

The gap in the care for glaucoma patients

Noncompliance with drugs versus invasive surgery



What is the ideal solution for chronic disease management?

- **Effectively and significantly lowers eye pressure**
- **Gives physician control of therapy compliance**
- **Efficient**
- **Repeatable**
- **Leaves future options open**

New Glaucoma Dedicated Laser System: CYCLO G6™




CYCLO G6™
Glaucoma Laser System



CYCLO G6™ Glaucoma Laser System




CYCLO G6™
Glaucoma Laser System



MicroPulse® P3



MicroPulse® P3 – Innovative Cyclophotocoagulation with MicroPulse Technology

- Excellent Safety Profile
- Efficient & Straightforward for physician and patient
- Can be performed in the Office & OR
- Predictability



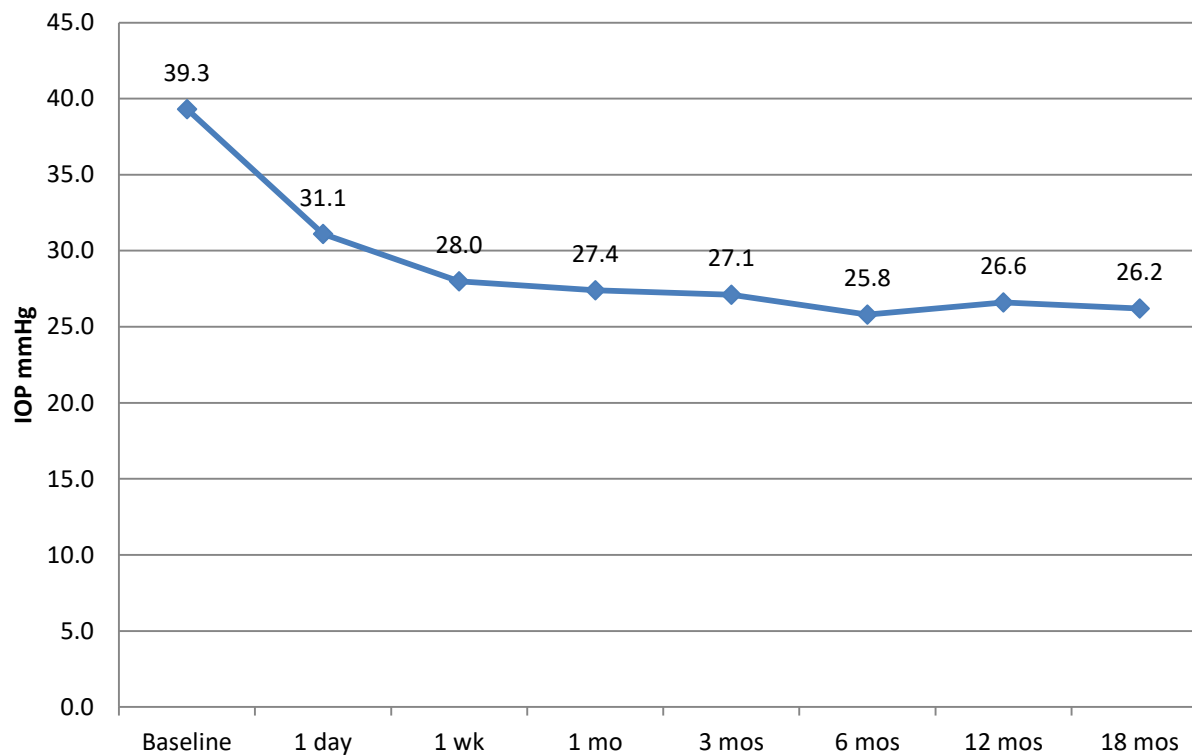
Excellent Safety Profile

- Non-incisional
- Minimal to no inflammation post-op
- Patient downtime is significantly low
- Repeatable



Long-term results from early work at NUHS

73% success rate @ 18 months



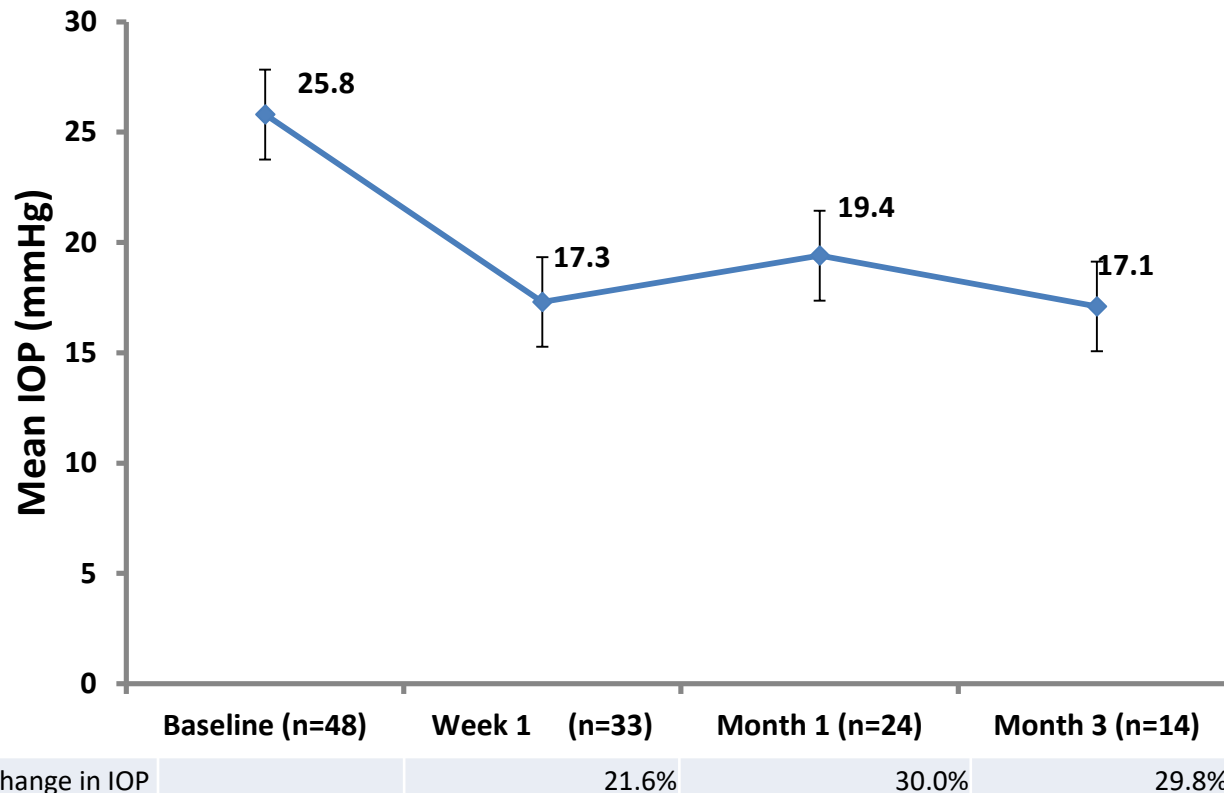
- 33% IOP reduction at 18 mos
- Med reduction from mean of 2.1 to 1.3
- 1.3 sessions

