CXL: THE HISTORY AND **CLINICAL APPLICATIONS**

Marc Bloomenstein, OD FAAO

Disclosure

- □ Presenter is on speakers panel of Alcon, Allergan, AMO, Bausch + Lomb, Merck, RPS, Odyssey, Ista, Tear Lab
- □ Past-President of the Optometric Council on Refractive Technology (OCRT)

 □ Board Member of Ocular Surface Society of Optometry (OSSO)
- □ Presenter has NO financial interest in any products mentioned



Thanks to CEiB

- □ Optometry needs to embrace technology while not losing sight on the needs of our patients.
- $\hfill\Box$ Embrace Technology: Smartphones, CXL
- $\hfill\Box$ CEiB is keeping the OD center stage while some are trying to bypass the OD's
- □ Next logical step in CE
- □ AOA New Technology Workgroup
- □ OCRT Executive Board Member
- Optometric Council on Refractive Technology

Anatomy of the Cornea



The LIMElight.....Get It????





CXL Is In The Fisheye Lens of FDA

- □ Currently under investigation
- □ No timeline on approval
- □ Insurance will not cover it
- $\hfill\Box$ Is approved in all European Union Countries
- $\hfill\square$ We can save vision, especially in the pediatric community
- $\hfill\Box$ There is a race against time

The many names...

- □ Corneal Collagen Cross Linking
- □ Collagen Cross Linking
- □ CXL
- □ Holcomb C3R
- □ CCL
- $\hfill\Box$ Ophthalmology Tanning Bed
- □ Sun

Can't We Just?





GE RSK-6 Sun Tanning Light



Facts About Keratoconus

- According to Yaron Rabinowitz, MD incidence in US is around
 1:1500

 Int 1 Cross Linking Society Meeting 2012 Utah

 UNity so high now?

 Billateral but asymmetric
 Genetic component

 Strong family history
 Environmental component

 Review of the Comp

- Noticible in appearance
 PMD
 If left untreated, it will usually progress and is not reversable

History of Corneal Cross Linking

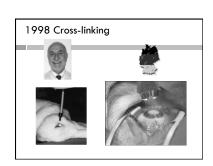
- ☐ Theo Seiler, MD☐ Studied Medicine, Mathematics and Physics
- □ Professor of Physics
 □ Professor and Chair of Ophthalmology ■ University of Dresden
 ■ University of Zurich
- □ University of Dresden early 1990's
 □ Uses UV light and a photo sensitizer (typically riboflavin) to strengthen bonds in the cornea
- ☐ The Dentist

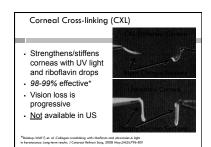
The Dentist Appointment



• Theo Seiler • Gregory Wollensak

• Eberhard Spoerl





Why Riboflavin? Many different vehicles were discussed and sampled in animal studies $\hfill\Box$ Aldehyde sugars (we will discuss later) □ Chemical cross linkers

□ In 1998 the first human was treated with riboflavin and there were no side effects

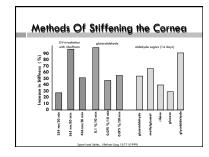
☐ Results were confirmed and the rest is history☐ Other vehicles being trialed now

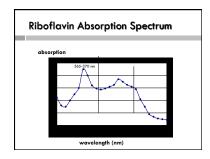
■ Decolin with UV-C in Reston, Virgina

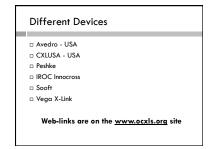
Methods Of Stiffening the Cornea

- Glutaraldehyde crosslinking (prosthetic heart valves)
 Formaldehyde (pathology
- specimens) Aldehyde sugars (diabetes)
- UVA-induced crosslinking (dentistry)



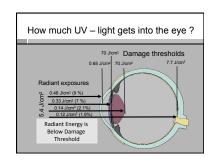






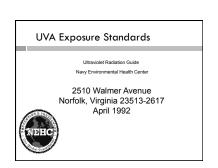


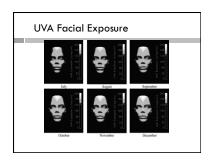


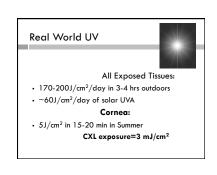


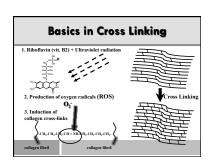
UVA Exposure Standards

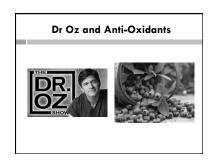
PROPOSED CHANGE TO THE IRPA 1985 GUIDELINES ON LIMITS
OF EXPOSURE TO ULTRAVIOLET RADIATION
International Non-ionizing Radiation Committee
of the
International Radiation Protection Association

