


Complications of Pharmaceuticals Every Optometrist Should Know!

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South Dakota Optometric Society
September 18, 20/20



Disclosure Statement (next slide)

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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
- ~ Involve: PA Medical Director, Credential Committee
- ~ TelaSight: Consultant
- ~ TelaHealth: Ambassador
- ~ Optometric Education Consultants - Scottsdale, WDW, St. Paul, Quebec City, and Nashville, Owner

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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

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Antibiotics

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

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Oral fluoroquinolone not associated with retinal detachment

First administration of Fluoroquinolone was not associated with the increased risk of developing high myopia or retinal detachment, but patients with myopia in the baseline for 21 to 190 days had a modest association, according to a recent meta-analysis.

Researchers used data from the Korean National Health Insurance Review and Service (KNHRS-NHIS) from 2002 to 2010.

SEE ALSO

Topical Fluoroquinolone associated with retinal detachment

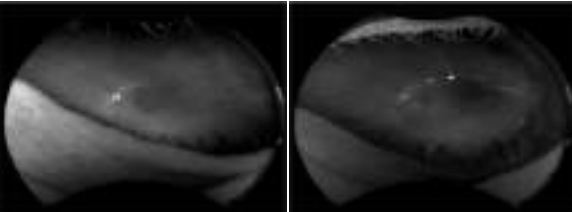
Fluoroquinolone associated with retinal detachment

Subjects who were on ophthalmologic were included in the study, and researchers defined cases as subjects who underwent surgery for fluorinated quinolone-associated retinal detachment (FAR). Controls who did not undergo surgery for FAR, were matched by sex, age, group and date of study date.

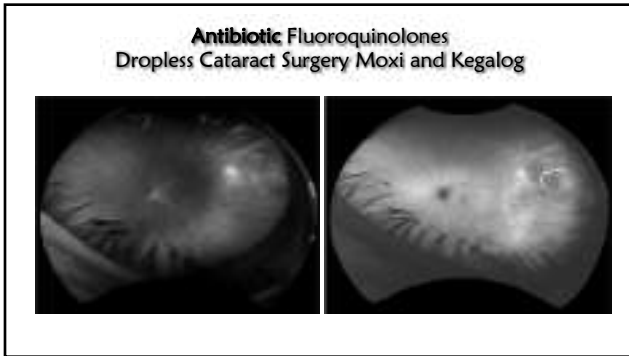
A total of 1,011 subjects in the case group and 11,400 subjects in the control group, were included.

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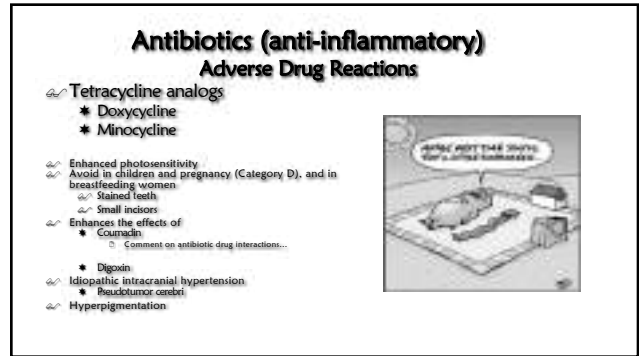
Antibiotic Fluoroquinolones Dropless Cataract Surgery with Moxi and Kenalog