Chew Study		20.9%	28.8%	30.3%	31.0%	34.4%	32.3%	33.3%
# of Patients	38							38

Tan A, Chockalingam M, Aquino M, Lim Z, See J, Chew P. Micropulse transscleral diode laser cyclophotocoagulation in the treatment of refractory glaucoma. *Clin Experiment Ophthalmol* 2010;38(3):266-72.



Early US work with Ahmed, Kammer, Khatana, Noecker, Parekh, Radcliffe, Vold also shows IOP reduction even with lower pre-op IOP starting point



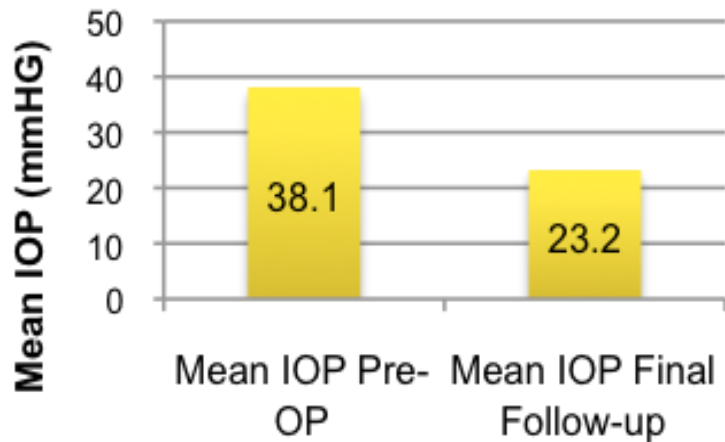
- Ongoing patient case series
- 30% IOP reduction at 3 months
- Meds reduced from mean of 3.3 to 2.4

Radcliffe N, Vold S, Kammer J, Ahmed I, Parekh P, Noecker R, Khatana A. MicroPulse Trans-scleral Cyclophotocoagulation (mTSCPC) for the Treatment of Glaucoma Using the MicroPulse P3 Device. AGS, San Diego February 26 - March 1, 2015.

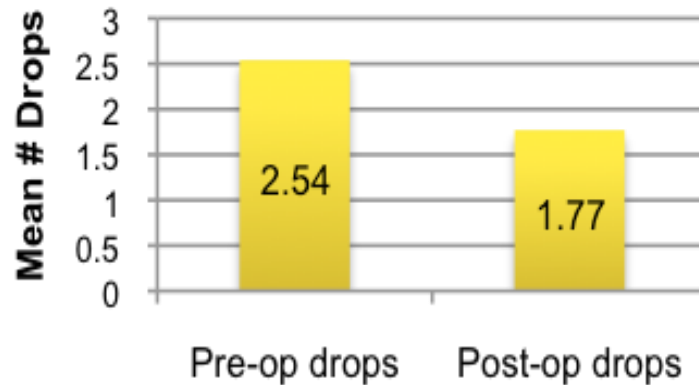


MicroPulse P3 Peer Reviewed Study by Wills Eye Hospital - Dr. Marlene Moster

IOP Reduction



Medication Dependence



39.1% IOP reduction
Med reduction from mean of 2.54 to 1.77
Pilot case series of 19 consecutive patients with mean 50.1 day follow-up

1) Kuchar S, Moster M, Waisbourd M. Treatment Outcomes of MicroPulse Trans-scleral Cyclophotocoagulation in Advanced Glaucoma. AGS abstract, San Diego February 26 - March 1, 2015.

2) Kuchar S, Moster M, Waisbourd M. Treatment Outcomes of MicroPulse Trans-scleral Cyclophotocoagulation in Advanced Glaucoma. Lasers Medical Science ((2016)31:393-396, DOI 10.1007/s10103-015-1856-9.



MicroPulse P3 AGS 2016 Prospective Study

Dr. Marlene Moster, Wills Eye Hospital

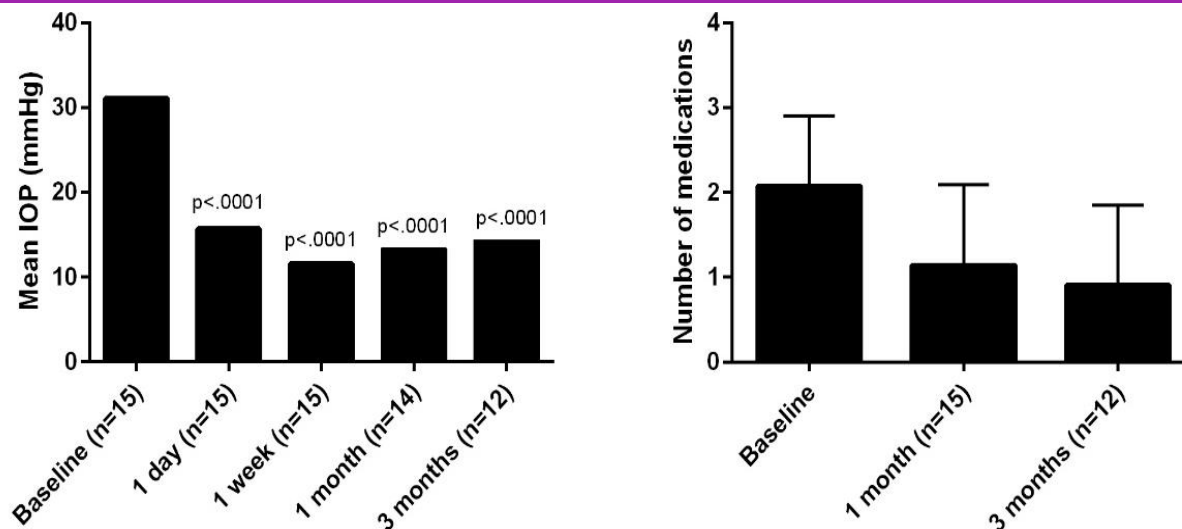


Figure 1. Intraocular pressure reduction and number of glaucoma medications distribution at study visits.

