

Dry Eye in Cataract Surgical Patients

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KEY POINTS

- ▶ Dry Eye is under diagnosed and under treated in the cataract patient
- ▶ Dry Eye affects accuracy of preoperative testing and can result in postoperative refractive errors
- ▶ Dry Eye affects postop vision itself and the measured refraction post surgery
- ▶ More than one test/assessment is likely to be necessary
- ▶ High suspicion
- ▶ When in doubt treat
- ▶ Be aggressive then back off

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OSD Prevalence

- ▶ DEWS 2007: Prevalence in general population : 3.5% to 33.7%
- ▶ Follow-up studies suggest 30% is closer to reality
- ▶ Under diagnosed and under treated
 - ▶ Original DEWS work published in OCULAR SURFACE 2007: vol.5
 - ▶ J Gayton et al CLINICAL OPHTHALMOLOGY 2009

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PHACO STUDY 2017

- ▶ Prospective randomized multi-center observational study
- ▶ 143 patients 55 years old or older scheduled for routine cataract surgery
- ▶ Goal: determine the incidence of dry eye and its severity and to assess the signs and symptoms of dry eye in this patient population
- ▶ Exclusion: patients already using cyclosporine eye drops or with previous ocular surgery
- ▶ Questionnaire for symptoms
- ▶ Osmolarity, TBUT, Schirmers, Examination

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- ▶ Initially 27% already diagnosed with dry eye
 - ▶ 22% on no treatment at all
 - ▶ 4.9% already on Cyclosporine A and were excluded from the rest of the study

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International Task Force (ITF) Severity grading

TABLE 1. ITF Guidelines for Determining the Severity Level of DTS²¹

	DTS Severity			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Symptoms*	Mild-moderate	Moderate-severe	Severe	Severe
Signs†	Mild-moderate conjunctival signs	Tear film signs: Fluctuation of vision/blurred vision	Corneal filamentary keratitis	Corneal erosions Conjunctival scarring
Staining‡	None	Mild punctate corneal staining Conjunctival staining	Central corneal staining	Severe corneal staining

*Ocular discomfort, ocular fatigue, and visual disturbance each ranked on a scale of 0 (none) to 4 (extremely severe).

†Graded on a scale of 0 (less) to 4 (high).

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Severity ITF score

- ▶ LEVEL 0 = 25%
- ▶ LEVEL 3 = 28.7%
- ▶ More severe than general population
- ▶ Barber et al; BMC OPHTH 2018 [18:260] Eye Symptoms and the Impact on vision-related functions across ITF guidelines severity levels in the United States.
 - ▶ Level 1 = 33%
 - ▶ Level 2 = 34%
 - ▶ Level 3 and 4= 33%

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PHACO STUDY Subjective Questionnaire

- ▶ Many had no typical symptoms
 - ▶ 69% had NO STINGING OR BURNING
 - ▶ 63% had NEVER FEELINGS OF DRYNESS
 - ▶ 59% had NO FOREIGN BODY SENSATION
 - ▶ 53.7% had NO ITCHING
 - ▶ 78.7% had no PAIN

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DRY EYE UNDER DIAGNOSED

- ▶ FEWER than 25% already diagnosed with dry eye
- ▶ At least 30% had at least occasional dry eye symptoms
- ▶ 76.8% had corneal staining with 50% being central

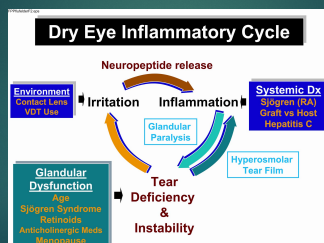
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CO-MORBIDITIES

- ▶ ROSACEA
- ▶ DIABETES MELLITUS
- ▶ SYSTEMIC INFLAMMATORY DISEASE
- ▶ POOR NUTRITION
- ▶ PREVIOUS OCULAR HERPES OR ZOSTER
- ▶ CONTACT LENS WEAR
- ▶ GLAUCOMA DROPS
- ▶ SYSTEMIC MEDICATIONS

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INFLAMMATORY NATURE OF DRY EYE



