

Complications of Pharmaceuticals Every Optometrist Should Know!

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Disclosure Statement (next slide)



1

Disclosures- Greg Caldwell, OD, FAAO

- Will mention many products, instruments and companies during our discussion
 - I don't have any financial interest in any of these products, instruments or companies
- Pennsylvania Optometric Association - President 2010
 - POA Board of Directors 2006-2011
- American Optometric Association, Trustee 2013-2016
- I never used or will use my volunteer positions to further my lecturing career
- Lectured for: Shire, BioTissue, Optovue, Alcon, Allergan, Aerie, Maculogix
- Advisory Board: Allergan, Sun, Alcon, Maculogix, Dompe
- Envolve: PA Medical Director, Credential Committee
- TelaSight: Consultant
- TelaHealth: Ambassador
- Optometric Education Consultants - Scottsdale, W/DW, St. Paul, Quebec City, and Nashville, Owner



2

Course Description

- Optometrists use topical and oral (systemic) pharmaceuticals for the treatment of a variety of ocular conditions in patient care
- Comparably, systemic medicines are used to treat numerous conditions by various practitioners in the healthcare system
- These treatments or pharmaceutical agents have the potential to produce ocular adverse side effects and systemic complications
- This course will discuss the complications and adverse events that every optometrist should know
- This presentation will immediately aid in everyday patient care

4

Antibiotics

- Fluoroquinolones
 - Levaquin™ (levofloxacin)
 - Cipro™ (ciprofloxacin)
- Retinal detachment
 - 1 in 2,500 will experience (compared to 1 in 1,000 who will experience tendinitis)

5



Oral fluoroquinolone not associated with retinal detachment

Oral administration of fluoroquinolone was not associated with the increased rate of developing retinal detachment in patients with high myopia. This finding is significant because of the high prevalence of high myopia in the United States.

Researchers used data from the National Health Insurance Database (NHID) to analyze 1,701 patients with high myopia (over 2000 to 2010).

Subjects who had an ophthalmological exam included in the study, and underwent retinal surgery, as well as those who underwent surgery for (fluid vitreous) vitreous detachment (VTD). Controls, who did not have eye surgery for VTD, were included by age, gender and cohort entry date.

A total of 1,701 subjects in the study group and 11,470 subjects in the control group were included.

6

Antibiotic Fluoroquinolones

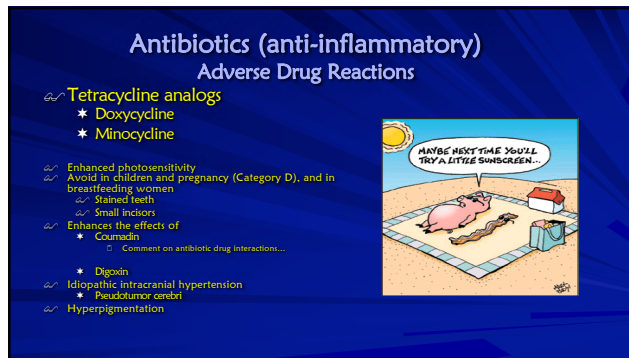
Dropless Cataract Surgery with Moxi and Kenalog



7



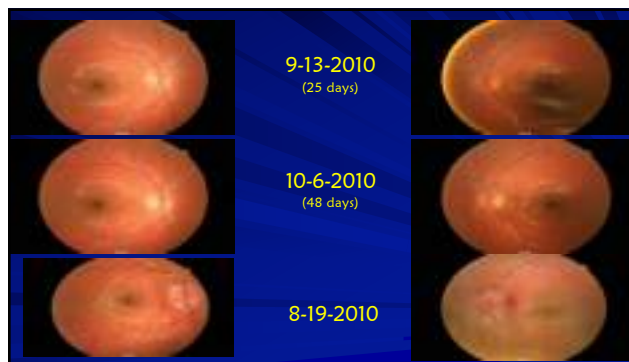
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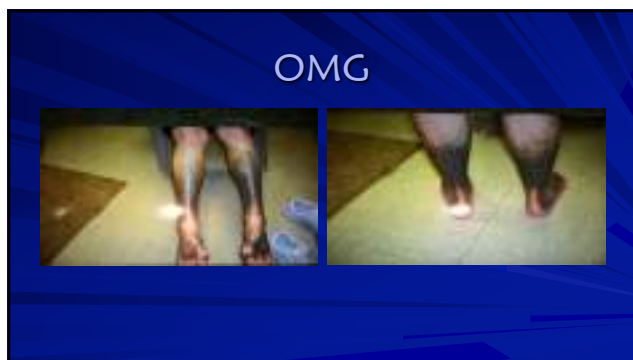
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14

