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# **Contact Lenses And Dry Eye: The Impact Of Soft Lens Wear On Ocular Surface Homeostasis**

Dr. Cory Lappin

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# HOMEOSTASIS

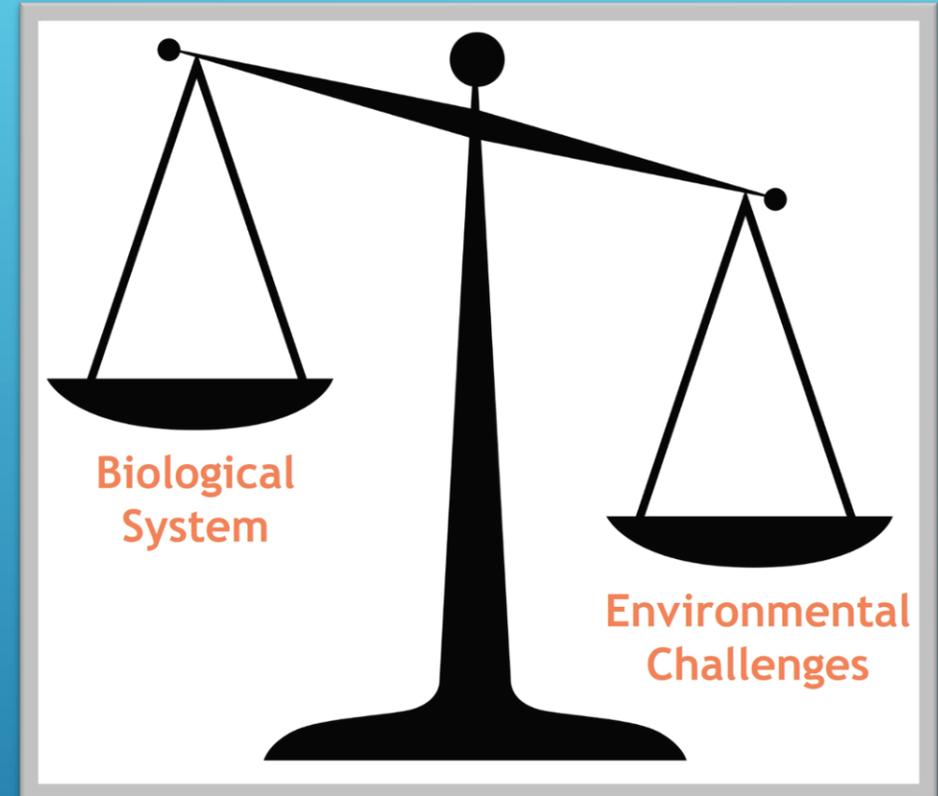


# Homeostasis

**DEFINITION:** A SELF-REGULATING PROCESS BY WHICH BIOLOGICAL SYSTEMS MAINTAIN STABILITY WHILE ADJUSTING TO CHANGING EXTERNAL CONDITIONS

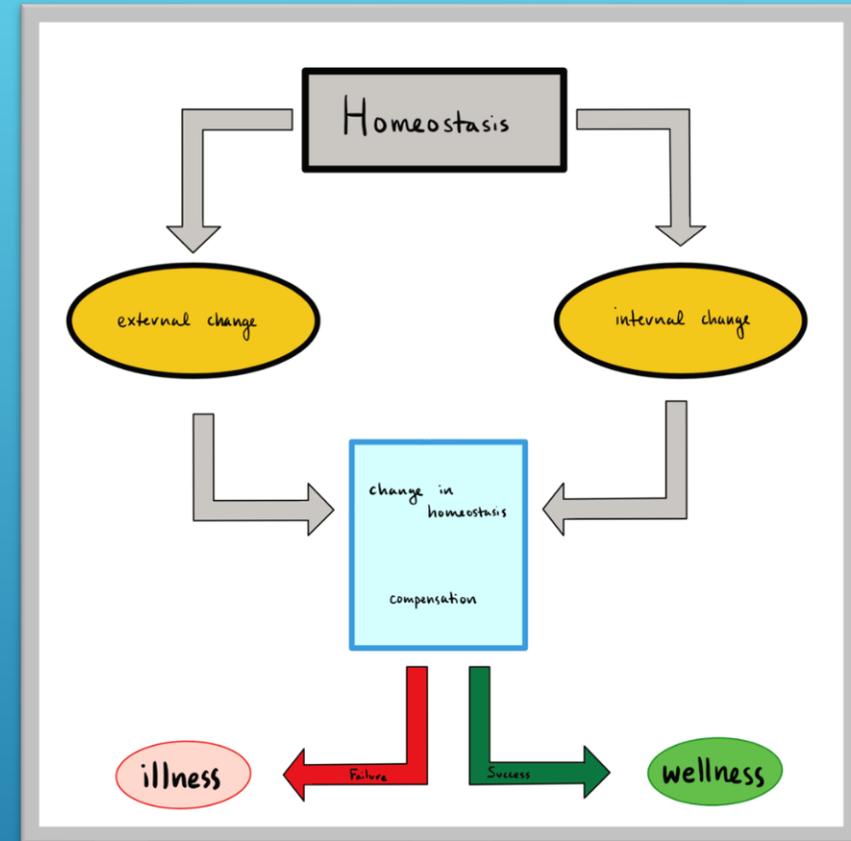


- **Dynamic Equilibrium**
- **State of balance**
  - Resists change
  - Continuously adjusted
  - Adapts to external challenges
- **Inability to maintain homeostasis**
  - **Disease and Death**



# HOMEOSTASIS

- Feedback-Dependent Control
- Self-regulated
- Complex and integrated
  - Inputs from multiple systems
  - Can be modified by higher level control



# HOMEOSTASIS

# Homeostasis

DRY EYE IS A MULTIFACTORIAL DISEASE OF THE OCULAR SURFACE CHARACTERIZED BY A **LOSS OF HOMEOSTASIS** OF THE TEAR FILM, AND ACCOMPANIED BY OCULAR SYMPTOMS, IN WHICH TEAR FILM INSTABILITY AND HYPEROSMOLARITY, OCULAR SURFACE INFLAMMATION AND DAMAGE, AND NEUROSENSORY ABNORMALITIES PLAY ETIOLOGICAL ROLES

- TFOS DEWS II Definition & Classification Subcommittee Report



# SOFT CONTACT LENS WEAR & OCULAR SURFACE HOMEOSTASIS



# SOFT CONTACT LENSES: A HOMEOSTATIC CHALLENGE

## Benefits:

- Refractive
  - Vision correction
- Therapeutic
  - BCL
- Interventional
  - Myopia management

## Challenges:

- Innately disrupts homeostasis
  - Foreign body on the ocular surface
  - Disrupts tear film
  - Intrinsically inflammatory
- Complications
  - Infection
  - Inflammation



# UP TO 51% OF CONTACT LENS WEARERS ULTIMATELY END UP DISCONTINUING USE

20% dropout within the first year of wear



WHY DOES THIS HAPPEN?  
WHAT CAN WE DO TO AVOID IT?





## THINGS TO KEEP IN MIND

- Conflicting findings
- No consensus on many points
- Some effects more historical

**BUT**

- General trends have emerged

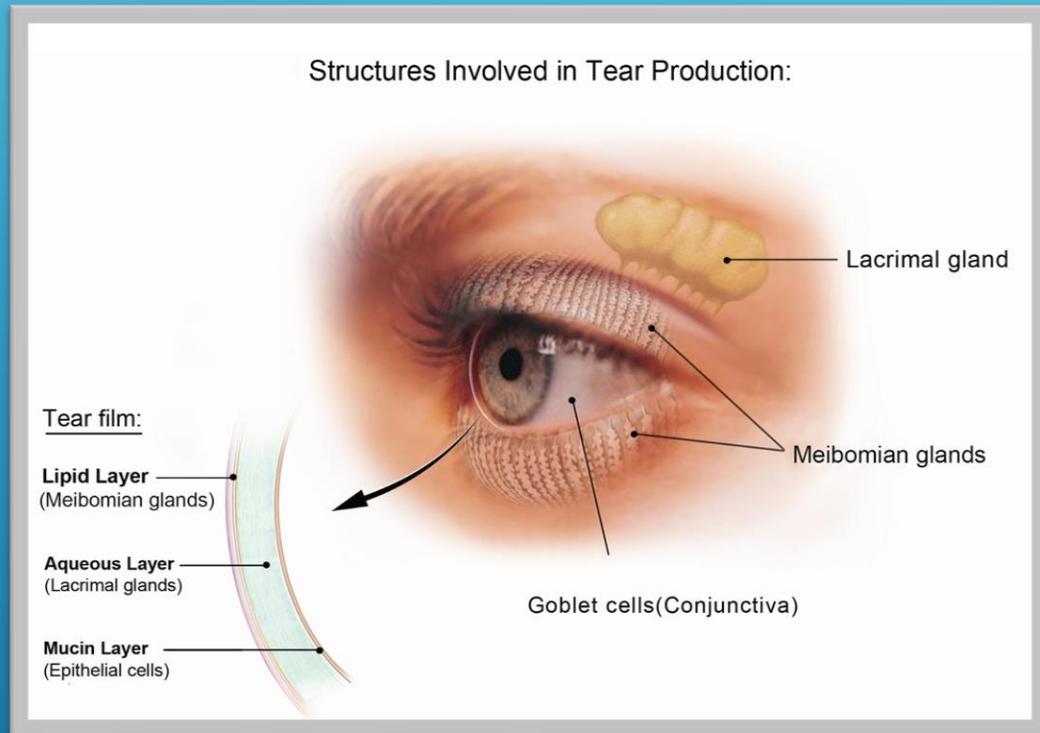


# SOFT CONTACT LENS WEAR & THE OCULAR SURFACE



## OCULAR SURFACE

- Cornea
- Conjunctiva
- Eyelids & Lashes
- Meibomian Glands
- Main & Accessory Lacrimal Glands
- Goblet Cells
- Tear Film



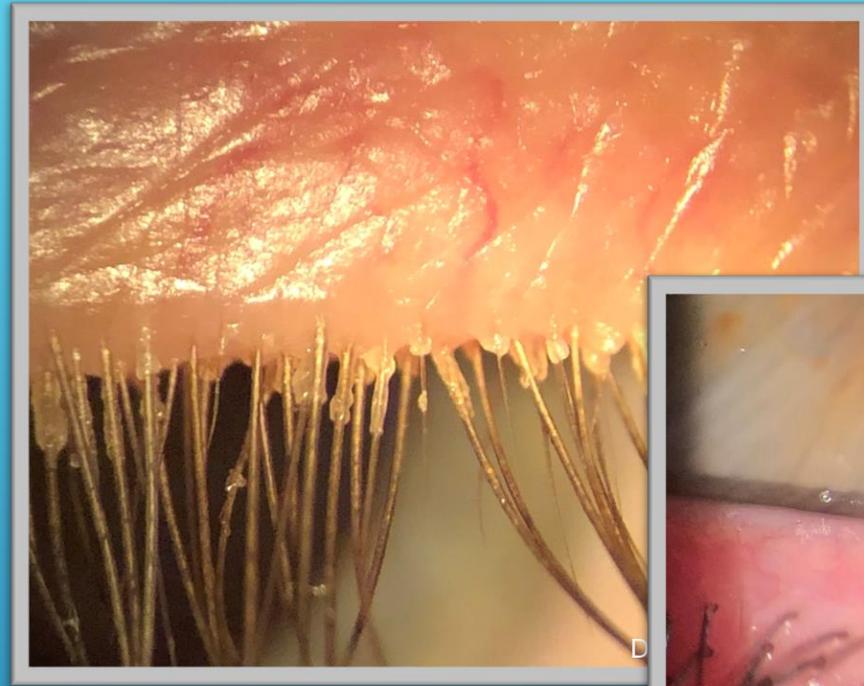
## Function:

- Protection
- Tear spread



# LIDS & LASHES

- **Lens Impact on Surface:**
  - Increased blink rate
  - Increased incidence of ptosis
- **Surface Impact on Lens:**
  - Demodex blepharitis
    - Collarettes
  - Bacterial blepharitis
    - Saponification

