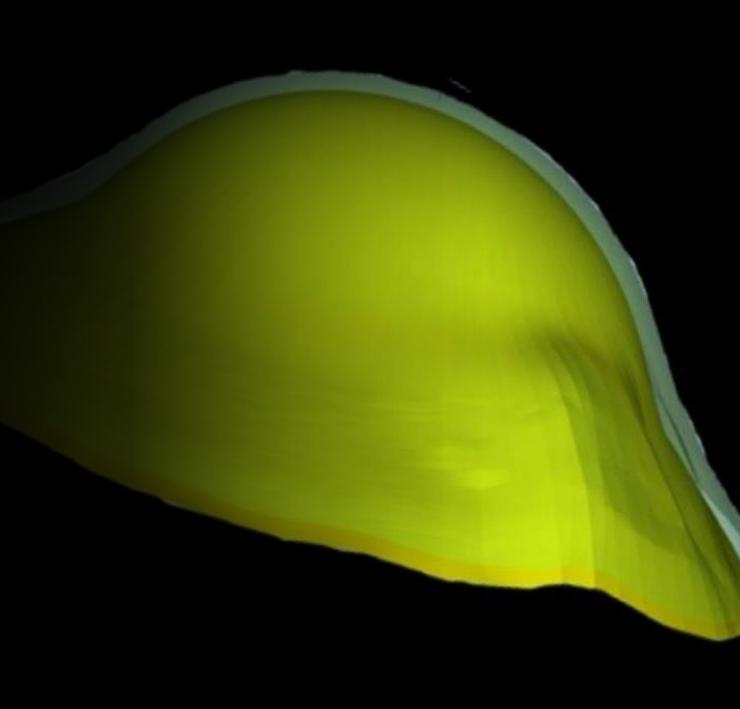


Disclosure

- EyePrint Prosthetics
- Mojo Vision



Glaucoma

- The 2nd leading cause of blindness worldwide.
 - Affecting 79.6 million people [BJO, PubMed: 16488940]
- Requires good communication if co-managing
- Commit to the learning curve
 - These eyes can be complicated
 - Have all the tools



Considerations When Fitting Glaucoma Patients

Age

Medications

Ocular Surface Disease

Lids- Keratinization/ Cicatricial

Limbal Stem Cell Deficiency

Corneal Epithelial Defects

Scleral Keratinization

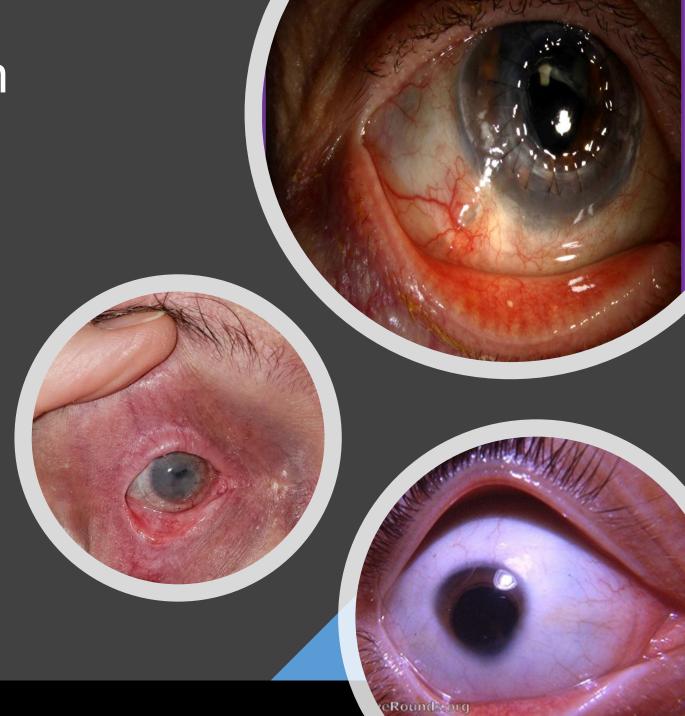
Cornea of Unusual Shape or Size

Corneal Transplants/ Artificial

Cornea

Glaucoma Surgeries

Inflammatory Episodes/ Granulomas



Glaucoma Drug and Ocular Surface Disease

- Estimated up to 60% of glaucoma patients on topical anti-glaucomatous medications have ocular surface disease.
- Topical glaucoma medications can cause burning, irritation, itching, tearing, and decreases in visual acuity within three months of medication initiation.
- Primary open angle glaucoma (POAG) patients have a higher risk of ocular surface disease in part due to a 22% lower basal tear turnover rate in comparison to patients without glaucoma