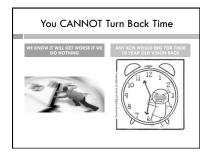


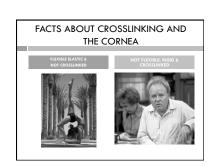


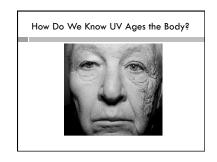








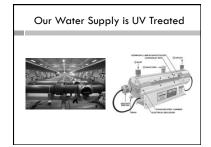


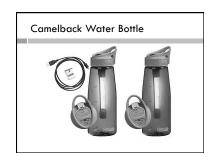
















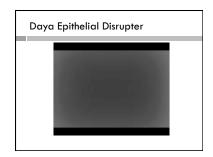




What's The Technique?

How do you do it?





Riboflavin 0.1% Drops



UV-A Light 370 nanometer wavelength



Patient's View of UV Light



Let the cookies bake at 350

For 20-30 minutes until golden brown and

So We Know it is Safe But How Does it Work?

- □ The collagen in our cornea has links between the
- □ UV light stimulates strengthening between the bonds
 □ Takes decades to do it naturally
- We are using UV light activated by riboflavin to stimulate the creation of more cross links

New CXL study came out 3 days

ago

- □ Academy blast email
- □ Cross-linking for keratoconus improves long-term visual acuity, refraction, topographyBr J Ophthalmol. 2013;97(4):433-437.
- □ Corneal collagen cross-linking successfully halted the progression of keratoconus for up to 4 years or more

New Study Cont.

- Investigators analyzed 30 patients with early to moderate keratoconus who underwent unilateral CXL with Riboflavin and UV-A 4-6 yrs previously.
- □ Mean Age was 26.3 years.
- $\hfill \square$ Mean Interval between CXL and evaluation was 53.3 months.

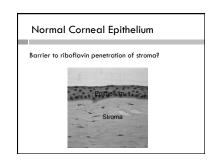
New Study Cont.

- □ From before treatment out to 4 years to 6 years, mean spherical equivalent refractive error and corrected distance visual acuity improved significantly; mean simulated keratometry, cone apex power, root mean square, coma, secondary astigmatism and pentafoil decreased significantly.
- □ From 1-year results out to 4 years to 6 years, mean simulated keratometry, cone apex power, root mean square, coma and secondary astigmatism decreased significantly; central pachymetry increased significantly.

New Study Cont.

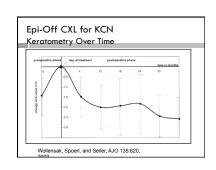
□ No treated eyes had progression of keratoconus and none lost more than one line of corrected distance visual acuity; keratoconus progressed in seven untreated fellow eyes.

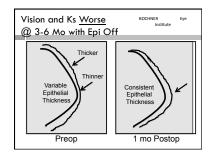
Epi on vs. Epi Off Epi-On Epi-Off □ Longer "load time" □ Shorter "load time" □ Late stage technique □ Early adopted technique □ More ribo needed □ Less ribo needed □ No epi defect □ Large Epi defect □ Less chance of infection □ Slower recovery ☐ Higher risk of infection and haze and haze No reported complications □ Reported Complications

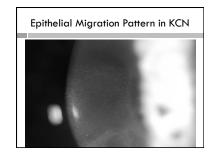




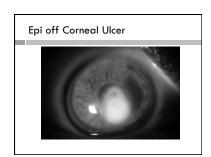
Typical Epi Off CXL • Worse vision for 3-6 months • Steeper Ks • More compact corneas • Some haze • SPEs, pseudodendrites if epi-off











So all Thin Corneas are Weaker, Right???

Not Really...

Corneal Biomechanics is fast becoming the most important variable

Corneal Biomechanics

- □ New way to determine the keratoconic/ectatic status of the cornea
- □ Not dependent on curvature or thickness but the strength of the cornea.
- $\hfill \square$ A cornea may be thin but biomechanically strong
- $\hfill \square$ A cornea may be thick but structurally weak
- □ Think of how rebar makes a difference in construction of a building.

Oculus Corvis Device

- □ Measures biomechanical properties of the cornea
- $\hfill\Box$ Uses an air puff to first deform the cornea
- $\hfill \square$ Watches for the time to deform and the rebound
- ☐ Measures the dampening and floppiness of the
- □ Objective tool to determine if a cornea is structurally weak and at risk for keratoconus or cotosia.

