



Optometric  
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# The Non-Healing Cornea Neurotrophic Keratitis

Greg Caldwell, OD, FAAO

Mackinac Island Northern Escape  
Optometric Education Consultants

Saturday, August 19, 2023



# Disclosures- Greg Caldwell, OD, FAAO

All relevant relationships have been mitigated

- The content of this activity was prepared independently by me - Dr. Caldwell
- Lectured for: B&L, BioTissue, Dompé, Santen
  - Disclosure: Receive speaker honorariums
- Advisory Board: Dompé, Tarsus
  - Disclosure: Receive participant honorariums
- I have no direct financial or proprietary interest in any companies, products or services mentioned in this presentation
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- Envolve: PA Medical Director, Credential Committee
- Healthcare Registries – Chairman of Advisory Council for Diabetes and AMD
- The content and format of this course is presented without commercial bias and does not claim superiority of any commercial product or service
- Optometric Education Consultants – Scottsdale, AZ, Pittsburgh, PA, Sarasota, FL Barcelona, Spain, Orlando, FL, Mackinac Island, MI, Quebec City, Canada, and Nashville, TN- Owner



# Financial Obligations



# My Practice

I am a clinician first then a scientist

- Some are scientists first then clinician
- I need to simplify for patient and patient care.
- Science is great, but not good if there isn't a clinical application.
- Some lectures are science based without clinical application.
- My lecture will be a hybrid. Showing clinical applications of the science

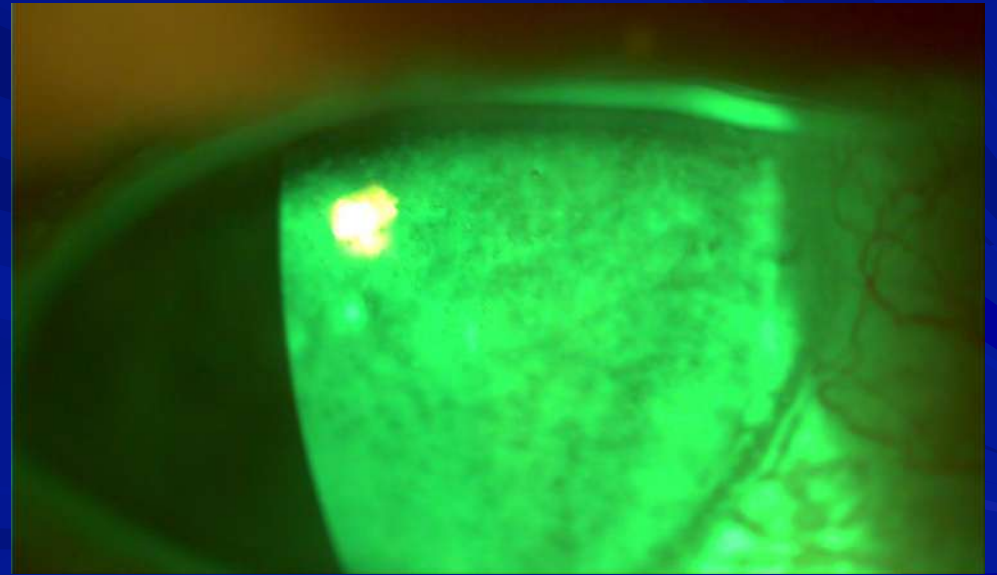
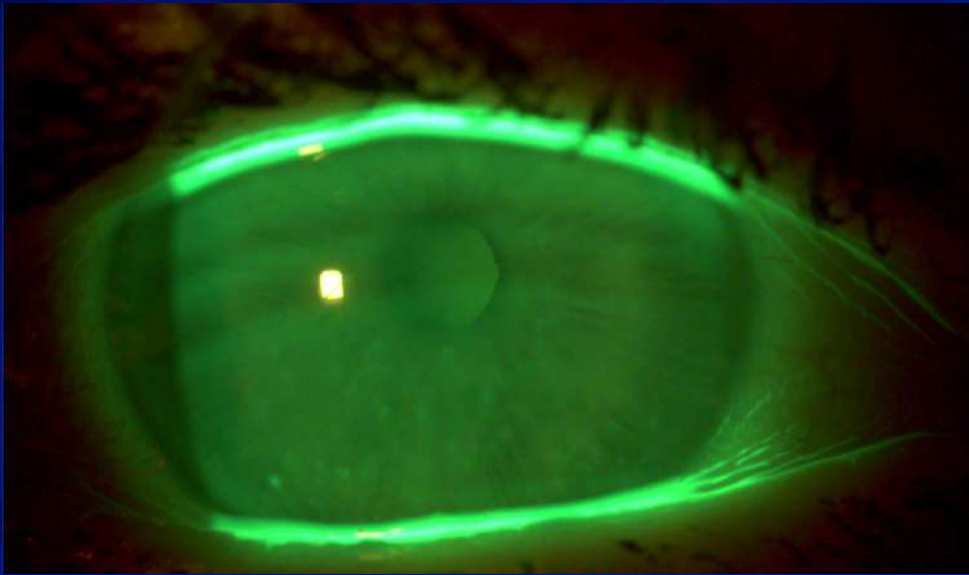


It is wonderful to have someone who's juggling so many aspects of optometry [scientific, clinical experience, teacher & lecturer]. It is refreshing and very informative. -Sarah

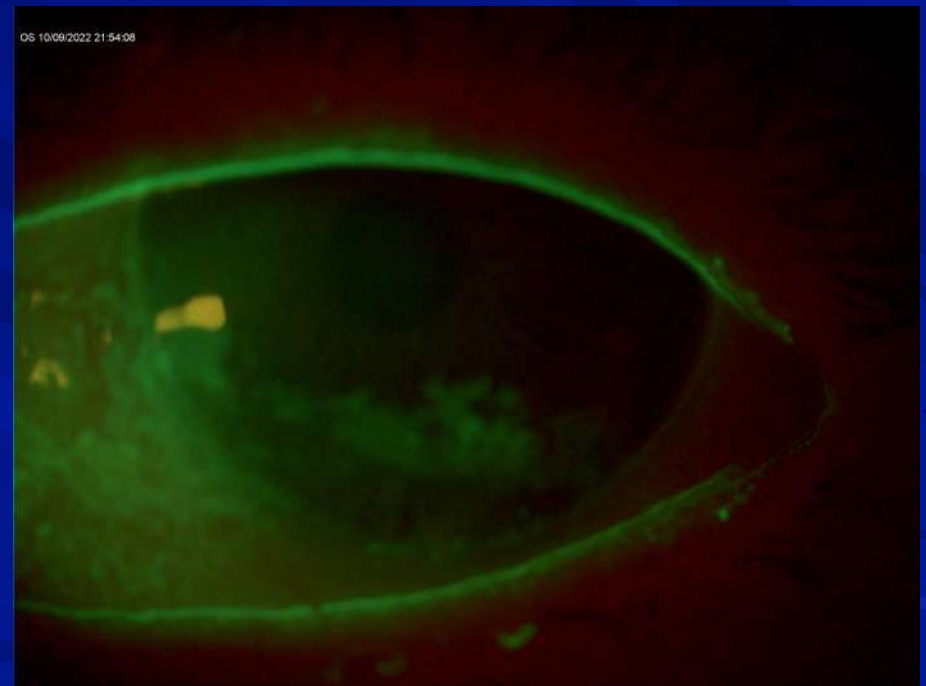
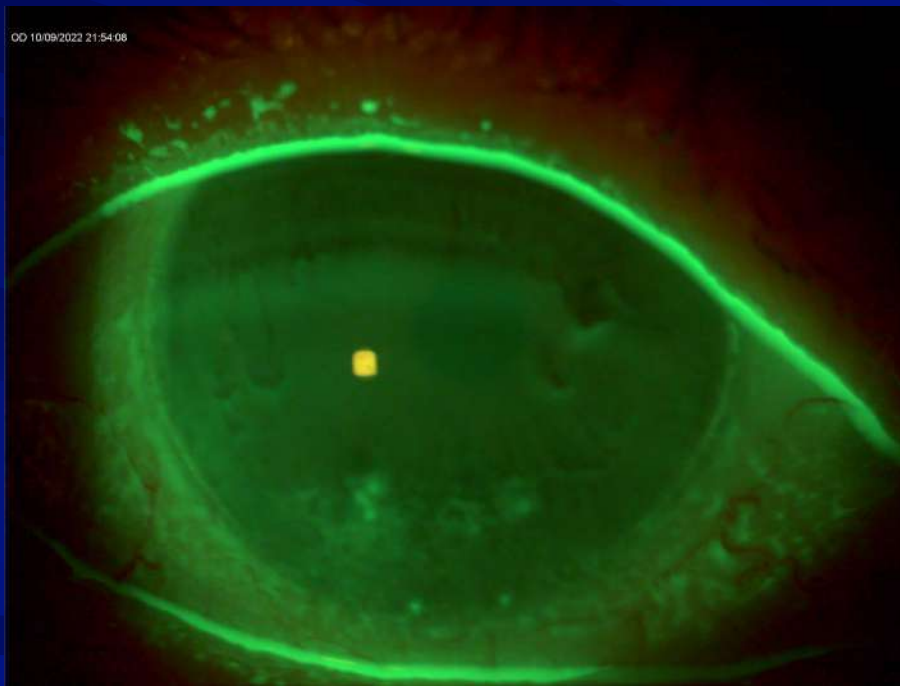


