intraocular pressure in a double-masked, randomized, controlled study. American Glaucoma Society 2015 (in press)

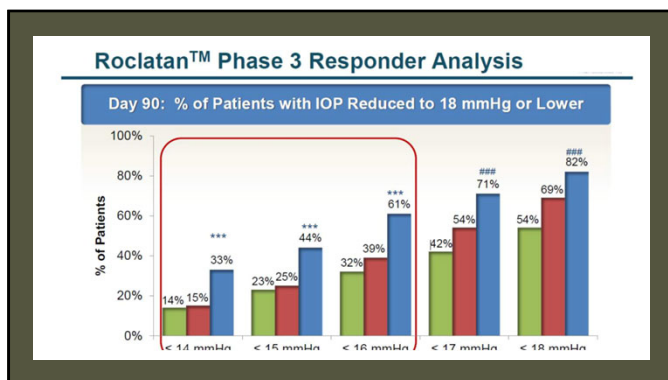
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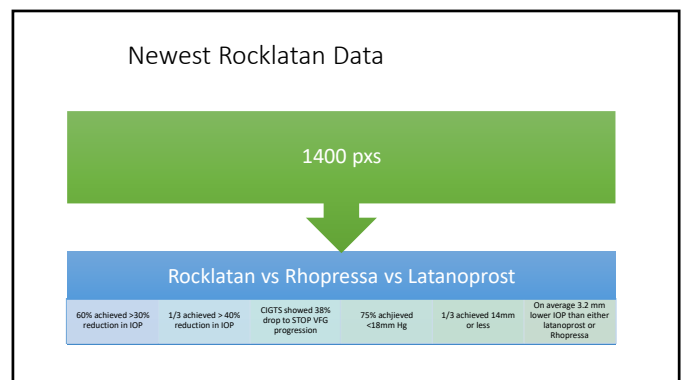
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Newest side effect data

- No tachyphylaxis at 12 months
- No unexpected A.E.
- Very few serious A.E.- majority are mild
- 58% hyperemia but 5% d/c rate
- 20% Instillation pain – 0% d/c
- 10% subconj heme – 0% d/c

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But really... Is There Anything New??

Iyuzeh-
(latanoprost 0.005%)

Thea Pharmaceuticals

Let's talk about this...



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lyuzeh (latanoprost 0.005%)

- Does that sound familiar?
- Monoprost (in Europe) – the market leader in PGA in Europe
- This actually is PRESERVATIVE FREE latanoprost!!
- Single dose container
- But does it really work??

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lyuzeh – Phase 3 data

- Compared to Xalatan (Switch Study)
- Stable POAG pxs on Xalatan
- 8 day washout period
- 3 months on lyuzeh
- IOP reduction was 4-8mm Hg on Xalatan
- IOP reduction was 3-8mm Hg on lyuzeh
- Baseline IOP was 19mmHG!!

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lyuzeh – Phase 3 data- Adverse Effects

- Xalatan group
 - Hyperemia – 31%
 - Eye Irritation – 34%
- lyuzeh Group
 - Hyperemia – 34%
 - Eye irritation – 19%
- ZERO reports of SPK

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Subsequent lyuzeh studies

- European data – Higher baseline IOP (24mm Hg)
 - IOP lowered to 15.5mm Hg
 - Same rate of adverse effects
- Bachrach data (2023 AGS)
 - 12 week trial comparing to Xalatan
 - Similar IOP reduction (as measured by ability to get IOP <18mm Hg)
 - 2% experienced redness or ocular irritation
 - 0% SPK
 - Fewer ocular side effects (13.9% vs 22.5%)
- PASSY study
 - 97% tolerated drop
 - AT usage decreased 24%

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#What's The Big Deal??

- OSD is an epidemic in glaucoma
- Will this improve compliance?
- Will this cost \$1M??
- Is it better than what we have?

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So, a patient
on
latanoprost
needs 4 more
mm of IOP
reduction- do
you...

- Add Rhopressa?
- Switch to Rocklatan??
- Add a combo drop??
- Switch to a combo drop??
- Switch to another PGA?
- SLT??

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One final word about glaucoma therapies

A lot of money is being spent on delivery systems

These may be cheaper alternatives

Optometry cannot sleep on this

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Automated Direct SLT (Belkin)



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Belkin DSLT

- Rapid, non-contact Direct SLT
- Delivers similar energy as traditional SLT
- Automated delivery of energy through limbus (transconjunctival)
- Without Gonioscopy
- Will be approved in US within months!!

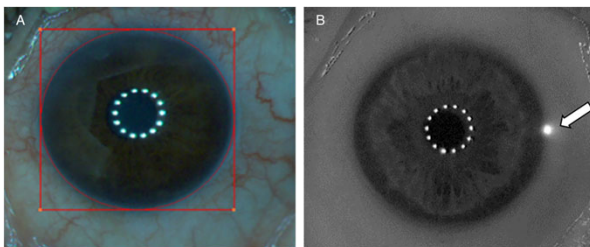
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DSLST Data

- Baseline IOP 26.7-
 - Patients were washed out of all meds
 - Some pxs were treatment naïve
- After tx IOP
 - 1 mth - 21.7mm Hg (18.1% reduction)
 - 3 mth - 20.8mm HG (21.4%)
 - 6 mth 21.5mm Hg (18.8% reduction)
- At 6 mths medication need reduced from 1.6 to 0.4

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Automated Direct SLT



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#This Is A BFD!!

Are we ready???

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Now Let's Have a Talk About The Heartbreak of Demodex!!