	Month 1	Month 3
IOP reduction	57%	54%
Mean # meds (baseline = 2.1)	1.1	0.9

93% success on first treatment @ 3 mo follow-up
15 patient study continuing for 1 year follow-up

Resende A, Moster M, Waisbourd M. A Prospective Pilot Study Evaluating the Novel Micropulse Transscleral Cyclophotocoagulation: Short-Term Results. AGS abstract, San Diego March 3-6, 2016



MicroPulse vs normal TSCPC – 2014 controlled, randomized study showed similar IOP reduction as G-Probe with higher success rate and no hypotony

[Clin Experiment Ophthalmol.](#) 2014 May 9. doi: 10.1111/ceo.12360. [Epub ahead of print]

Micropulse versus continuous wave trans-scleral diode cyclophotocoagulation in refractory glaucoma: a randomised exploratory study.

[Aquino MC¹](#), [Barton K](#), [Tan AM](#), [Sng C](#), [Li X](#), [Loon SC](#), [Chew PT](#).

	MicroPulse TSCPC	TSCPC
Pre-op IOP	36.5 mmHg	35.0 mmHg
N Total of 48	24 pts	24 pts
Average Followup	17.5 months	17.5 months
IOP reduction	45% reduction in IOP	45% reduction in IOP
Success Rate (≤ 21 mmHg at 12 months)	75%	29%
Prolonged Hypotony	0	5
Mean number of treatments	1.6	1.3



IRIDEX



CYCLO G6™

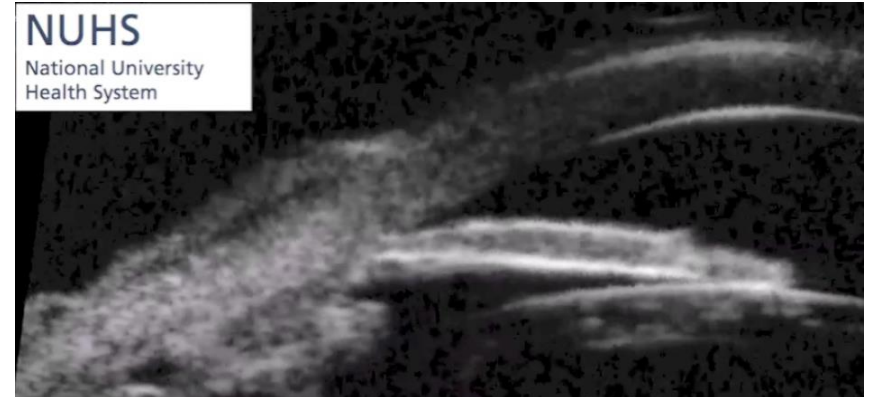
Standard TSCPC is Destructive

Pre TSCPC



Images courtesy of A/Professor Paul Chew, NUHS

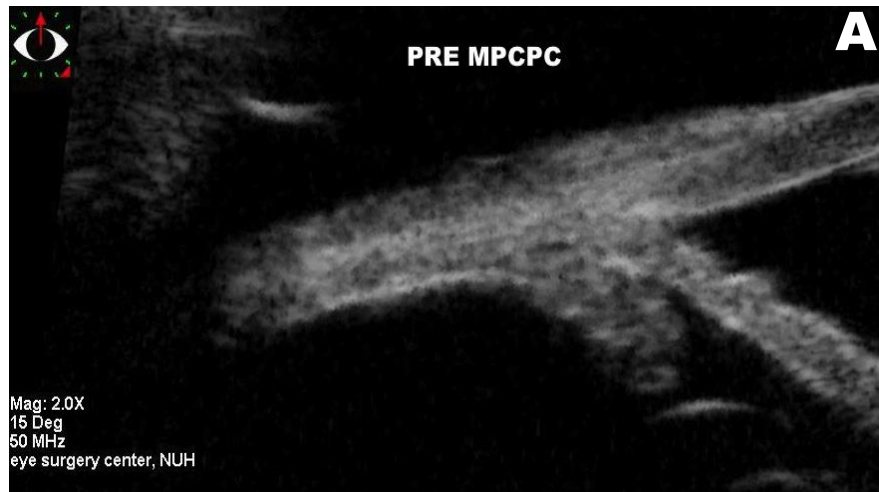
Post TSCPC



Characteristic evidence of
cyclo-destruction

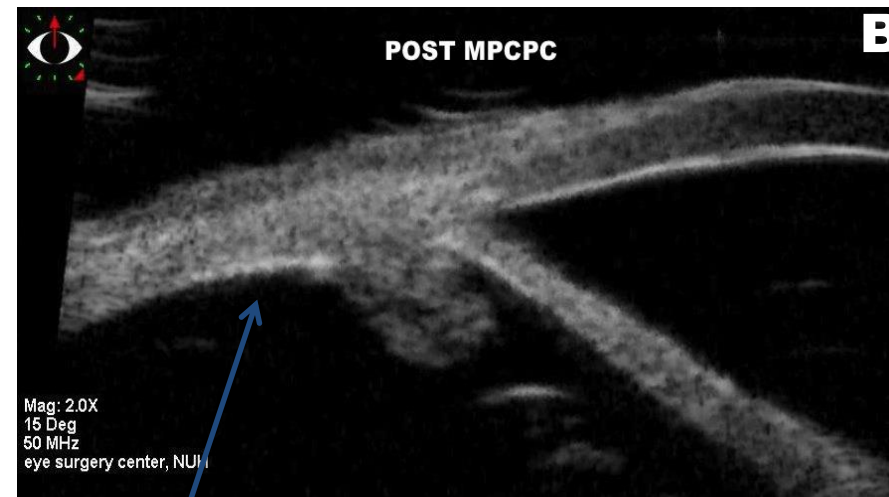
MicroPulse® TSCPC is Not Visibly Destructive