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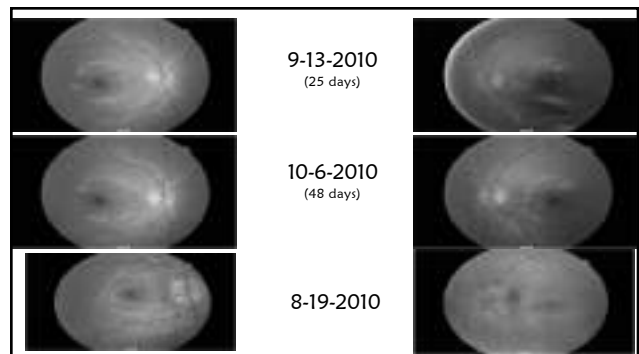
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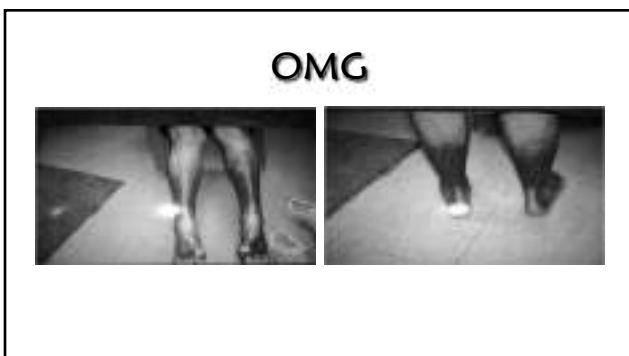
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Alpha 1 Blockers

- ⌚ 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

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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?

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Anti-arrhythmics

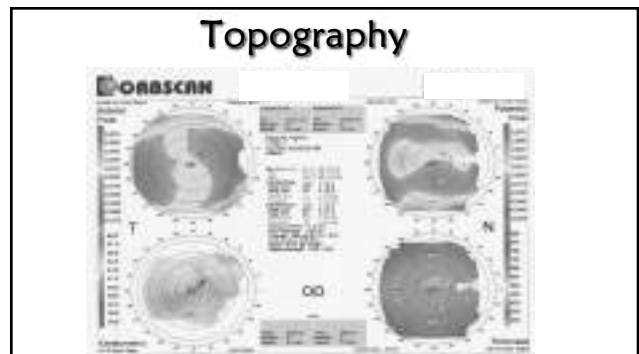
- ⌚ Treatment of cardiac arrhythmia
 - * Cordarone™ (amiodarone)
 - Corneal deposits
 - Optic neuritis

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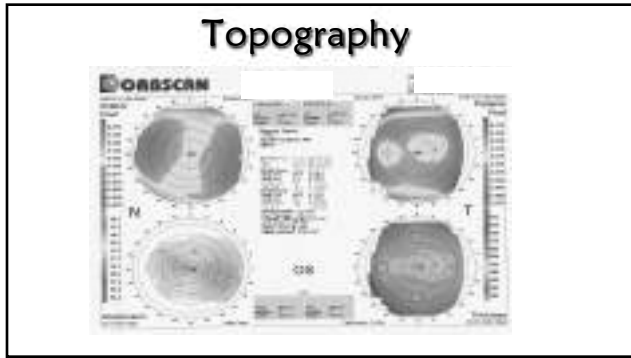
65-year-old woman

