

Rapid Fire Surgical Management of Glaucoma

Richard Trevino, OD, FAAO Indiana University School of Optometry Online notes: richardtrevino.net

Contact me: rctrevin@iu.edu

Disclosures: None



Want more info?



Iowaglaucoma.org



LASER TRABECULOPLASTY: PAST & PRESENT

Effect ofEffect ofALT on the TMSLT on the TM



Source: PMID 11297496

SLT involves the application of a low energy, Q-switched, frequency-doubled Nd:YAG laser (532nm) to the TM



Image courtesy of Ellex Inc

SLT lowers IOP by ≥20% in 60%-95% of eyes at 1yr

Q-switched 532-nm Nd:YAG Laser Trabeculoplasty (Selective Laser Trabeculoplasty)

A Garg and G Gazzard

A Review of Selective Laser Trabeculoplasty: Recent

Findings and Current Perspectives

A Multicenter, Pilot, Clinical Study

Selective laser

trabeculoplasty: past, present, and future

Ophthalmol Ther (2017) 6:19-32

Yuiia Zhou · Ahmad A. Aref

DOI 10 1007/s40123-017-0082-

REVIEW

Mark A. Latina, MD,¹ Santiago A. Sibayan, MD,¹ Dong H. Shin, MD, PhD,² Robert J. Noecker, MD,³ George Marcellino, PhD⁴

imited, part of Springer Nature. All rights reserved 0950-22.

(CrossMark

Langfristige Nachbeobachtung der selektiven Lasertrabekuloplastik bei primärem Offenwinkelglaukom Long-Term Follow-Up of Selective Laser Trabeculoplasty in Primary Open-Angle Glaucoma

Autoren T. Gračner, M. Falež, B. Gračner, D. Pahor Institut Lehrkrankenhaus Maribor, Augenabteilung, Maribor (Vorstand: Doz. Dr. Dr. med. Duška Pahor)

REVIEW ARTICLE

Selective Laser Trabeculoplasty: An Update

Jeffrey B. Kennedy, MD, Jeffrey R. SooHoo, MD, Malik Y. Kahook, MD, and Leonard K. Seibold, MD

Abstract: Selective laser trabeculoplasty (SLT) is an effective treatment option for the reduction of intraocular pressure (IOP) in patients with ocular hypertension or open-angle glaucoma. The mechanism by which SLT lowers IOP is not completely understood and is likely multifactorial. Published studies indicate that SLT is at least as effective as argon laser trabeculoplasty or medications at lowering IOP in many forms of glaucoma. In addition to IOP reduction, SLT may decrease IOP fluctuation without causing significant collateral thermal damage. This procedure is typically performed using a nonmagnified, mirrored goniolens such as the Latina SLT lens (Ocular Instruments, Bellevue, Wash) and a methycellulose or artificial tear gel coupling solution. The SLT laser is a 532-nm frequency-doubled Q-switched Nd:YAG laser, with a fixed spot size of 400 µm and duration of 3 nanoseconds. The power range for treatment using currently available laser platforms is 0.3 to 2.0 mJ, with typical treatments

Change in IOP following SLT

SLT produces a rapid and sustained lowering of IOP that lasts 2-3 years



SLT experience at the Rosenberg School of Optometry, unpublished data

Predictors of SLT Success (≥20% ↓IOP)



Greater IOP Angle Pigment

Source: PMID 32672601, 31028768, 31444008

Does Prior Medical Treatment Decrease SLT Effectiveness?

High Failui	Similar Effects of Selective Laser Trabeculoplasty and
Julia Song, MD, Leon V	Prostaglandin Analogs on the Permeability of Cultured Schlemm Canal Cells
	JORGE A. ALVARADO, RUMIKO IGUCHI, JUAN MARTINEZ, SHEETAL TRIVEDI, AND AMDE SELASSIE SHIFERA
	"These findings support our hypothesis that selective laser
	mechanism that likely mediates their pressure-lowering effects."
	living cells by making them fluoresce after transfection laser irradiation procedure and certain of these medica-
	tagged with group dupresent protein. Schlemp concluded of common recentors or shared mechanisms of action Analysis

Safety Issues Associated with SLT



Source: PMID 29303146, 32005561

LiGHT Study – SLT as first-line therapy

	MEDS FIRST	LASER FIRST	
Visits @ Target IOP	91.3%	93.0%	P = 0.04
Progression (all)	36 (5.8%)	23 (3.8%)	P = 0.05
Cataract Extraction	25 (4%)	13 (2.1%)	P = 0.05
Trabeculectomy	11 (1.8%)	0	P = 0.001
Treatment Escalations	348	299	