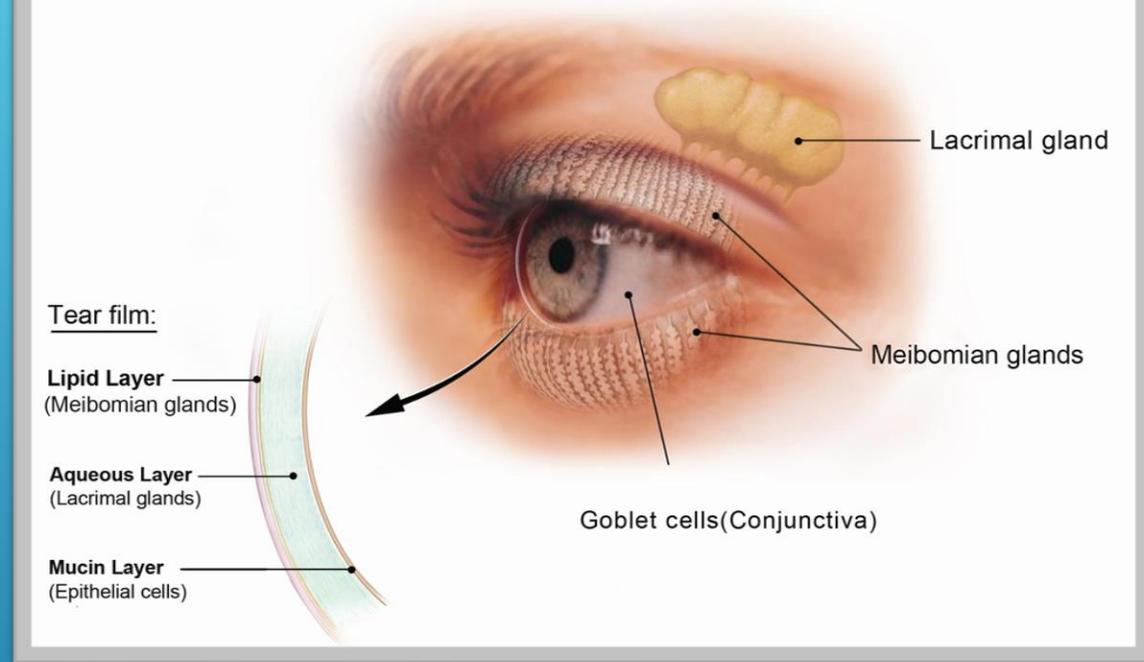


# SOFT CONTACTS LENSES: LIDS & LASHES

## Function:

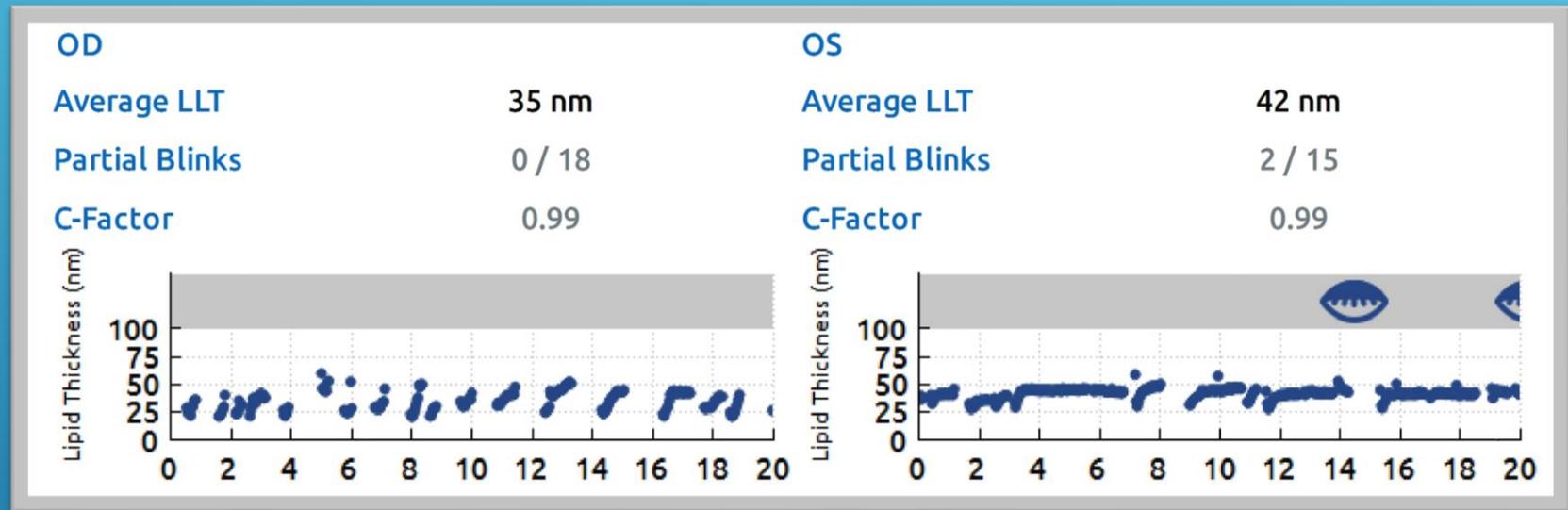
- Protection
- Nourishment
- Smooth optical surface
- Refract light

Structures Involved in Tear Production:



# TEAR FILM

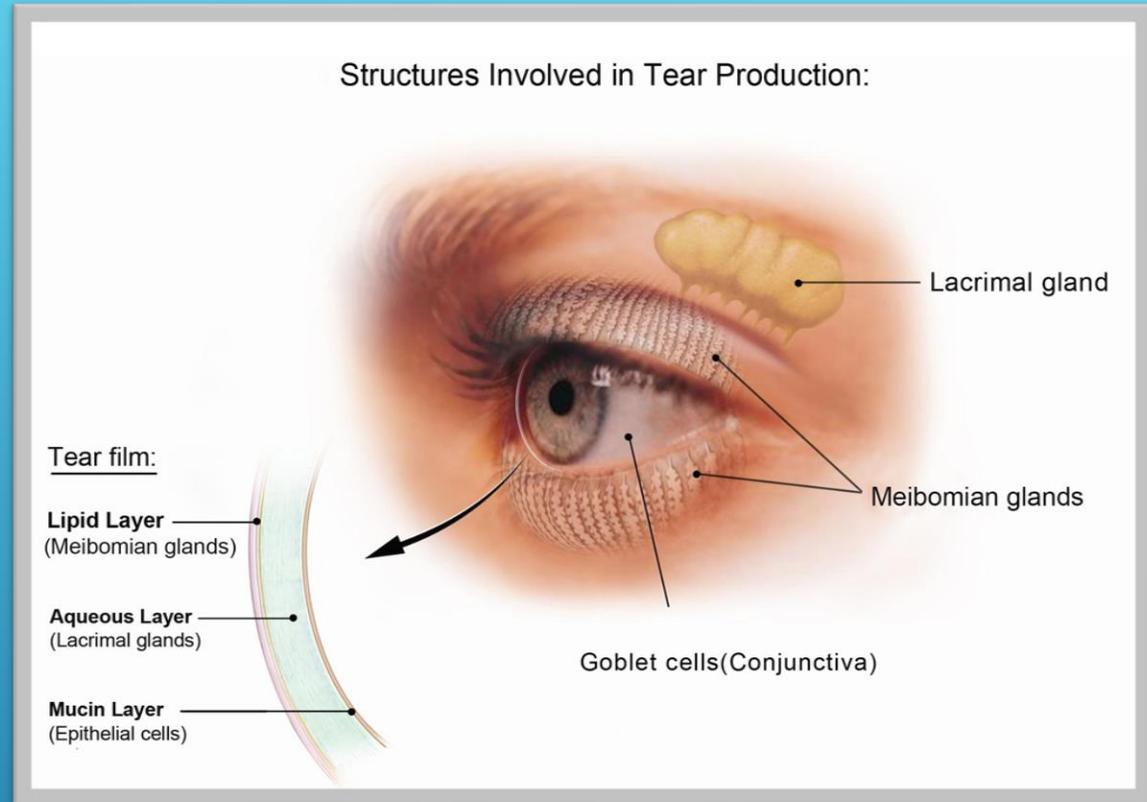
- **Lens Impact on Surface:**
  - Splits tear film into two
    - Pre-lens tear film
    - Post-lens tear film
  - Reduced
    - Lipid layer thickness
    - Tear volume
    - Tear film turnover
    - TBUT
  - Increased
    - Evaporation
    - Osmolarity



# SOFT CONTACTS LENSES: TEAR FILM

- **Surface Impact on Lens:**

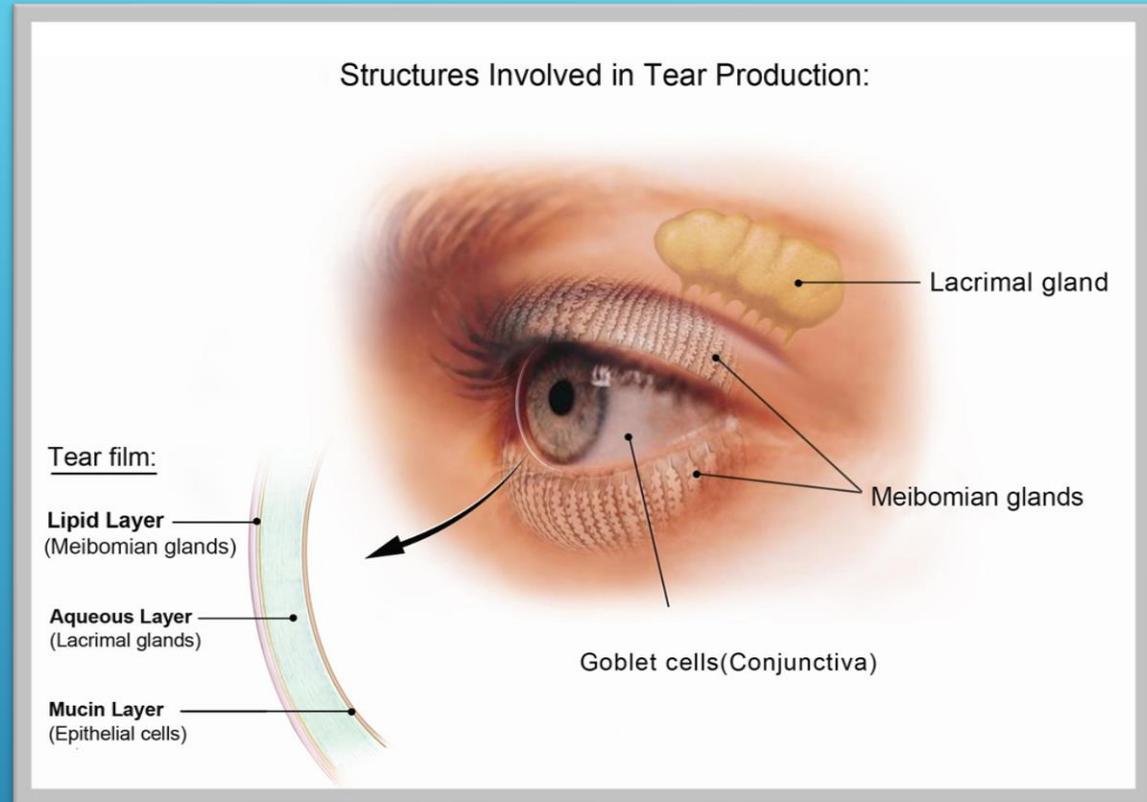
- Poor tear quality reduces
  - Comfort
  - Wear time
  - Visual quality
- Lens dehydration
  - Tightening