Pre MicroPulse



Images courtesy of A/Professor Paul Chew, NUHS

Post MicroPulse

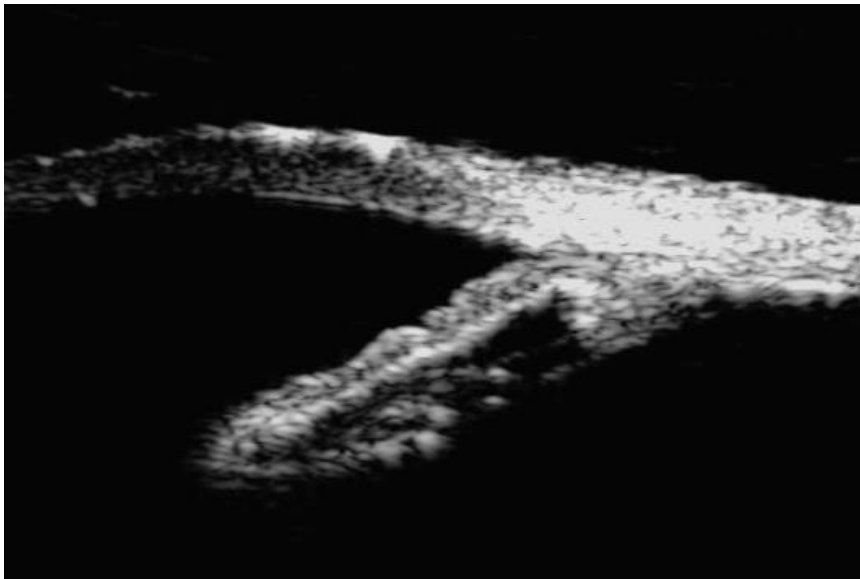


No detectable evidence of
tissue damage

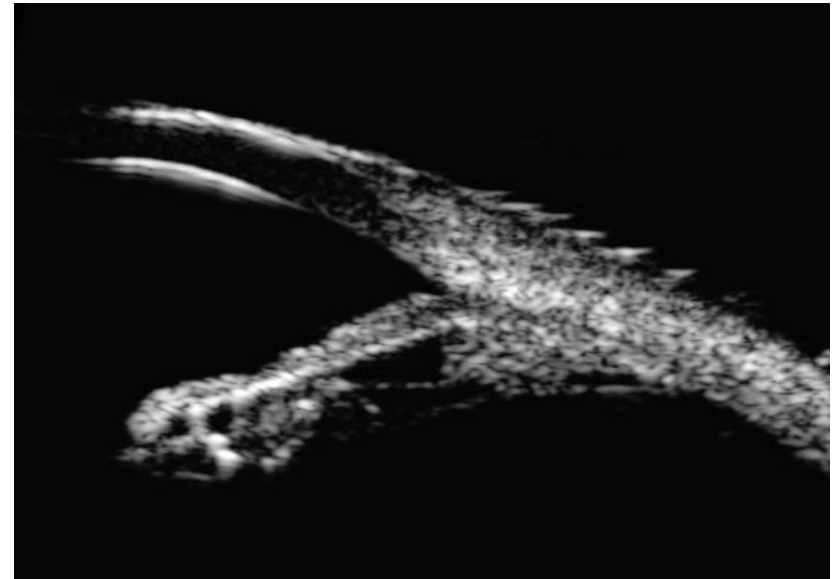
UCSF Study to assess anatomical effects of MP3

Dr. Shan Lin

Pre MicroPulse



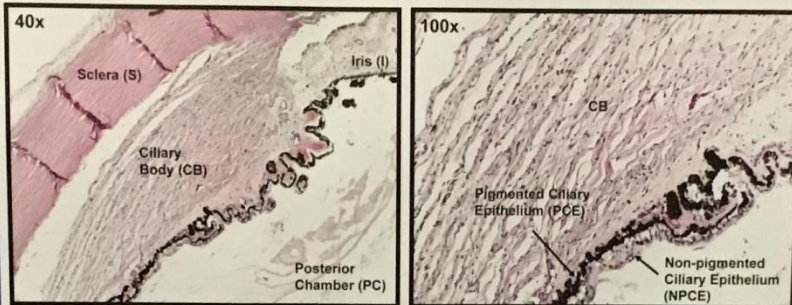
Post MicroPulse



“No evidence of morphological changes or destruction of adjacent structures were observed.”

Lin S, et al. Poster 23. Micropulse transscleral diode laser cyclophotocoagulation: Short-term results and anatomical effects. Presented at: American Glaucoma Society 26th Annual Meeting; March 36, 2016; Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Fig 3. Control Untreated Human Cadaver Eyes



Control

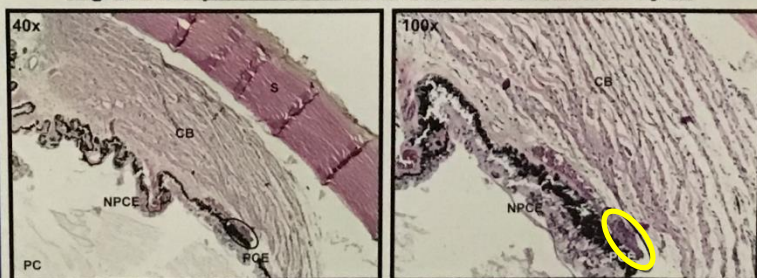
Histopathological changes after MicroPulse & CW TSCPC - Dr. Robert Noecker, Yale University

Fig 4. Low Burn TCP-Treated Human Cadaver Eyes



Low-Burn

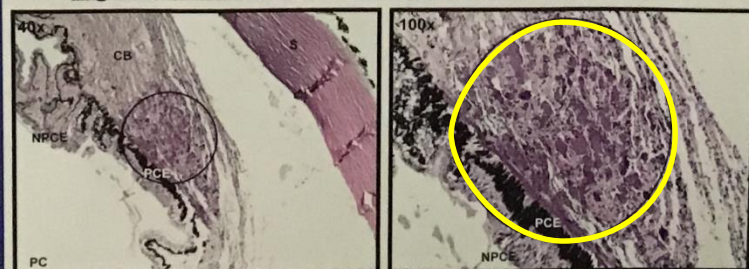
Fig 5. Micropulse CPC-Treated Human Cadaver Eyes



**MicroPulse
TCP**

“In human cadaver eyes, MCP treatment caused less tissue disruption to the ciliary body compared with traditional and low burn TCP treatments.”