Ocular Surface Disease

- OSD can lead to poor medication compliance from the associated symptoms.
- OSD is linked to a higher rate of failure in subconjunctival glaucoma surgery
- OSD will lead to lens fogging (anterior and posterior)
- OSD/ Dry Eye is the #1 reason for contact lens drop out







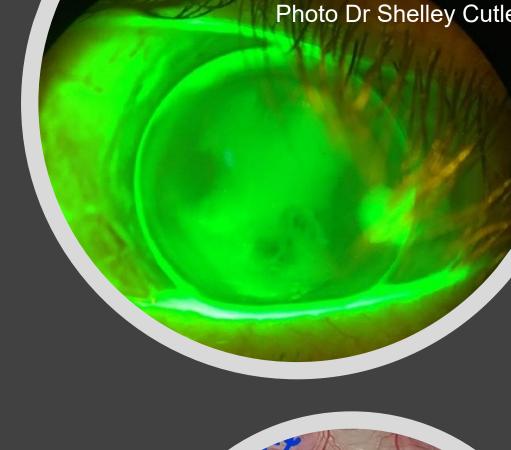


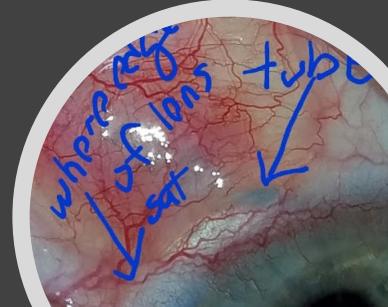
Tip#1: Manage the Ocular Surface Disease

- Recognize and Treat OSD
- Lid Hygiene
 - Wash Lids After Drop Instillation
 - Lid Debridement
 - Topical PolySaccharides or Barrier Cream
 - Judicious Steroid Pulsing
- Remove the Preservative (BAK free)
 - Compounded drug
 - BAK alternatives (Purite, Ocupure, SofZia)
- Consider Surgical Options

Tip#2: If You Can Get Away with Fitting a GP Lens: Fit a GP Lens

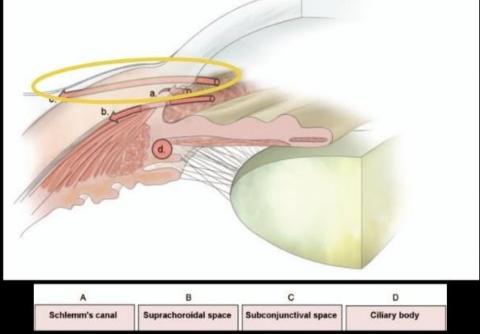
- Keep it away from the bleb or patch graft
- Steepen BC if necessary to get it to drop/ ride lower
- Soft lenses can erode tubes as well
 - I've seen more conjunctival erosions with soft lenses than other modalities
 - Many surgeons tell patients they cannot wear lenses after tube/ trab surgery





Tip#3: Know What Type of Surgery You are Dealing With.

Mechanisms of IOP Lowering

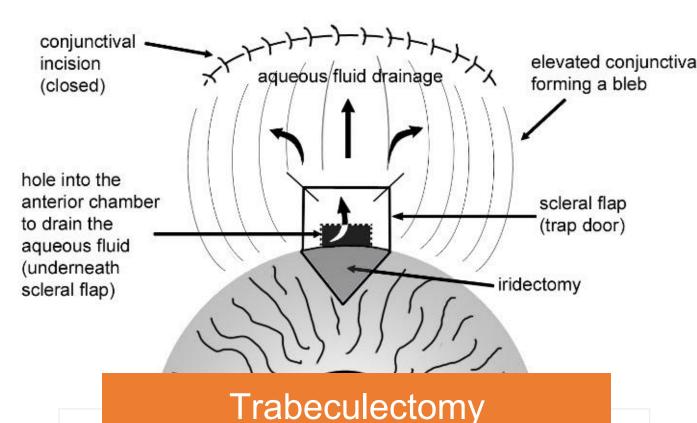


Gillmann K, Mansouri K. Minimally Invasive Glaucoma Surery: Where is the Evidence? Asia Pac J Ophthalmol. 2020: 9(3):203-14.