# Which Eye is More Symptomatic?

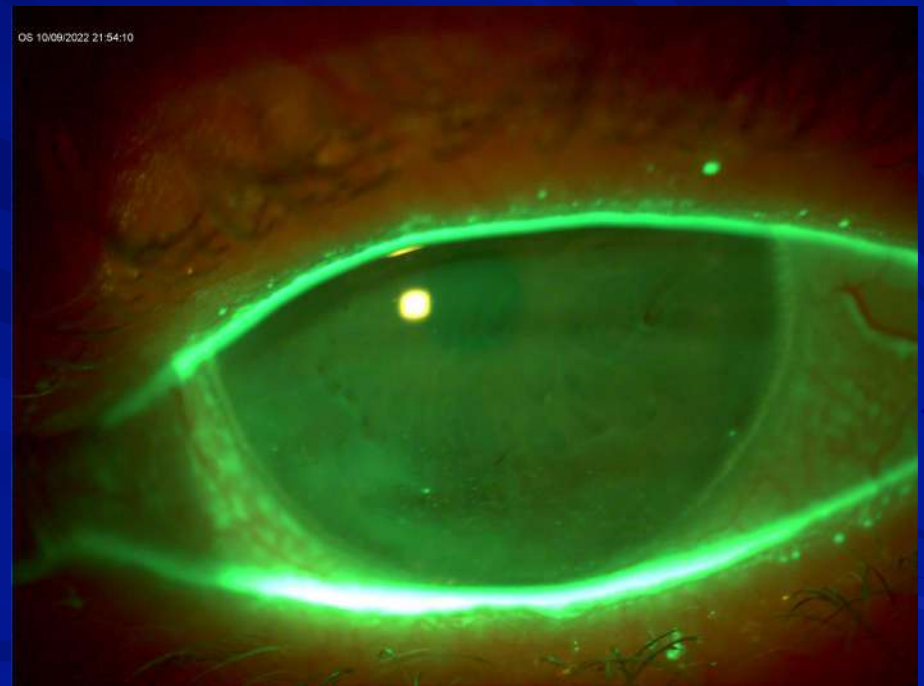
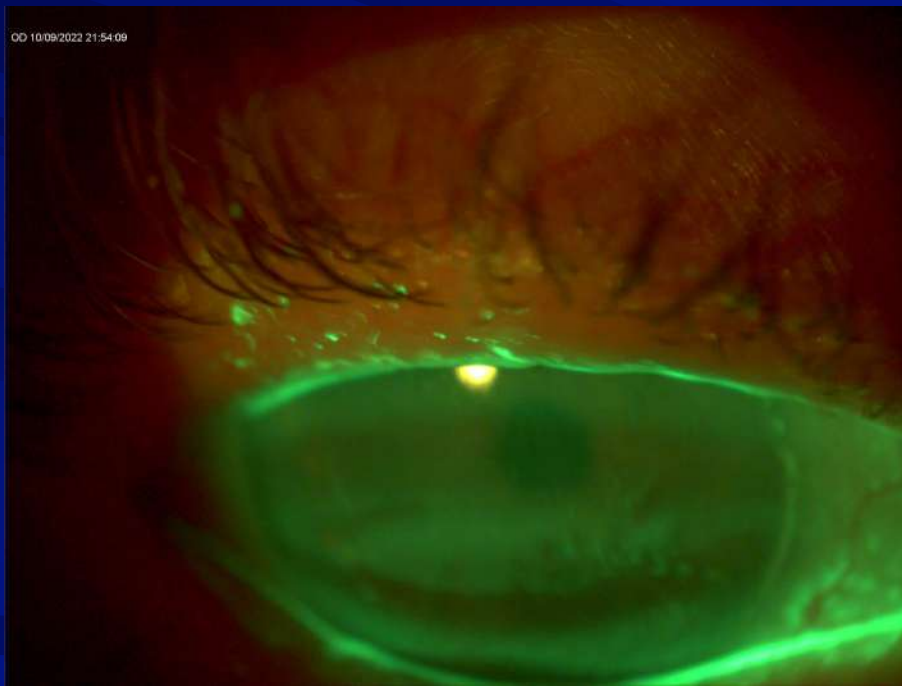
Stain without pain!