Alpha 1 Blockers

- ~ Floppy iris syndrome!
- ~ Treatment of enlarged prostate:
 - * Uroxatrol™ (Alfuzosin)
 - * Flomax™ (Tamsulosin)
 - These two agents LIKELY have the highest incidence of causing floppy iris syndrome, as they are selective for alpha 1a receptors, which also predominate in the eye
- ~ Treatment of CHF and/or hypertension
 - * Coreg™ (Carvedilol)
 - Alpha/beta 2 blocker
- ~ Treatment of refractory hypertension:
 - * Hytrin™ (Terazosin)
 - Alpha 1 blocker

15

Alpha 1 Blockers

- ~ Floppy iris syndrome and miosis!
- ~ After 4 rounds of phenylephrine, tropicamide, and cyclopentolate, if poor dilation
 - * Iris hooks
- ~ What happens at the time of making the incision?
 - * Tricks with different viscoelastic agents
- ~ Post op day 1, IOP 43
 - * What's the caution?

16

Anti-arrhythmics

- ~ Treatment of cardiac arrhythmia
 - * Cordarone™ (amiodarone)
 - Corneal deposits
 - Optic neuritis



17

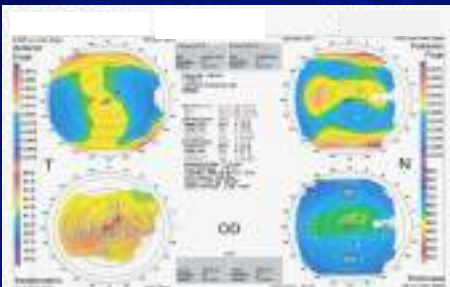
65-year-old woman

- ~ Patient reports decreasing vision over past 6-9 months. Especially at near
- ~ Vision 20/50 OU