# SOFT CONTACTS LENSES: TEAR FILM

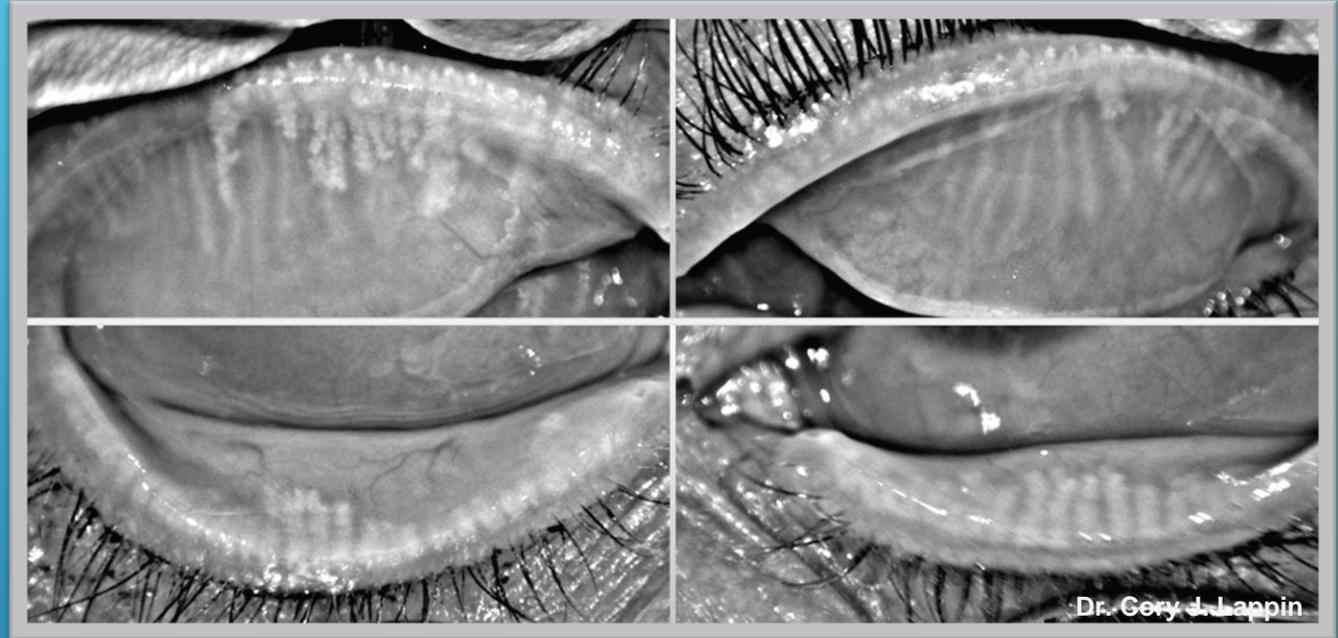
## Function:

- Produce meibum component of tear film
  - Prevents evaporation
  - Provides smooth optical surface
  - Lowers surface tension



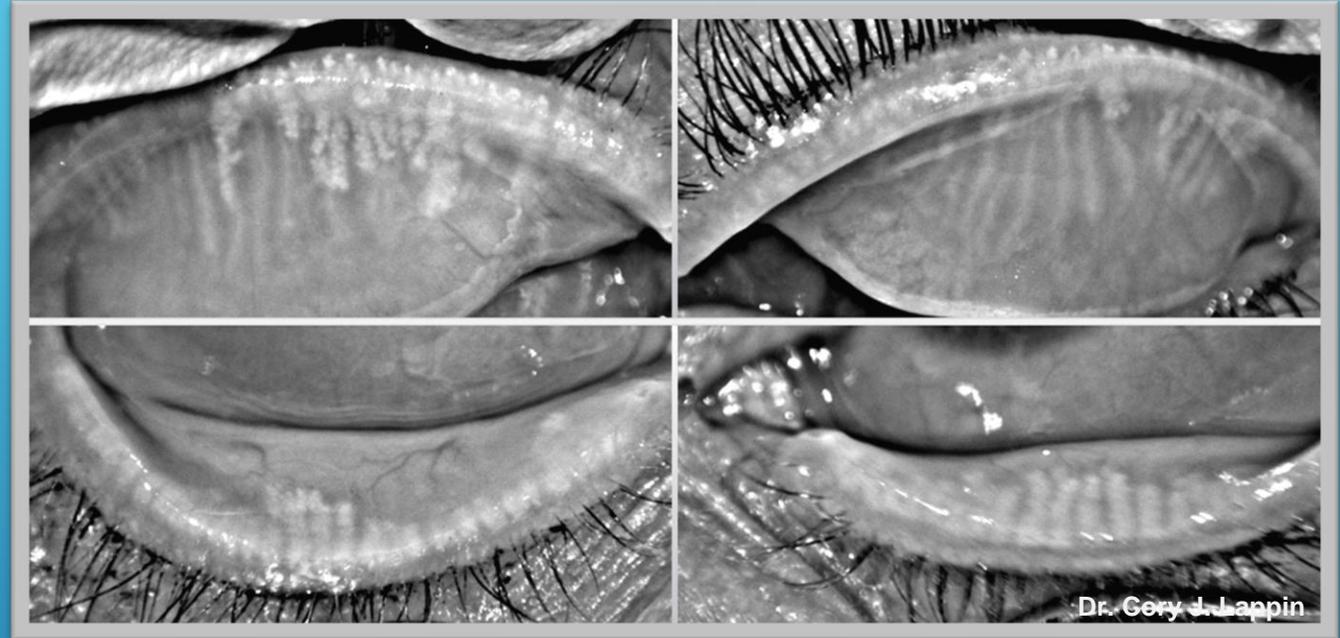
# MEIBOMIAN GLANDS

- **Lens Impact on Surface:**
  - Altered meibum quality
    - Higher melting point
    - Independent of structural changes
  - Altered meibomian gland structure
    - Controversial
    - May worsen with wear
      - Starts after 1 year of wear
      - Stops after 2-3 years of wear
    - Upper lid glands more affected



# SOFT CONTACTS LENSES: MEIBOMIAN GLANDS

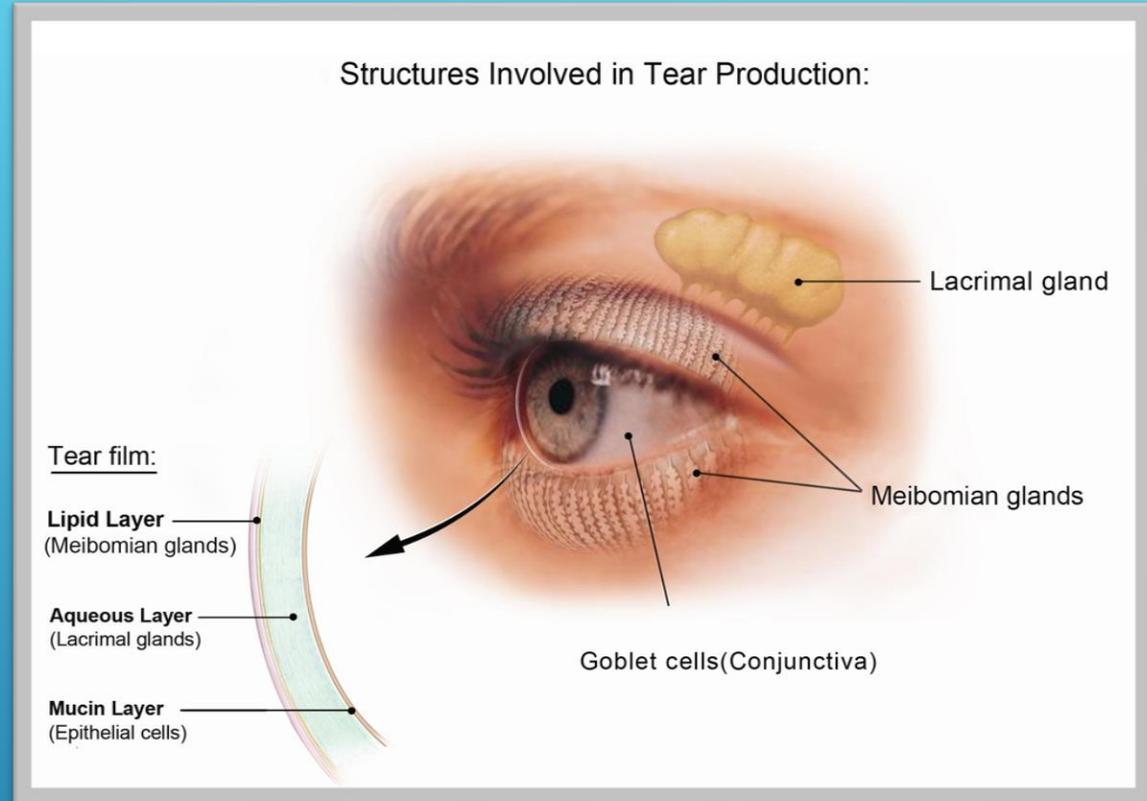
- **Surface Impact on Lens:**
  - Reduced tear film stability
    - Reduced
      - Comfort
      - Wear time
      - Visual quality



# SOFT CONTACTS LENSES: MEIBOMIAN GLANDS

## Function:

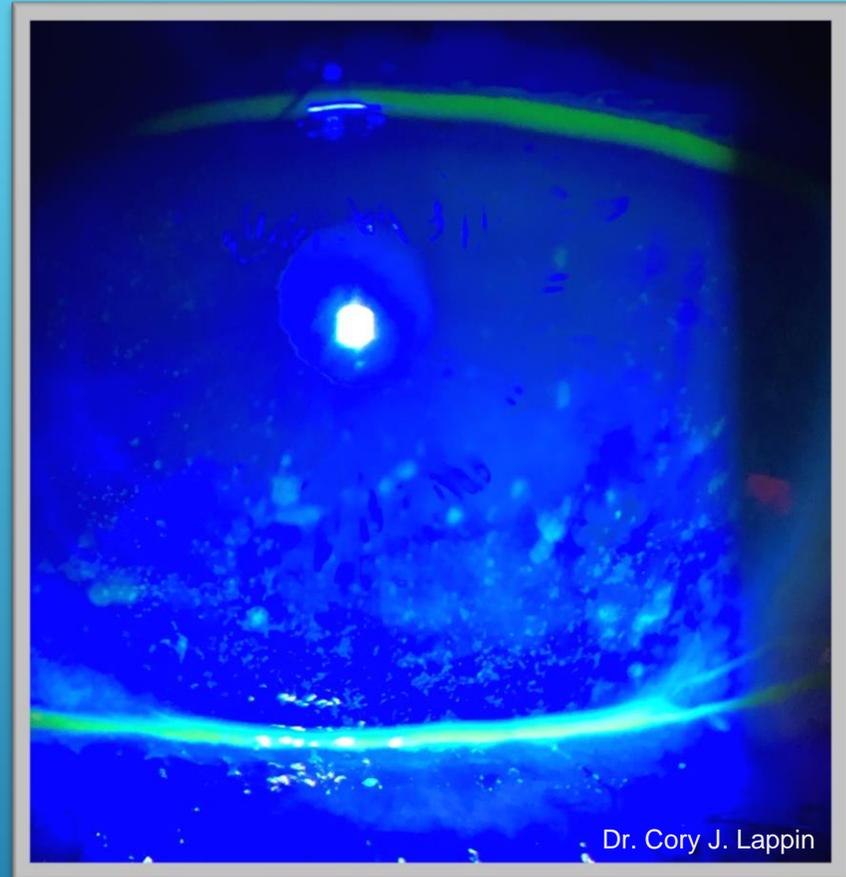
- Produces aqueous component of tears
  - Lubrication and hydration
  - Nourishment
  - Protection