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

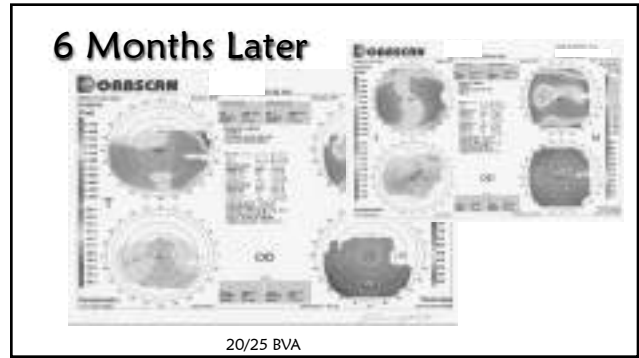
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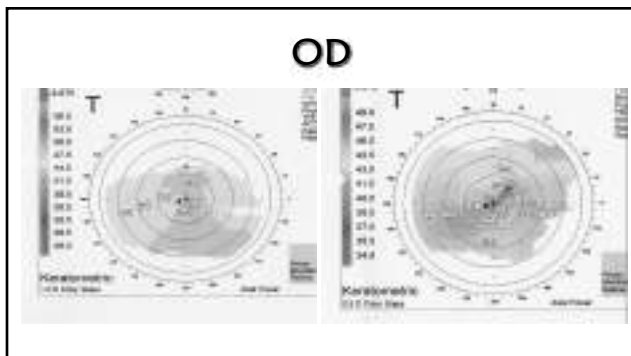
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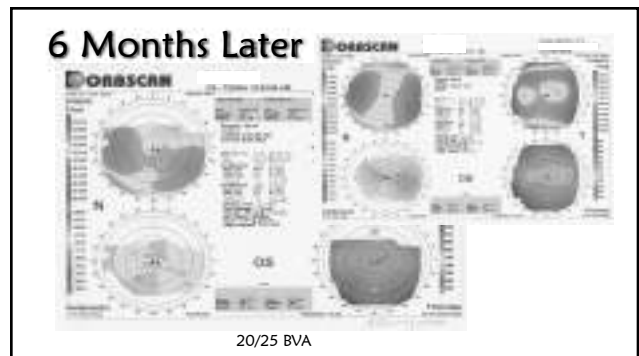
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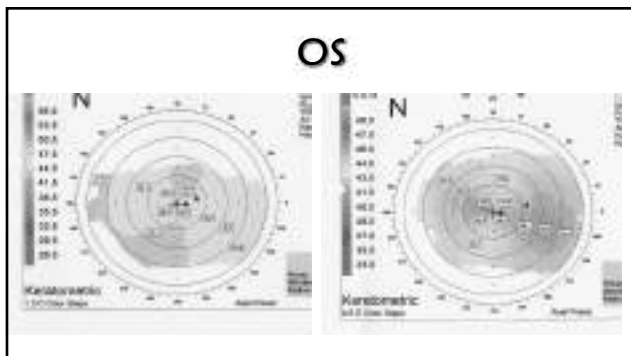
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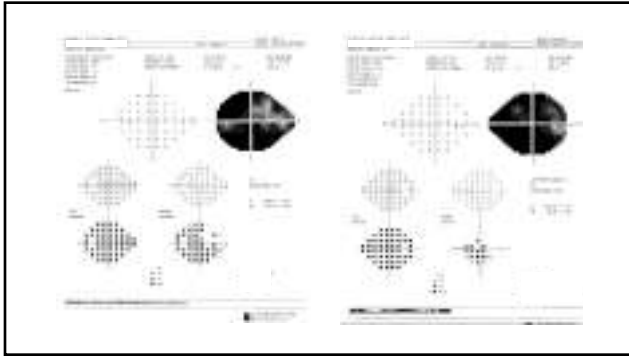


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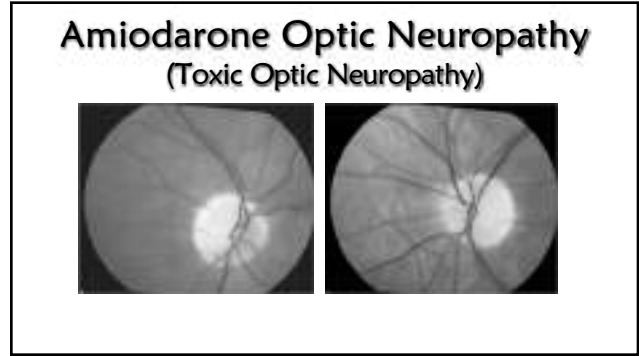
67 year old man complains of vision slowly deteriorating over the past 8 months

- ⌚ 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

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Rhopressa™ 0.02% (netarsudil ophthalmic solution)

Aerie Pharmaceuticals

- * Approved December 2017
- * Treatment of glaucoma or ocular hypertension
- * Rho kinase inhibitor
 - ROCK-NEF 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

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Rhopressa™ 0.02% (netarsudil) Causes Expansion of TM in Donor Eyes Increases TM Outflow Facility in Clinic

Trabecular Meshwork (Donor Eyes)¹

TM Outflow Facility (Healthy Volunteers)²

Group	Change (%)
Netarsudil	19
Placebo	-10

p < 0.05

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

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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		Timolol	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
<25 mmHg	-4.2	4.2	-4.1	4.3
≥25 mmHg	-4.0	5.3	-3.7	5.3