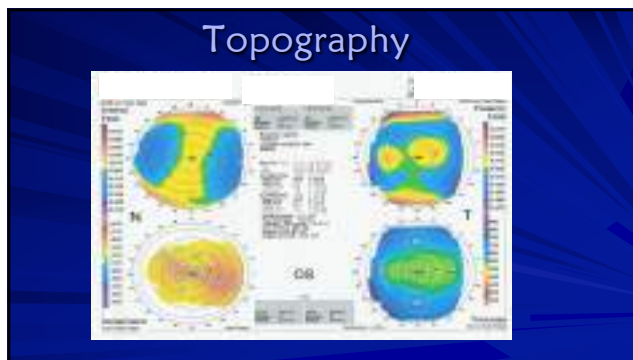


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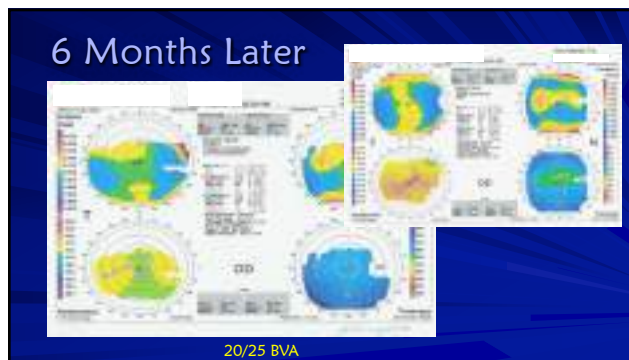
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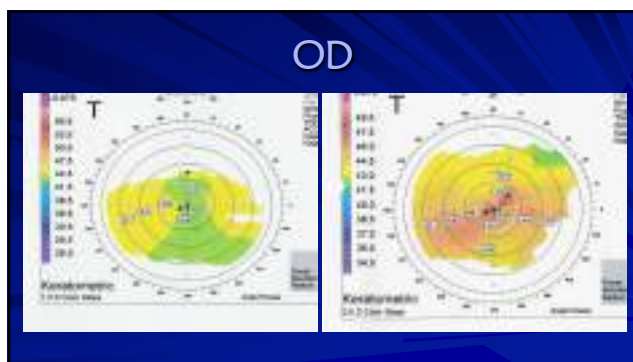
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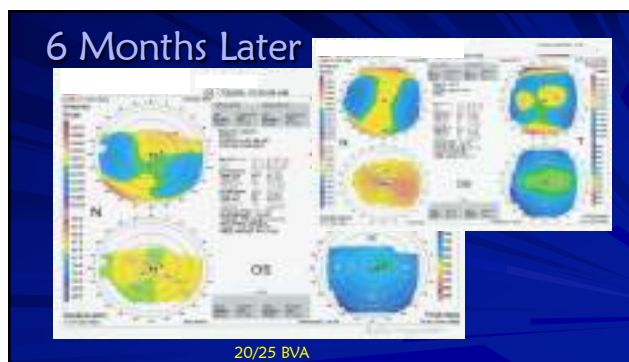
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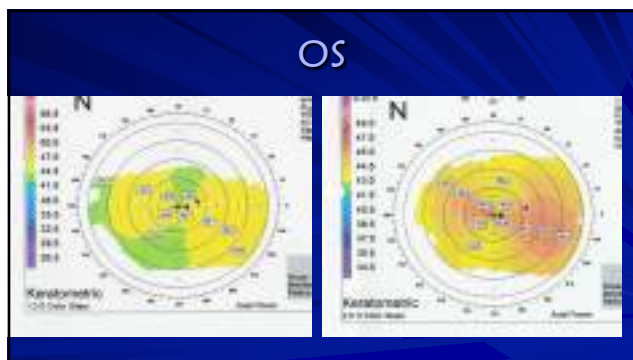
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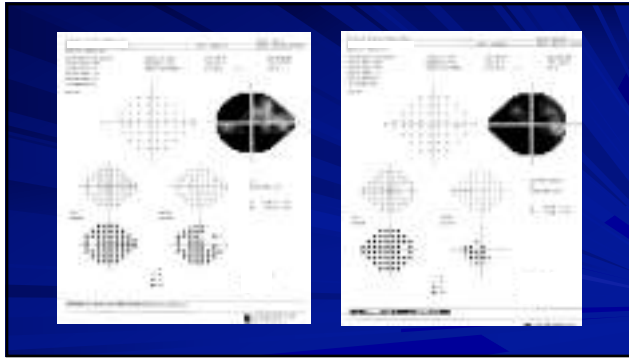


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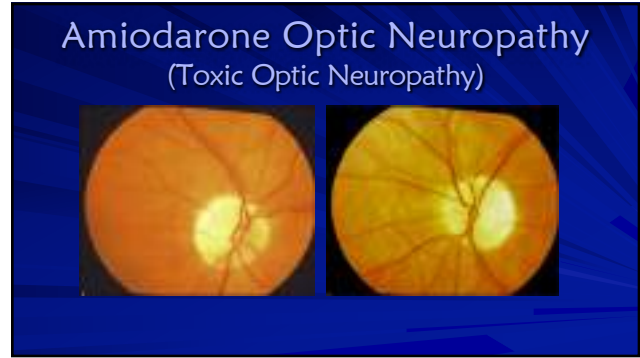
67 year old man complains of vision slowly deteriorating over the past 8 months

- ⌚ History of NA-ION 10 months ago OD
- ⌚ Patient sees family physician for physical due to recent NA-ION
 - * Patient has not been to PCP for 35 years
 - * Patient started Cardarone™
 - * VA 20/80 OD 20/25 OS (9 months ago)
- ⌚ VA 20/400 OD 20/200 OS (today)
- ⌚ CF: severe constriction OU
- ⌚ SLE: vortex corneal whorls OU

25



26



27

Rhopressa™ 0.02% (netarsudil ophthalmic solution)

Aerie Pharmaceuticals

- Approved December 2017
- Treatment of glaucoma or ocular hypertension
- Rho kinase inhibitor
 - ROCK-NET Inhibitor
- Once daily in the evening
 - Twice a day dosing is not well tolerated and is not recommended
- Side Effects
 - Conjunctival hyperemia
 - Corneal verticillata
 - Conjunctival hemorrhage

28

Rhopressa™ 0.02% (netarsudil)

Causes Expansion of TM in Donor Eyes
Increases TM Outflow Facility in Clinic

TM: Trabecular Meshwork; SC: Schlemm's Canal; Control: buffered saline solution; EV: Endothelial Vein
1. Ren R et al. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci. 2016;57(14):6197-6209. 2. Shi AJ et al. Presented at AGS 2017.