# MAIN & ACCESSORY LACRIMAL GLANDS

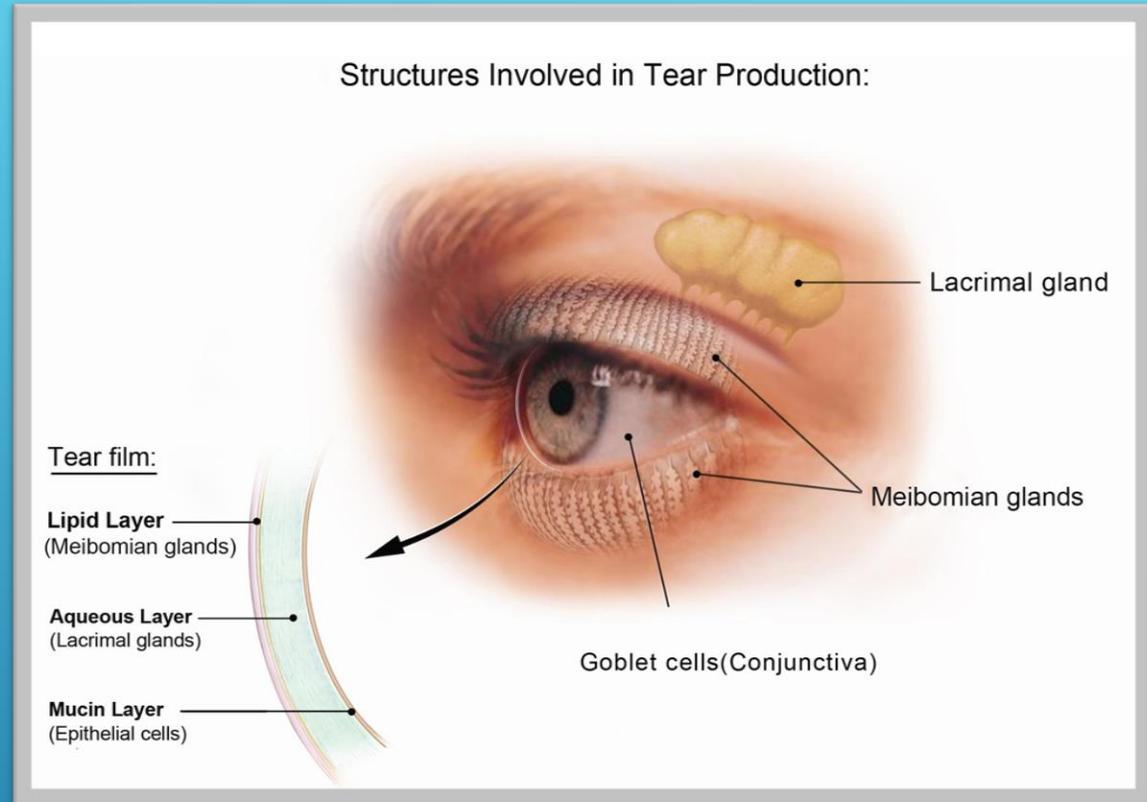
- **Lens Impact on Surface:**
  - Splits tear film
- **Surface Impact on Lens:**
  - Can stabilize cornea and ocular surface
    - Sjogren's Syndrome

## SOFT CONTACTS LENSES: LACRIMAL GLANDS & AQUEOUS TEARS



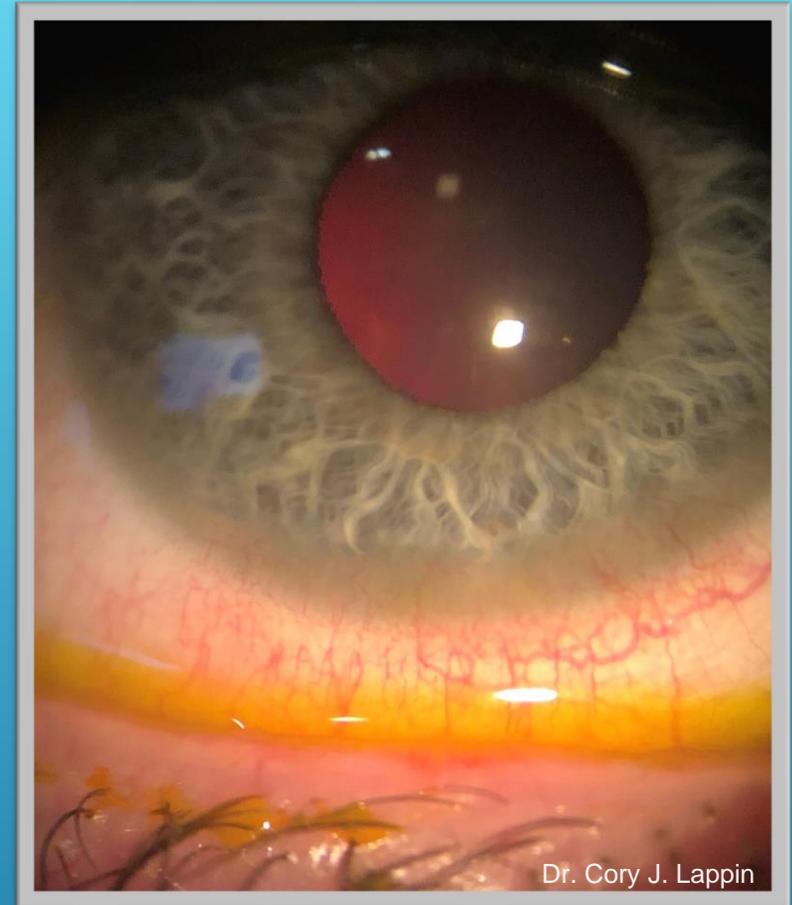
## Function:

- Protection
  - Immune
- Contribute mucin component of tear film
  - Anchors tear film to cornea
  - Lowers surface tension
  - Protection



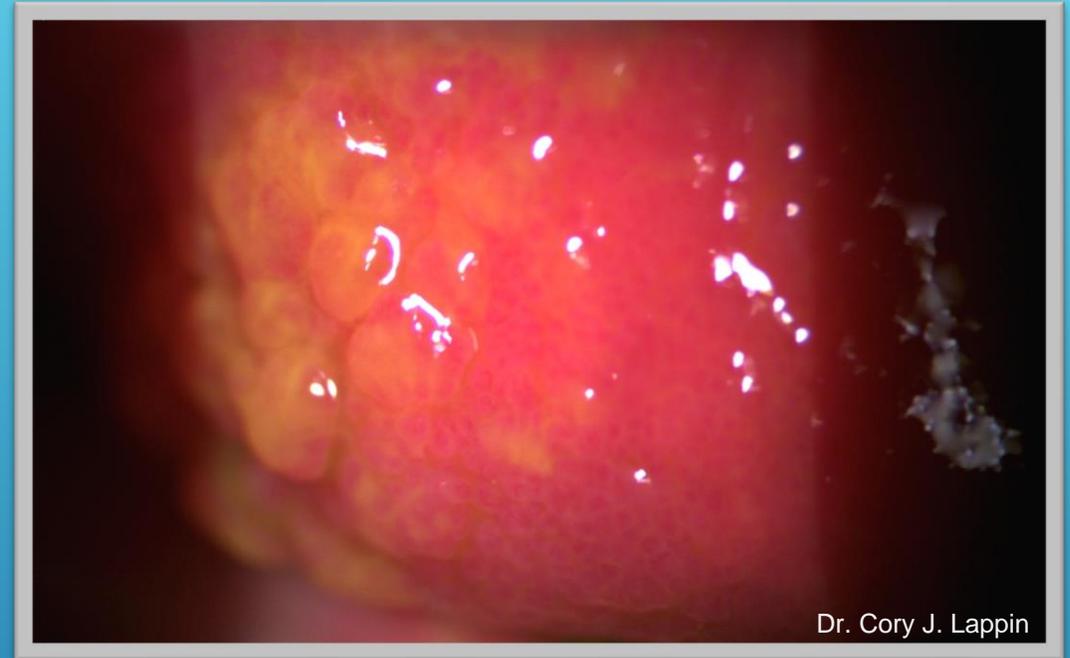
# CONJUNCTIVA & GOBLET CELLS

- **Lens Impact on Surface:**
  - Hyperemia & Staining
    - Circumlimbal
      - Lens fit, edge interaction
  - Reduced
    - Goblet cell density
    - Mucin production
  - Increased
    - **Lid-parallel Conjunctival Folds (LIPCOF)**
      - Friction



# SOFT CONTACTS LENSES: CONJUNCTIVA & GOBLET CELLS

- **Lens Impact on Surface:**
  - **Giant Papillary Conjunctivitis (GPC)**
    - Giant papillae ( $\geq 1\text{mm}$ )
    - Due to mechanical friction
      - Lens surface dryness, deposits
    - 6-12% of Hydrogel wearers will develop GPC
    - Reduced likelihood with daily disposable CLs



# SOFT CONTACTS LENSES: CONJUNCTIVA & GOBLET CELLS

- **Lens Impact on Surface:**
  - **Lid Wiper Epitheliopathy (LWE)**
    - Region is adjacent and posterior to the line of Marx
      - In contact with globe
    - Spreads tears across ocular surface
    - Staining of lid wiper due to friction
      - Microtrauma with blinking
      - More common with SCL wear
        - Poorly wettable surface
      - Less severe with SiHy wear