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Rhopressa™ 0.02%

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

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

Adverse Events	Netarsudil 0.02% QD (N=639) n (%)	Timolol 0.5% BID (N=639) n (%)
TEAE Conjunctival Hemorrhage	144 (17.2)	15 (1.8)
AE Resulting in Discontinuation	8 (1.0)	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

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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)

Cornea verticillata

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

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Cornea Verticillata Due to Phospholipidosis

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

Control Amiodarone Netarsudil

Phospholipids
accumulation

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

Reference: The British Journal of Ophthalmology, 2015; 99: 102-106

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Summary of the Most Common Netarsudil Ocular TEAEs

Conjunctival Hyperemia	Cornea Verticillata	Conjunctival Hemorrhage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 54.4% TEAE • Severity did not increase with continued dosing • Sporadic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20.9% TEAE • Asymptomatic • Did not impact visual function 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17.2% TEAE • Mild in severity and transient • Self-resolving with continued dosing

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Toxic Optic Neuropathy

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⤵ Causes ★ Ethambutol (TB) ★ Isoniazid ★ Antimicrobials <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ chloramphenicol, streptomycin, penicillamine ★ Halogenated hydroxyquinolones ★ Vigabatrin ★ Disulfiram ★ Tamoxifen ★ Sildenafil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⤵ Causes ★ Methanol ★ Heavy metals ★ Fumes ★ Solvents ★ Alcohol abuse ★ Tobacco abuse
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Clinical Pearl: When you encounter a pt with these pharmaceuticals, consider and evaluate for toxic optic neuropathy (TON)

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Ethambutol

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

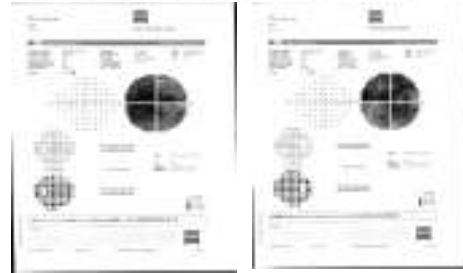
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81 year old woman

- ≈ 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

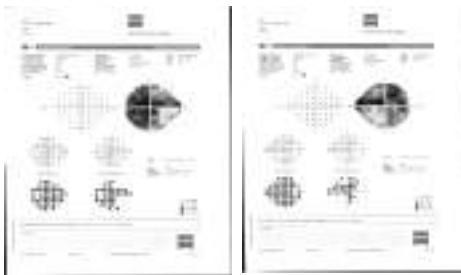
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3/13/19 20/30, 20/100, 20/25



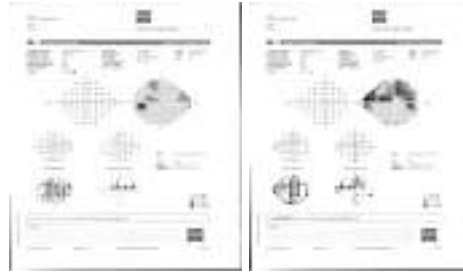
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4/29/19 20/25, 20/50, 20/20



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



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Progression



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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!

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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...

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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

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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

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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

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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

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Autoimmune Agents

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

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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™)

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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