# Before Oxervate™ (cenegermin-bkbj) Treatment



# After Oxervate™ (cenegermin-bkbj) Treatment

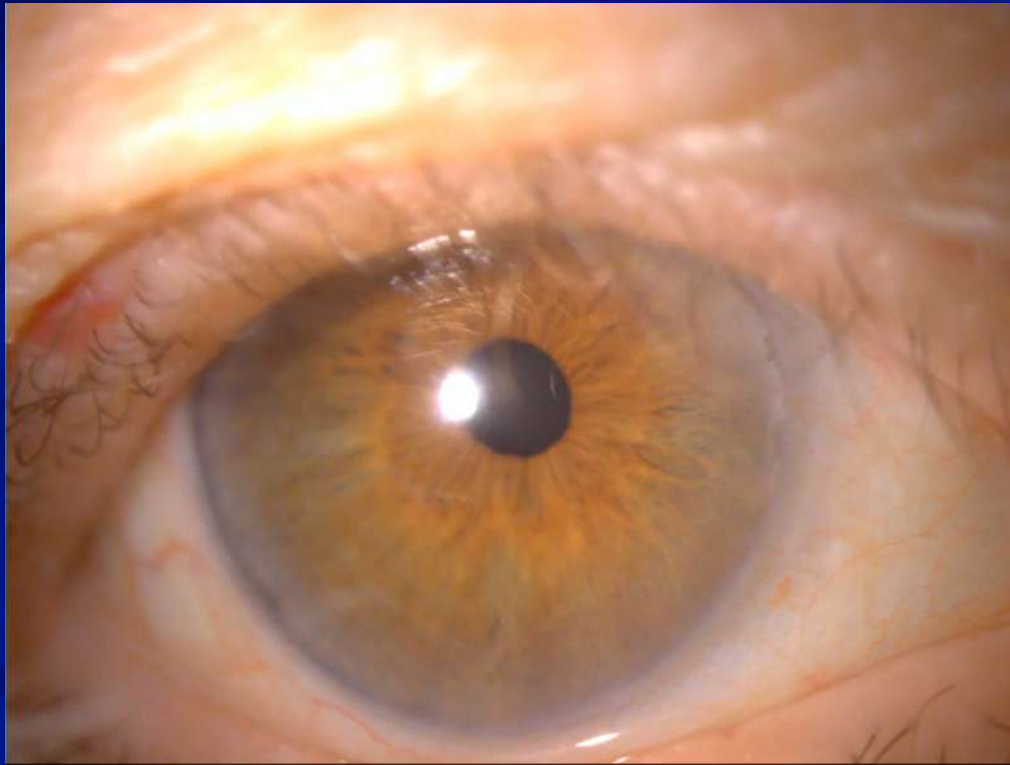


# Corneal Sensitivity Testing

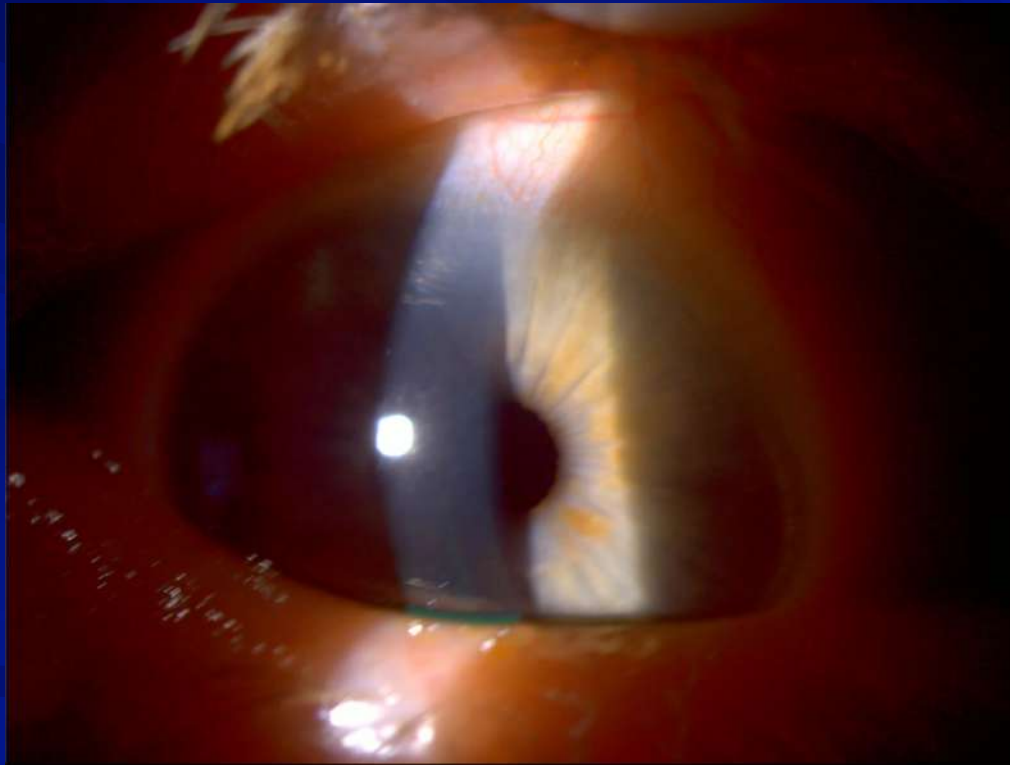




# Cornea Sensitive Testing – Another Patient



# Cornea Sensitive Testing – Yet Another Patient



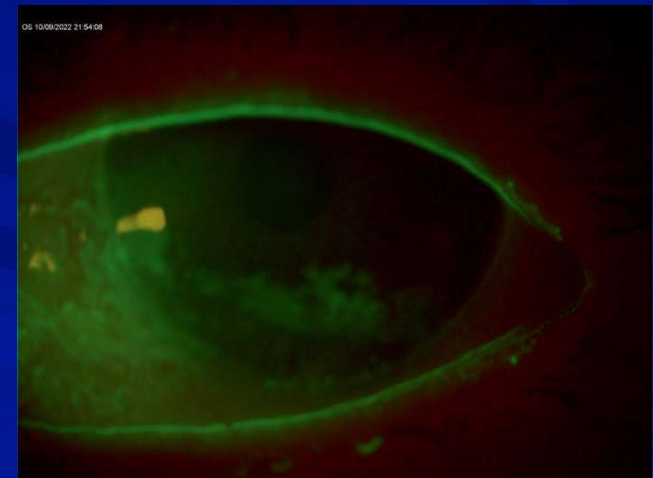
# Oxervate™ (cenegermin-bkbj)

## Grading corneal sensitivity: (Cotton Tip)

- ★ Normal
- ★ Reduced
- ★ Absent
- ★ Reduced in all quadrants and centrally
- ★ Absent inferior quadrant, reduced everywhere else

## Neurotrophic Keratitis: (Staining)

- ★ Mild – Stage 1
- ★ Moderate – Stage 2
- ★ Severe – Stage 3



# Neurotrophic Keratitis is a Degenerative Disease

🔗 The Mackie classification represents one way to assess or grade NK – stage or progression



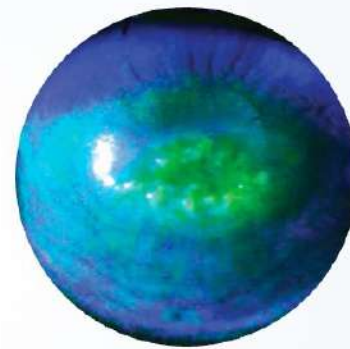
**STAGE 1**  
Mild

Punctate epithelial  
keratopathy (PEK)



**STAGE 2**  
Moderate

Persistent epithelial  
defect (PED)