Corvis by Oculus

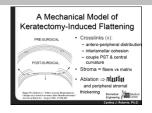


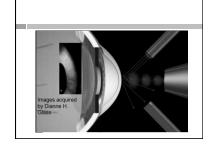


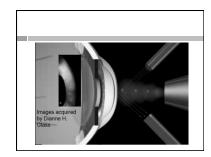
Images from Cynthia Roberts Ph.D.

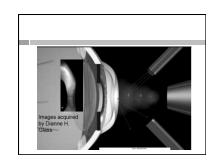
- ☐ The Ohio State University
- □ Professor of Ophthalmology and Biomedical Engineering

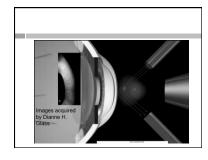
Weakening of Cornea from LASIK

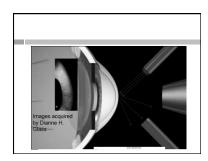


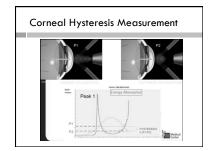


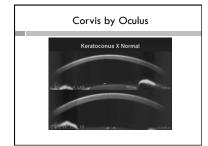


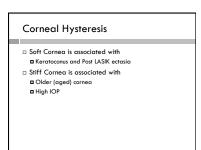


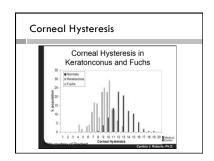












Morgensterns Rule to LASIK Candidacy Other than RFX and PMHX

- $\hfill\Box$ Check to see if your residual bed is greater than 300 $\,$
- Check to see if your K's are steeper than 37 and/or flatter than 48 on a primary procedure
 Check to see if your HOA value is less than .60
 Check the blomechanical properties of the cornea to make sure that they fall within 1.5sd of normal

- Pentacam posterior float centered and less than 15 microns and anterior float centered and less than 10
- $\ \ \Box$ No family history of keratoconus/PKP/ectasia/PMD ☐ Always think of other options & potential complications

Other Applications of CXL: The Universal Dreams

- □ LASIK and CXL
- □ PRK and CXL
 □ Post RK Fluctuations
- Cornea-Plastics
 Scleral CXL
 Optic Nerve Head CXL
 Infection
- ☐ Intacts Which currently do the following:
 ☐ Increased K flattening
 ☐ Increased BCVA
 ☐ Increased UCVA

Diabetes and CXL

- □ Diabetics typically do not get keratoconus
- □ 1999 in The Journal of Refractive Surgery
- Aldehyde sugars in diabetics form natural cross-links but only after prolonged time

Who Is The Best Candidate?

- □ Mild to Moderate Phase of Keratoconus
- □ Little to no corneal scarring
 □ BCVA better than 20/40 with best optical device ■ Young
- Typically the younger and earlier in the disease, the better
- □ Post RK refractive fluctuations
- $\hfill \square$ Post LASIK ectasia with refractive fluctuations

I've heard that Vitamin C cant be used before CXL? Extra C:

Vitamin C Supplements

- Vitamin C naturally strengthens collagen
 Scurvy is a disease where the lack of Vitamin C leads to an enzymatic breakdown of collagen
 A surplus will possibly be an extra building block for collagen
- $\hfill\Box$ Vitamin C therefore will have a synergistic effect
- ☐ Many studies do not want their data affected by the addition of Vitamin C
- □ It is advisable to have your KCN patients that do not have CXL to take daily Vit C

Contraindications

- Corneal Thickness

 □ Variable but never less than 300-350

 □ Minimum pachy different from study to study

 Prior herpefic infection

 □ Reactivation Issues

 Pregnancy or Nursing

 □ Assolute

 □ Severe Scarring

 □ No benefit, better with partial of full thickness graft

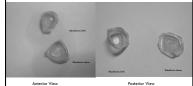
 Poor wound healing

 Autoimmum disease

 □ Relative contraindication

- Complications
- □ Infection
 □ Epi-off only reported
- □ Corneal Haze and Scarring
- **□** Epi-Off only reported □ Progression of disease
- □ Intra-Ocular Inflammation
- □ Worsening of refraction
- ☐ Inability to tolerate contact lenses
- $\hfill\Box$ Need for PKP

"Moving Pictures" of CXL Riboflavin + UVA Effect



Riboflavin + UVA vs. Riboflavin alone, 30min treatment

"Moving Pictures" of CXL