29

Netarsudil is Similarly Effective at Baseline IOPs <25 mmHg and ≥25 mmHg

Pooled Analysis Rocket 1, Rocket 2, Rocket 4

Day 90: Change from Baseline IOP by Baseline Subgroup (Pooled)

Baseline IOP	Netarsudil QD		Timolol BID	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
>20 to <25 mmHg	-9.2	4.1	-9.1	4.1
≥25 to <30 mmHg	-11.1	4.2	-10.8	4.2
≥30 to <35 mmHg	-10.7	4.6	-10.6	4.6

Baseline IOP	Netarsudil QD		Timolol BID	
	Median	MD	Median	MD
>20 to <25 mmHg	-4.0	-5.3	-3.7	-5.3
≥25 to <30 mmHg	-3.7	-5.3	-3.7	-5.3
≥30 to <35 mmHg	-12.2	-12.0	-12.2	-12.0

30

Rhopressa™ 0.02%

- No labeled contraindications for Rhopressa™
- No clinically relevant effects on vital signs
 - Heart Rate**
 - Changes were generally small and not clinically relevant in both groups
 - Blood Pressure**
 - Timolol caused statistically significant reduction in the phase 3 studies by an average of 2-3 beats per month

31

Conjunctival Hemorrhage was Sporadic and Severity did not Increase with Continued Dosing

Adverse Event	Netarsudil 0.02% QD (N=439) n (%)	Tinectol 0.1% BID (N=439) n (%)
TEAE Conjunctival Hemorrhage	144 (32.8)	15 (3.4)
AE Resulting in Discontinuation	8 (1.8)	0

Majority 92.4% (133/144) of the conjunctival hemorrhage in netarsudil QD group was mild, 6.3% (9/144) was moderate and 1.4% (2/144) was severe
Self-resolving with continued dosing

Images were taken from netarsudil subjects
Source: Courtesy of study investigators AR-13324-C3301, C3302

32

Cornea Verticillata Observed in Phase 3 Studies

- Cornea verticillata refers to a whorl-like pattern of deposits typically localized to the basal corneal epithelium
- Subjects are asymptomatic
- The onset was ~6 to 13 weeks (netarsudil QD)

Images were taken from netarsudil subjects
Source: Courtesy of study investigators AR-13324-C3302

33

Cornea Verticillata Due to Phospholipidosis

Medications known to cause verticillata: amiodarone, chloroquine, naproxen, phenothiazine, ocular gentamicin and tobramycin*

Due to phospholipidosis where the parent drug is complexed with phospholipids in the lysosomes
Literature review suggested it is an adaptive response by the body rather than an adverse pathology**

Data on File Based on AR-13324-1P4107
* Raitman MB et al. Surv. Ophthalmol. 2017;62:286-301

34

Summary of the Most Common Netarsudil Ocular TEAEs

Conjunctival Hyperemia	Cornea Verticillata	Conjunctival Hemorrhage
54.4% TEAE	20.9% TEAE	17.2% TEAE
Severity did not increase with continued dosing	Asymptomatic Did not impact visual function	Mild in severity and transient
Sporadic		Self-resolving with continued dosing

35

Toxic Optic Neuropathy

- Causes**
 - Ethambutol (TB)
 - Isoniazid
 - Antimicrobials
 - chloramphenicol, streptomycin, penicillamine
 - Halogenated hydroxyquinolones
 - Vigabatrin
 - Disulfiram
 - Tamoxifen
 - Sildenafil
- Causes**
 - Methanol
 - Heavy metals
 - Fumes
 - Solvents
 - Alcohol abuse
 - Tobacco abuse

Clinical Pearl: When you encounter a pt with these pharmaceuticals, consider and evaluate for toxic optic neuropathy (TON)

36

Ethambutol

- Toxic optic neuropathy
- 2 cases in the past 12 months (2019)

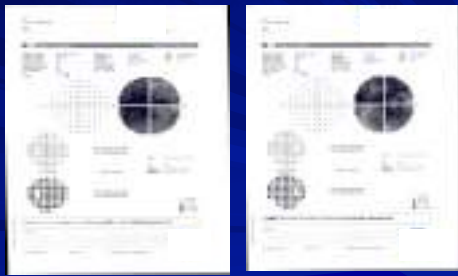
37

81 year old woman

- ☞ Calls the office reporting decreased vision (3-13-19)
 - * Was warned vision could decrease due her medications
 - * Glaucoma patient
- ☞ Mycobacterium avium infection
- ☞ Ethambutol, rifampin, and azithromycin
 - * Ethambutol started October 2017
- ☞ Glaucoma patient
 - * Was on latanoprost and Rhopressa
 - * Had KDB
 - ☐ No glaucoma drops currently