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MEDICATIONS

- ▶ ANTIHISTAMINES
- ▶ ANTIDEPRESSANTS
- ▶ ANTICHOLINERGICS
- ▶ DIURETICS

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CONTACT LENSES

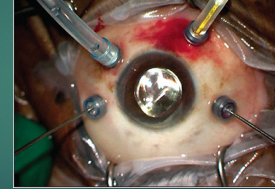
- ▶ EFFECT ON EPITHELIUM
- ▶ EFFECT ON CORNEA CURVATURE
- ▶ RELATIVE HYPOSTHESIA
- ▶ ALTERED OCULAR SURFACE



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PREVIOUS SURGERY

- ▶ LASIK
- ▶ PPV
- ▶ BLEPHAROPLASTY
- ▶ TRABECULECTOMY



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GLAUCOMA

- ▶ ALTERED LIMBAL STEM CELLS
- ▶ REDUCED AQUEOUS TEAR FILM
- ▶ ATROPHY OF MUCIN LAYER
- ▶ BAK



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PREPARATION

- ▶ DISCONTINUE ALL CL WEAR FOR MINIMUM 2 WEEKS
- ▶ INITIATE ARTIFICIAL TEARS 4X DAY
- ▶ SCREENING QUESTIONNAIRE UPON ARRIVAL

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MODIFIED OSDI
QUESTIONNAIRE

USEFUL FOR KEEPING SUSPICION HIGH
REMEMBER: HIGH % OF OSD PATIENTS
RE ASYMPTOMATIC
NOT LOOKING FOR A SCORE AS
MUCH AS A HINT
CONFIRM SUSPICION

Report the frequency of your symptoms using the rating list below.

Symptoms	0	1	2	3	4
Intermittent					
Constant					
Severe					
Very severe					

Report the severity of your symptoms using the rating list below.

Symptoms	0	1	2	3	4
Intermittent					
Constant					
Severe					
Very severe					

Please check if you have experienced other symptoms

Today ☒ Yesterday ☐ Within past 3 months ☐

Do you use eye drops for lubrication? ☐ No ☒ Yes (How often?) _____

Do you have fluctuating vision? ☐ No ☒ Yes (How often?) _____

If you do have fluctuating vision, is it worse in the morning or evening? ☐ Morning ☒ Evening

Do you use a contact lens? ☐ No ☒ Yes

Have you been told you have glaucoma? ☐ No ☒ Yes

Have you been told you have cataracts? ☐ No ☒ Yes

Have you had any of these symptoms, recently? ☐ No ☒ Yes

Do you wear contact lenses? ☐ No ☒ Yes

If you wear them, how often do you wear them? _____

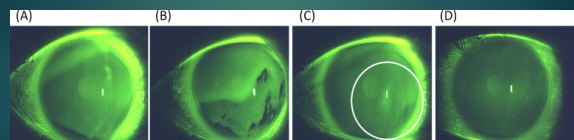
When do you wear them? (Morning/Evening/Both) ☐ Morning ☒ Evening ☐ Both

Are you able to perform your normal activities? ☐ No ☒ Yes

If no, select which is the most symptomatic? ☐ Right ☒ Left

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TBUT



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ASCRS : LOOK, LIFT, PULL, PUSH

- ▶ LOOK
 - ▶ TEAR MENISCUS
 - ▶ STAINING
 - ▶ CONJ CHALASIS
 - ▶ PTERYGIA/PINGUECULA
 - ▶ MAP-DOT

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ASCRS : LOOK, LIFT, PULL, PUSH

- ▶ LIFT: UPPER AND LOWER LID
 - ▶ SLK
 - ▶ SUPERIOR MAP-DOT (OFTEN MOST OBVIOUS)
 - ▶ SYMBLEPHARA

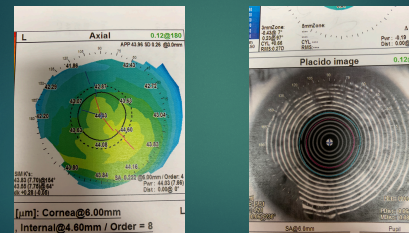
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ASCRS : LOOK, LIFT, PULL, PUSH

