Rule These Out Before You Diagnose it as Dry Eye

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Disclosures

- I have received honoraria in the past 2 years for speaking, writing, participating in an advisory capacity, research or meeting support from: Apellis, ABB Optical, Alcon Laboratories, Allergan, Art Optical, Bausch + Lomb Health, Contamac, CooperVision, CSEye, Horizon Therapeutics, Johnson & Johnson Vision Care, Kala, Lenstech, Notal Vision, Novartis, Optovue, Oyster Point, RVL, Sun Pharma, Tarsus, Tangible Science, Santen, Visus, Walman Optical and Zea Vision
- All relevant relationships have been mitigated

Epithelial Basement Membrane Dystrophy

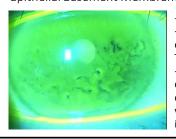
- Also referred to as map-dot-fingerprint, Cogan's microcystic dystrophy, or anterior basement membrane dystrophy
- Questions of true dystrophy versus degeneration
- Risk factors: family history (although difficult to track from patient history), ocular injuries (abrasions), ocular surgeries
- \bullet Basement membrane extend, abnormally, into the corneal epithelium
- This irregularity increases risk of recurrent corneal erosion (RCE), reduced vision, fluctuating vision

Epithelial Basement Membrane Dystrophy





Epithelial Basement Membrane Dystrophy

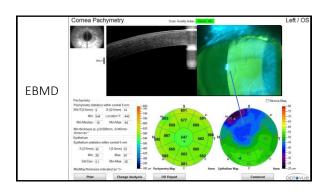


-Negative staining
-Needs to be
differentiated from
TBUT
-vision can be
different on a day to
day basis because of
variation in corneal
irregularities

Epithelial Basement Membrane Dystrophy



-Increased risk of RCE -Symptoms of eye discomfort can complicate diagnosis



Epithelial Basement Membrane Dystrophy

- Lubrication
- Consider punctal occlusion
- Oinment in the evening (consider hyperosmotic agents)
- Contact lenses (bandage and to improve vision quality)
- Amniotic membrane (consider for RCE)
- Oral doxycycline (consider for RCE)
- Scleral lenses
- Corneal debridement
- Phototherapeutic keratectomy (PTK)

Floppy Eyelid Syndrome

- •Extensive lid laxity secondary to decreased elastin content in tarsal plate
- •Spontaneous eversion of the lid can occur while sleeping
- •Can lead to chronic irritation of the lid
- •Critical to perform lid eversion on eye examination

Floppy Eyelid Syndrome

- •Low elastin levels and spontaneous eversion
- •Will cause signs/symptoms of ocular discomfort
- Has a strong association obstructive sleep apnea
- Also associated with keratoconus, down syndrome



Floppy Eyelid Syndrome

- Question about sleep patterns
- Question about sleep apnea or confirm diagnosis
- •Refer to physician for appropriate testing
- Monitor optic nerves carefully for risk of glaucoma

Floppy Eyelid Syndrome

- ·Ointment in the evening
- Sleep rite
- Eye mask in the evening
- Blepharoplasty
- Lacriserts
- Punctal occlusion



Kearns-Sayre Syndrome

- -Affects many parts of the body
- -Usually appears before 20 years old
- -Caused by mitochondrial DNA abnormalities
- -Causes progressive external ophthalmoplegia
- i.Paralysis of extraocular muscles
- ii.Ptosis
- -Pigmentary retinopathy

Kearns-Sayre Syndrome

Other systemic findings

i.Cardiac conduction defects

ii.Ataxia

iii.Other muscle weakness

iv.Deafness

v.Kidney problems

Occurs because of mitochondrial deficiencies

Prevalence: 1-3/100,000

Kearns-Sayre Syndrome

- · Ointment in the evening
- Sleep rite
- Eye mask in the evening
- Blepharoplasty
- Lacriserts
- Punctal occlusion

Mucous fishing syndrome

- -Cyclical worsening of symptoms -Patients will "fish" mucous out of their eye usually from some irritant
- -Mucous usually in the lower fornix
- -Continual attempted removal causes more mucous to be formed
- -Treatment often times requires educating patients to stop touching their eyes