"Laser-first gave drop-free disease control at stringent target IOPs, lower trabeculectomy rates, less glaucoma progression, and lower cost in ³/₄ of patients at 3 years"

-	Original Study			
-	Transscleral Selective Laser Trabeculo Without a Gonioscopy Lens	Major review Micropulse laser for th A literature review	ne treatment of glaucoma: (R) Check for updates	
(Anna)	Noa Geffen, MD,*†‡ Shay Ofir, MD,*† Avner Belkin, MD Fani Segev, MD,*† Yaniv Barkana, MD,†§ Audrey Kaplan Mess Ehud I. Assia, MD,*†‡ and Michael Belkin, MD†	Andre Ma, BA(Cantab) ^{a,*} , Stephanie W.Y. Yu, MSc ^{a,*} , Jasper K.W. Wong, MBChB, MSc, MRCSEd, FCOphthHK, FHKAM (Ophthalmology) ^{b,c,*}		
MAR		^a Li Ka Shing Faculty of Met ^b Department of Ophthalmod Kong SAR ^c Lo Fong Siu Po Eye Centre <u>S. Ameen</u>	diode laser trabeculoplasty- subthreshold is reshold	
1944	Research Article Vol. 11, No. 6/1 J Biomedical Optics EXPRESS	Western Eye	Hospital, Ophthalmology- Glaucoma, London, United cropulse laser trabeculoplasty: subthreshold is the new the past, laser treatment was only considered as a on in the glaucoma- the very mild & end stage. This is lief that the outcome is unpredictable and short lived.	
	Non-contact direct selective la trabeculoplasty: light propaga	iser tion analysis	e towards less invasive interventions, the options of the	
	ZACHARY S. SACKS, ^{1,*} MASHA DOBKIN-B MORDECHAI GOLDENFELD, ⁴ AND MICHAEL ¹ BELKIN Laser, Ltd., 13 Gan Raveh, POB 13254, Yavne 8122214 ² Sackler Faculty of Medicine, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv 699780	EKMAN, BELKII (, Israel D), Israel and pattern sca randomised cli	Efficacy and safety of selective laser trabeculoplasty and pattern scanning laser trabeculoplasty: a randomised clinical trial	
		Mandy Oi Man Wong, ^{1,2} Noel CY Chan, ^{1,3} Alison Christopher Kai-Shun Le	² Isabel SW Lai, ^{1,2} Poemen Puiman Chan ^(D) , ^{1,2} YY Chan, ^{1,2} Gilda WK Lai, ¹ Vivian SM Chiu, ¹ eung ^(D) 1,2	



Belkin Automated DSLT Device

Automated Direct Selective Laser Trabeculoplasty

Low-energy Selective Laser Trabeculoplasty Repeated Annually: Rationale for the COAST Trial

Tony Realini, MD, MPH,* Gus Gazzard, MD,†‡ Mark Latina, MD,§ and Michael Kass, MD§||

"Clarifying the Optimal Application of SLT Therapy"

- 100 spots over 360° delivered at 0.3-0.4mJ per spot
- Procedure is repeated q 12 mos if IOP is controlled

"[Can we] <u>preserve</u> TM cells and <u>maintain</u> TM health rather than await glaucomatous TM reimpairment before <u>rescuing</u> impaired TM cells [with SLT]?"

KEY POINTS

- Consider first-line SLT rather than drops for POAG
- Greater effectiveness with higher baseline IOP and greater TM pigment
- Educate patients that this is not a cure and effect will wear off eventually





- For mild to moderate glaucoma
- Performed with or without cataract surgery
- Often includes the use of an implant

Trade-off between safety and efficacy

- MIGS: High safety, low efficacy
- Trabs/Tubes: High efficacy, low safety



- Minimally traumatic surgery, especially when performed during cataract sx
- Good short-term safety profile
- Reduced medication burden

Cons

- Low-Moderate IOP reduction
- Many novel procedures without longterm experience
- Relative merit of various procedures untested



March 5, 2021 Alex Delaney-Gesing



e discussion of nondestructive hal treatments for open-angle glaucoma. IIILEIVEIILIU

SURGICAL

 Surgeon skill & experience

long-term

life

• 24/7 IOP control

Higher quality of

MEDICAL

- FDA safety & efficacy standards
- Higher initial
 Low initial cost, cost, but lower but higher longterm
 - Non-compliance
 - Tolerability issues
 - Tachyphylaxis











- TM bypass device
- First approved in 2012 to be implanted during cataract surgery
- Second generation (iStent Inject) in 2016
- Preferred placement location unclear
- Optimal number of devices implanted unclear, but many surgeons place 2/eye