- ▶ PULL: IDENTIFY LID POSITION AND LAXITY
- ▶ PUSH: TO EXPRESS MEIBOMIAN SECRETIONS

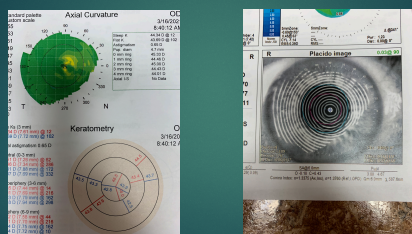
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Patient 1



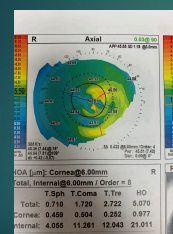
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Patient 2



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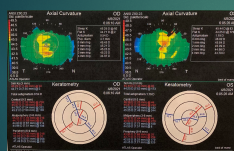
Patient 2



- ▶ Irregular Curvature plot
- ▶ Poor Placido Mires
- ▶ Inconsistent, variable Ks on IOL Master

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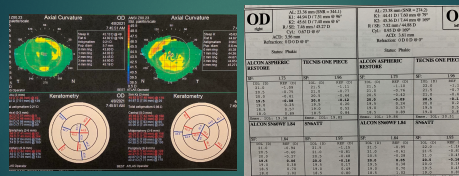
Patient 3: Irregular astigmatism



- ▶ Obviously irregular map
- ▶ Keratometry meridian display makes little sense

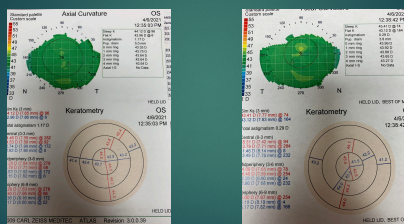
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Patient 4: Is there really 1.0 D @ 180?



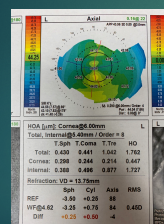
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RGP AND DRY EYE



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RGP and Dry Eye

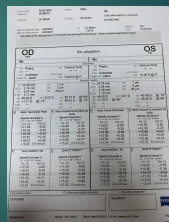


- ▶ Irregular surface with data drop out and variability
- ▶ Inferior steep
- ▶ Pt needs treatment for ocular surface and more time out of RGP

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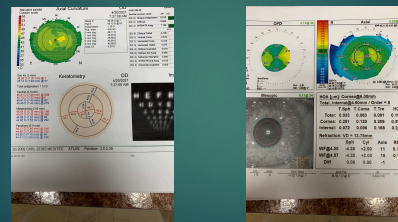
Consistent Testing

- ▶ Good tests with complete data
- ▶ Regular curvature
- ▶ Good mires
- ▶ Repeatability across all tests
- ▶ NO GUESSING



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Consistent Testing



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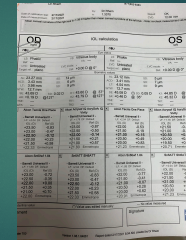
Improvement with cyclosporine or lifitegrast

- ▶ Clearly ocular surface treatment is helpful
- ▶ Artificial tears, meibomian heat/massage
- ▶ What about Rx drops?
- ▶ STUDY: treatment with liposomal CsA or lifitegrast for 4 weeks prior to testing.
 - ▶ No further assessment, just treat
 - ▶ Statistically significant improvement in the accuracy of testing

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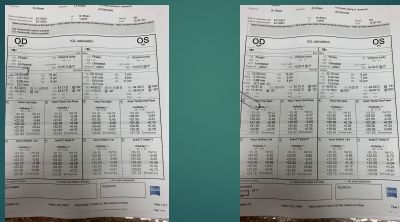
Patient pre CsA liposomal

IOL MASTER with substantial variability



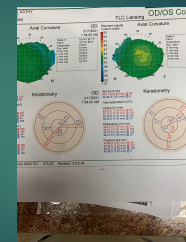
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PRE CsA liposomal



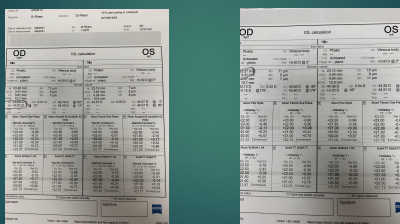
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Irregularity on the Atlas
Variability on Ks on IOL Master



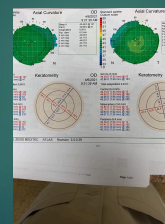
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POST 28 days CsA liposomal