Advancing Wavelike Epitheliopathy

- -Wave like appearance of epithelium that extends from the limbal area into the central cornea
- -Is believed to be caused by toxic reaction of the cornea
- -Differential diagnosis
- i.Superior limbic keratoconjunctivitis
- ii.Limbal stem cell disease
- iii. Epithelial basement membrane dystrophy

Advancing Wavelike Epitheliopathy

- -Remove those substances believed to be causing the response
- -Silver nitrate application to the limbal area where the irregularity appears to be originating from

Presentation of Keratopathy (Microcyst-like Corneal Epithelial Changes)

- Microcyst-like comeal epithelial changes (MECs) may be identified during ophthalmic slit lamp exams¹
- MECs can appear in both symptomatic and asymptomatic patients²
- - Confluent (ie, merging or clumped)



minology Orbeta for Adverse Events (CTCAE): Version 5.0 entirelectronic_applications/docs/CTCAE_v5_Quick, Reference_5u7.pdf 1-1781.

Why Your Patients Are on ELAHERE™



ELAHERE is a therapy approved to treat certain patients with advanced ovarian cancer

- ELAHERE is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with folate receptor-alpha (FRo) positive, platinum-resistant epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube, or primary pertioneal cancer, who have received one to three prior systemic treatment regimens. Select patients for therapy based on an FDA-approved term.
- This indication is approved under accelerated approval based on tumor response rate and durability of response Continued approval for this indication may be contingent upon verification and description of clinical benefit in a confirmatory trial

Why Eye Care Is Important for Patients Receiving ELAHERE™



You play a critical role in patient management as ocular adverse events have been observed in patients treated with ELAHERE 1.2

BOXED WARNING: OCULAR TOXICITY

- ELAHERE can cause severe ocular toxicities, including visual impairment, keratopathy, dry eye, photophobia, eye pain, and uveitis.
- dry eye, photophobia, eye pain, and uveitis.

 Conduct an ophthalmic exam including visual acuity and slit lamp exam prior to initiation of ELAHERE, every other cycle for the first 8 cycles, and as clinically indicated.

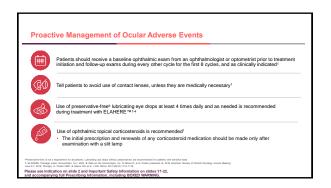
 Administer prophylactic artificial tears and ophthalmic topical steroids.

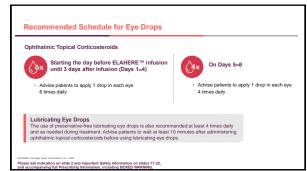
 Withhold ELAHERE for ocular toxicities until improvement and resume at the same or reduced dose.

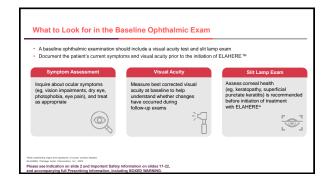
- Discontinue ELAHERE for Grade 4 ocular toxicities.

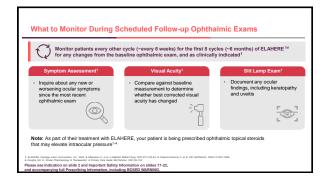
ation on slide 2 and Important Safety Information on slides 17-22, ing full Prescribing Information, including BOXED WARNING.

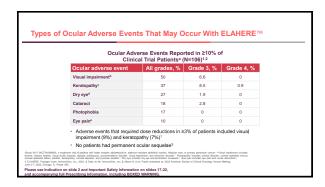
What Patients Can Expect With ELAHERE™ Safety Profile: Serious adverse events occurred in 31% of patients The most common (20%) adverse events, including laboratory abnormalities, were vision impairment, fadgue, increased AST, nausea, increased ALT, keratopathy, abdominal pain, decreased Mymphocytes, peripheral enuroparity, diadreae, decreased albumin, constipation, increased alkaline phosphatase, dry eye, decreased magnesium, decreased leukorips, decreased neutorphis, and decreased hemolopibin. 11% of patients discontinued due to an adverse event • 11% of patients discontinued due to an adverse event • 11% of patients admonitional conductor and 20% of the patients of the patient 4.8% CR 31.7% Dose delays and reductions occurred in 39% and 20% of patients, respectively Ocular adverse events will be detailed later in this presentation.