Tip#4: Know the Difference Between a Trabeculectomy (Bleb) and a Tube Shunt (Patch Graft)



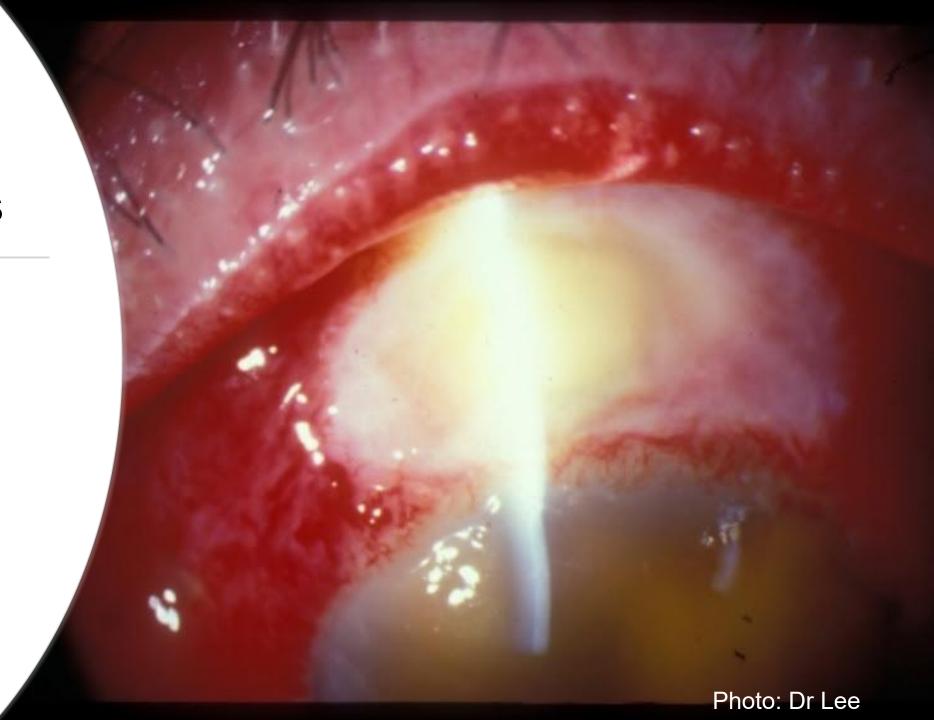


- Used when dramatic IOP lowering is necessary
 - More IOP lowering than other procedures
 - May have advantage in NTG
 - Can be effective for many years