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DEMODEx BLEPHARITIS

- **Blepharitis is inflammation of the eyelids** causing irritation and redness

- **69% of blepharitis cases are due to Demodex infestation leading to Demodex blepharitis^{1,4}**

- Demodex mites are implicated in other diseases of the lid and lid margin, including blepharitis and meibomian gland dysfunction^{1,5}
- Demodex mites are associated with acne vulgaris, folliculitis, rosacea, seborrheic dermatitis, perioral and scalp hair loss, and basal cell carcinoma^{3,6}

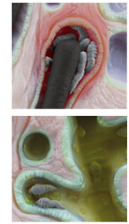
- **Demodex folliculorum and Demodex brevis are the only 2 species found in humans⁵**
 - The life cycle of the Demodex mite is approximately 14 to 18 days from the egg to the larval stage followed by the adult stage⁵
 - The life span of the mite is limited outside the living body;

D. folliculorum

0.3-0.4 mm length
Colonizes the base of the lash follicle²

D. brevis

0.1 mm length
Colonizes the meibomian gland²



1. Wang Q, et al. Ophthalmol Physiol Opt. 2020;40(5):589-602. 2. Zhang AC, et al. Ophthalmol Physiol Opt. 2020;40(5):589-602. 3. Frimman SR, et al. Clin Ocul (Austl). 2018;18:17-23. 4. Timpone JR, et al. Clin Ophthalmol. 2012;5:1153-1164. 5. Kempf W, et al. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci. 2002;43(12):3232-3235. 6. Zhang AC, et al. Ophthalmol Physiol Opt. 2020;40(5):589-602.

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DEMODEx BLEPHARITIS | MECHANISMS OF DISEASE



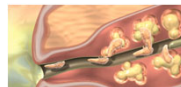
MECHANICAL

- Lash distension occurs as Demodex mites attach to follicles^{2,4}
- Demodex mites deposit debris and digestive enzymes, causing further irritation to the eyelid margin^{4,5}



BACTERIAL

- Demodex mites can contribute to blepharitis by carrying bacteria on their exterior surface that may elicit immune responses^{3,6,7}



CHEMICAL

- Demodex mites have been associated with altered meibum composition⁸
- Debris from Demodex mites can potentially lead to chronic inflammation and degeneration of conjunctival tissue⁹

1. Zhang AC, et al. Ophthalmol Physiol Opt. 2020;40(5):589-602. 2. Zhang AC, et al. Ophthalmol Physiol Opt. 2020;40(5):589-602. 3. Frimman SR, et al. Clin Ocul (Austl). 2018;18:17-23. 4. Timpone JR, et al. Clin Ophthalmol. 2012;5:1153-1164. 5. Kempf W, et al. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci. 2002;43(12):3232-3235. 6. Zhang AC, et al. Ophthalmol Physiol Opt. 2020;40(5):589-602. 7. Zhang AC, et al. Ophthalmol Physiol Opt. 2020;40(5):589-602. 8. Zhang AC, et al. Ophthalmol Physiol Opt. 2020;40(5):589-602. 9. Zhang AC, et al. Ophthalmol Physiol Opt. 2020;40(5):589-602.

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CLINICAL MANIFESTATIONS OF DEMODEx BLEPHARITIS



Disorders of Eyelashes^{1,2}

Infestation of the lash follicles can result in collarettes and may lead to malalignment, trichiasis, and madarosis



Meibomian Gland Dysfunction^{1,2}

Blockage leads to filling, swelling, and many enlarged glands (cysts) or infection. Chalazia are common granulomatous responses



Lid Margin Inflammation^{1,2}

Severe lid margin inflammation can be caused by mechanical blockage and a delayed host immune hypersensitivity reaction



Conjunctival Inflammation^{1,2}

Without proper hygiene, lid margin inflammation may spread over to the conjunctiva producing a condition known as blepharoconjunctivitis



Corneal Manifestations^{1,2}

D. brevis is commonly associated with inflammation that spreads to the cornea, causing sight-threatening corneal lesions, superficial vascularization, marginal infiltrates, phlyctenule-like lesions, opacity, and/or nodular scars

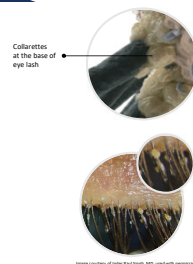
1. Zhang AC, et al. Ophthalmol Physiol Opt. 2020;40(5):589-602. 2. Zhang AC, et al. Ophthalmol Physiol Opt. 2020;40(5):589-602. 3. Frimman SR, et al. Clin Ocul (Austl). 2018;18:17-23. 4. Timpone JR, et al. Clin Ophthalmol. 2012;5:1153-1164. 5. Kempf W, et al. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci. 2002;43(12):3232-3235. 6. Zhang AC, et al. Ophthalmol Physiol Opt. 2020;40(5):589-602. 7. Zhang AC, et al. Ophthalmol Physiol Opt. 2020;40(5):589-602. 8. Zhang AC, et al. Ophthalmol Physiol Opt. 2020;40(5):589-602. 9. Zhang AC, et al. Ophthalmol Physiol Opt. 2020;40(5):589-602.