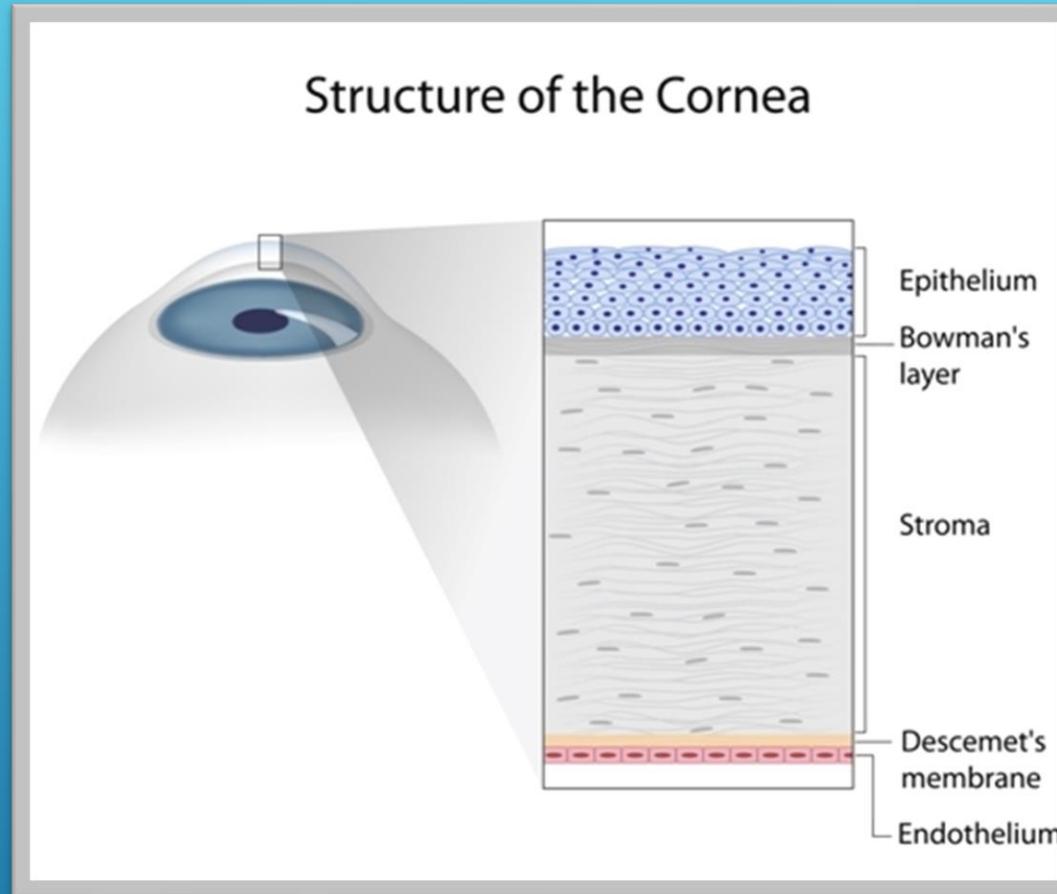


# SOFT CONTACTS LENSES: CONJUNCTIVA & GOBLET CELLS

## Function:

- Protection
- Optical clarity
- Refract light

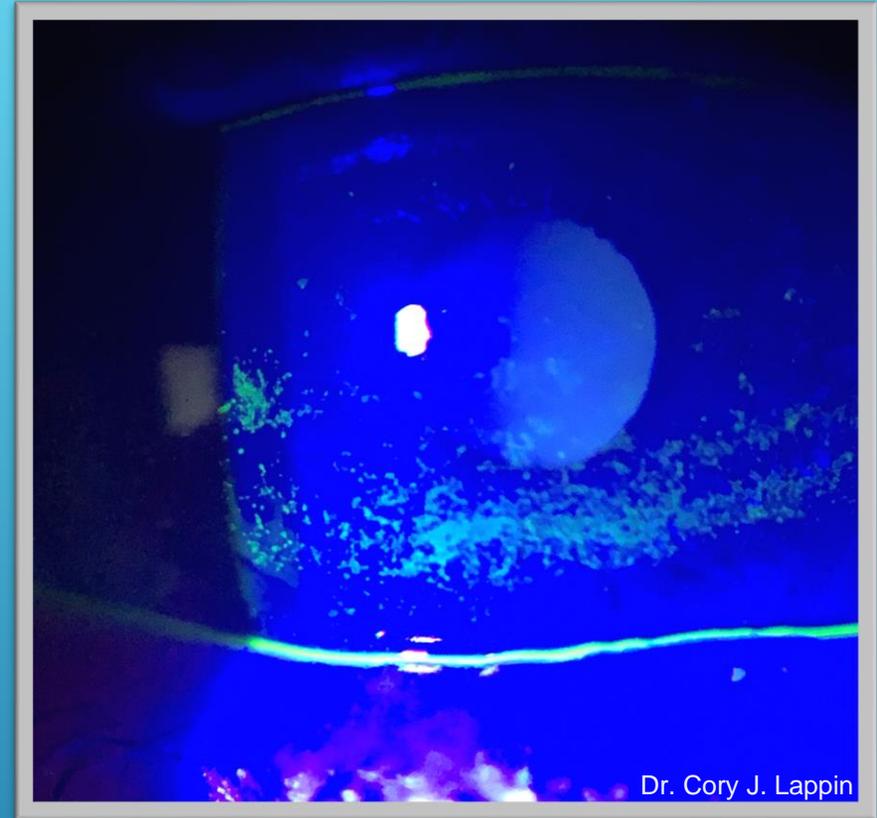
# CORNEA



- **Lens Impact on Surface:**

- **Staining**

- Present in 54% of SCL wears
      - Less with SiHy wear
    - “Smile” pattern
      - Lens desiccation
    - Limbal staining
      - Excess movement



# SOFT CONTACTS LENSES: CORNEA

- **Lens Impact on Surface:**

- **Hypoxia**

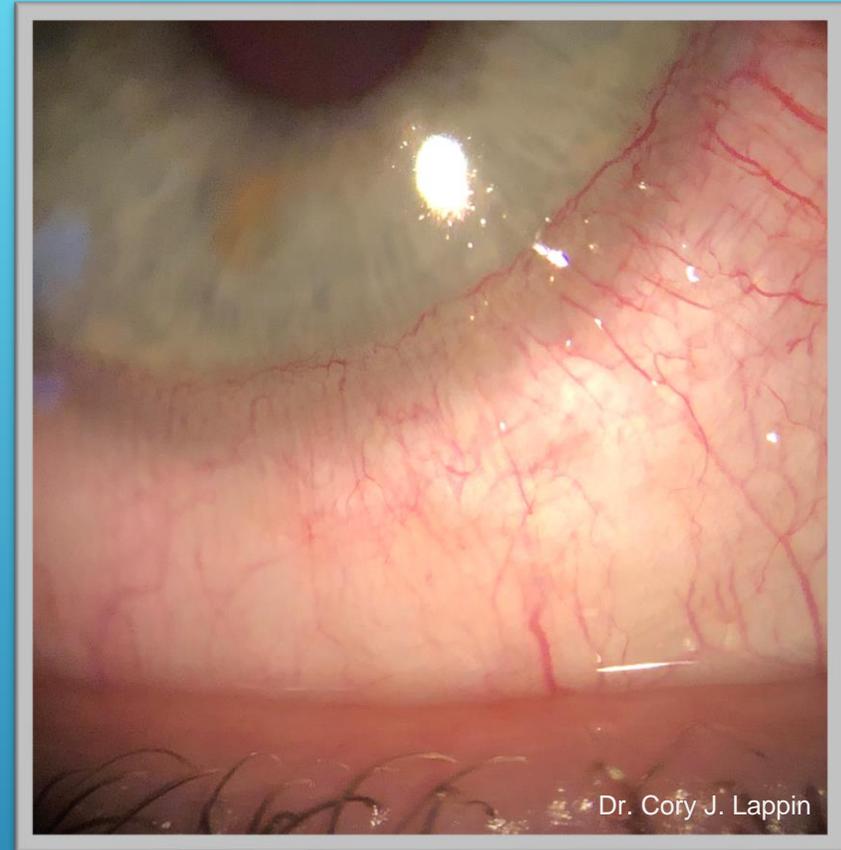
- Reduced epithelial cell metabolism and mitosis
    - Epithelial thinning
    - Premature endothelial cell loss
    - Increased bacterial binding to surface

- **Epithelial microcysts**

- Reverse illumination (appear dark)
    - Associated with Hydrogels
    - Degenerated basal epithelial cells
    - Rare with SiHy wear

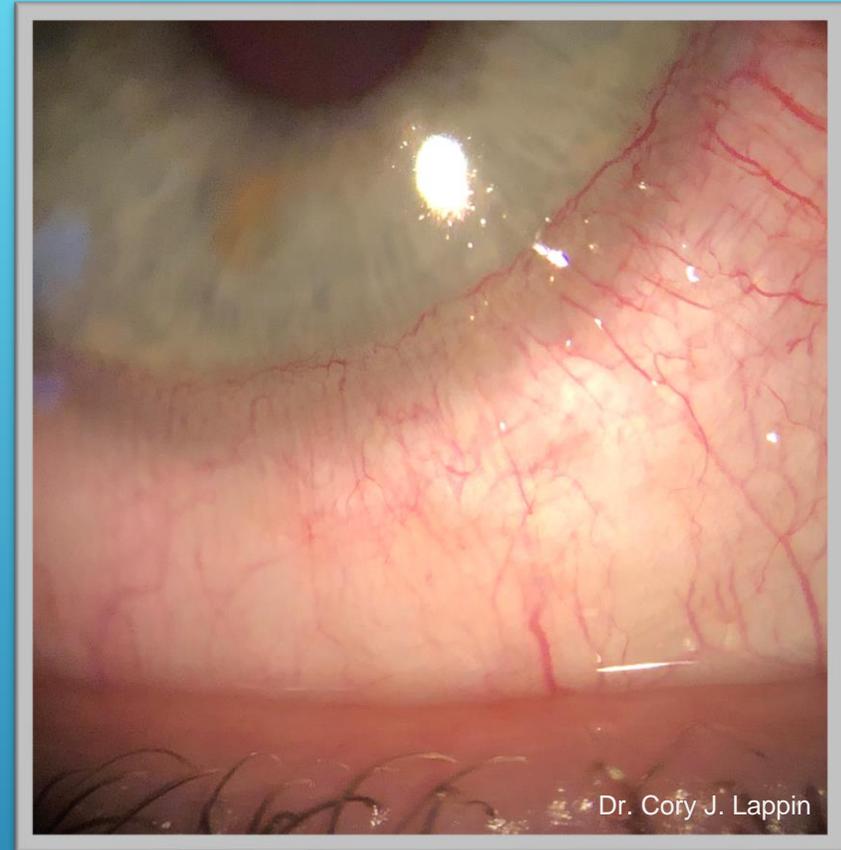
- **Vacuoles**

- Fluid between epithelia cells
    - Unreversed illumination
  - Neovascularization
  - Edema



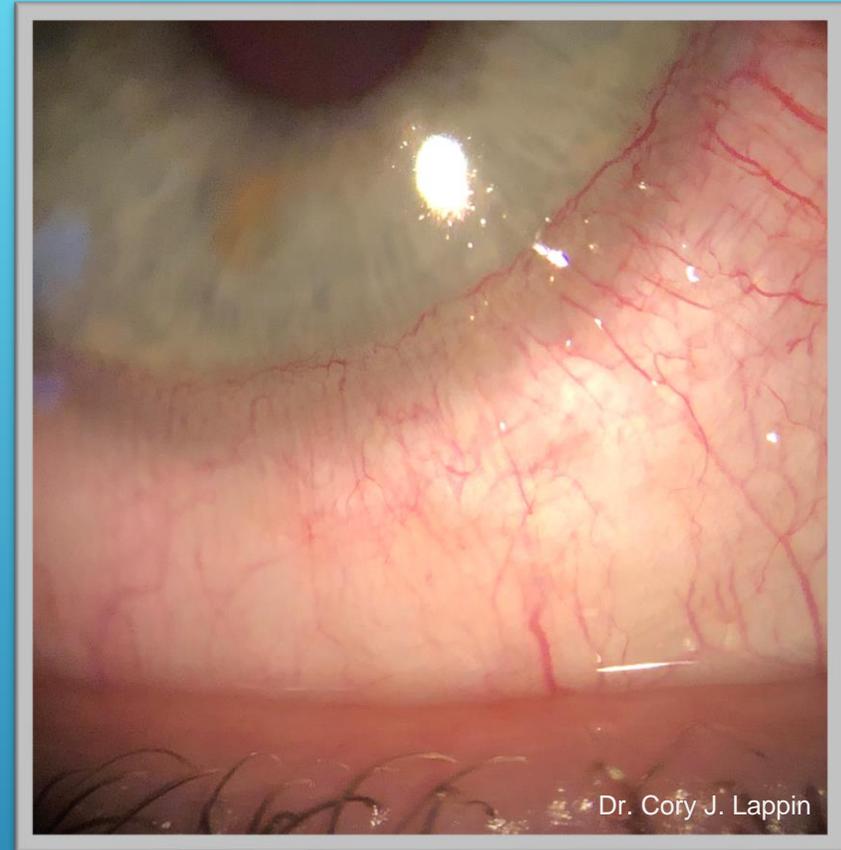
# SOFT CONTACTS LENSES: CORNEA

- **Lens Impact on Surface:**
  - **Neovascularization**
    - Due to hypoxia
    - Limbal injection
      - Precursor
    - Lipid exudation
    - Scarring
    - Greater risk with overnight lens wear



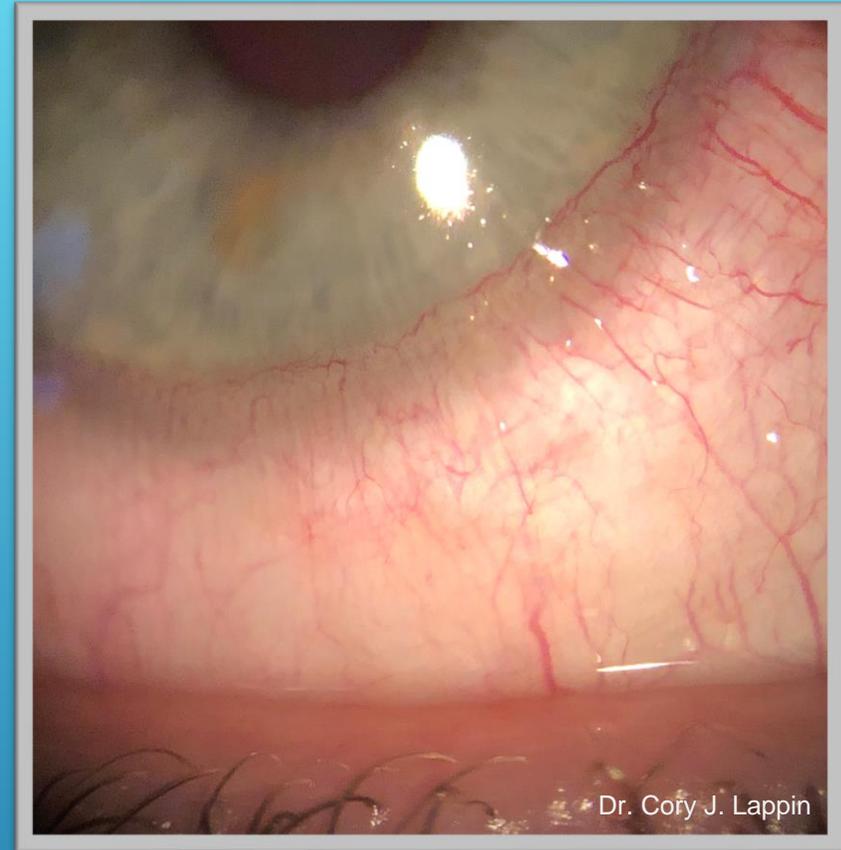
# SOFT CONTACTS LENSES: CORNEA

- **Lens Impact on Surface:**
  - **Edema**
    - CL wear can reduce oxygen availability
      - Increased anaerobic metabolism by epithelial cells
      - Lactic acid byproduct diffuses into stroma and alters osmotic gradient
        - Stromal edema
          - Striae and/or folds
  - Visual disturbances
    - Glare, halos, rainbows
  - Increased risk with overnight lens wear
  - Less common with SiHy wear