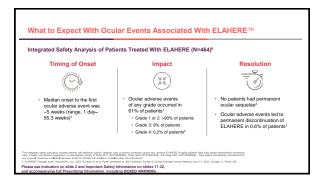


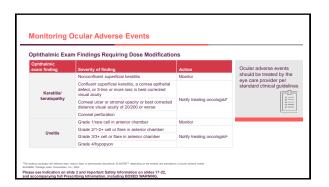


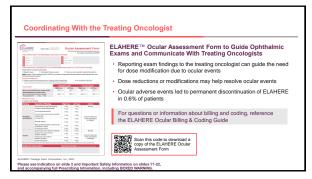












Types of Allergic Eye Disease

- Acute allergic conditions
 Seasonal Allergic Conjunctivitis (Hay Fever) SAC
 Perennial Allergic Conjunctivitis PAC
- Chronic allergic conditions
 Vernal Conjunctivitis VKC
 Atopic Conjunctivitis AKC
 Giant Papillary Conjunctivitis GPC

Allergic Conjunctivitis: Seasonal / Perennial

Signs/Symptoms:

Itching

Redness

Tearing

Chemosis

Lid swelling

Causes:
Environmental
Genetic predisposition
Findings:
Family history

No eosinophils found in scrapings
Spike in tear histamine
Normal histaminase function

Atopic Keratoconjunctivitis (AKC)

Causes:

Associated with atopic dermatitis
May be perennial
Genetic predisposition
Environmental antigens

Clinical Findings:

Initiates between 20 and 50 years of age

Elevated levels of eosinophils, TH₂, lymphocytes, and mast cells

Signs/Symptoms: Itching Redness Photophobia Keratopathy SPK/Ulcers Keratoconus Anterior polar cataracts Mucous discharge Atopic blepharitis

Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis (VKC)

Caucas

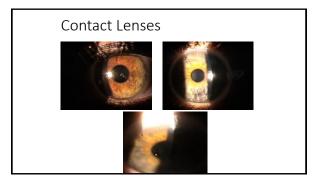
Genetic predisposition, atopy Seasonal/perennial allergens (IgE) Nonspecific hypersensitivity

Clinical Findings:

Most predominant in males from 3 to 20 years old

Increased levels of superficial mast cells, eosinophils, and lymphocytes Decreased levels of histaminase Signs/Symptoms:
Ptosis
Ropy mucous discharge
Photophobia
Large, nonuniform
cobblestone papillae
Trantas dots
Limbal nodules
Neovascularization

Shield ulcers Itching



Giant Papillary Conjunctivitis (GPC)

Causes:

Repeated mechanical irritation caused by:

Contact lens edge Exposed sutures Extruded scleral buckle Ocular foreign bodies

Aggravated by concomitant allergy

Can also aggravate ocular allergy

Clinical Findings:

Increased chronic inflammatory cells

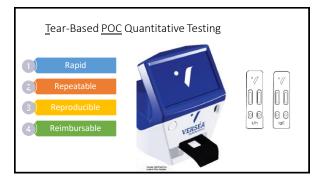
Signs/Symptoms:
Decreased CL tolerance Blurred vision Foreign body sensation Small, uniform papillae on upper tarsal plate Thick mucous build-up

Treatment Options

- Topical Medications
 - Antihistamine/ Mast Cell Stabilizer Combinations
 - · Blocks Histamine receptors on blood vessels, nerve endings, etc
 - \bullet Inhibits histamine degranulation from sensitized mast cells so that when these cells are challenged with antigen, they do not degranulate
 - Patanol, Pataday, Elestat, Zaditor, Lastacaft, Bepreve