Graphic: Dr Young Kwon, John Fingert, Emily Greenlee,

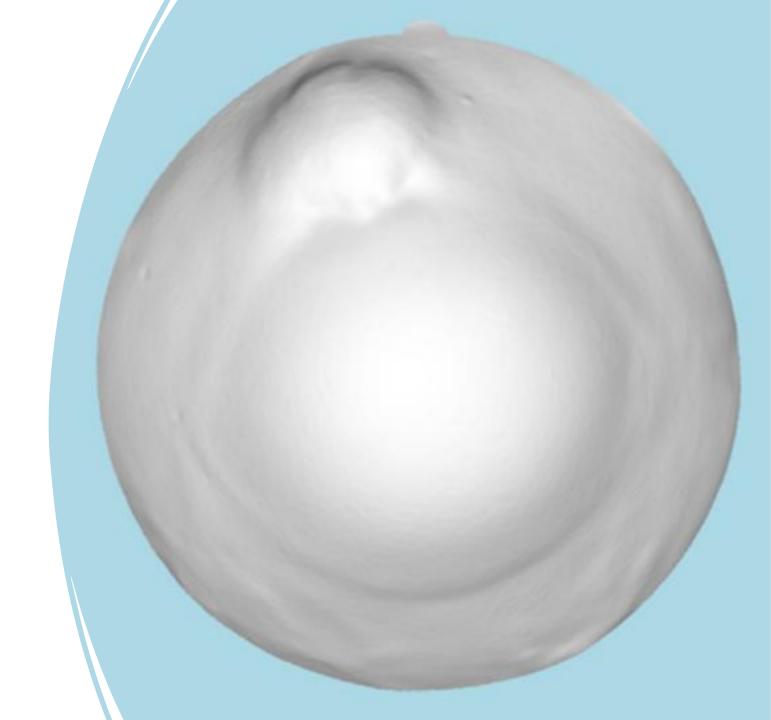
Bleb Complications

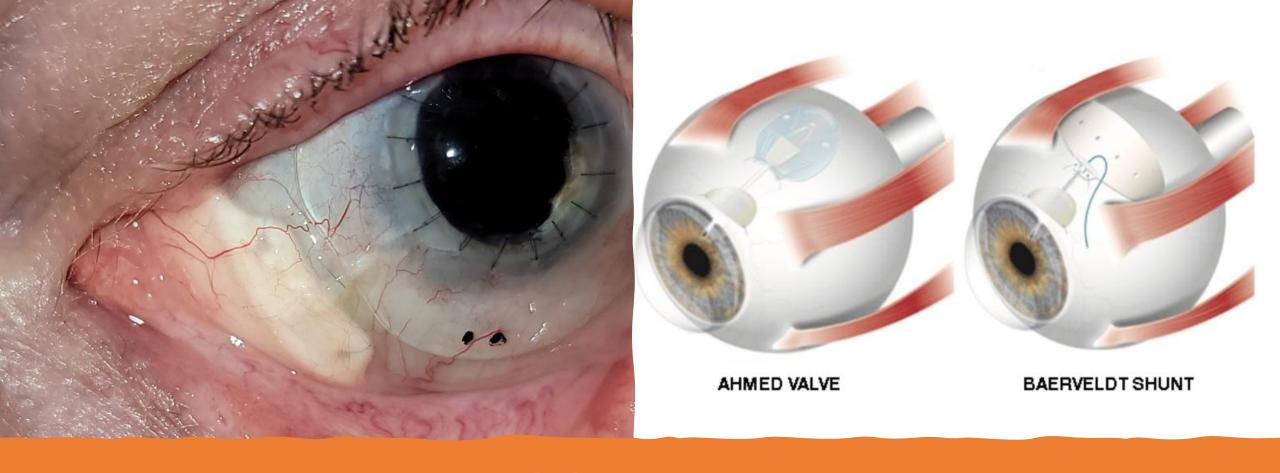
- Blebitis
- Endophthalmitis
- Leaks
- Failure
- Suprachoroidal Hemorrhage



The Problem with Blebs and Scleral Lenses

- Blebs are located adjacent to the cornea, often crossing the limbus
 - Surgeons hate doing bleb revisions
- Blebs "breathe"
- More easily eroded than tube shunts
- Can have extreme elevations