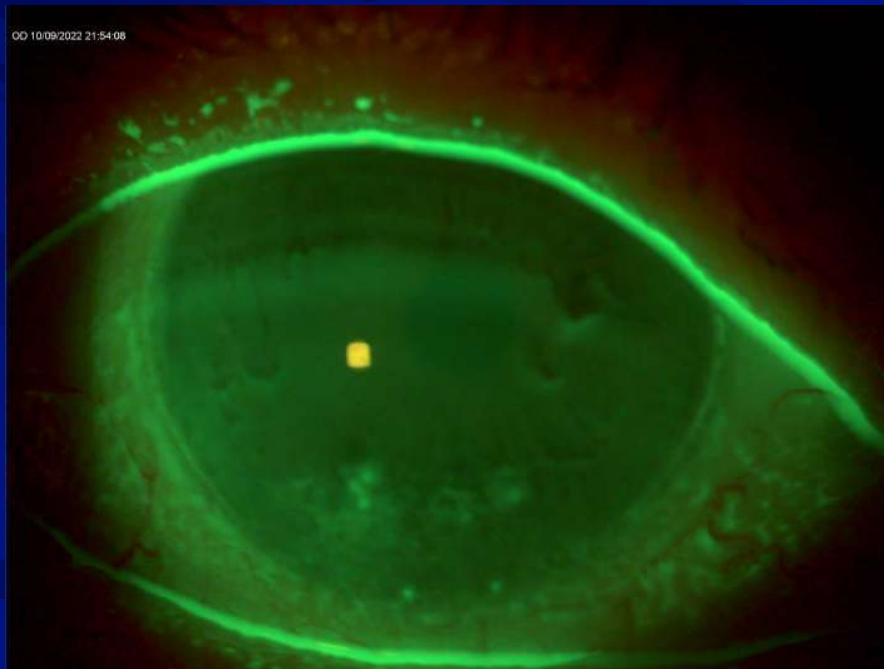
**STAGE 3**  
Severe

Corneal  
ulcer

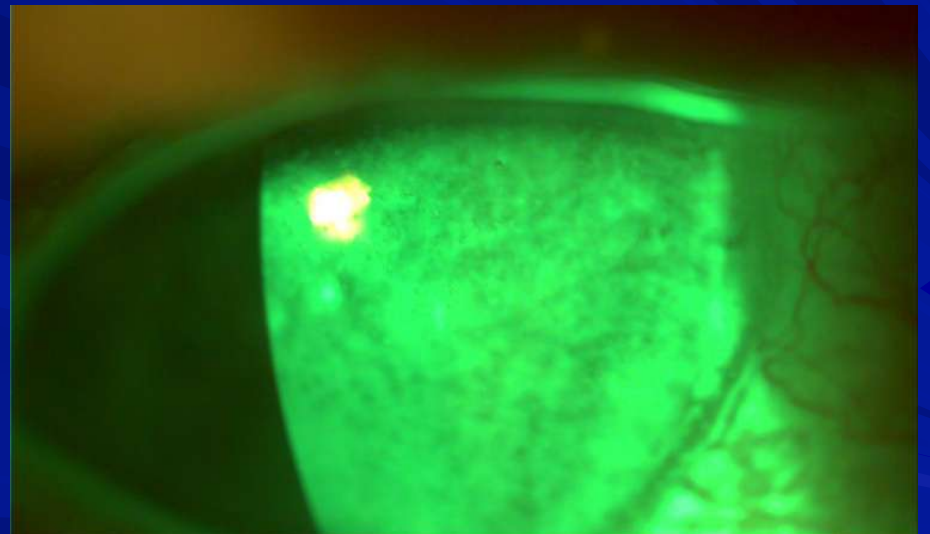


# Mackie Classification

Moderate - Stage 2

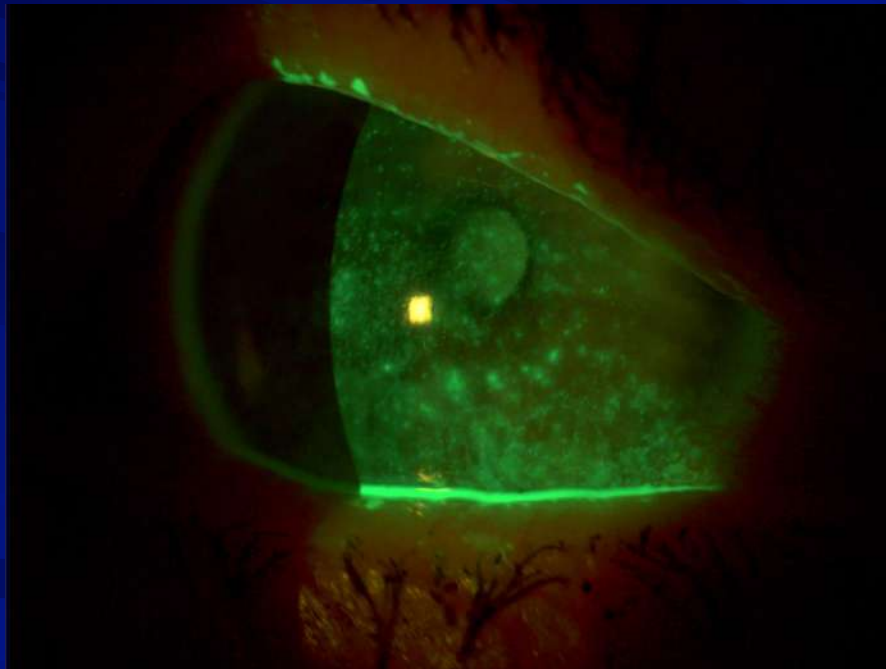


Moderate - Stage 2

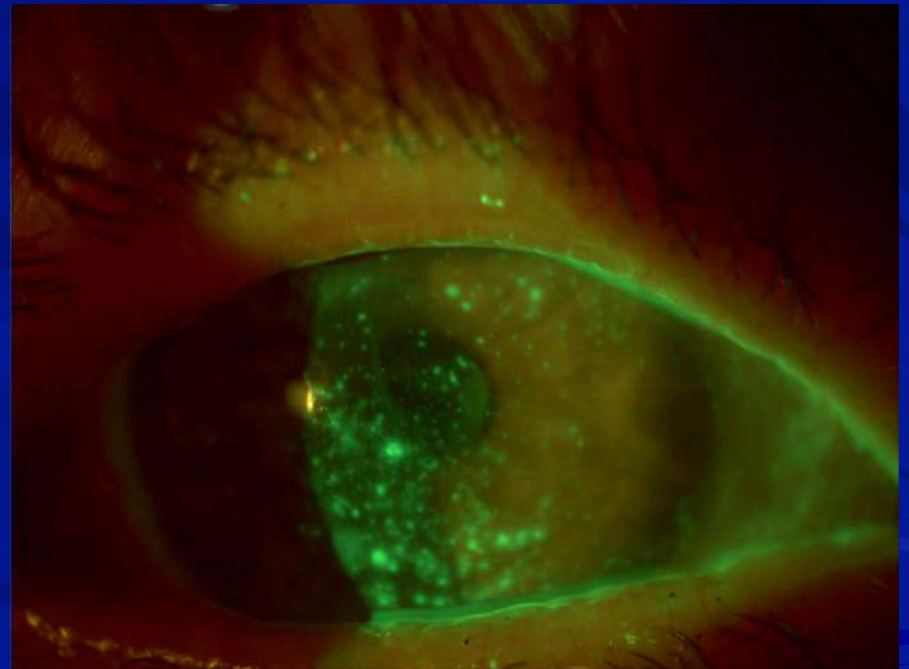


# Mackie Classification

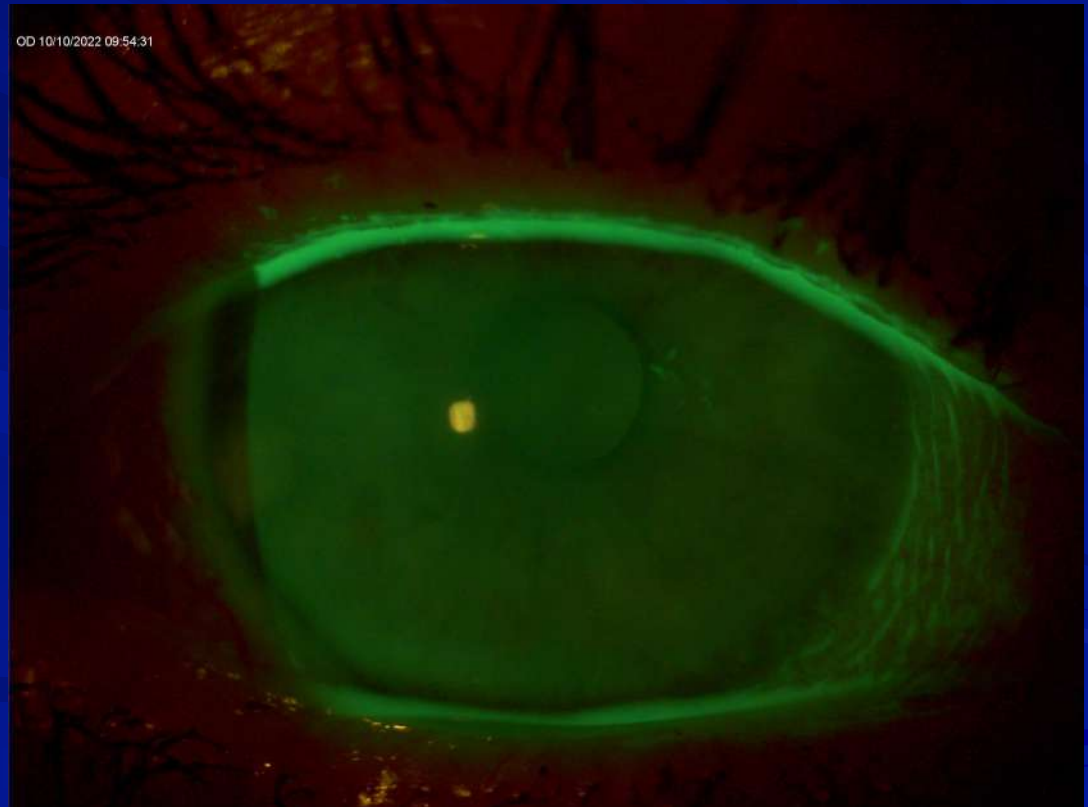
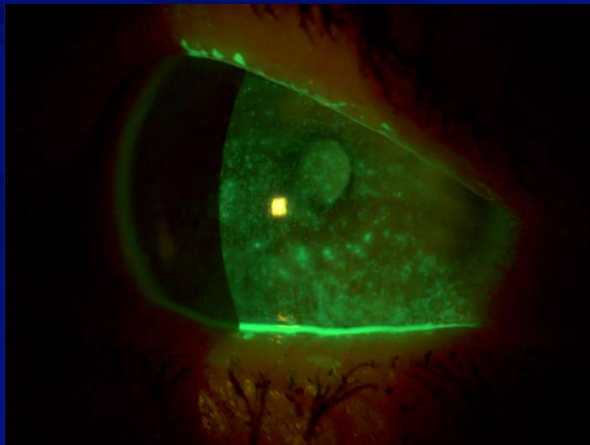
Moderate - Stage 2



Moderate - Stage 2



# Resolved



# Oxervate™ (cenegermin-bkbj)

🕒 Approved 2018 (August 28, 2018)

🕒 Dompé farmaceutici SpA

🕒 Ophthalmic solution indicated for the treatment of neurotrophic keratitis

🕒 Dosing: Instill 1 drop in affected eye 6 times per day (at 2-hour intervals) for 8 weeks

- ★ Used as eye drop

- 📋 Not infused or injected

🕒 Storage issues: in the freezer at the pharmacy

- ★ Patient keeps the individual vials in the fridge – once “actively ready” for use, then it is only stable for 12 hours

🕒 Contraindications

- ★ None



# Dompé Team



# Corneal Homeostasis

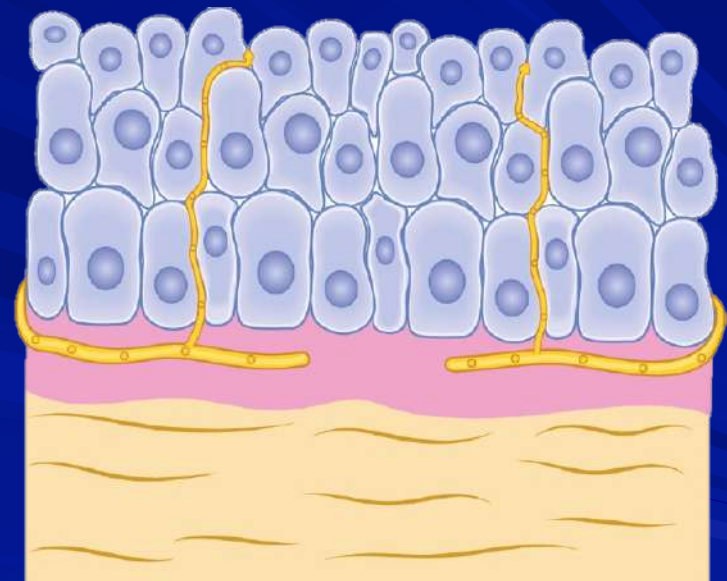
Interaction between corneal nerves and epithelial cells/keratocytes mediates corneal homeostasis



Adapted from Mastropasqua L, et al. J Cell Pathol. 2017;232:717-24.