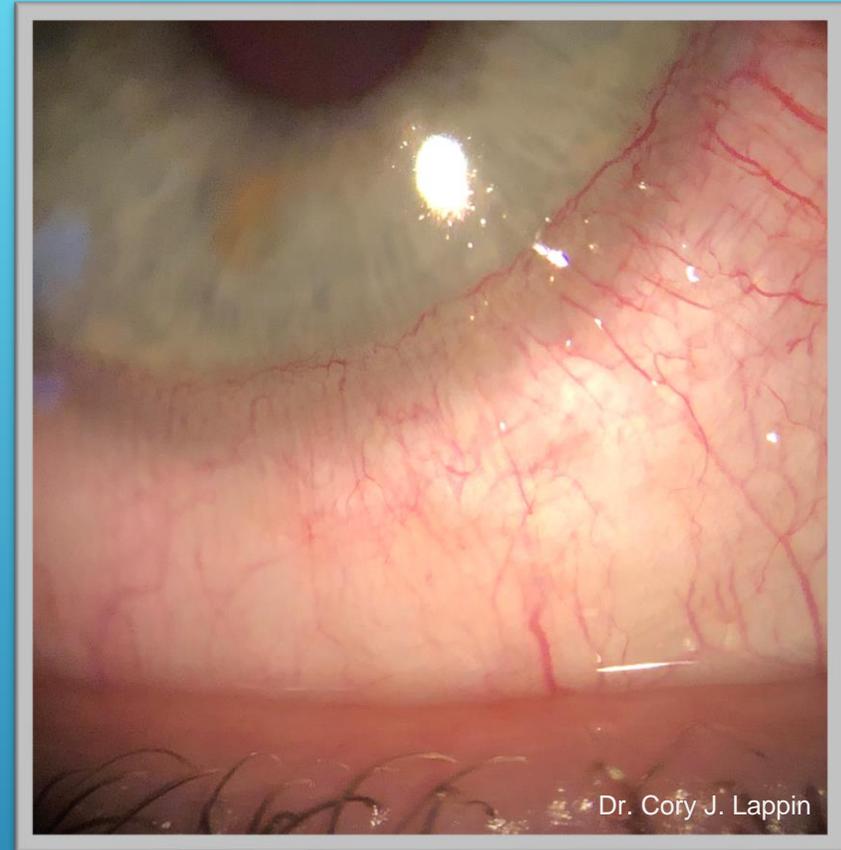
# SOFT CONTACTS LENSES: CORNEA

- **Lens Impact on Surface:**
  - **Stromal thinning**
    - Reduced keratocyte density
    - Due mechanically induced inflammation
    - Present in both SiHy and Hydrogel wear



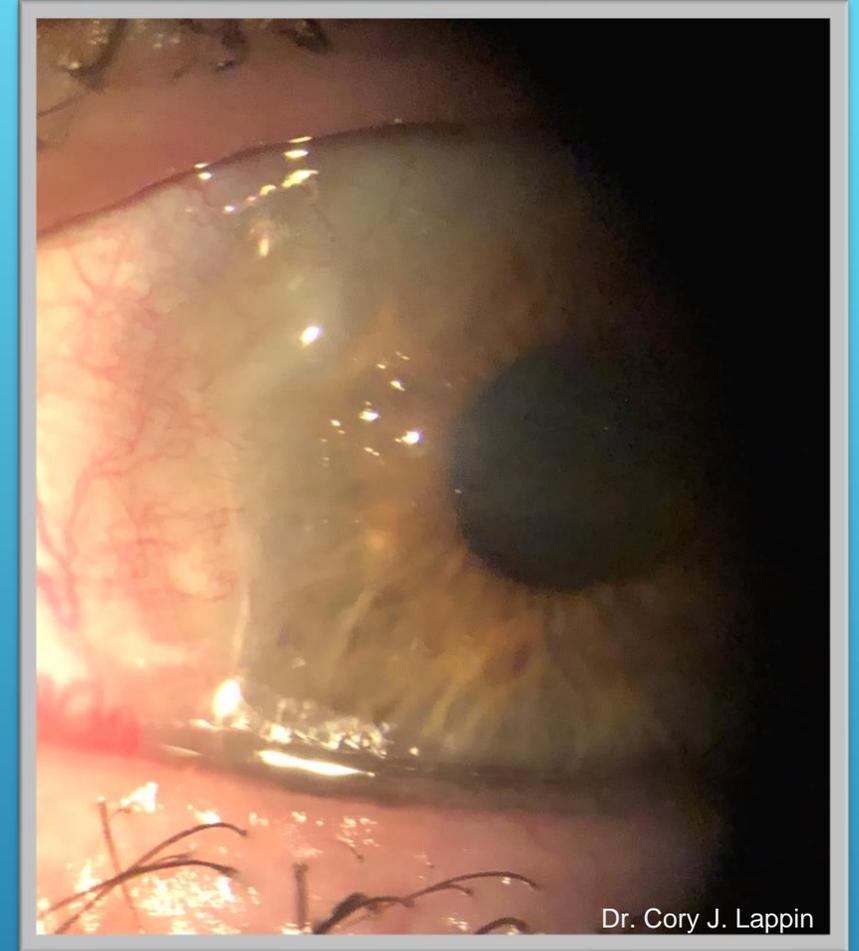
# SOFT CONTACTS LENSES: CORNEA

- **Lens Impact on Surface:**
  - **Corneal warpage**
    - Increased regular astigmatism
    - Irregular astigmatism
    - More common in older, low Dk/t Hydrogels



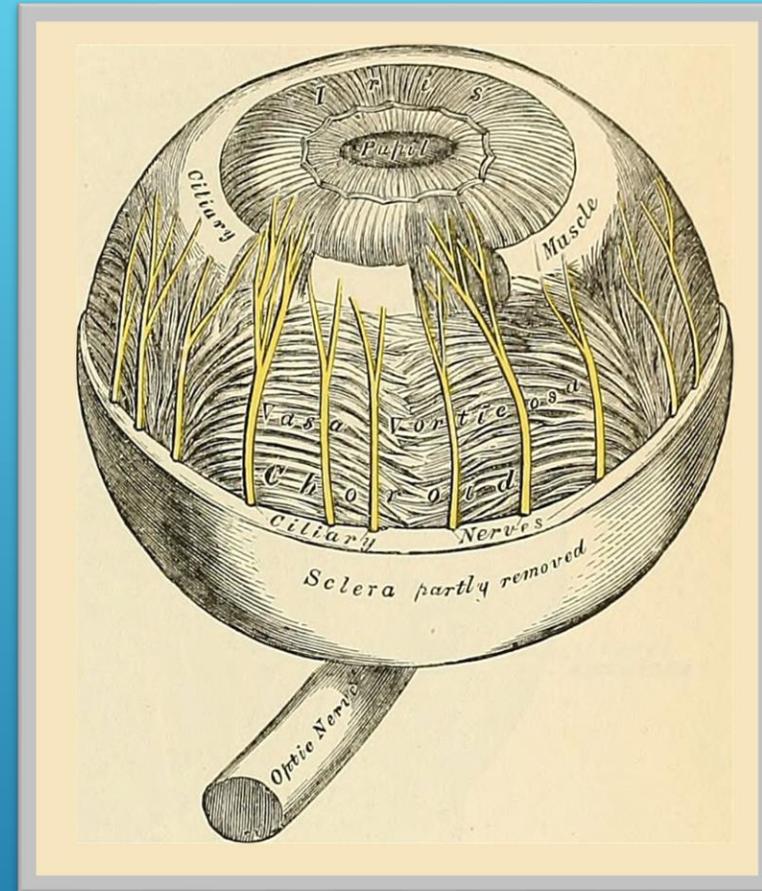
# SOFT CONTACTS LENSES: CORNEA

- **Lens Impact on Surface:**
  - **Limbal Stem Cell Deficiency (LSCD)**
    - Chronic contact lens-induced:
      - Limbal hypoxia
      - Mechanical trauma to limbus
    - Results in loss of limbal stem cells
      - Impaired wound healing
      - Reduced epithelial cell turnover
      - Corneal conjunctivalization
        - Neovascularization
        - Loss of transparency



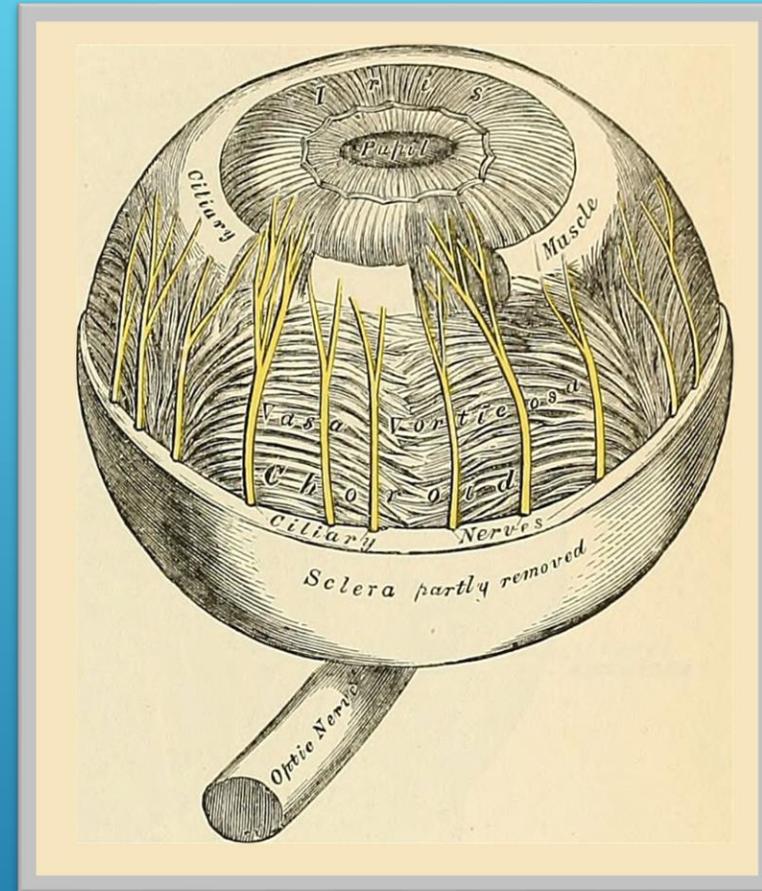
# SOFT CONTACTS LENSES: CORNEA

- **Function:**
- Cornea densely innervated
  - 7,000 nerve enders per mm<sup>2</sup>
- Control
  - Sensation
  - Blinking & Lacrimation
  - Protection
- Corneal surface maintenance
  - Routine epithelial cell turnover
  - Wound healing
  - Nourishment and metabolism