Fig 6. Traditional TCP-Treated Human Cadaver Eyes



**Traditional
TCP**

The above encircled areas demonstrate coagulative tissue necrosis.

Efficacy – Dr. Robert Noecker’s Personal Experience @ 12 months follow-up – ARVO 2016

Dr. Noecker – MicroPulse P3 Patient Case Series

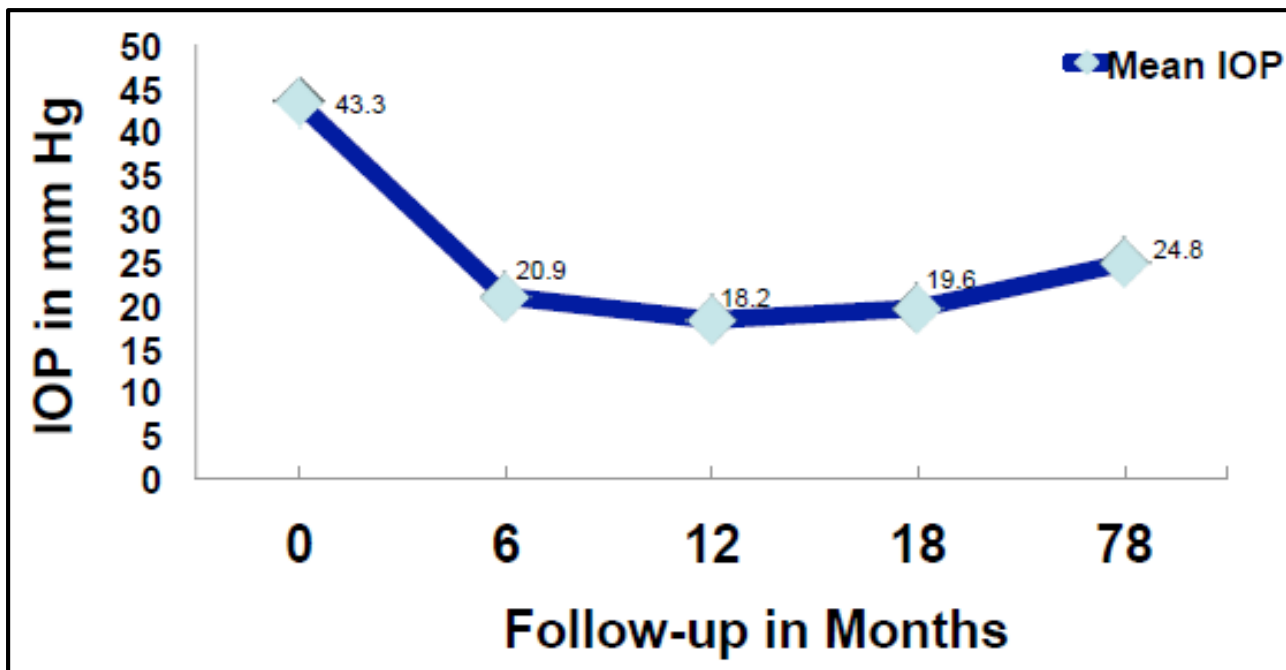
Number of patients	46
Mean pre-op IOP	26.2 mm Hg
Mean 12 mo. post-op IOP	15.4 mm Hg
Mean IOP reduction	41%

- No IOPs lower than 8 mm Hg long term
- 12 cases retreated to achieve target



6½ Year Results Show Long-Term Efficacy & Durability

EGS 2016 - Dr. Paul Chew, NUHS



- 43% IOP reduction at 78 months (N=14)
- Meds reduced from mean of 1.8 to 1.1

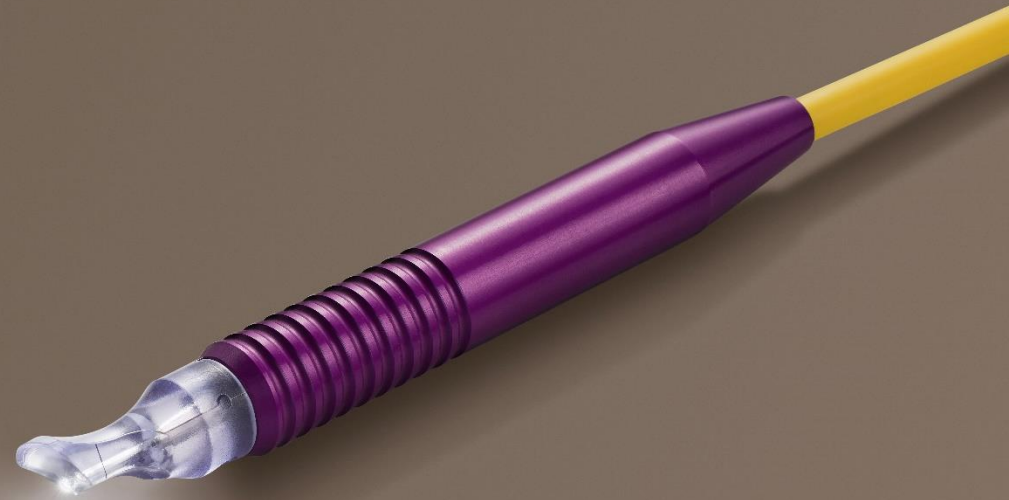
Chew P, Aquino M. Long Term Efficacy of MicroPulse Diode Transscleral Cyclophotocoagulation in the Treatment of Refractory Glaucoma. EGS abstract, Prague, Czech Republic, June 19-22, 2016.