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COLLARETTES ARE A PATHOGNOMONIC SIGN OF DEMODEx BLEPHARITIS

Collarettes, or cylindrical dandruff, are composed of mite waste products and eggs¹

- Collarettes are translucent, solidified exudative excretions that form a cylindrical collar that cuffs around the base of the eyelash follicle^{1,3}
- Collarettes are displaced along the shaft of the lash as it grows, and they are also displaced due to bacterial overgrowth¹
- Collarettes are composed of regurgitated undigested mite waste combined with epithelial cells, keratin, mite eggs, and secreted proteases and lipases that cause irritation¹
- **100% of patients with collarettes have Demodex blepharitis^{2,5}**

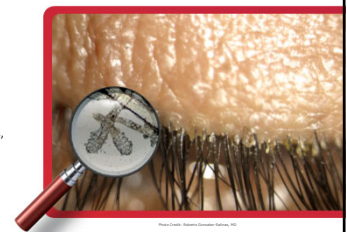


1. Zhang AC, et al. Ophthalmol Physiol Opt. 2020;40(5):589-602. 2. Zhang AC, et al. Ophthalmol Physiol Opt. 2020;40(5):589-602. 3. Frimman SR, et al. Clin Ocul (Austl). 2018;18:17-23. 4. Timpone JR, et al. Clin Ophthalmol. 2012;5:1153-1164. 5. Kempf W, et al. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci. 2002;43(12):3232-3235. 6. Zhang AC, et al. Ophthalmol Physiol Opt. 2020;40(5):589-602. 7. Zhang AC, et al. Ophthalmol Physiol Opt. 2020;40(5):589-602. 8. Zhang AC, et al. Ophthalmol Physiol Opt. 2020;40(5):589-602. 9. Zhang AC, et al. Ophthalmol Physiol Opt. 2020;40(5):589-602.

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Collarettes = Demodex blepharitis

- Collarettes are the pathognomonic sign of Demodex blepharitis¹
 - Symptoms may overlap with those of ocular surface diseases, such as dry eye or allergies^{1,2}
- **100% of patients with collarettes are found to have Demodex mites¹**
- Collarettes are composed of mite waste products, eggs, and digestive enzymes, all of which cause irritation¹



References: 1. Frimman SR, et al. Clin Ocul (Austl). 2018;18:17-23. 2. Zhang AC, et al. Ophthalmol Physiol Opt. 2020;40(5):589-602. 3. Frimman SR, et al. Clin Ocul (Austl). 2018;18:17-23. 4. Timpone JR, et al. Clin Ophthalmol. 2012;5:1153-1164. 5. Kempf W, et al. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci. 2002;43(12):3232-3235. 6. Zhang AC, et al. Ophthalmol Physiol Opt. 2020;40(5):589-602. 7. Zhang AC, et al. Ophthalmol Physiol Opt. 2020;40(5):589-602. 8. Zhang AC, et al. Ophthalmol Physiol Opt. 2020;40(5):589-602. 9. Zhang AC, et al. Ophthalmol Physiol Opt. 2020;40(5):589-602.

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SATURN-1 AND SATURN-2 | PIVOTAL CLINICAL STUDIES OF TREATMENT FOR DEMODEX BLEPHARITIS



Consistent cures and responses demonstrated in 2 pivotal trials, the largest clinical program for *Demodex* blepharitis, involving 833 patients



The primary and all secondary endpoints (collarette cure, mite eradication, lid erythema) met with high statistical significance



Clinically and statistically significant effects seen as early as 2 weeks



Very high responder rate to TP-03: 96% of patients improved at least 1 collarette grade; 89% achieved a clinically meaningful cure



Efficacy goal
1" collarette cure rate,
2" mite eradication,
3" redness + collarette
cure rate



Safety goal
Well-tolerated safety
profile



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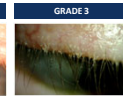
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COLLALETTE SCALE USED TO DETERMINE SEVERITY OF DEMODEX BLEPHARITIS

Grades 2-4 Indicate Clinically Significant Disease



• >2/3 of lashes on lid with collarettes
• Approximately 150 collarettes/lid*



• Between 1/3 to 2/3 of lashes on lid with collarettes
• Approximately 100 collarettes/lid*



• Between 10 collarettes to 1/3 of lashes on lid with collarettes
• Approximately 50 collarettes/lid*

Grades 0-1 Indicate Clinically Meaningful Cure



• 3 to 10 collarettes on the lashes
• FDA primary endpoint: Complete cure of collarettes



• 0 to 2 collarettes on the lashes
• FDA primary endpoint: Complete cure of collarettes

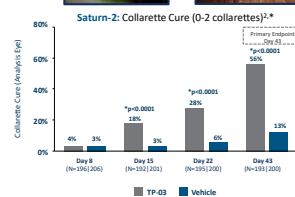
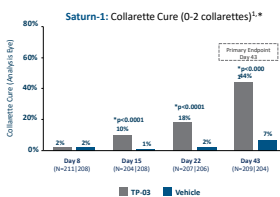
Chances of *Demodex* infestation increase with >10 collarettes/lid^{1,2}

AVERAGE BASELINE = GRADE 3 FOR SATURN-1 and SATURN-2 STUDIES^{1,2}

*For an upper eyelid with 150 eyelashes (number of eyelashes on the upper eyelid may vary from 90 to 160). Photos are images taken of patients in Saturn-1 with the corresponding collarette grade.
1. Data, Food and Drug Administration.
2. Yoon H et al. Cornea. 2022;41(10):1200-1205.