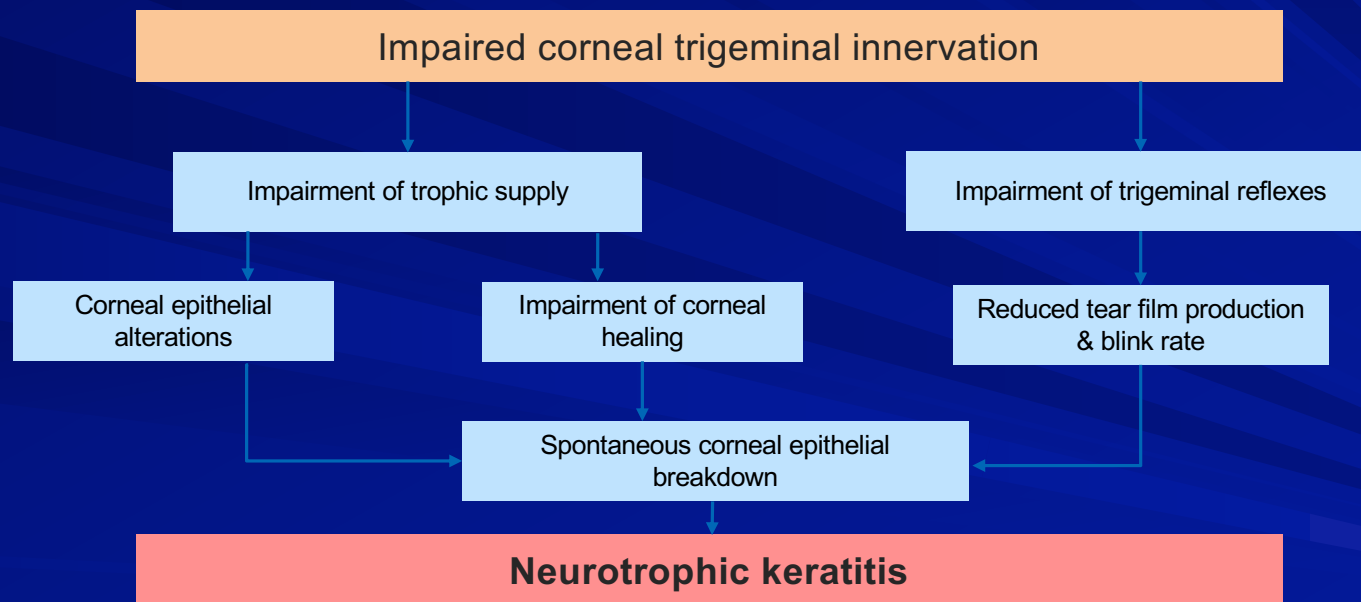
# Pathophysiology of NK<sup>1</sup>

- The loss of corneal sensory innervation via damage to the trigeminal nerve reduces release of neuromediators that provide trophic (nutritional) support to the ocular surface tissues, stimulate wound healing and maintain anatomic integrity
- Impairment of corneal sensitivity also affects tear film production and blink rate due to the reduction of trigeminal reflexes
- Impairment of trigeminal innervation leads to decreased corneal epithelium renewal and healing rate, and ultimately the development of NK



Penetration of nerves into the epithelium

# Trigeminal nerve damage leading to NK<sup>1</sup>





# Etiologies Associated with NK

## Ocular

- Herpes (simplex or zoster) infection
- Other infections e.g acanthamoeba
- Chemical or physical burn
- Abuse of topical anaesthetics
- Drug toxicity
- Chronic ocular surface injury or inflammation
- Ocular surgery
- Cataract surgery
- LASIK, PRK
- PK and DALK
- Collagen crosslinking for keratoconus
- Vitrectomy for retinal detachment
- Photocoagulation for diabetic retinopathy
- Postsurgical or laser treatment
- Routine laser for proliferative diabetic retinopathy
- Contact lenses
- Orbital neoplasia
- Corneal dystrophies

## Central nervous system

- Neoplasm
- Aneurysms
- Stroke
- Degenerative CNS disorders
- Post-neurosurgical procedures
  - For acoustic neuroma
  - For trigeminal neuralgia
- Other surgical injury to trigeminal nerve

## Systemic

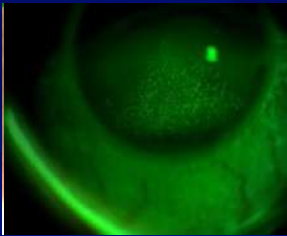
- Diabetes mellitus
- Leprosy
- Vitamin A deficiency
- Amyloidosis
- Multiple sclerosis

## Genetic

- Riley-Day syndrome (familial dysautonomia)
- Goldenhar-Gorlin syndrome
- Mobius syndrome
- Familial corneal hypoaesthesia

DALK=deep anterior lamellar keratoplasty; LASIK=laser in situ keratomileusis; PK=penetrating keratoplasty; PRK=photorefractive keratectomy

# NK classification



## Stage 1: Mild

(Epithelial changes only without epithelial defect):  
Epithelial irregularity without frank epithelial defect, tear film instability and symptoms (hyper-aesthesia) with reduced or absent sensations in one or more quadrants of the cornea



## Stage 2: Moderate

(Epithelial defect without stromal defect):  
Frank persistent epithelial defect and corneal hypo-aesthesia/ anaesthesia

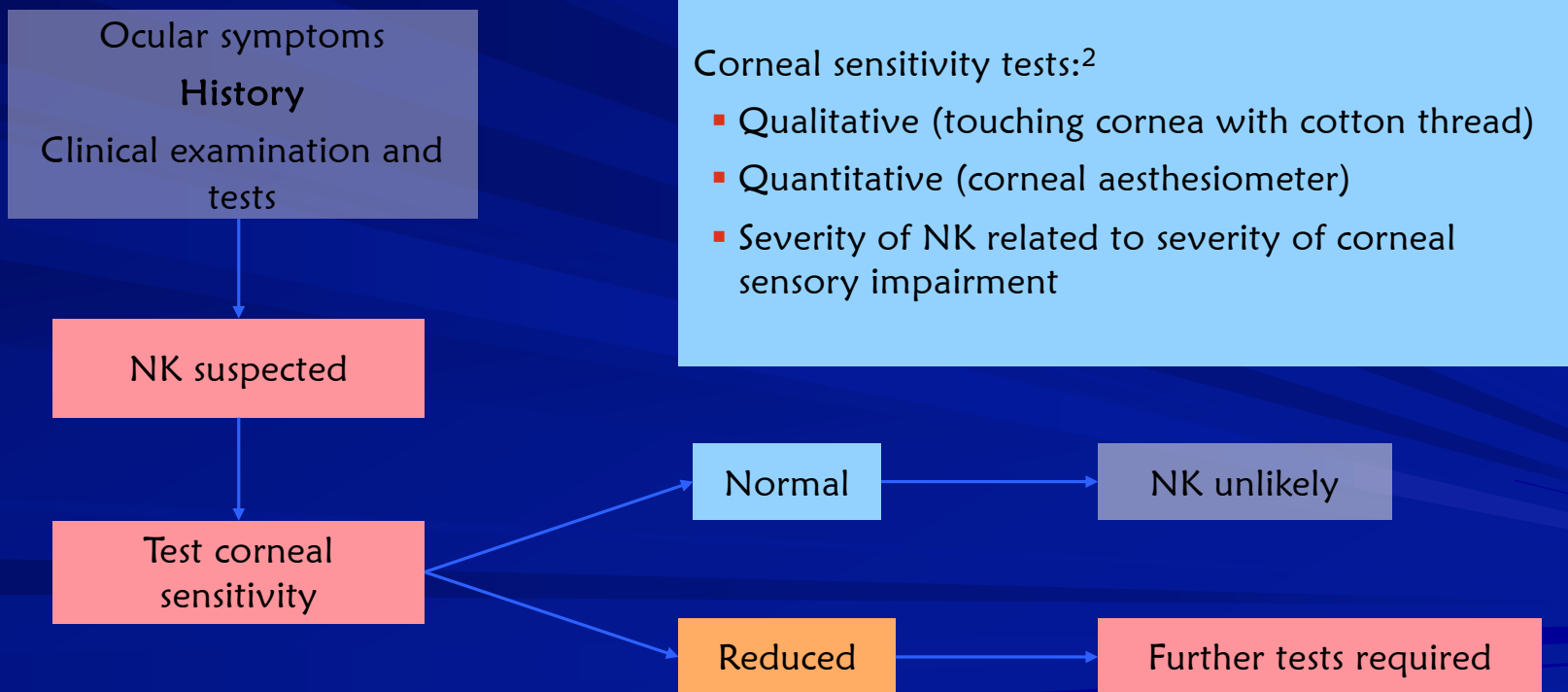


## Stage 3: Severe

(Stromal involvement):  
Stromal involvement from corneal ulcer to lysis to perforation, with corneal hypo-aesthesia/anaesthesia