RASP Inhibitors

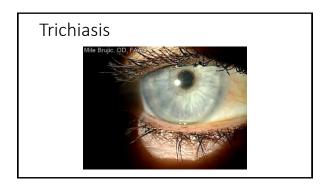
- www.aldeyra.com
- Aldehyde is a product of metabolism
- · Normally rapidly broken down
- With inflammation, is produced in quantities that are difficult to breakdown efficiently
- RASP Reactive aldehyde species
- Reproxalap Is a RASP inhibitor

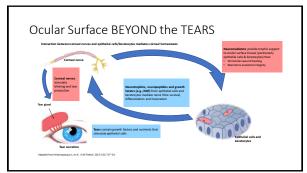


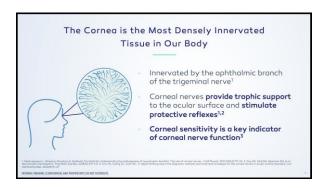
T-POC IgE Testing: Is There An Allergic Component?

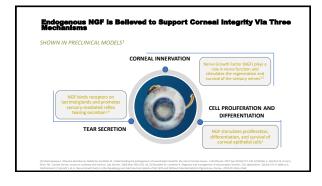
- Benefits of testing IgE levels in the tear film:
 Presence of IgE indicates the diagnosis of allergic conjunctivitis
 - allergic Conjunctivits
 Levels of IgE increase with the severity of
 the allergic response
 IgE testing can help differentiate allergic
 conjunctivitis from DED
 Changes in IgE levels may show the efficacy
 of prescribed treatment
- IgE value is < 80 ng/mL (33 kIU), there is a 95.7% probability that the patient does not have an ocular allergy
- IgE value is > 80 ng/mL, there is a 92.9% probability that this elevated IgE is indicative of an ocular allergy

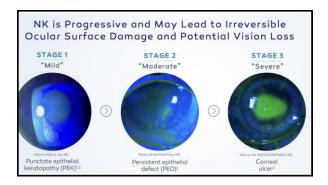


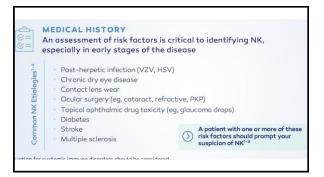


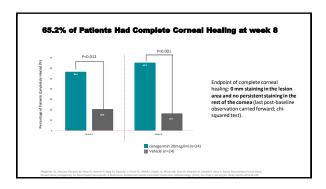




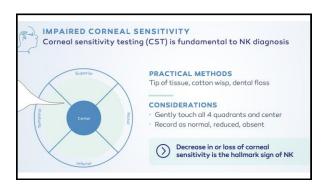


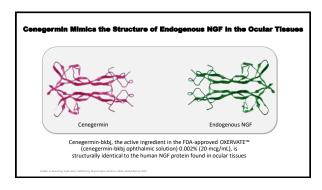












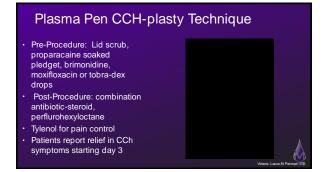


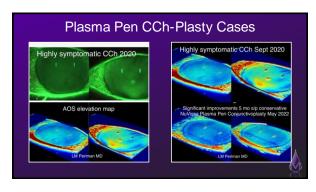
Intense Pulsed Light

- 1.Warms Meibum
- 2.Emits Energy that absorbed by chromophores in hemoglobin and closes abnormal vessels in the eyelid margin and adjacent conjunctiva. Prevents release of inflammatory factors by the vessels 3.Reduces inflammatory factors in tears (interleukin 17A. Interleukin-6,
- 3.Reduces inflammatory factors in tears (interleukin 17A. Interleukin-6, prostaglandin E2) (up-regulates expression of anti-inflammatory agents while downregulating pro-inflammatory argents)
- 4.Activates fibroblasts and enhance collagen production
- 5. Reduce inflammatory or neurogenic pain
- 6.Reduction in bacterial load and demodex to reduce inflammation



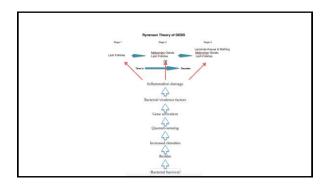
















Thank you mile.brujic75@gmail.com