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Regular ocular surface



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Treatment

- ▶ Aggressive preop: treat rather than not to get accurate testing
- ▶ Continue this through the perioperative period
- ▶ Alter for chronicity thereafter
- ▶ Often need to remind patients, particularly premium IOL patients

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Treatment

- ▶ Geared toward first accurate testing and good recovery
- ▶ Mainstay is still artificial tears, prefer preservative free
- ▶ Warm compresses with gel mask, Bruder mask etc, generally helpful
- ▶ Liposomal CsA or liftegrast for 4 weeks before re-test
- ▶ Soft steroids: Lotemax or EysuVIS or at least fluometholone, particularly if insurance balks at CsA or liftegrast
- ▶ Caution with ointments for these patients: affects tear film in testing
- ▶ Plug after 4 weeks if not good enough
- ▶ Amniotears postop or Vital tears

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SUMMARY

- ▶ Dry Eye is under diagnosed and under treated in the cataract patient
- ▶ Dry Eye affects accuracy of preoperative testing and can result in postoperative refractive errors
- ▶ Dry Eye affects postop vision itself and the measured refraction post surgery
- ▶ More than one test/assessment is likely to be necessary
- ▶ High suspicion
- ▶ When in doubt treat
- ▶ Be aggressive then back off

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Monovision: Refractive Cataract Surgery's Shy Little Sister

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SPECIALTY EYE INSTITUTE



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“I have no financial interests in this material”

RONALD BROWN, M.D.

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Refractive Cataract Surgery Is Very Flashy!

Multifocal IOLs
Restor, Panoptix
Extended depth of focus IOLs
Symfony, Vivity
Toric IOLs
Light adjustable IOLs
Accommodating IOLs
Crystalens



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Refractive Cataract Surgery Is Very Flashy!

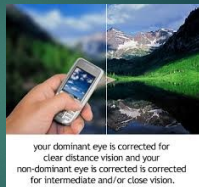
Multifocal IOLs
Restor, Panoptix
Extended depth of focus IOLs
Symfony, Vivity
Toric IOLs
Light adjustable IOLs
Accommodating IOLs
Crystalens



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Monovision is the Shy Little Sister

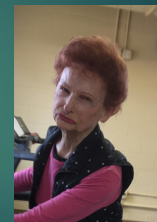
- ▶ Effective way to decrease dependence on glasses
- ▶ Very common in cataract patients
- ▶ Can't be ignored during surgical consultation
- ▶ Not very flashy, but great option and surgeon's job to consider



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Monovision Ideal Candidates

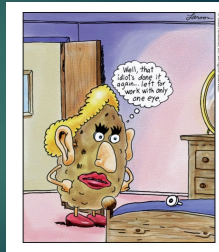
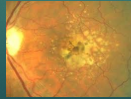
- ▶ Successful monovision patients with contacts currently or in the past
- ▶ Easy going personalities, tolerant of compromise
- ▶ Good visual potential in both eyes (avoid dense amblyopia, macula-off RDs, bad ARMD, etc.)
- ▶ Mother-in-laws



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Monovision Bad Candidates

- ▶ Tried it in past and hated it
- ▶ Poor visual potential
- ▶ Currently happy with glasses
- ▶ Plano presbyopes who develop cataracts
- ▶ Alternating exotropia



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Monovision Workup

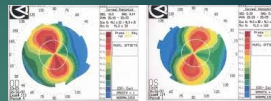
- ▶ Determine dominant eye, which eye distant/near in past
- ▶ Sometimes difficult, helpful if on preop referral
- ▶ Need to discontinue contact lens wear per usual routine (2 weeks for soft, longer for RGP)
- ▶ IOL measurements determine whether toric IOL needed, more crucial for distance eye

[illegible]

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Monovision Discussion

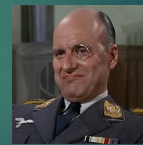
- ▶ Often easy if current monovision patient, most will select this option if happy
- ▶ More difficult if toric IOLs needed and cost an issue, but still less expensive than toric multifocal IOLs
- ▶ Discuss multifocal IOLs or standard IOLs distance or standard IOLs near as well, so sometimes choices overwhelming!



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What if Never tried Monovision?