G-Probe™ Illuminate

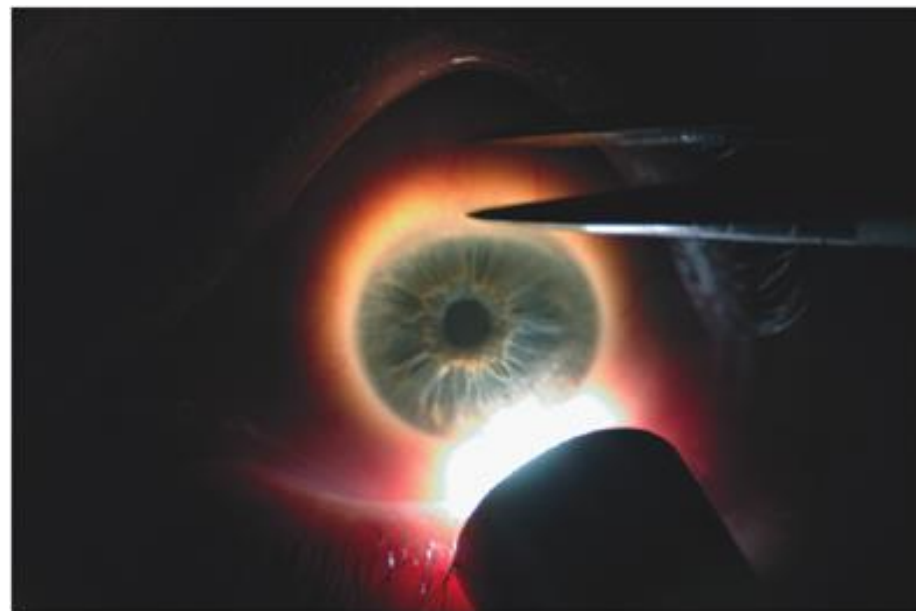


G-Probe™ Illuminate



Target Tissue Position Variability – Ciliary Body

- The location of the ciliary body varies
 - Among quadrants of the eye
 - Between patients with glaucoma



Agrawal P, Martin KR. Ciliary body position variability in glaucoma patients assessed by scleral transillumination. *Eye* (2008) 22, 1499-1503; doi:10.1038/eye.2008.79; published online 21 March 2008.

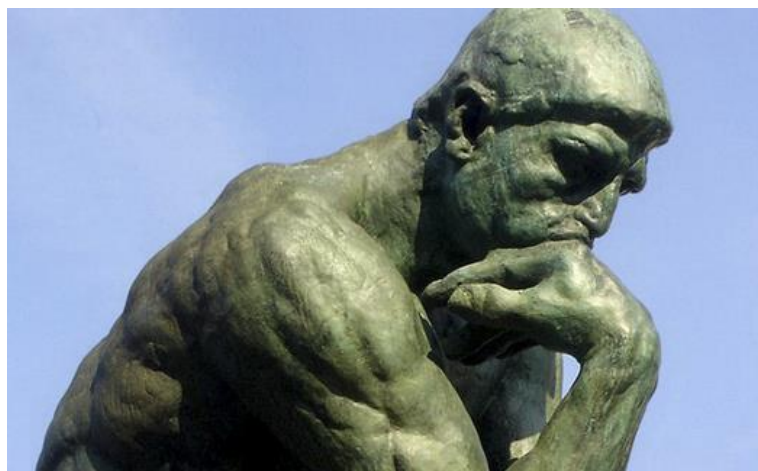
Distance from limbus to anterior margin of the ciliary body as assessed by transscleral transillumination

<i>Location</i>	<i>Right eye (n=100)</i>				<i>Left eye (n=100)</i>			
	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>Range</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>Range</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Superior	3.65	0.5	2.0–5.0	3.55–3.74	3.68	0.48	2.0–5.0	3.58–3.77
Nasal	2.6	0.45	1.5–4.0	2.51–2.68	2.53	0.4	1.5–3.5	2.45–2.61
Inferior	3.08	0.4	2.0–4.0	3.0–3.16	3.05	0.42	2.0–4.0	2.97–3.13
Temporal	2.65	0.43	1.5–3.5	2.56–2.73	2.62	0.48	1.0–3.5	2.53–2.72

Agrawal P, Martin KR. Ciliary body position variability in glaucoma patients assessed by scleral transillumination. *Eye* (2008) 22, 1499-1503; doi:10.1038/eye.2008.79; published online 21 March 2008.