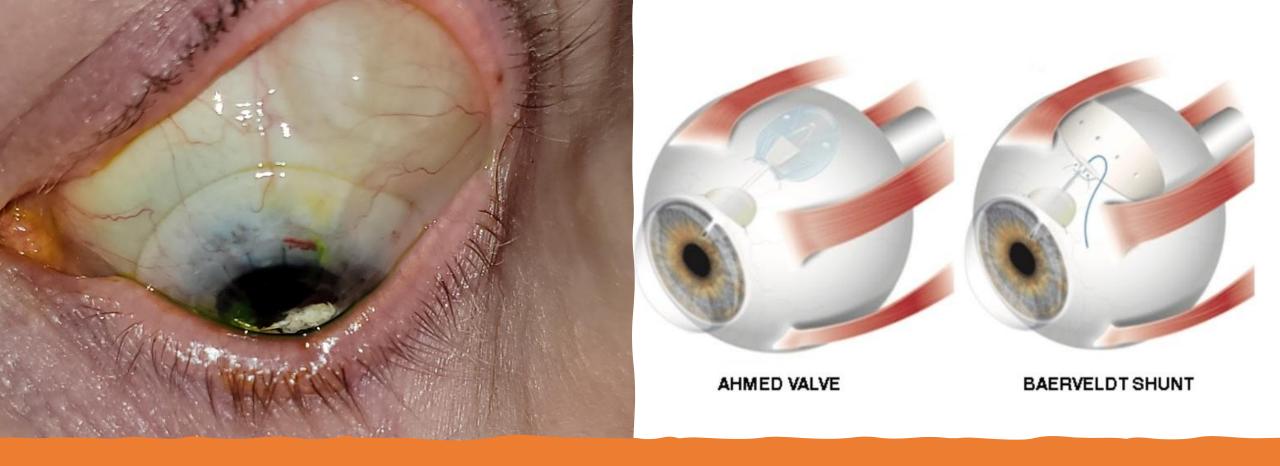




Tube Shunts

Advantages:

- Less follow up
- More resistant to Scarring
- Lower risk of Infection



Tube Shunts

- Disadvantages:
 - Takes up valuable real estate
 - Fewer future options
 - Higher final IOP
 - Tube erosion

Tube Shunt Risks

- Hypotony
 - Early (Ahmed), Late (Baerveldt)
- Failure
- Exposure
- Diplopia
- Corneal Decompensation

