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PRIMARY ENDPOINT OF COLLALETTE CURE (≤2 COLLALETES) ACHIEVED

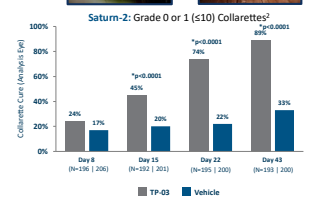
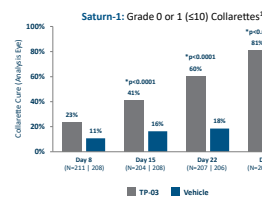


Regulatory endpoint of statistically significant Complete Collarette Cure in TP-03 group compared to vehicle observed by Week 2

*The primary efficacy endpoint was the proportion of patients achieving collarette cure (0-2 collarettes on the eyelid) as compared to the vehicle control, at Day 43.
1. Yoon H et al. Cornea. 2022;41(10):1200-1205.
2. Yoon H et al. Cornea. 2022;41(10):1200-1205.

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CLINICALLY MEANINGFUL COLLALETTE REDUCTION (≤10 COLLALETES) ACHIEVED



Statistically significant clinically meaningful Collarette Reduction in TP-03 group compared to vehicle observed by Week 2

1. Yoon H et al. Cornea. 2022;41(10):1200-1205.
2. Yoon H et al. Cornea. 2022;41(10):1200-1205.

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OCULAR ADVERSE EVENT SUMMARY

Overall there were low rates of ocular AEs across both studies

Saturn-1: Treatment-Related Ocular AE Rates ≥1%¹

	TP-03 (n=212)	Vehicle (n=209)
Instillation Site Pain/Burning/Stinging	25 (11.8%)	16 (7.7%)
Instillation Site Pruritus	3 (1.4%)	7 (3.3%)
Visual Acuity Reduced	3 (1.4%)	5 (2.4%)
Eye Pain	3 (1.4%)	2 (1.0%)
Eye Discharge	3 (1.4%)	1 (0.5%)
Dry Eye	0	1 (0.5%)
AE Severity	All mild	1 moderate All others mild

Saturn-2: Treatment-Related Ocular AE Rates ≥1%²

	TP-03 (n=203)	Vehicle (n=206)
Instillation Site Pain/Burning/Stinging	16 (7.9%)	14 (6.7%)
Instillation Site Pruritus	1 (0.5%)	1 (0.5%)
Visual Acuity Reduced	1 (0.5%)	3 (1.4%)
Eye Pain	1 (0.5%)	0
Eye Discharge	1 (0.5%)	0
Dry Eye	3 (1.5%)	1 (0.5%)
AE Severity	2 moderate All others mild	1 moderate All others mild

All AEs were mild or moderate

1. Yoon H et al. Cornea. 2022;41(10):1200-1205.
2. Yoon H et al. Cornea. 2022;41(10):1200-1205.

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Extended Observational Safety Trial to Evaluate the Long-Term Safety of Lotilaner Ophthalmic Solution, 0.25% for the Treatment of Demodex Blepharitis Saturn-1 Extension Study

Lisa Nijm, MD, D²; Mark Holdbrook¹; Stephanie Baba, OD²; Saturn-1 Extension Study Group¹

1. Yoon H et al. Cornea. 2022;41(10):1200-1205. 2. Yoon H et al. Cornea. 2022;41(10):1200-1205.

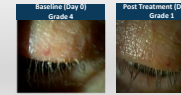
Complete Collarette Cure (0-2 Collarettes)

Statistically significant difference between TP-03 and vehicle achieved at Days 180 and 365 after 43 days of BID dosing



Clinically Meaningful Collarette Cure (≤10 Collarettes)

Statistically significant difference between TP-03 and vehicle achieved at Days 180 and 365 after 43 days of BID dosing



Study Overview

Demodex blepharitis is a chronic eye condition. Treatment with Lotilaner Ophthalmic Solution, 0.25% (TP-03) has been shown to be effective in the treatment of Demodex blepharitis. The study was designed to evaluate the long-term safety and efficacy of TP-03 in the treatment of Demodex blepharitis.

The study was a randomized, controlled, double-masked, parallel-group study. Patients were randomized to receive TP-03 or vehicle (control) for 43 days of BID dosing. The primary endpoint was the proportion of patients achieving complete collarette cure (0-2 collarettes) at Day 43.

The study was conducted in accordance with the principles of Good Clinical Practice (GCP) and the Declaration of Helsinki. The study protocol was approved by the Institutional Review Boards (IRBs) at all study sites.

The study was funded by Tarsus Pharmaceuticals, Inc. The study was conducted in accordance with the principles of Good Clinical Practice (GCP) and the Declaration of Helsinki.

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Xdemvy thoughts

Will it have to be used every year?

Will adjunct therapy be needed?

Why not just do IPL?

Is this approved?

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The Dry Eye Scene

Tell Me About Something New... Please!!

62

The newest thing in Dry Eye- Miebo

- Miebo (Perfluorohexyloctane) – B&L
- Indicated for treatment of evaporative Dry Eye Disease
- Mimics critical function of meibum
- QID (for how long)?

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Miebo – Mechanism of Action



- Miebo is a perfluorocarbon
- A portion of the molecule anchors in the lipid layer
- The other portion rises away from the lipid layer
- Creates a low surface tension which allows for rapid spread across surface
- Forms an anti-evaporative layer
- Inhibits tear film evaporation for up to 6 hrs

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Miebo – unique characteristics

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% drug (active ingredient) • No vehicle • No preservative • No water • Very small drop (11 mcl) • Safe for long term usage • Indicated for evaporative dry eye | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduces blink friction • Improves tear film homeostasis • Gets into glands and stays for 24 hrs • Reduces evaporation by 28% (even more w/ more meibum) <p>How do you diagnose evaporative dry eye?</p> |
|---|--|

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So where does Miebo fit into our dry eye protocol?



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The New Dry Eye Hot Topic- Neurotrophic Keratitis!

- What is NK?
- How does it look clinically?
- What are the symptoms?
- How do you diagnose NK?
- How do you treat NK?