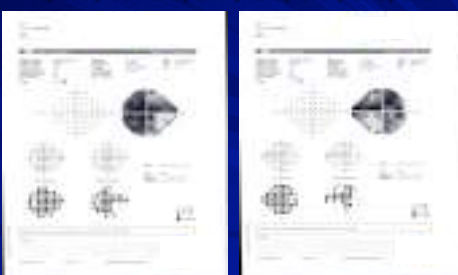
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3/13/19 20/30, 20/100, 20/25




39

4/29/19 20/25, 20/50, 20/20



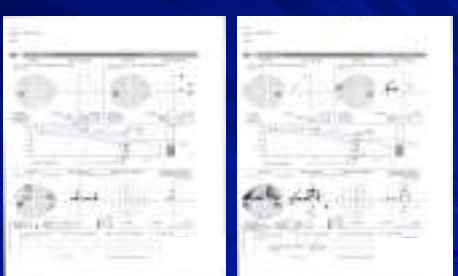
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7/29/19 20/20, 20/25, 20/20



41

Progression



42

Osteoporosis Medications

- ☞ Bisphosphonates:
 - * Fosamax™ (Alendronate)
 - * Actonel™ (Risedronate)
 - ☐ Episcleritis
 - ☐ Uveitis
 - ☐ Iritis
- ☞ Typically, the benefit of using these agents outweigh the risks for ocular side effects
- ☞ Encourage patients to get regular ophthalmic exams and to report any acute changes!

43

COX-2 Specific Inhibitors

☞ Celebrex™ (celecoxib)

- * Cataracts
- * Glaucoma
- * Conjunctival hemorrhage
- * Vitreous floaters

☞ Hey Celebrex™, where did your brothers **Vioxx™** and **Bextra™** go?!?! Oh how we miss them...

44

Anticonvulsants

☞ Sabril™ (vigabatrin)

- * Uncommon agent used in infantile spasms and in refractory partial complex seizures
- * FDA mandated **BLACK BOX WARNING**:
 - ☐ Optic atrophy
 - ☐ Optic neuritis
 - ☐ Peripheral constriction of visual field
 - ☐ Decrease in visual acuity

45

Sabril™ (vigabatrin)

- ☞ Toxic Optic Neuropathy
- ☞ Selective, irreversible, inhibitor of GABA transaminase for refractory complex partial seizures and infantile spasms
- ☞ Clearly been shown to cause a dose-dependent, permanent peripheral field constriction.
- ☞ The earliest reports of toxicity were after 11 months of exposure
 - * The vision loss is usually asymptomatic and spares the macula
 - * Sub-clinical depression of macular function and color vision deficits have been reported
- ☞ Mechanism has not yet been fully demonstrated
 - * Most likely involves toxicity to both retinal photoreceptors and ganglion cells
- ☞ Possibly induces a taurine deficiency that leads to toxicity
 - * Taurine supplementation may prevent toxicity

46

Autoimmune Agents

☞ Treatment of Multiple Sclerosis

* Gilenya™ (fingolimod)

- ☐ FDA-approved oral agent for the treatment of relapsing forms of multiple sclerosis (MS) in September 2010
- ☐ Macular edema
 - FAME - Fingolimod-Associated Macular Edema

47

52-year-old woman

- ☞ History of MS was switched from Tysabri™ (natalizumab) to Gilenya™ (fingolimod)
- ☞ Blurred vision in her left eye, BVA 20/40
 - * Noticed blurred vision 7-8 weeks after starting Gilenya™

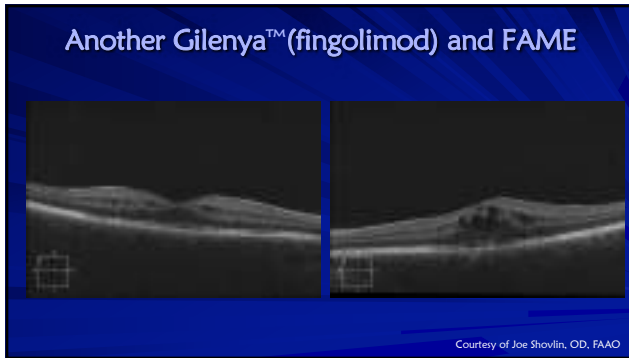


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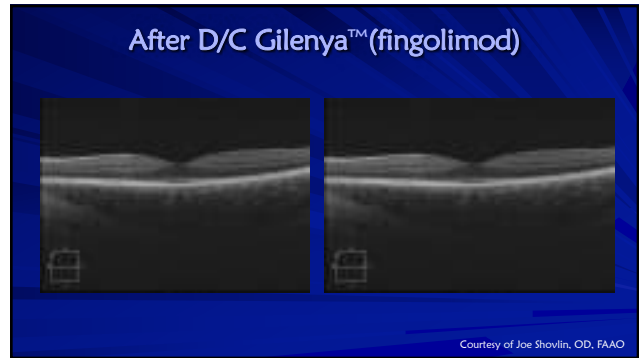
Gilenya™ (fingolimod) & FAME