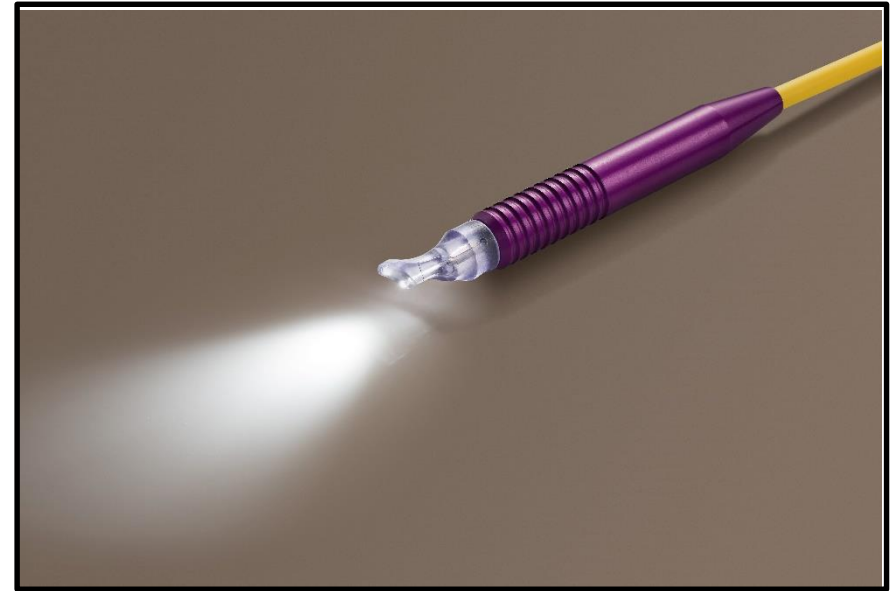
Challenging Patient Case Scenarios



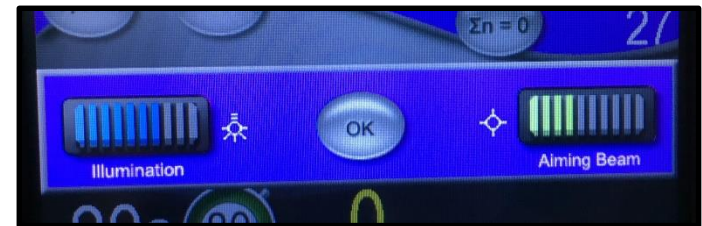
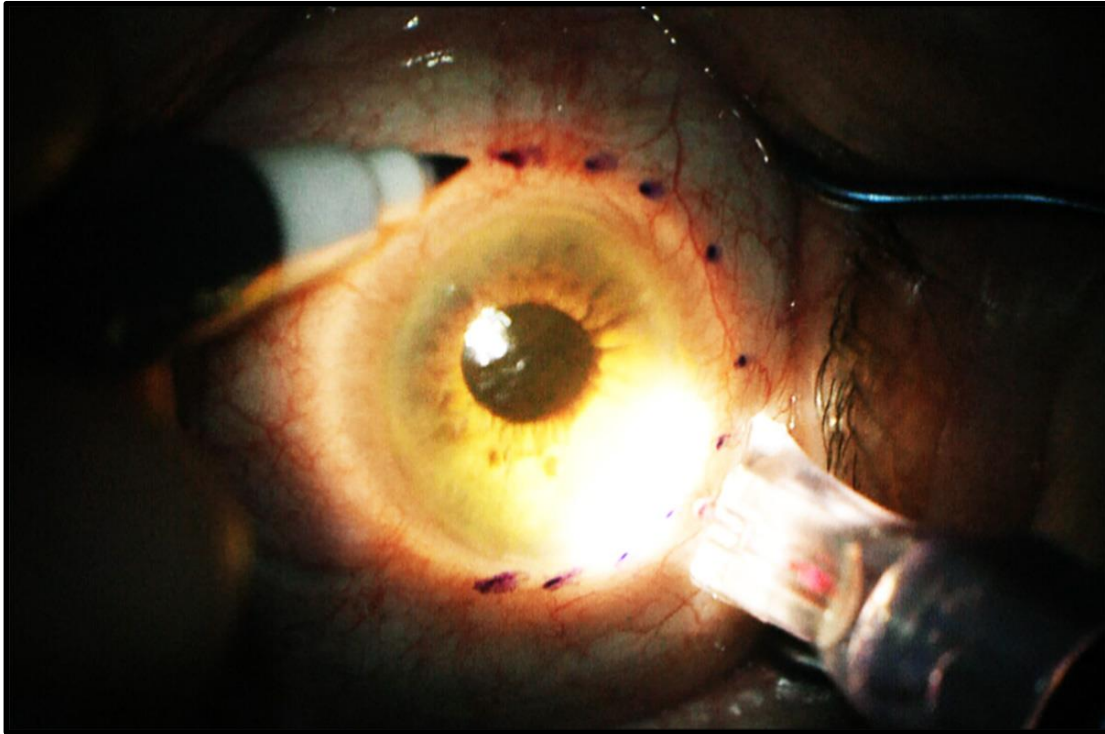
- Conditions with abnormal ocular size
- Corneoscleral limbus difficult to visualize
- High myopes & post-corneal transplant patients (ciliary body may be more posterior)

G-Probe™ Illuminate – Targeted CPC with Built-In Transillumination

- Optimized probe placement and therapeutic outcome
- Single-Handed procedure
- Non-Incisional
- Efficient & Straightforward
- Can be performed in the Office & OR



Transillumination-Guided Surgery



Adjustable illumination intensity

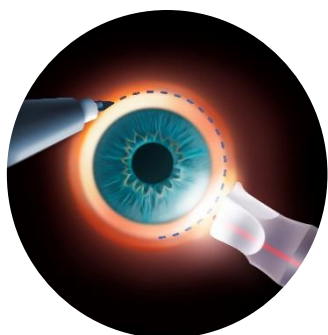
Transillumination-Guided Approaches

G-Probe™ Illuminate

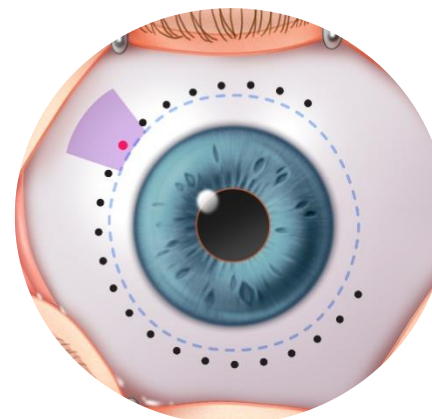


Transillumination Technique #1
G-Probe Illuminate highlights the anterior margin of the ciliary body (dashed line).

OR



Transillumination Technique #2
Use marking pen first to illustrate the anterior margin of the ciliary body as highlighted by transillumination.



Application

Wedged tip design supports precise placement around circumference of anterior margin of ciliary body (dashed line).

Proven Long-Term Efficacy – a Sampling

- 43%, 74 eyes, 1 year follow-up (2007)¹
- TSCPC vs Glaucoma Valve (2009)²
 - Valve group 47%
 - TSCPC group 57%
- 45%, 1½ year follow-up (2014)³

G-Probe Illuminate



G-Probe



1. Ansari E, Gandhewar J. Long-term efficacy and visual acuity following transscleral diode laser photocoagulation in cases of refractory and non-refractory glaucoma. *Eye (Long)*. 2007;21:936-940.
2. Yildirim N, Yalvac IS, Sahin A, et al. A comparative study between diode laser cyclophotocoagulation and the Ahmed Glaucoma Valve implant in neovascular glaucoma: A long-term follow-up. *J Glaucoma*. 2009;18:192-196.
3. Aquino MC, Barton K, Tan AM, Sng C, Li X, Loon SC, Chew PT. Micropulse versus continuous wave trans-scleral diode cyclophotocoagulation in refractory glaucoma: a randomised exploratory study. *Clin Experiment Ophthalmol*. 2014 May 9. doi: 10.1111/ceo.12360.