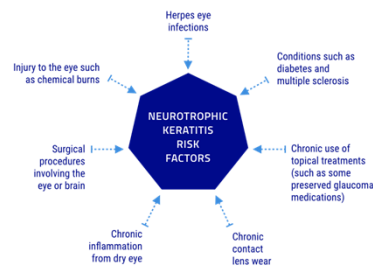
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Neurotrophic keratitis

- Degenerative Corneal Disease Characterized by:
 - Impaired corneal healing
 - Decreased Corneal sensitivity
 - Spontaneous epithelial breakdown
- There is usually a predisposing cause, but impaired trigeminal nerve innervation is the root
- Symptoms may be absent- certainly underwhelming in comparison to their corneal appearance

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Neurotrophic Keratitis



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NK symptoms

- Dryness
- Reduced Blink
- Blurred Vision
- Photophobia
- Px may be asymptomatic

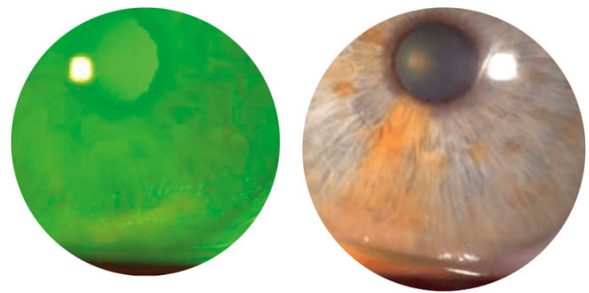
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NK- Diagnosis

- History
- Slit lamp exam – corneal appearance
- Corneal sensitivity testing

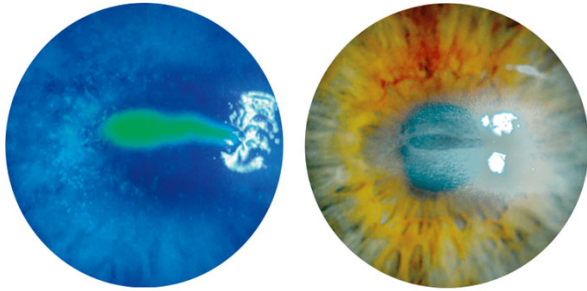
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NK Stage 1



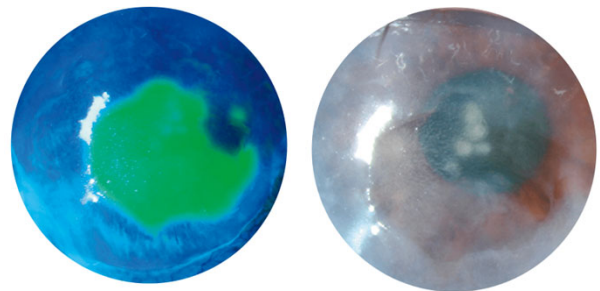
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NK – Stage 2



73

NK- Stage 3



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NK
Treatment

- BCL?
- Autologous serum
- Cryopreserved amniotic membrane
- Oxervate!!!

75

Oxervate- cenergemim
(Dompe)

- Synthetic rhNGF
- Structurally identical to endogenous NGF
- Improves corneal nerve function (innervation)
- Promotes tear secretion
- Fosters epithelial cell growth

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What exactly is Neurotrophic Growth Factor?

- NGF induces corneal healing and has the potential to restore sensitivity and may modulate inflammatory reactions in the eye
- NGF has the potential to increase tear production and conjunctival goblet cell density and promote nerve regeneration after mechanical corneal nerve injury
- NGF activates TrkA and p75 Neurotrophin receptor expressed on corneal epithelial cells and sensory neurons and may stimulate mucin release and goblet cell differentiation
- NGF is a naturally occurring neurotrophin is responsible for differentiation, growth and maintenance of neurons
- Neurotrophins from corneal nerves provide trophic support to ocular surface tissues (particularly epithelial cells and keratocytes that: Stimulate wound healing and maintain anatomic integrity.
- Epithelial cells release neurotrophins, neuropeptides and growth factors (e.g. NGF) from epithelial cells and keratocytes that mediate nerve fiber survival, differentiation and maturation.
- Corneal nerves stimulate blinking and tear production.
- Tears contain growth factors and nutrients that stimulate epithelial cells

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Oxervate



1 DROP 6X/DAY

DELIVERED OVER A 12
HR PERIOD8 WEEK TREATMENT
DURATION

78

Oxervate data

- 8 week study period- compared to placebo
- 72% achieved complete K healing
 - Absence of NaFI stain at lesion site
 - No persistent staining on rest of corneal surface
- 80% remained completely healed at 12 mths
- Most common AE – Eye pain (12%)

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A lesser New Thing

- ▶ Tyrvaya (varenicline nasal spray 0.03mg) – Viatris
- ▶ Works by activating trigeminal parasympathetic pathway via the nose
- ▶ Increases basal tear production
- ▶ Dosage- 1 sqn each nostril Q12H
- ▶ Unique Home Delivery System