Kahook Dual Blade

- TM excision procedure
- FDA approved in 2015
- "Unroof" Schlemm's canal
- More complete removal of TM than other procedures
- Standalone or during cataract surgery





Ab-interno Canaloplasty

- Schlemm's canal dilation procedure
- FDA approved in 2008 as a stand alone procedure
- Inject viscoelastic into Schlemm's canal using a catheter





Cypass

- Suprachoroidal drainage device
- FDA approved in 2016 to be implanted during cataract surgery
- Withdrawn from market in 2018 due to high rates of corneal endothelial cell loss



Xen Gel Stent

- Bleb-forming device
- FDA approved in 2016. Recalled in 2019
- Stent bypasses TM and Schlemm's canal to drain subconjunctivally forming a bleb



Explosive growth in number of MIGS procedures performed in Australia



Explosive growth of MIGS procedures performed in USA



Source: PMID 32598949, 33831643



,

REVIEW ARTICLE

OPEN

Minimally Invasive Glaucoma Surgery: Where Is the Evidence?

Kevin Gillmann, MBBS, FEBOphth, MArch* and Kaweh Mansouri, MD, MPH*†

"Only few studies compare different MIGS techniques and even fewer assess MIGS against criterian standard treatments." (2020)



Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews

Ab interno trabecular bypass surgery with iStent for open-angle glaucoma (Review)

Le JT, Bicket AK, Wang L, Li T

"There is very low-quality evidence that treatment with iStent may result in higher proportions of participants who are drop-free or achieving better IOP control, in the short, medium, or long-term." (2019)

KEY POINTS

- Many novel procedures without long-term experience
- No high-quality research to support effectiveness or cost-benefit
- Explosive growth fueled by non-glaucoma specialists



Relative pupillary block traps aqueous in the posterior chamber

Iridotrabecular contact

Increased pressure in the posterior chamber Close apposition of iris and lens due to anatomic configuration (crowded anterior segment)

LPI creates a new route for aqueous flow from the post to the anterior chamber, bypassing the pupillary block



Not all angle closure is due to pupil block

NOT MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE







Pupil block

Iridotomy Lens removal Plateau iris

Iridotomy Iridoplasty Lens vault

Lens Removal







Indentation Gonioscopy Findings



Pupil block

Large posterior displacement

Plateau iris

Double hump

Lens vault

Minimal posterior displacement

Who Needs Treatment? **Angle Closure Stages** Angle closure suspect Closure is possible Occludable angles +/- symptoms, no PAS, normal IOP Primary angle closure Closure has occurred Peripheral anterior synechia **Elevation of IOP** Angle closure glaucoma Vision loss has

occurred

Angle Closure Suspects *To treat or not to treat, that is the question!!*

- Symptomatic
- Evidence of prior closure
- ACD < 2.0mm
- Strong family history

- Predisposing systemic meds
- Poor F/U compliance
- Difficulty in accessing immediate care (nursing home, etc.)

Gonioscopic evidence of prior closure

Peripheral anterior synechia → Primary Angle Closure
Irregular blotchy angle pigmentation
Pigment on and anterior to Schwalbe's line
Pigment superior angle > inferior angle









LPI vs. Lens Extraction

EAGLE (2016): Clear-lens extraction showed greater efficacy and was more cost-effective than LPI, and should be considered as an option for first-line treatment

<u>Lens extraction</u>: Phacomorphic component, any lens opacity, older age

<u>LPI</u>: Pupil block, clear lens, younger age

LPI complications: Dysphotopsia

- 7%-10% of patients experience transient dysphotopsia (glare, streaks, blur, etc)
- Risk is related to lid position



Pigment plume is crucial!!



"Just because you see *black* doesn't mean you're through, wait for the pigment plume!"

Assessing LPI patency

- Iris transillumination alone does not tell you whether an LPI is patent!
- The best way to assure patency is to directly visualize structures through it (CB, lens zonules)
- May need to use laser lens/OCT to view
- Confirm on each F/U visit







Assessing LPI patency

Patent

Non-Patent





ngle

nt

anism

ma"



Iridoplast, synech.



Angle closure in young people

- Not typically caused by pupillary block
- Plateau iris most common cause in one large study
- Intermittent, recurrent, unilateral HA is a key finding
- HA may be misinterpreted as migraine



Angle closure in young people

- R/O other causes of HA (hyperopia, BV issues, migraine, intracranial disease)
- Check angles with gonioscopy
- Look for signs of plateau iris ("double hump")
- In adults, 65% of plateau iris cases resolve with LPI



KEY POINTS

- 50% of patients will require additional medical or surgical therapy
- Always consider lens extraction as an alternative treatment
- Include angle closure in differential diagnosis of HA for all patients, including kids



THANK YOU!