Images by kind consent of Prof. Mesmer and Prof. Dua

# Assessment of Corneal Sensitivity is Essential to Confirm NK diagnosis<sup>1</sup>



# Endogenous NGF maintains corneal integrity by three mechanisms

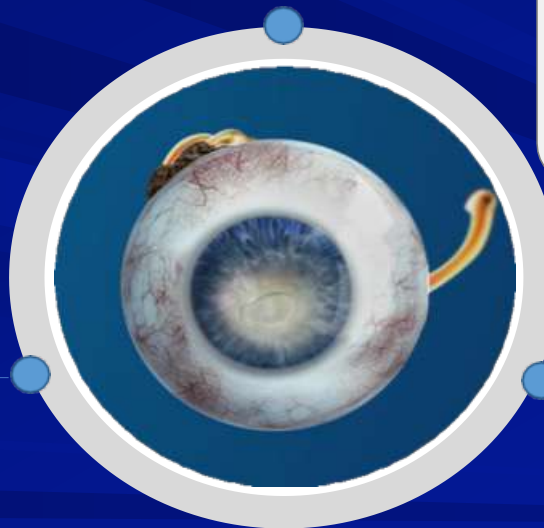
Endogenous Nerve growth factor acts through specific high-affinity (i.e., TrkA) and low-affinity (i.e. p75NTR) nerve growth factor receptors in the anterior segment of the eye to support corneal innervation and integrity.<sup>1</sup>

## CORNEAL INNERVATION

SHOWN IN PRECLINICAL MODELS<sup>1</sup>

NGF binds receptors on lacrimal glands and promotes sensory-mediated reflex tearing secretion<sup>1,4</sup>

## TEAR SECRETION



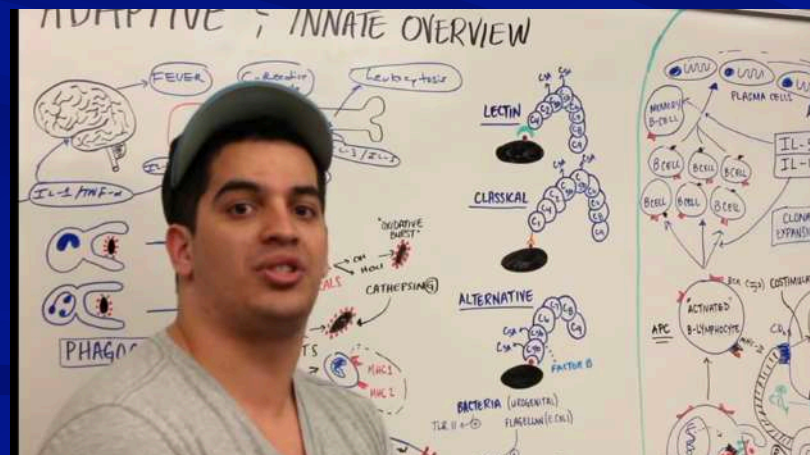
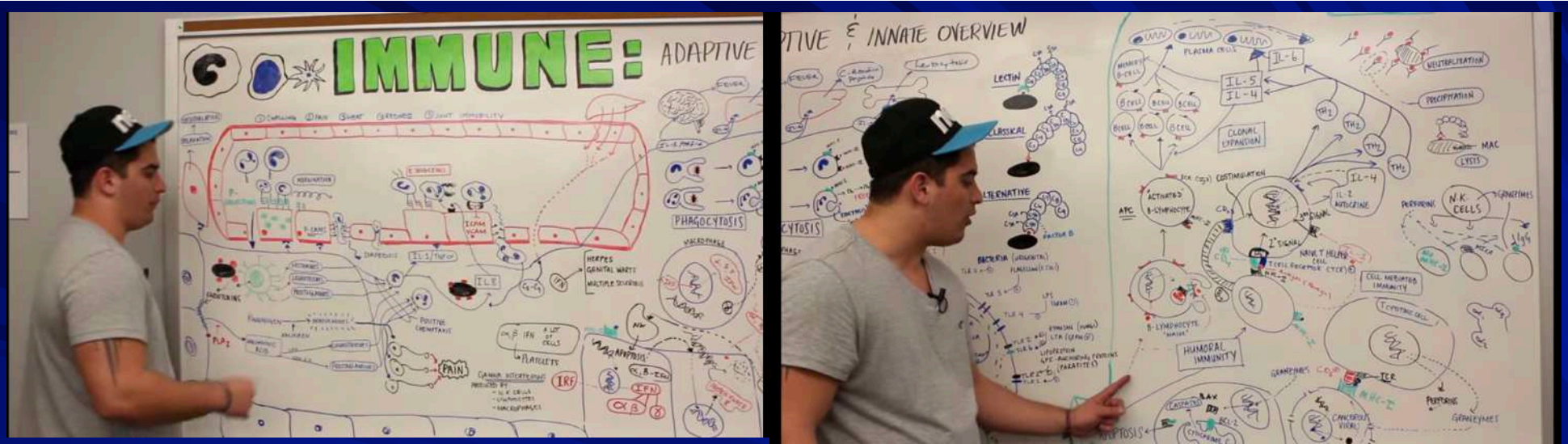
NGF plays a role in nerve function and stimulates the regeneration and survival of the sensory nerves<sup>2,3</sup>

## CELL PROLIFERATION AND DIFFERENTIATION

NGF stimulates proliferation, differentiation, and survival of corneal epithelial cells<sup>1</sup>

1. Mastropasqua L, Massaro-Giordano G, Nubile M, Sacchetti M. Understanding the pathogenesis of neurotrophic keratitis: the role of corneal nerves. *J Cell Physiol.* 2017 Apr;232(4):717-724. 2. Müller LJ, Marfurt CF, Kruse F, Tervo TM. Corneal nerves: structure, contents and function. *Exp Eye Res.* 2003 May;76(5):521-42. 3. Sacchetti M, Lambiase A. Diagnosis and management of neurotrophic keratitis. *Clin Ophthalmol.* 2014;8:571-9. 4. Muzi S, Colafrancesco V, Sornelli F, et al. Nerve Growth Factor in the Developing and Adult Lacrimal Glands of Rat With and Without Inherited Retinitis Pigmentosa. *Cornea.* 2010;29:1163-1168





A different biologic

Ninja Nerd Science  
YouTube

# Biologic Drugs

👁️ Biologic therapies include wide range of medical products

- ★ First-generation biologic therapies

- 📋 Vaccines
- 📋 Blood products
- 📋 Stem cell injections

👁️ Today, when people talk about “biologics” they usually mean the second-generation biologic therapy drugs

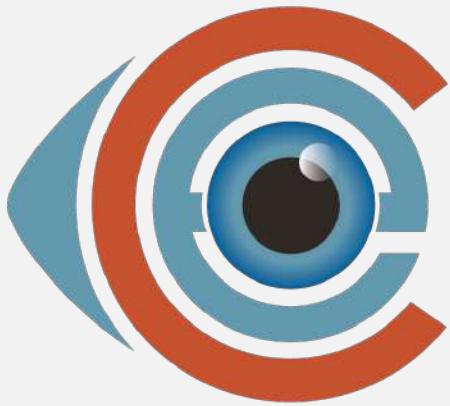
- ★ Humira, Remicade, Enbrel

👁️ Biologic therapies

- ★ Cannot be made using a simple chemical reaction

- 📋 Mixing ingredients together in a laboratory, the way conventional drugs are made

- ★ Are made using living organisms



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## Question?

Biologic drugs are:

- A. Large molecules
- B. Small molecules
- C. Nano-particles (super small molecules)
- D. I don't know, that is why I am here

# Small Molecule Drugs versus Biologics

Small molecule drugs are made by adding and mixing together known chemicals and reagents using a series of controlled and predictable chemical reactions

- ★ Organic chemistry
- ★ Inorganic chemistry

Biologics are made by harvesting the substances produced and secreted by constructed cells

- ★ Genetic engineering – is the closest manufacturing process of a biologic drug



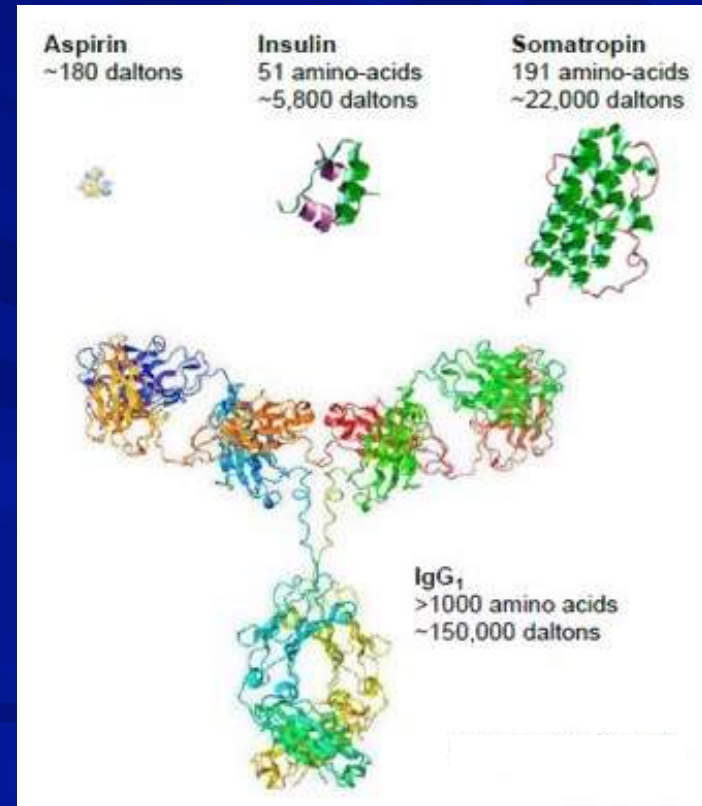
# Biologic Drugs versus Small Molecule Drugs