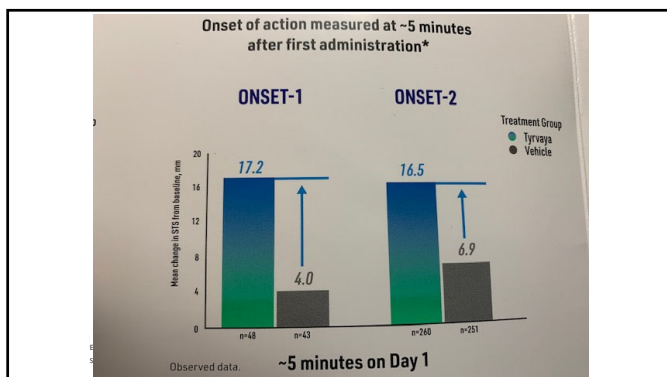
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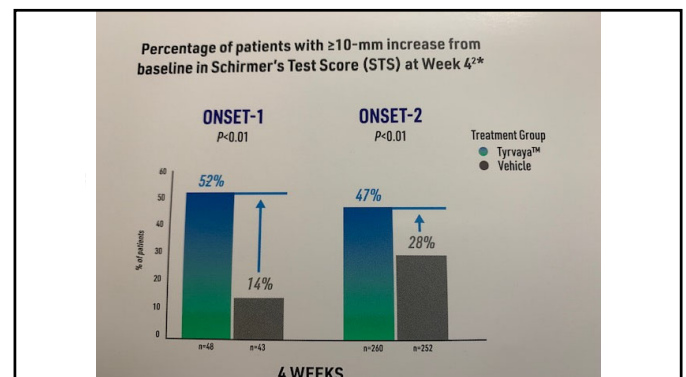
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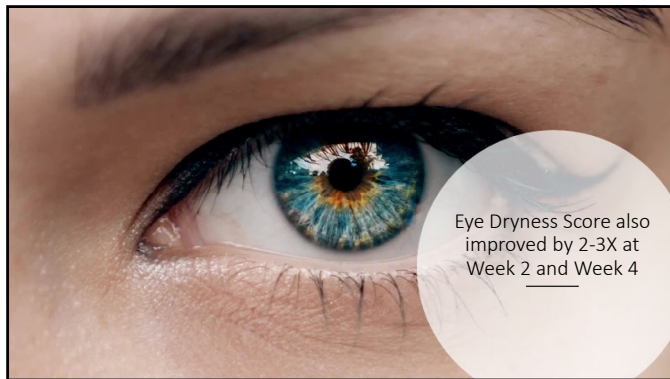
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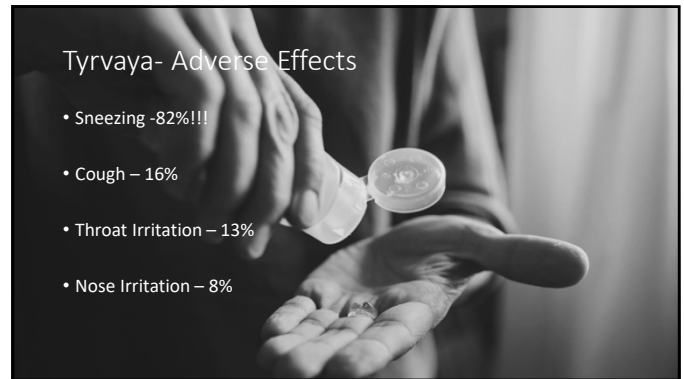
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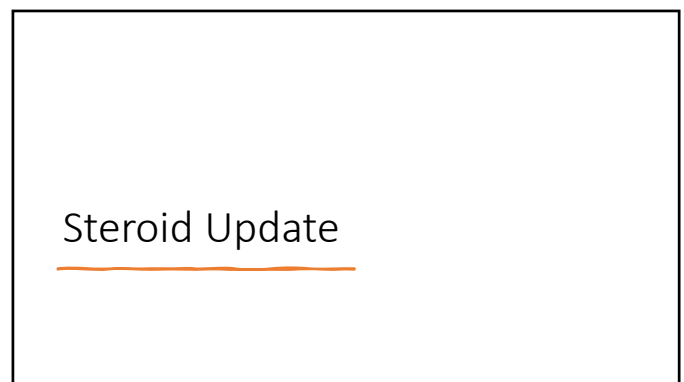
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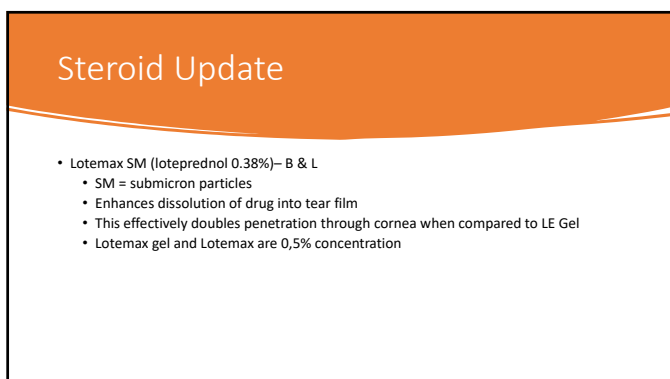
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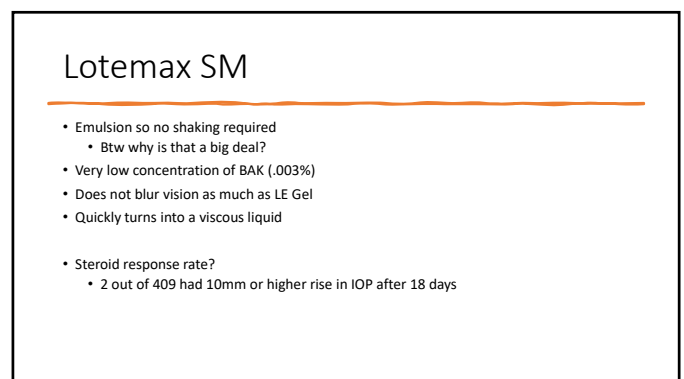
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Inveltys (Kala/Alcon Pharmaceuticals)

- Loteprednol etabonate 1%
- Indication – Tx of post-op inflammation and ocular pain
- BID dosing
- Nanoparticle technology allows for increased penetration and increased drug concentration into target tissue
- Doesn't bind (as much) to mucin

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Inveltys

Time to Zero inflammation

- 24% at Day 8
- 50% at Day 15

Time to Zero pain

- 43% at Day 4
- 69% at Day 15

0.5% IOP rise

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So what do we make of Inveltys?