- ☞ Prior to starting medication
 - * Follow up in 3-6 months after medication started
- ☞ Be aware of FAME
- ☞ If FAME occurs
 - * Stopping Gilenya typically will reverse edema
 - ☐ May need topical NSAID and/or steroid

49




50



51

Autoimmune Agents

- ⚡ Treatment of rheumatologic conditions
 - ★ Rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus erythmatosis
- ⚡ Plaquenil™ (hydroxychloroquine)
 - ☐ Bull's eye maculopathy



52

Immunosuppressive Medications

Disease-Modifying Anti-Rheumatic Drugs (DMARDs)
Traditional Meds and Biologics

Methotrexate +/-
Hydroxychloroquine (Plaquenil™)

↓

Tumor Necrosis Factor α Inhibitors

- Adalimumab (Humira™)
- Infliximab (Remicade™)
- Etanercept (Enbrel™)
- Certolizumab (Cimzia™)

↓

Additional Agents

- Abatacept (Orencia™)
- Tocilizumab (Actemra™)
- Tofacitinib (Xeljanz™)
- Rituximab (Rituxan™)

53

Plaquenil™


Hydroxychloroquine (Plaquenil™) - Anti-malarial

- ⚡ Ophthalmic side effects (infrequent with current dosing ranges):
 - ★ Irreversible retinal damage has been observed ("chloroquine retinopathy").
 - ★ If there are any indications of abnormality in the color vision, visual acuity, visual field, or retinal macular areas, or any visual symptoms (eg, light flashes or streaks), d/c drug stat

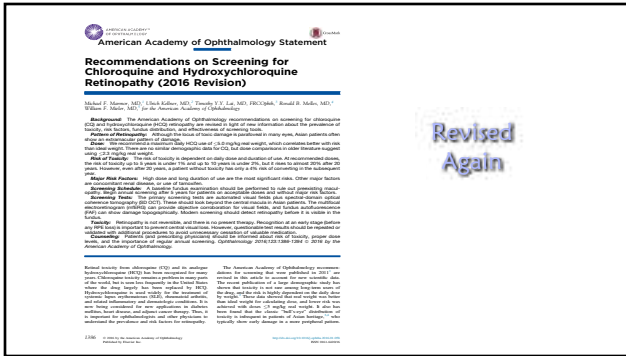
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Revised Recommendations on Screening for Chloroquine and Hydroxychloroquine Retinopathy

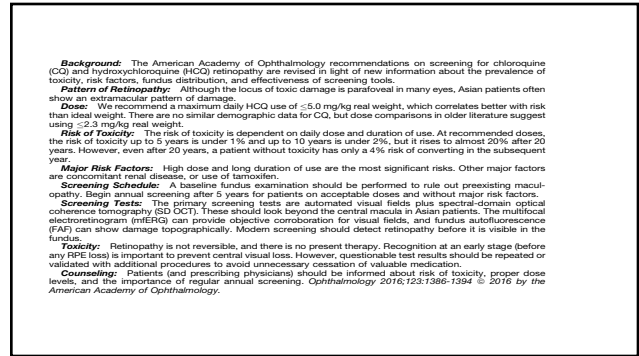
- ⚡ Recommendations were 2002 by the American Academy of Ophthalmology
- ⚡ Improved screening tools and new knowledge about prevalence of toxicity have prompt the change
 - ★ 1% after 5-7 years of use or a cumulative dose of 1000 grams (Plaquenil)
- ⚡ There is no treatment for this condition
 - ★ Therefore must be caught early
- ⚡ Screening for the earliest hints of functional or anatomic change
- ⚡ Plaquenil toxicity is not well understood