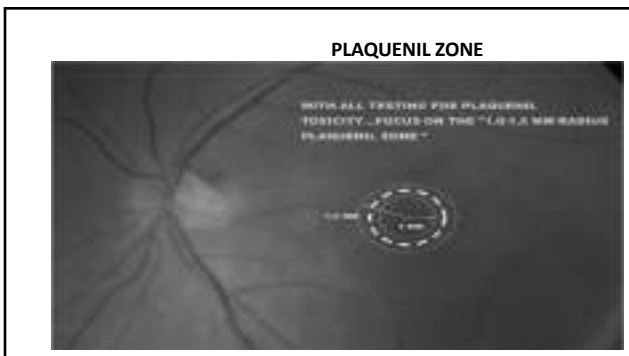
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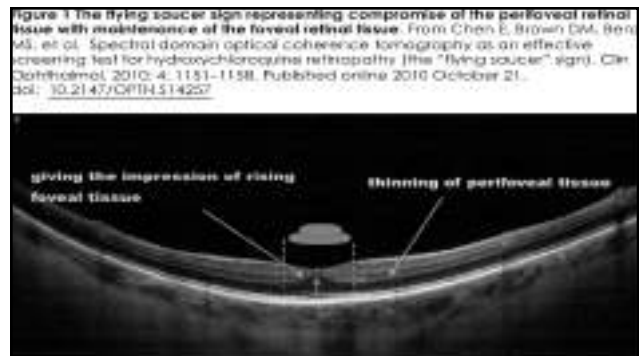
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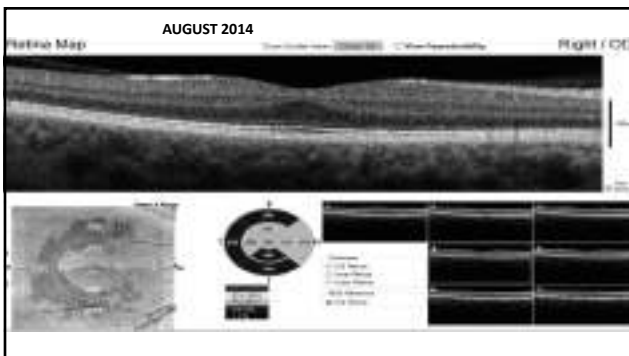
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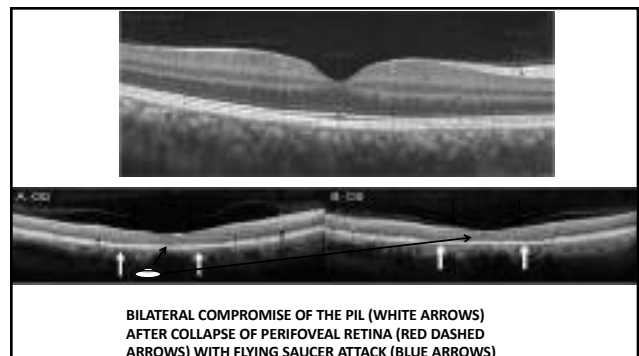
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71 yo woman

☞ With Lupus and hypertension

☞ Medications:

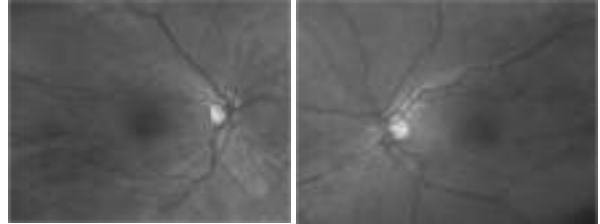
- * Clonazepam™
- * Plaquenil™ 200 mg BID, 15 years
- * 81 mg ASA
- * Prednisone
- * Losartan™

☞ VA 20/25 OD/OS (mild cataracts)

☞ Patient was told to see an ophthalmologist in 2013

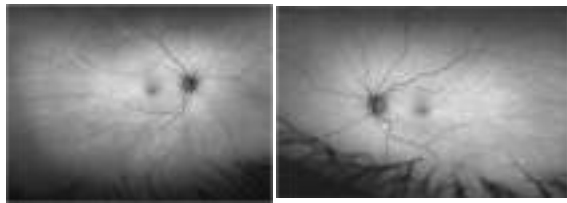
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2016