Would you change your post-op regimen?



What about for Ocular Surface inflammation?



How expensive is it??

93

Eyesuvis- loteprednol etabonate (0.25%) Alcon

- Clinical Indication- Short term therapy for the signs and symptoms of dry eye
- It is a suspension, so...
 - Dosage – BID x 2 weeks
 - Does not need to be tapered
- For the treatment of Dry Eye “Flares” –
 - Is a dry eye flare really a thing?
- So is it just another Alex?

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Eyesuvis – Clinical Studies

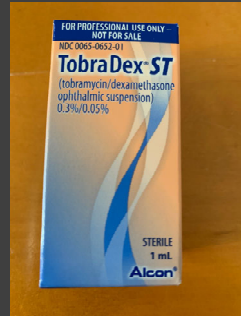
- Clinically Significant improvement in both:
 - signs (ocular discomfort)
 - Symptoms (redness)
- In Dry Eye patients at both:
 - Hour 4
 - Day 14
- 0% Steroid responders in study
- MPP technology increases penetration through tears and contact time on conjunctival surface

95

YES THERE IS A COUPON
FOR EYESUVIS!!!

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Tobradex ST (Evevance)



97

Who Doesn't Like Tobradex??

So what's new with TD ST??

- Half the steroid concentration
- Less steroid response
- Indicated for "steroid-responsive inflammatory conditions"

What's not new with TD ST??

- Still a suspension so it still needs to be shaken
- It should still be tapered

What's with the ST??

- Increases retention time on ocular surface
- Enhances bactericidal activity
- Equal to TD in anti-inflammatory ability

Is there any reason to Rx "regular" Tobradex any longer?

98

1 More Topic — Autologous Serum



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Autologous Serum – The How

More aptly called Eye-Platelet Rich Plasma (EPRP)

Eyedrops created from patient's own blood

Blood is drawn and spun down

WBC and RBC are all removed by centrifugation; platelets and growth factors remain

Plasma is placed in sterile eyedrop bottle

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Autologous Serum – The Why

Autologous plasma is rich in platelets and growth factors

Growth factors enhance proliferation and wound healing

Effective on hard and soft tissues

Growth factors restore damaged ocular surface by inducing mesenchymal and epithelial cells to migrate and proliferate

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Autologous Serum – The What For?

Severe Dry Eye


Corneal Ulcers (especially if dormant)

Non-healing epithelial defects

LASIK complications

Chronic Dystrophies (EBMD)

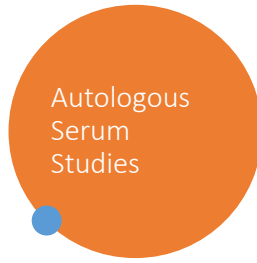
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Kojima study
– Am J
Ophthalmol,
2005

- E-PRP for Dry Eye
- Conclusion- Autologous plasma is superior to conventional treatment for improving ocular surface health and subjective comfort
- E-PRP improved tear stability and vital staining scores (RB)

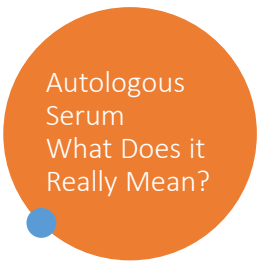
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Autologous
Serum
Studies

- ⊙ Alio – Ophthalmology 2007
- ⊙ E-PRP improved symptoms – photophobia, pain, inflammation
- ⊙ E-PRP facilitated re-epithelialization
- ⊙ E-PRP promoted wound healing
- ⊙ Improved VA
- ⊙ “.. In the majority of the patients in the study.”

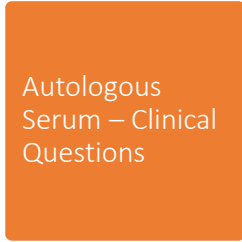
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Autologous
Serum
What Does it
Really Mean?

- Autologous Serum brings growth factors directly to compromised eye.
- Diseased eye is not getting nutrients to help healing
- Diseased eye is undergoing chronic tissue breakdown
- E-PRP breaks that cycle

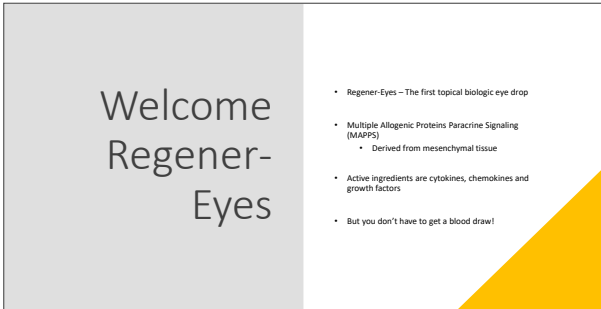
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Autologous
Serum – Clinical
Questions

- What is the dosage?
- Where should it be kept?
- When should it be Rx'd?
- How Can I actually Acquire It???