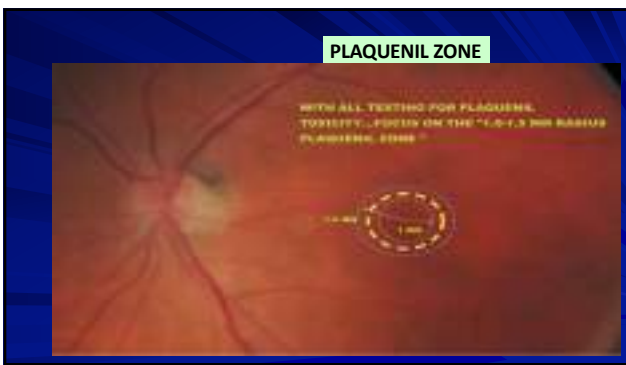
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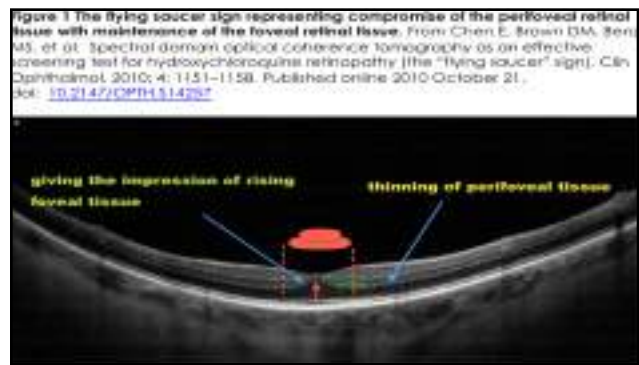
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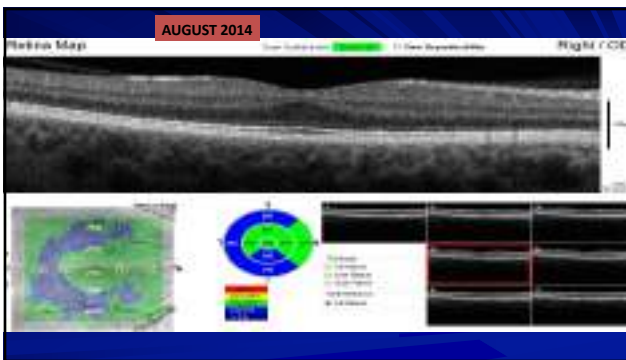
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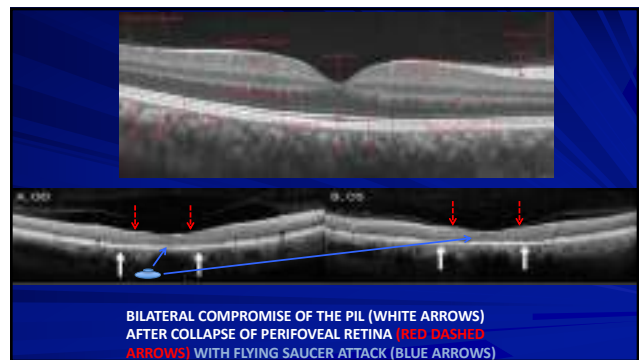
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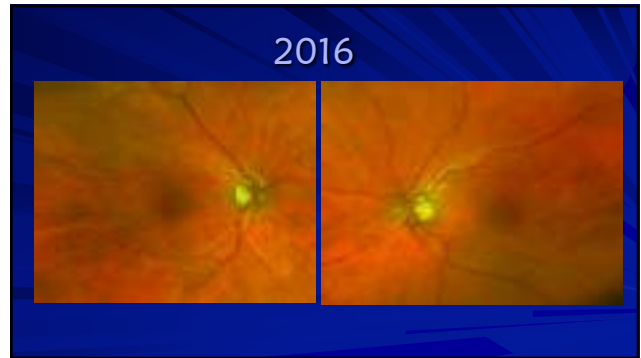


61

71 yo woman

- With Lupus and hypertension
- Medications:
 - Clonazepam™
 - Plaquenil™ 200 mg BID, 15 years
 - 81 mg ASA
 - Prednisone
 - Losartan™
- VA 20/25 OD/OS (mild cataracts)
- Patient was told to see an ophthalmologist in 2013