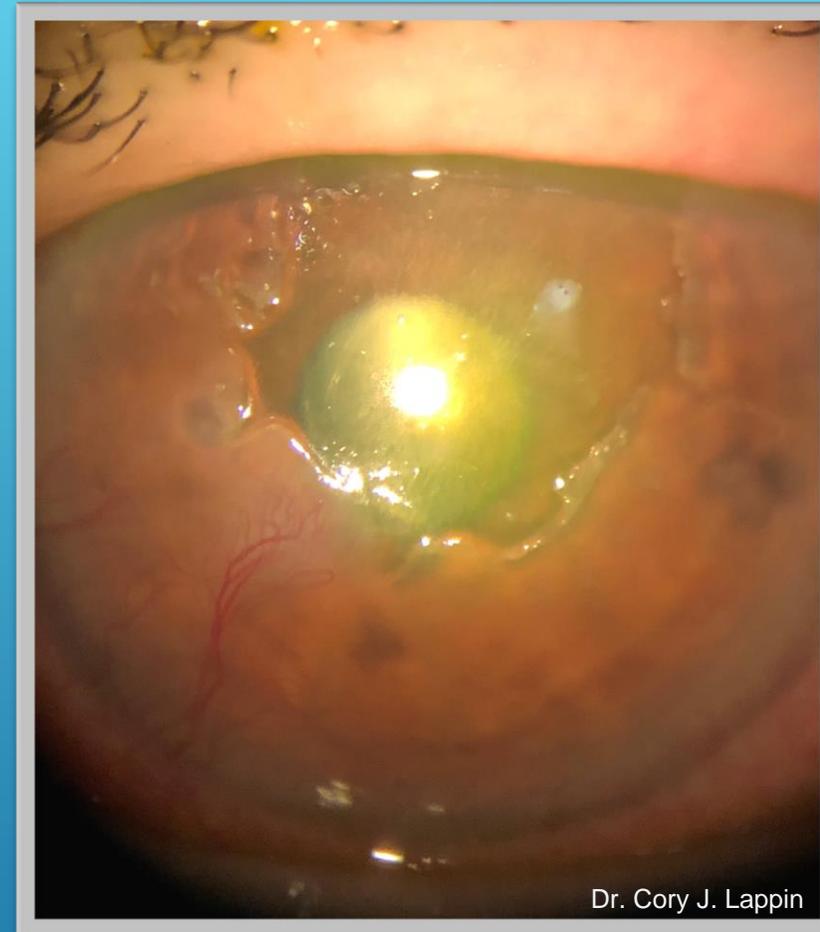
# NERVES

- **Lens Impact on Surface:**
  - Reduced corneal sensitivity
    - Adaptation
  - Increased sensitivity at limbus
    - Interaction with lens edge
    - Specialized pressure sensors
  - Reduced palpebral conjunctival sensitivity
  - Reduced lid margin sensitivity
    - Second most sensitive ocular surface structure
  - NGF upregulated in contact lens discomfort
    - Sign of nerve damage



# SOFT CONTACTS LENSES: NERVES

- **Lens Impact on Surface:**
  - **Neurotrophic Keratitis (NK)**
  - Can be induced by chronic CL-related inflammation
    - Damages corneal nerves resulting in loss of sensation
      - Impaired blinking and lacrimation
      - Reduced epithelial cell turnover
      - Disrupted wound healing



# SOFT CONTACTS LENSES: NERVES

- **Surface Impact on Lens:**
  - **Neuropathic Ocular Pain**
  - Pain derived from nerves rather than external stimulus
    - Peripheral or Central
    - Leads to hypersensitivity of cornea
      - Allodynia
        - Photoallodynia
        - Hyperalgesia
    - Lens wear can improve or exacerbate condition



# SOFT CONTACTS LENSES: NERVES

- **Lens Impact on Surface:**

- CLs may be intrinsically inflammatory
  - Subclinical
  - Dendritic cells (DC)
    - pathognomonic for immune response
- Bulbar Conjunctiva and Lid Margin
  - Transient increase in DC
    - Due to deposits, microbes on case
- Cornea
  - Transient increase in DC
  - Possible microtrauma
  - Less pronounced with daily disposables



# SOFT CONTACTS LENSES: INFLAMMATION

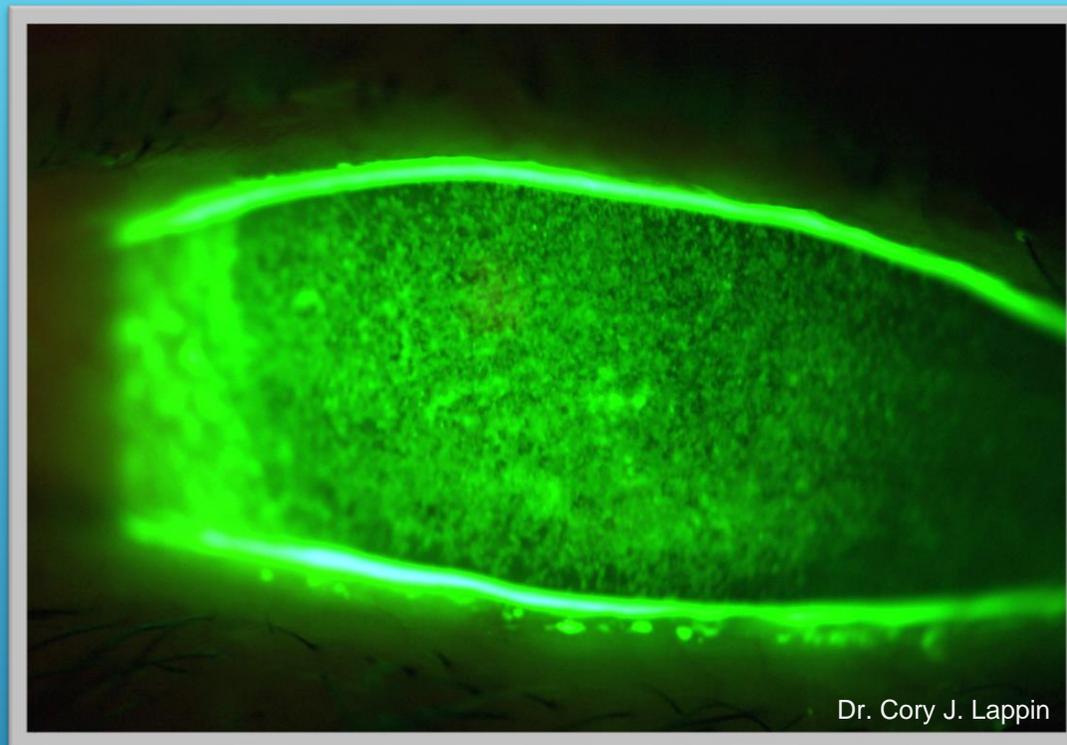
- **Surface Impact on Lens:**
  - Ocular Allergies
  - 40% of contact lens wears experience allergies
  - Lens discomfort
    - Itching
    - Mucus discharge



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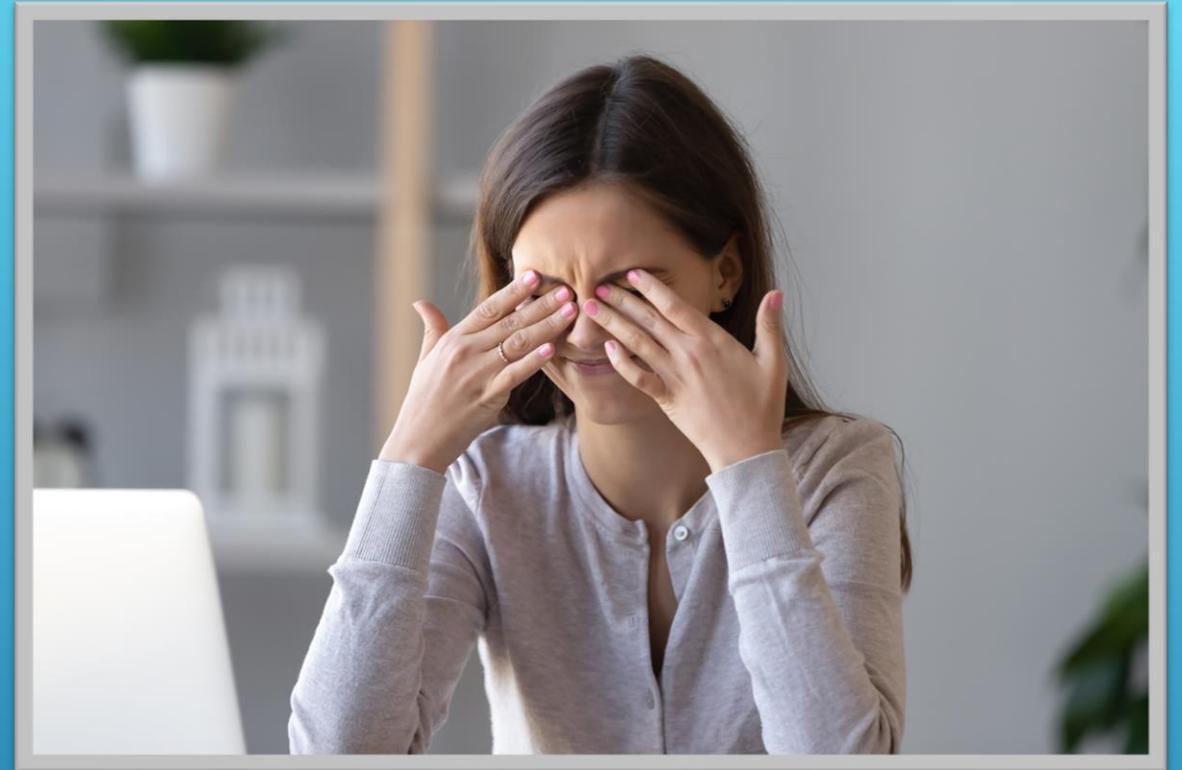
# SOFT CONTACTS LENSES: ALLERGIES

- **Impact on Surface:**
  - Packing solutions
    - Borate
    - Phosphate
    - Both potentially cytotoxic to corneal epithelium
  - Care solutions
    - Multipurpose
      - Preservatives as Antimicrobials
        - PBHB
        - Polyquad (BAK-derived)
      - Potential preservative toxicity



# SOFT CONTACTS LENSES: PACKING SOLUTIONS AND CARE SYSTEMS

- **Lens Impact on Surface:**
  - **Contact Lens Discomfort (CLD)**
  - Due to lens itself, **NOT** external condition
    - Only occurs when lens is worn, discomfort improves upon removal
  - Mechanism unknown
    - Likely nervous component
  - Can be influenced by
    - Lens material
    - Lens design
    - Wear schedule
    - Care solution



# SOFT CONTACTS LENSES: CONTACT LENS DISCOMFORT (CLD)

# MANAGEMENT



# Soft Contact Lens and Ocular Surface Management

Lens Selection

Ocular Surface Optimization



# LENS SELECTION



# LENS SELECTION: SOFT CONTACT LENS MATERIAL PROPERTIES

- **Dk/t**
  - Oxygen permeability
- **Modulus**
  - Rigidity
- **Lubricity**
  - Friction
- **Wettability**
  - Tear spread & adherence
- **Surface treatments**
  - Surfactants
  - Plasma
  - Wetting Agents
    - Polyvinyl alcohol
    - Hyaluronic acid



# LENS SELECTION: SOFT CONTACT LENS DESIGN

- **Base curve**
  - Flatter
  - Steeper
- **Diameter**
  - Larger
  - Smaller
- **Lens edge design**
  - Rounded
  - Knife
  - Chisel
- **Thickness**



# LENS SELECTION: SOFT CONTACT LENS POLYMER TYPES

## Silicone Hydrogels

- High oxygen permeability
- Better comfort
- Silicone intrinsically hydrophobic
  - Requires surface treatments
- Lower water content
- Lipid deposition
- “Stiffer” modulus

## Hydrogels

- Relatively lower oxygen permeability
- More potential issues with comfort
- More hydrophilic
- Higher water content
- Protein deposition
- “Softer” modulus



# LENS SELECTION: WEAR SCHEDULES

## Daily Disposables

- Deposits negligible
- Increased comfort
- Care solutions not required
- Parameter limitations (relative)
- Convenience
- Higher cost
- Environmental concerns

## Monthly & Biweekly Replacement

- More prone to deposit buildup, lens degradation
- Variable comfort with wear duration
- Require care solutions
- Wider parameters (relative)
- Cost effective
- Compliance issues