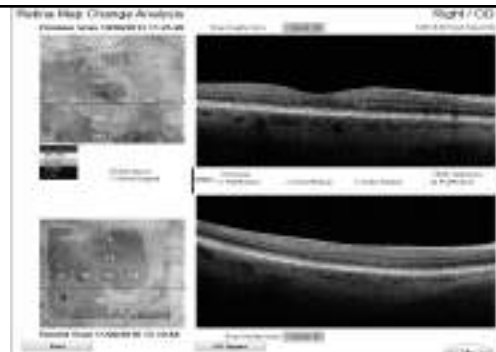


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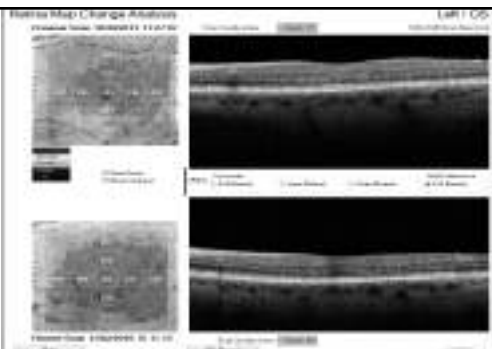
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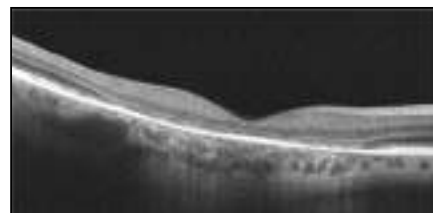


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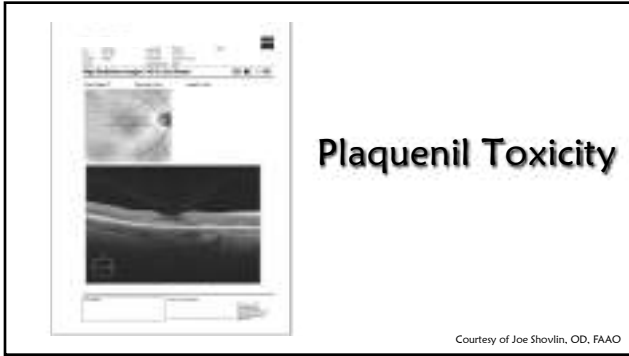
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Plaquenil Toxicity

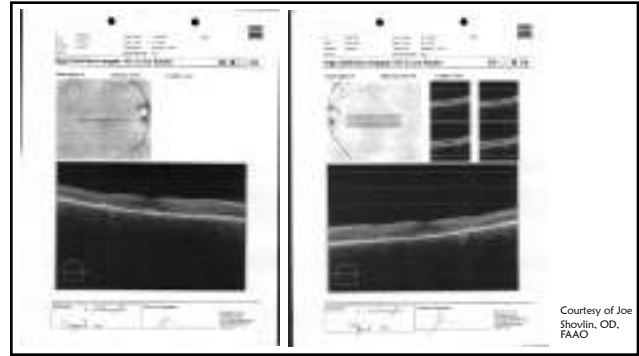


Courtesy of Joe Shovlin, OD, FAAO

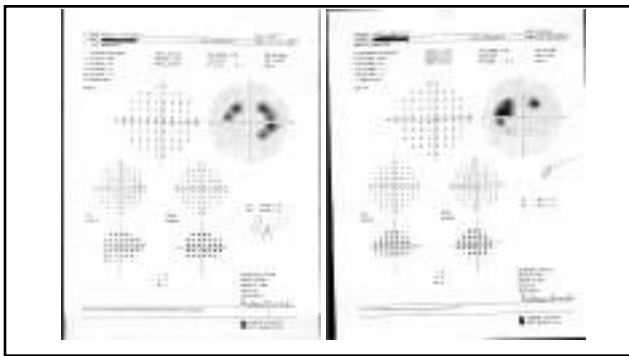
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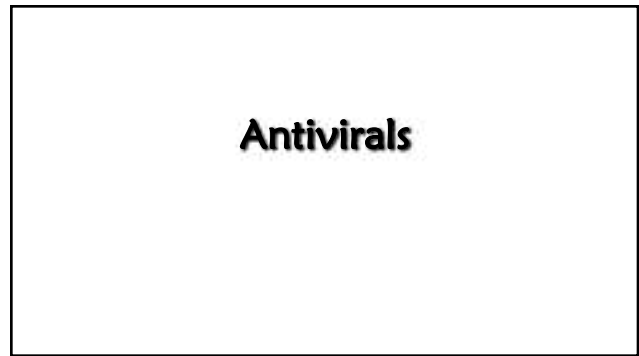
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Beside the dosing frequencies...

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

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Acyclovir vs. Valacyclovir vs. Famciclovir

What is the difference?

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

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)

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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

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Questions

Thank you!
Have a great 20/20!

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