## Biologic Drugs







- ★ Larger, complex, dynamic structures
- ★ Diverse populations of molecules
  - 📄 Not easily characterized
- ★ Complicated manufacturing
- ★ Example: Teprotumumab (Tepezza)

## Small Molecule Drugs

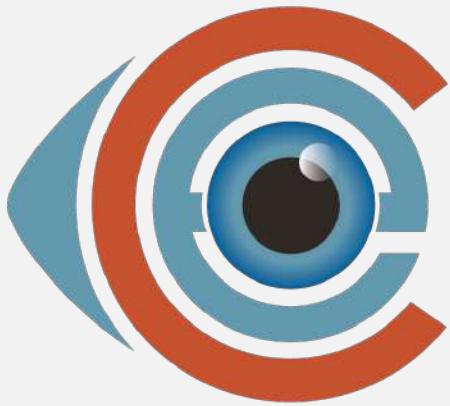
- ★ Synthetic
- ★ Manufactured using a defined chemical process
- ★ Smaller and simpler
- ★ Example: Aspirin



# Size and Complexity of Biologic Drugs

Size & Complexity – Small Molecule Drugs & Proteins			
	Small Molecule Drug	Large Molecule Drug	Large Biologic
Size	<p>Aspirin 21 atoms</p> 	<p>hGH ~ 3000 atoms</p> 	<p>IgG Antibody ~ 25,000 atoms</p> 
Complexity	<p>Bike ~ 20 lbs</p> 	<p>Car ~ 3000 lbs</p> 	<p>Business Jet ~ 30,000 lbs (without fuel)</p> 

<https://www.azbio.org/small-molecules-large-biologics-and-the-biosimilar-debate>



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## Question?

Biologic drugs are produced by inserting DNA into:

- A. Yeast
- B. Bacteria
- C. Virus
- D. All the above
- E. I don't know, that is why I am here

# Making Biologics

A piece of DNA is inserted into a living cell— yeast, bacterial, viral, or mammalian cell



Cell then produces a large amount of a specific molecule (e.g. protein)



Desired molecular isolation (living cells/material removed - only the desired molecules are left)



The isolated molecules become the active ingredient in a biologic drug

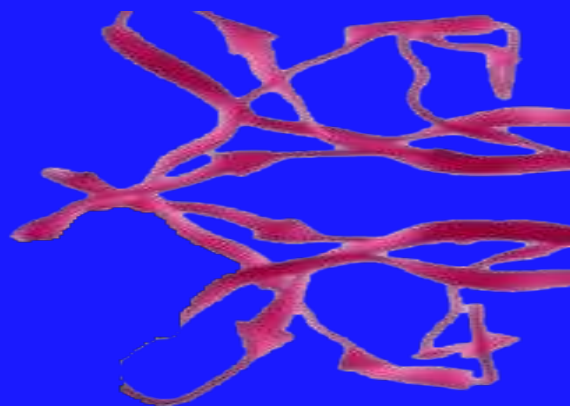
# Escherichia Coli



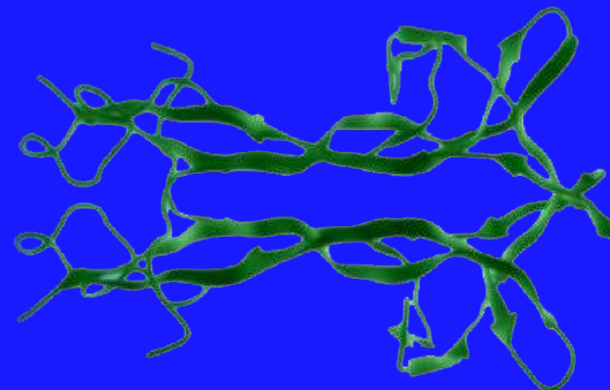
Oxervate™ is produced in Escherichia coli. Image courtesy of NIAID.



# Cenegermin Mimics the Structure of Endogenous NGF in the Ocular Tissues



Cenegermin

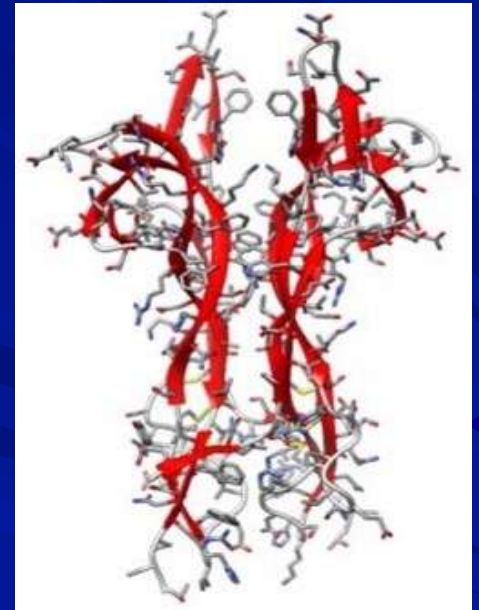


Endogenous NGF

Cenegermin-bkbj, the active ingredient in the FDA-approved OXERVATE™ (cenegermin-bkbj ophthalmic solution) 0.002% (20 mcg/mL), is structurally identical to the human NGF protein found in ocular tissues

# Active ingredient structurally identical to human nerve growth factor produced in ocular tissues

- ☞ Naturally occurring neurotrophin is responsible for differentiation, growth, and maintenance of neurons<sup>1</sup>
- ☞ The regenerative potential of nerve growth factor (NGF) was discovered by Nobel-prize winning scientists in the early 1950s<sup>1</sup>
- ☞ Cenegermin-bkbj, a novel recombinant human nerve growth factor (rhNGF), is **STRUCTURALLY IDENTICAL** to the NGF protein<sup>2</sup>



1. Lambiase A, Rama P, Bonini S, Caprioglio G, Aloe L. Topical treatment with nerve growth factor for corneal neurotrophic ulcers. *N Engl J Med* 1998;338:1174-80. 2. Voelker R. New Drug Treats Rare, Debilitating Neurotrophic Keratitis. *JAMA*. 2018;320(13):1309.

# OXERVATE™ (cenegermin-bkbj) ophthalmic solution 0.002% Weekly Device Kit

- OXERVATE™ is supplied in a weekly carton containing 7 multiple-dose vials\*
- A separate weekly Delivery System Kit contains the supplies needed to administer treatment

## The Delivery System Kit Contains:

- 7 vial adapters
- 42 pipettes
- 42 sterile disinfectant wipes
- 1 dose recording card
- 1 extra adapter, 3 extra pipettes, 3 extra wipes are included as spares



- *\*Extra drug is available in each vial to take into consideration for loss or spillage during treatment administration*