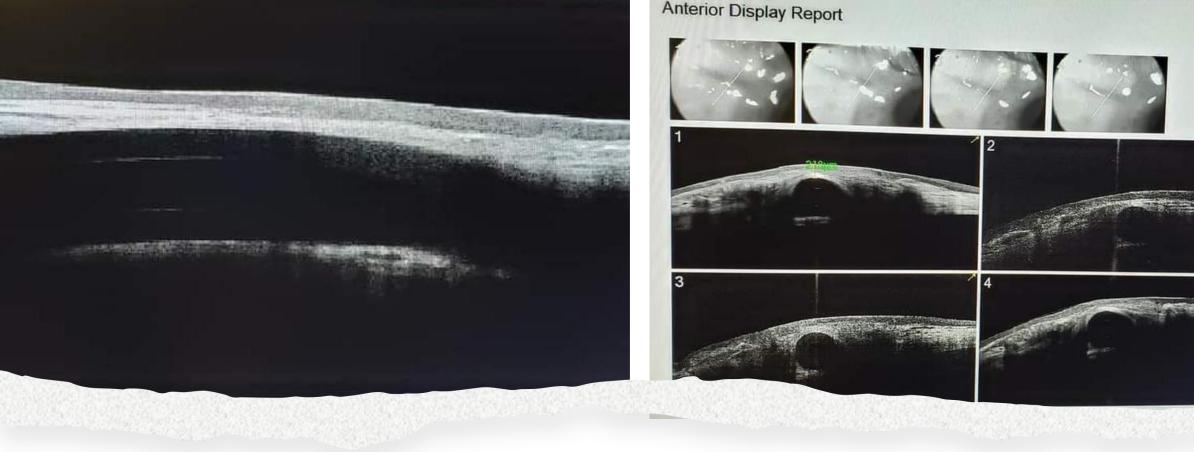




Notching



Vaulting



Right /







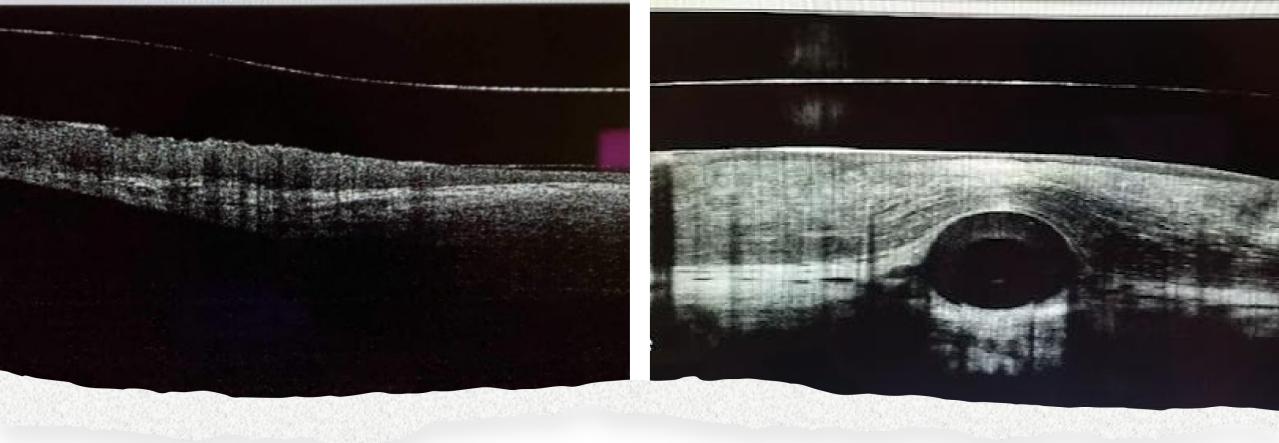
Dispensin g

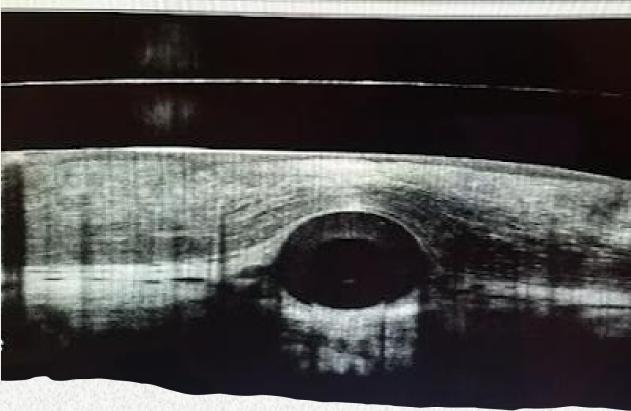
- Will often have leakage around tube
- Insert using gel
- Conjunctiva will remodel
- Debris
 - Mucin/ steroid



The Ideal Fit Has No Hyperemia and No Compression

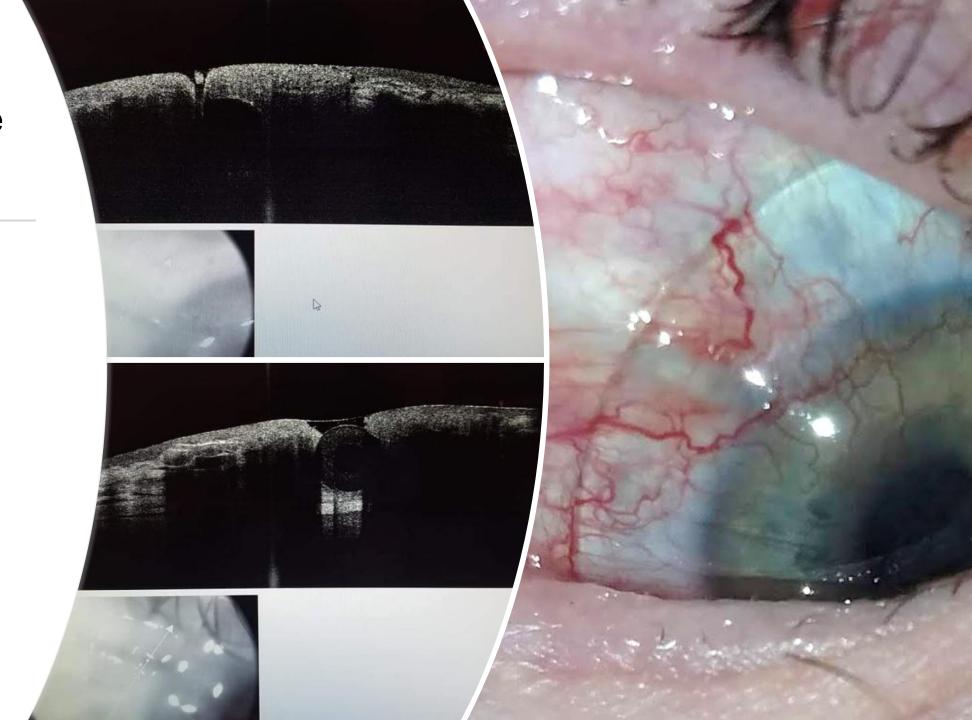






Watch for Tube Compression

- Blanching over tube
- FL staining
- Holes on OCT
 - Transverse
 - Longitudinal
- Follow every 3 months



Thank You

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