- ▶ Generally I don't recommend unless low myope where can assess in between 2 eyes
- ▶ Distance eye first, pick both distance and near IOL for 2nd eye, wait at least 2 weeks between eyes
- ▶ Risky for plano presbyopes
- ▶ Kind of wish we had looser monoculars like Colonel Klink!



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67 yo woman, hates glasses!

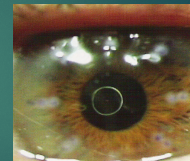
- ▶ No glasses until presbyopia in late 40s
- ▶ Had CK OS in 2005, but regressed
- ▶ Had hyperopic PRK OS in 2006 to create monovision
- ▶ Happy until...



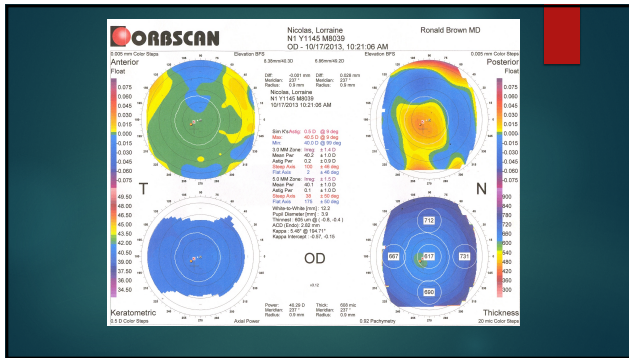
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67 yo glasses hater

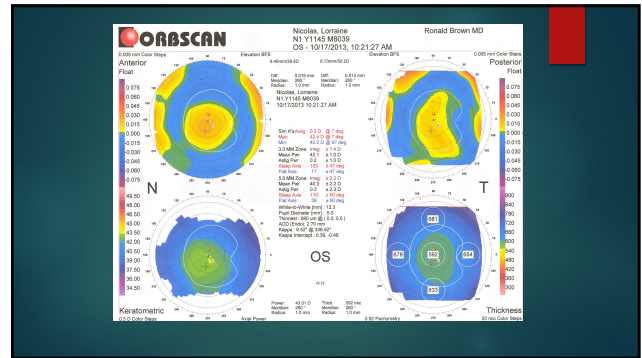
- ▶ 2013 noted trouble driving and reading for 6 months
- ▶ UCVA 20/200 OD and 20/100 OS, still J2 OS
- ▶ 3+ NS cataracts
- ▶ CK scars OS
- ▶ Won't wear glasses



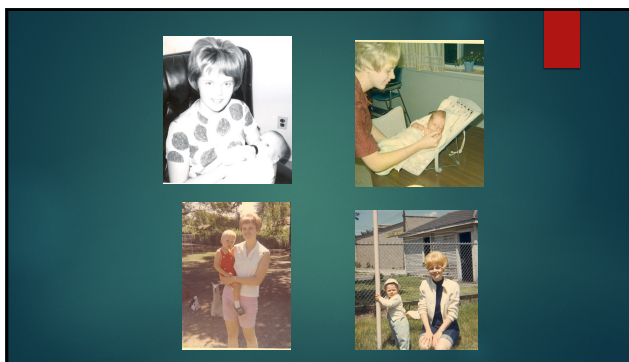
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Happy Mom!

- ▶ 20/25 OD uncorrected
- ▶ J1 OS uncorrected
- ▶ Doing great almost 10 years later without glasses
- ▶ Monovision also on 2 of my aunts, first with LASIK, then later with cataract surgery

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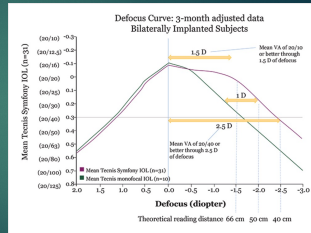
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Multifocal Monoision?

- ▶ Consider mini-monoision with an EDOF IOL like Symfony or Vivify with target of -0.75D
- ▶ Better distance than with monofocal target -1.75D, yet greater depth of focus gives great intermediate/near
- ▶ Could be good option for patients not good candidate for multifocal IOL (drusen, epiretinal membrane, etc.)
- ▶ Nice option for 2nd eye in plano pseudophakic 1st eye that wants better near



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Monoision: Don't forget about that shy little sister!



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Monoision: Don't forget about that shy little sister!



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