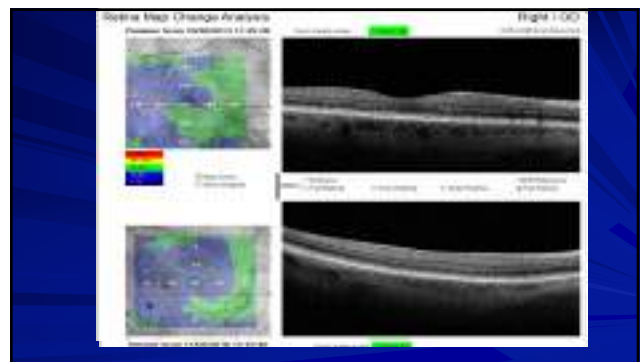
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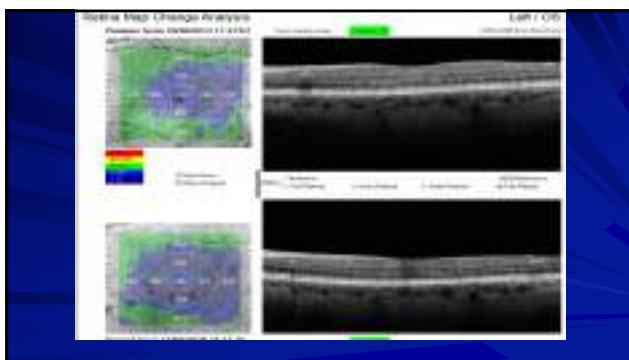
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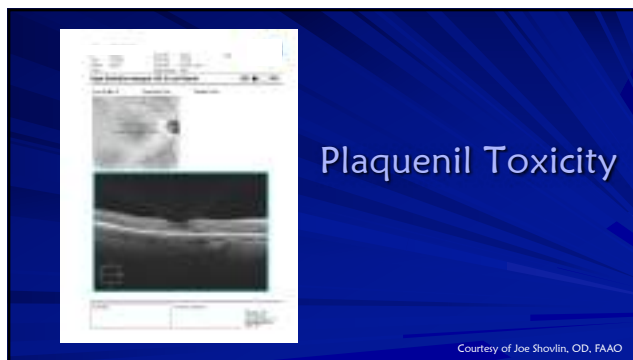


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67

Courtesy of Joe Shovlin, OD, FAAO



Plaquenil Toxicity

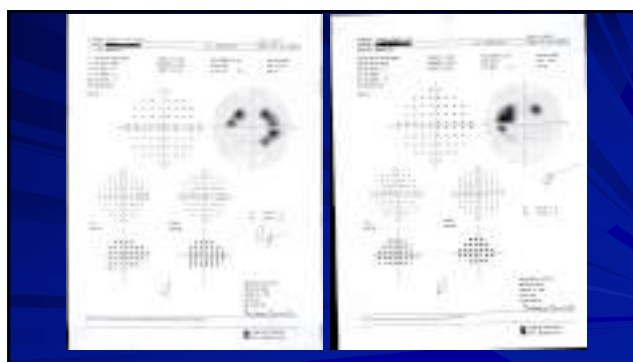
Courtesy of Joe Shovlin, OD, FAAO

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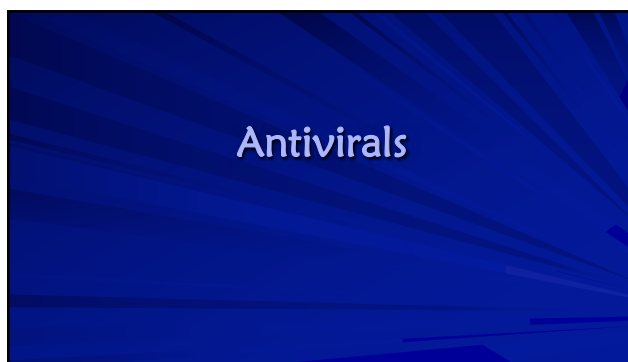


Courtesy of Joe Shovlin, OD, FAAO

69



70



71

Beside the dosing frequencies...

What is different about the oral antivirals?

- Main reason for early discontinuation of oral acyclovir in HEDS
 - Gastrointestinal side effects
 - Rash

Many patients on oral acyclovir have GI symptoms

72

Acyclovir vs. Valacyclovir vs. Famciclovir

What is the difference?

Acyclovir

Zovirax® contains lactose
Presence or absence of lactose in generic acyclovir varies

Valacyclovir

Valtrex® and all generics are free of lactose

Generics available in the US contain lactose

* In Europe you can get generic famciclovir without lactose (Teva Pharmaceuticals, Israel)

73

Acyclovir vs. Valacyclovir vs. Famciclovir

What is the difference?
CNS Effects in Elderly Patients

≈ Acyclovir and valacyclovir carry a higher risk of CNS adverse effects in the elderly:

- * Agitation
- * Hallucinations
- * Confusion

≈ Clinical Take Home Point:

≈ Consider famciclovir in older patients who CNS side effects with acyclovir or valacyclovir

≈ Other major concern with elderly patients is age-related reduced kidney function

74

Questions

Thank you!
Have a great 20/20!

75