# CARE SOLUTION SELECTION

## Hydrogen Peroxide

- Convenience
  - One step
- Preservative-free
- Better comfort
- Better protection
  - Coverage against Acanthamoeba

## Multipurpose Solutions

- Compliance issues
  - Two-step (Rubbing or Rinsing)
- Preservative-containing (Antimicrobial agents)
  - Polyquaternium-1 (PQ-1)
  - Polyhexamethylene biguanide (PHMB)



# Lens Selection: Takeaways

DAILY DISPOSABLES WHENEVER POSSIBLE

SILICONE HYDROGELS TEND TO PROVIDE BETTER COMFORT

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE SOLUTIONS ARE THE CARE SYSTEMS  
OF CHOICE



# OCULAR SURFACE MANAGEMENT



- **Bacteria (Staph)**
  - Hypochlorous acid
- **Demodex**
  - Xdemvy (lotilaner ophthalmic solution)
  - Tea tree oil
  - Okra-based cleansers (Zocular)
- **Manual Debridement**
  - BlephEx (in-office treatment)
  - NuLids PRO (in-office treatment)
  - ZEST (in-office treatment)
  - NuLids (at-home treatment)
- **IPL Treatment**
  - OptiLight



# LIDS & LASHES

- **Dietary Treatment**
  - Omega-3 fatty acid supplementation
    - Shown to improve contact lens-related dryness
- **Tear Film Stabilizers**
  - Perfluorohexyloctane (Miebo)
  - Blink exercises
  - 20-20-20 Rule
- **Palliative Treatment**
  - Warm compresses + massage
  - Preservative-free artificial tears



# MEIBOMIAN GLANDS & LIPID LAYER

- Procedures
  - Thermal Pulsation & Gland Expression
    - LipiFlow
    - iLux
    - TearCare
  - Radiofrequency
  - IPL Treatment
    - OptiLight



# MEIBOMIAN GLANDS & LIPID LAYER

- **Anti-inflammatories**
  - Immunomodulators
    - Lifitegrast (Xiidra), Cyclosporine (Cequa, Restasis, Vevye), Tacrolimus
    - Steroids
      - “Soft” steroids (loteprednol)
- **Neurostimulators**
  - Varenicline (Tyrvaya)
  - iTear100
- **Lubricants**
  - Preservative-free artificial tears



# LACRIMAL GLAND & AQUEOUS LAYER

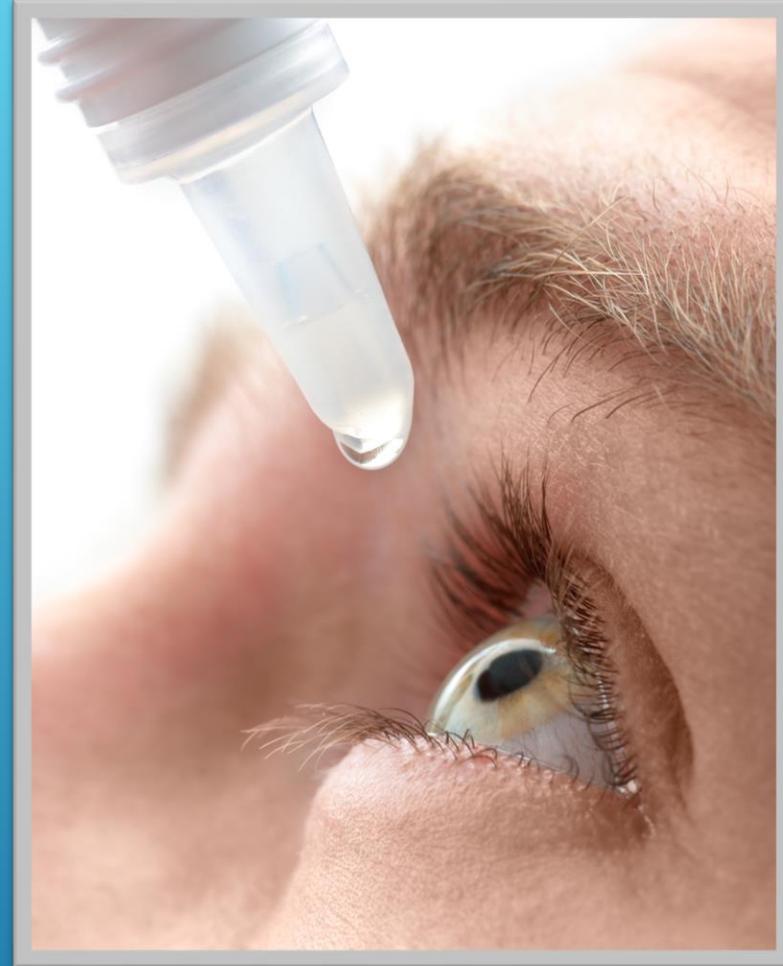
- **Regenerative Treatments**

- Autologous serum
- Platelet-rich plasma
- Amniotic membranes
  - Cryopreserved (Prokera)
  - Dehydrated

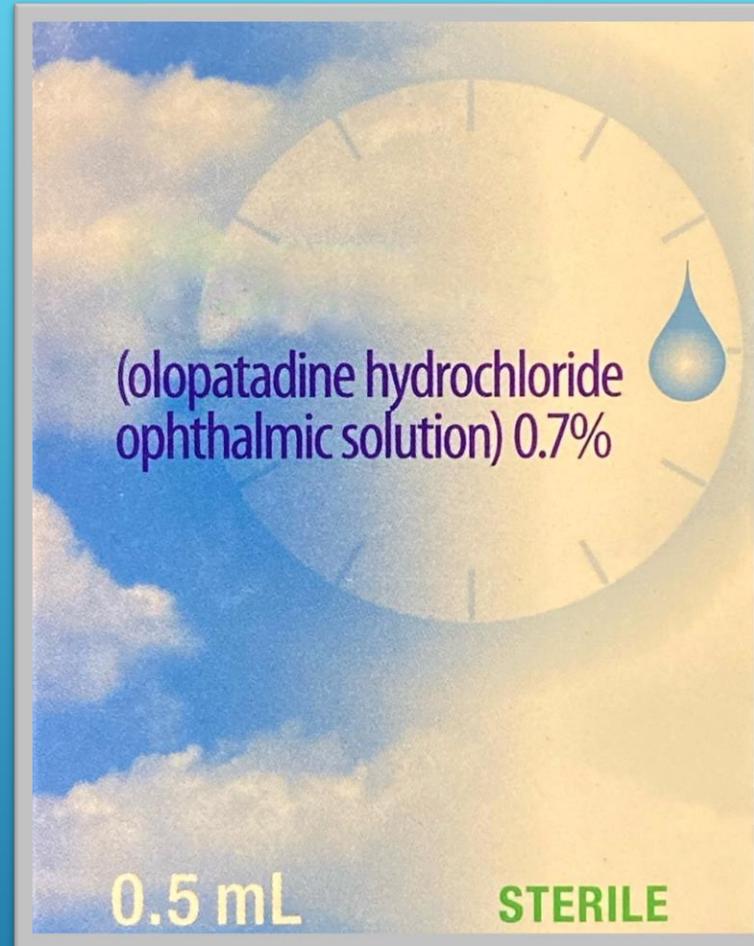
- **Procedures**

- IPL Treatment
- OptiLight

# LACRIMAL GLAND & AQUEOUS LAYER

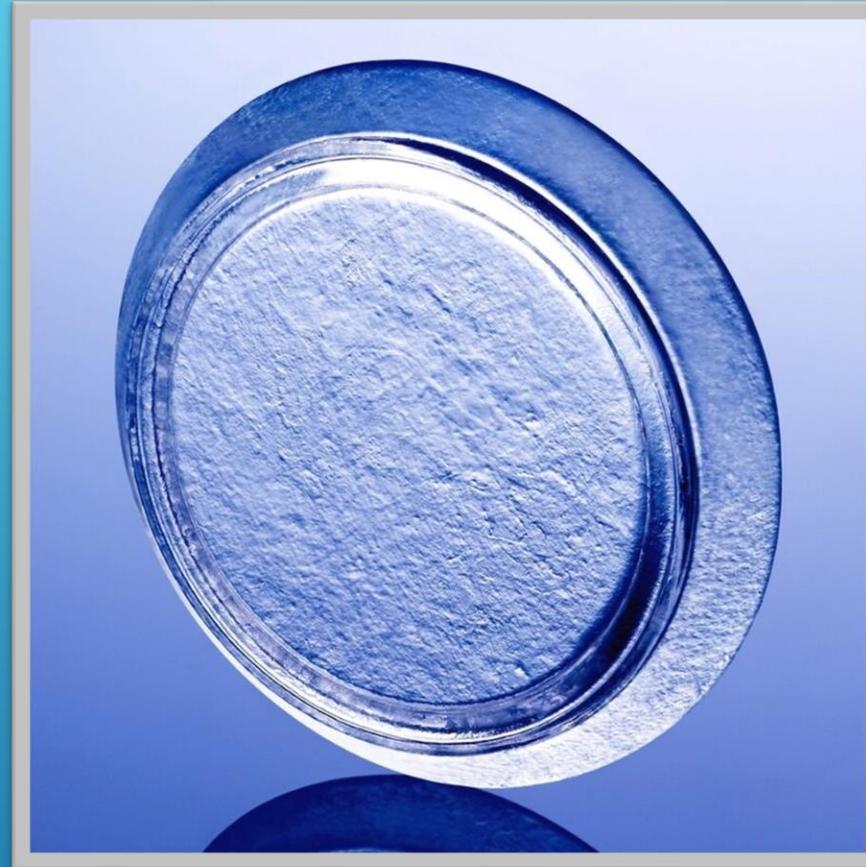


- **Antihistamine-Mast Cell Stabilizer Combos**
  - Olopatadine
  - Alcaftadine
- **Preferential Exclusion**
  - Ectoin (Allegro)
- **Anti-inflammatories**
  - Steroids (topical and oral)
- **Immunomodulators**
  - Cyclosporine (Verkazia)
  - Tacrolimus
- **Ketotifen-eluting Contact Lenses**



# ALLERGIES

- **Regenerative Treatments**
  - Cenegermin-bkbj (Oxervate)
    - Recombinant human NGF
  - Autologous serum
  - Platelet-rich plasma
  - Amniotic membranes
    - Cryopreserved (Prokera)
    - Lyophilized (XcellerEYES)
    - Dehydrated
- **Neurostimulators**
  - Tyrvaya
  - iTear100
- **Surgical**
  - Tarsorrhaphy
  - Conjunctival flap
  - Corneal neurotization surgery



# NERVES

# INTENSE PULSED LIGHT (IPL)

- **MGD**
  - Improves meibomian gland structure, function, quality of meibum, and tear breakup time
- **Inflammation**
  - Reduces inflammatory factors found in tear film and ocular surface
- **Ocular Rosacea**
  - Destroys proinflammatory telangiectatic blood vessels
- **Blepharitis**
  - Decreases Demodex and bacterial populations on lids and lashes
- **Contact Lens-Related Dry Eye**
  - Has been shown to improve symptoms



Dr. Cory J. Lappin

# CLINICAL PEARLS



# CLINICAL PEARLS

- A sign of things to come
- Do not overestimate adaptation
- Discuss expectations
- Save wearing time for when most needed
- “If it ain't broke, don't fix it”
- Do not fear spherical equivalent
- The right artificial tear for the job
- Red means stop
- Rinse lenses out of blister pack
- Part-time wearers are excellent candidates for dailies
- When in doubt, go with dailies
- Complications: Strike one...you're still out (and into an new lens)
- Lens selection **AND** ocular surface optimization, **NOT OR**
- Personally try lenses



# SUMMARY



# Summary

SOFT CONTACT LENS WEAR PRESENTS A HOMEOSTATIC  
CHALLENGE

PROPER LENS SELECTION MINIMIZES DISRUPTION TO THE  
OCULAR SURFACE

OPTIMIZING THE OCULAR SURFACE WILL MAXIMIZE  
CONTACT LENS COMFORT AND SUCCESS



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**Thank you!**