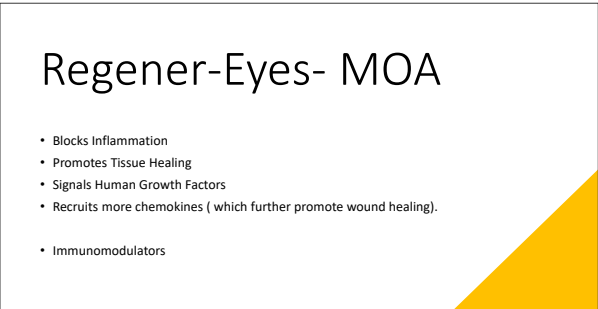
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Welcome
Regener-
Eyes

- Regener-Eyes – The first topical biologic eye drop
- Multiple Allogenic Proteins Paracrine Signaling (MAAPS)
 - Derived from mesenchymal tissue
- Active ingredients are cytokines, chemokines and growth factors
- But you don't have to get a blood draw!

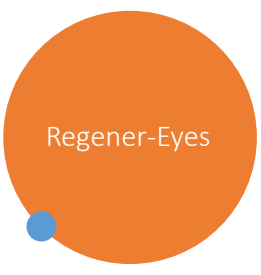
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Regener-Eyes- MOA

- Blocks Inflammation
- Promotes Tissue Healing
- Signals Human Growth Factors
- Recruits more chemokines (which further promote wound healing).
- Immunomodulators

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Regener-Eyes

- Dosage – 1 drop up to 4x/day
- 2 strengths- Professional and Lite
 - Professional strength must be refrigerated
- Preservative Free
- Lasts for 90 days once opened
- Unique delivery model

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Macular Degeneration Update

- A Very Hot Topic!
- We have 1 approved drug for Geographic Atrophy
- We will have another one approved in August
- What Do They Do?
- How Are They Different?

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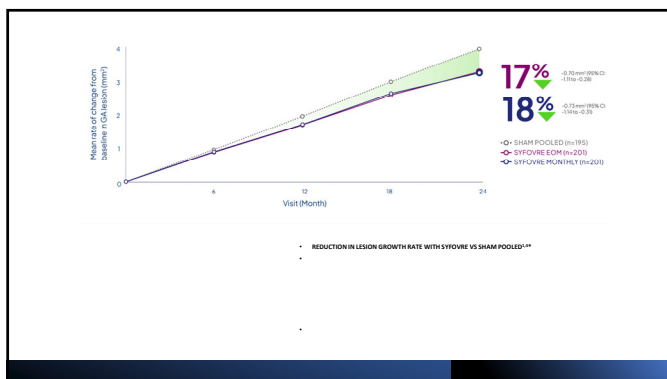
Syfovre (pegcetacoplan inj) - Apellis

- Has been shown to decrease the rate of lesion growth in Geographic Atrophy
- When does it work best?
- Is it worth it?

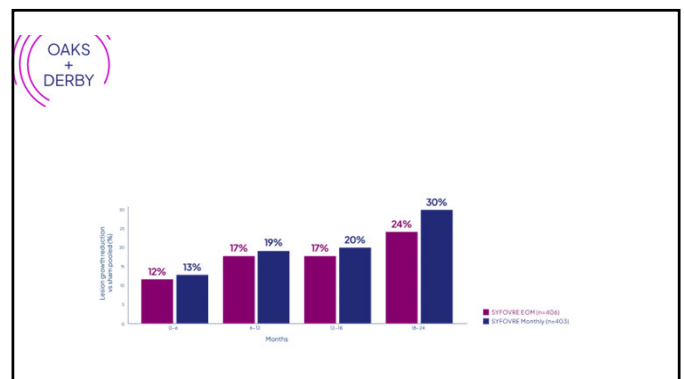
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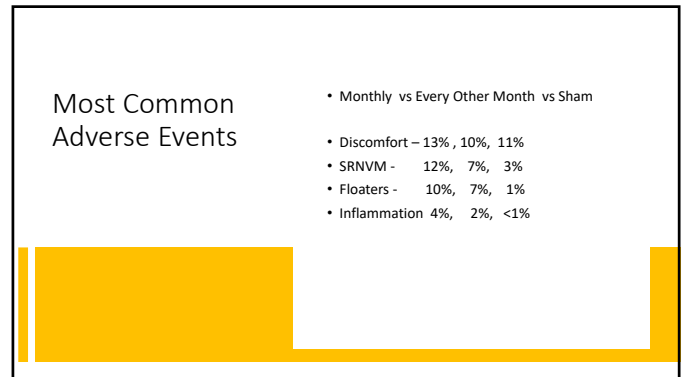
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GA drug #2-Iveric Bio

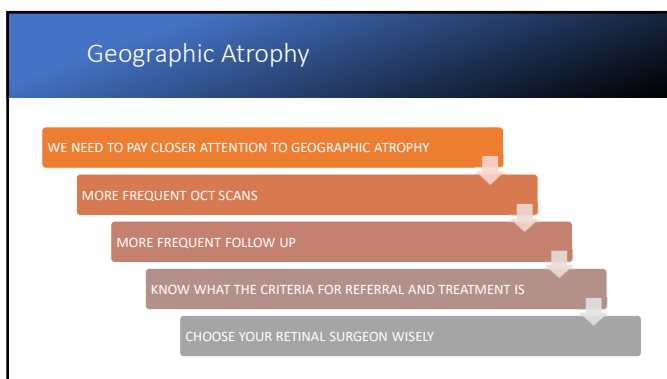
- Not yet approved
- PDUFA date early August
- Same delivery schedule as Syfovre
- ? Can it actually improve VA?



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So What Does This All Mean for ODs and GA?

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Presbyopia Drop Landscape

July 2023

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