# **OXERVATE™ (cenegermin-bkbj) ophthalmic solution 0.002%**

## **Dosing and Administration**



**Instill 1 drop of OXERVATE™  
(cenegermin-bkbj) ophthalmic solution 0.002%  
in the affected eye(s)**



**Every 2 hours**



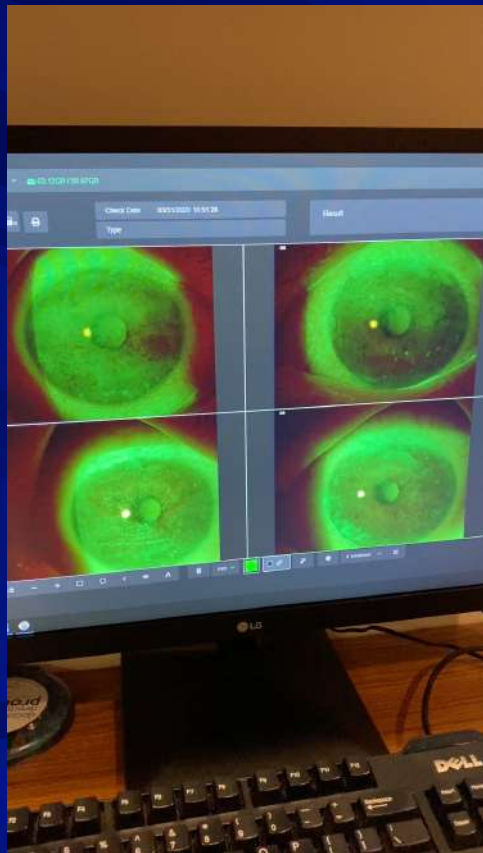
**Apply 6 times daily**



**Continue for 8 weeks**

# Let's Hear From a Patient

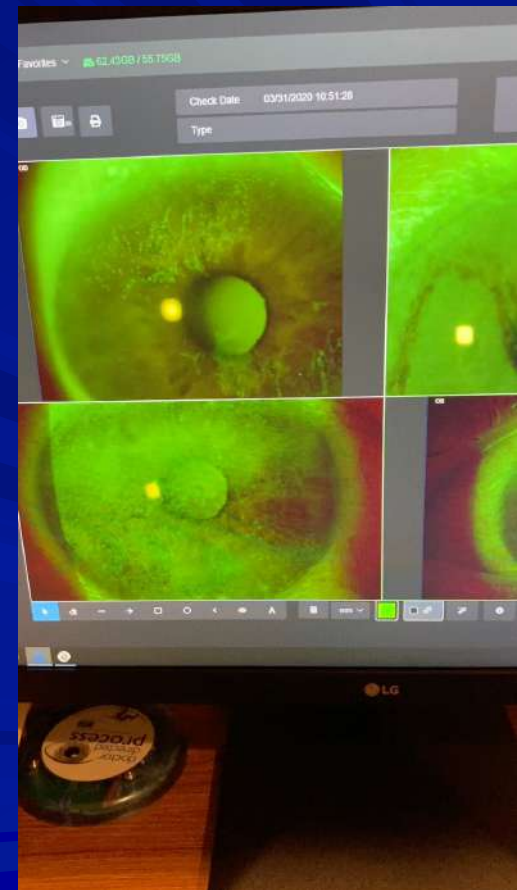
April 7, 2020 - After 1 week



April 21, 2020 - After 3 weeks



May 12, 2020 - After 6 weeks





# Study Conclusions

After 8 weeks of treatment,  
6 times daily



Study NGF0212  
(REPARO)  
(N=52 per  
group)  
European patients  
with NK in one eye

NCT01756456

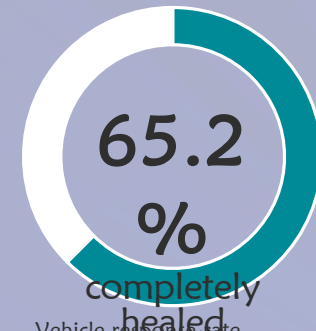


Vehicle response rate  
33.3%

Study NGF0214  
(N=24 per  
group)

U.S. patients with  
NK in one or both  
eyes

NCT02227147



Vehicle response rate  
16.7%

Of patients who healed  
after one 8-week course of  
treatment...

80

Remained healed for  
one year\*

\*Based on REPARO, the study with longer follow-up

**Safety:** The most common adverse reaction was eye pain following instillation which was reported in approximately 16% of patients. Other adverse reactions occurring in 1-10% of OXERVATE™ patients and more frequently than in the vehicle-treated patients included corneal deposits, foreign body sensation, ocular hyperemia, ocular inflammation and tearing<sup>3</sup>

%

1. Bonini S, Lambiase A, Rama P et al. Phase II Randomized, Double-Masked, Vehicle-Controlled Trial of Recombinant Human Nerve Growth Factor for Neurotrophic Keratitis. Ophthalmology. 2018;125:1332-1343. 2. Chao W, Li B, Li B, et al. Data on the healing of persistent epithelial defects or corneal ulcers by recombinant human nerve growth factor eye drops in patients with stage 2 or 3 neurotrophic keratitis. Presented at: Congress of the European Society of Ophthalmology (ESO), 10-13 June, 2017, Barcelona, Spain, 2017. 3. OXERVATE™ (cenegermin-bkbj) ophthalmic solution 0.002% (20 mcg/ml) [US package insert]. Boston, MA: Dompe U.S. Inc.; 2018.

# OXERVATE™ (cenegermin-bkbj)

👁️ Adverse reactions: very well tolerated

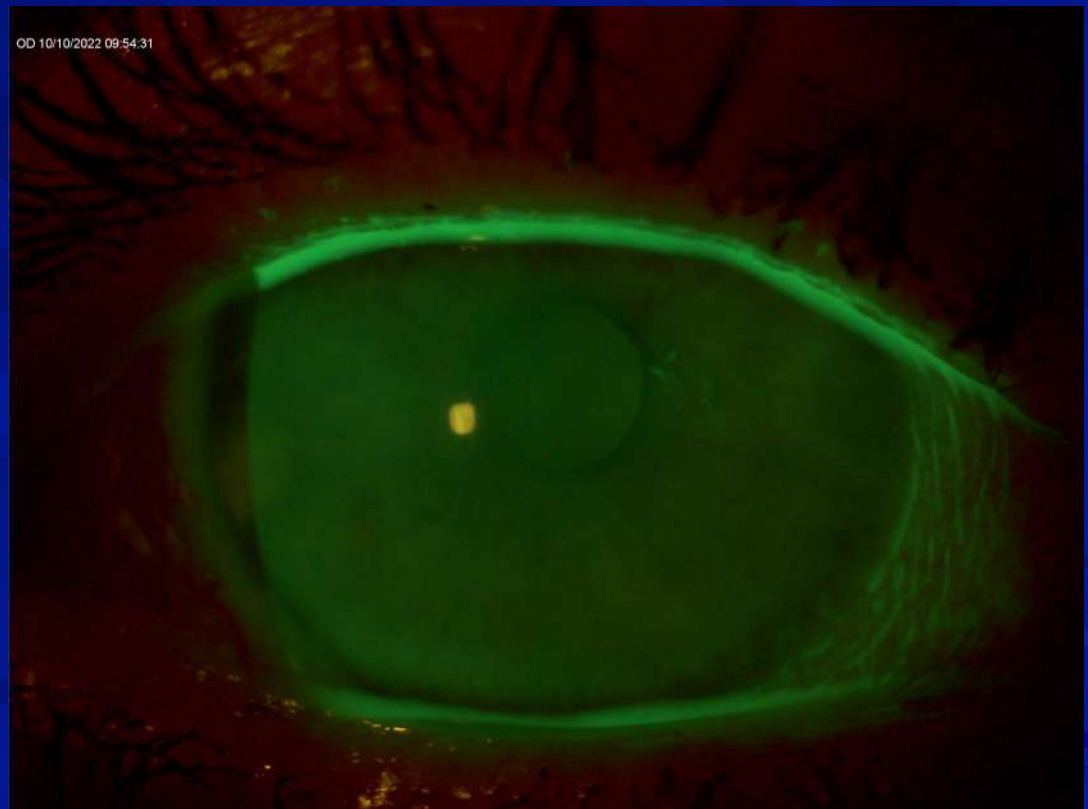
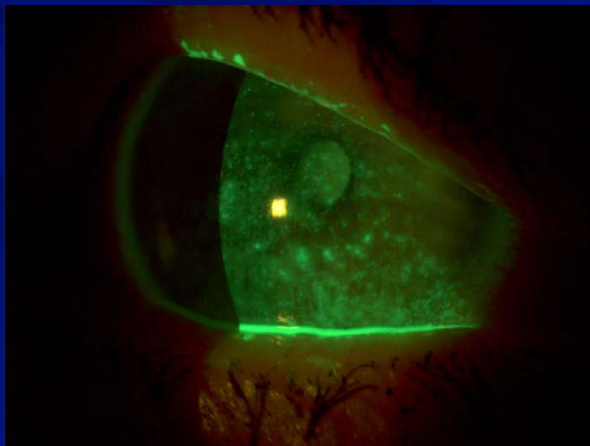
👁️ The most common adverse reaction in clinical trials

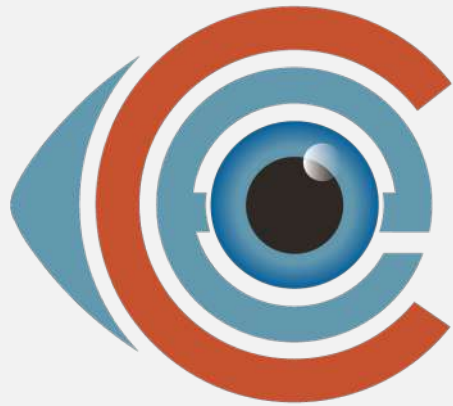
- ★ eye pain, corneal deposits, foreign body sensation in the eye, ocular hyperemia, swelling of the eye, and increase in tears

👁️ Contact lenses (therapeutic or corrective) should be removed before applying cenegermin

- ★ presence of a contact lens may limit the distribution of cenegermin-bkbj onto the corneal lesion
- ★ Lenses may be reinserted 15 minutes after administration.

# Crime and Punishment Match





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Question and Thank You!

## The Non-Healing Cornea Neurotrophic Keratitis

Greg Caldwell, OD, FAAO

Mackinac Island Northern Escape  
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