G-Probe & G-Probe™ Illuminate

“It has the ability to lower IOP and preserve vision similar to trabeculectomy and tube shunts, while avoiding a complicated filtering surgery.”

– Ike Ahmed, MD

G-Probe Illuminate



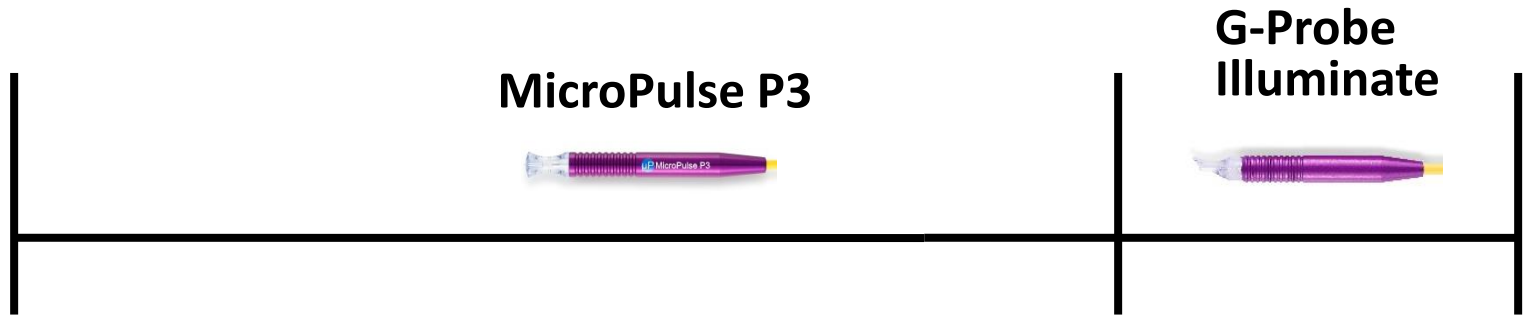
G-Probe



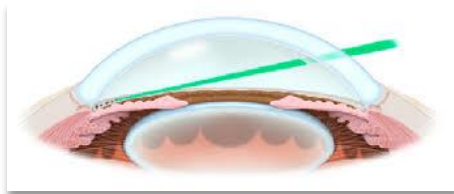
Ahmed, Ike. Revisiting TSCPC as an option. Ophthalmology Times, pgs. 32-33, published January 15, 2013.



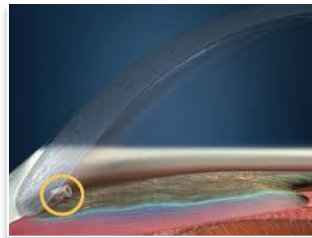
Evolving Treatment Paradigm: Where MP3 and GPI Fit



Drugs



Trabeculectomy



MIGS



Traditional Surgery



CYCLO G6™ Glaucoma Laser System




CYCLO G6™
Glaucoma Laser System



MP3

Patient Case Examples



Patient Case 1

- 65 year-old male, CRVO in right eye
- Treated by retina specialist with PRP and anti-VEGF
- VA 20/80 right eye, 20/20 left
- IOP 40 right eye on maximal meds including Diamox
- Treated with MicroPulse P3 in office (with block)
- IOP 10, no pain, no change in vision
- 2 post-op visits – sent back to referring MD



Patient Case 2

- 78 year-old woman with PXG right eye
- IOP 38 on 3 meds - recent loss of IOP control
- VA 20/40 right eye with significant visual field loss;
VA 20/25 left eye with mild loss
- MicroPulse P3 performed in OR with sedation
- Transient low IOP of 6-10 mm Hg for 1-2 weeks;
treated with Durezol
- Final IOP at 12 weeks 15 mm Hg on no meds



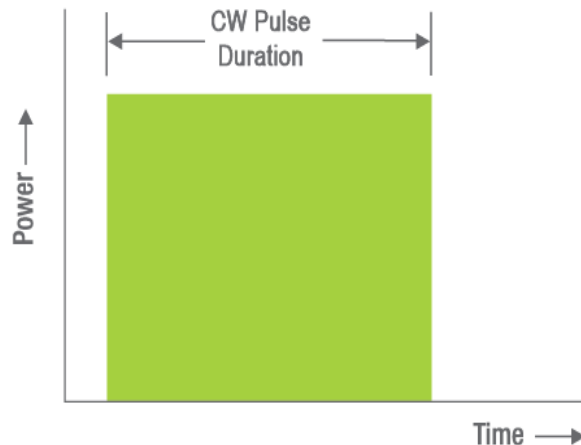
MicroPulse® Technology



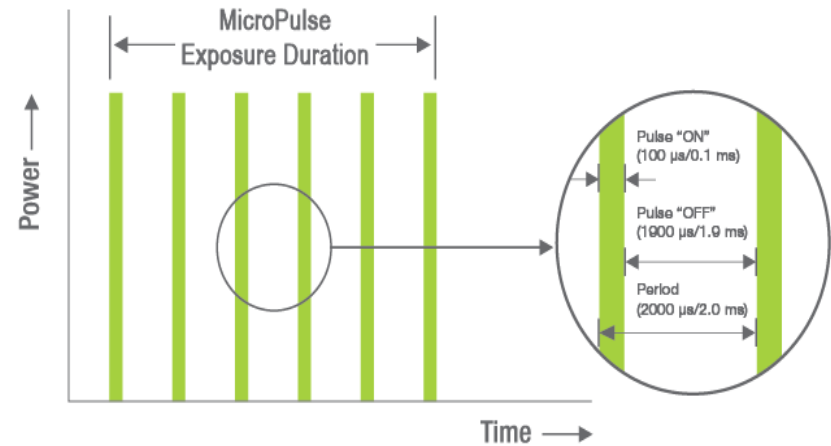
How Does MicoPulse[®] Work?

MicroPulse technology finely controls thermal elevation by “chopping” a continuous-wave (CW) beam into an envelope of repetitive short pulses.

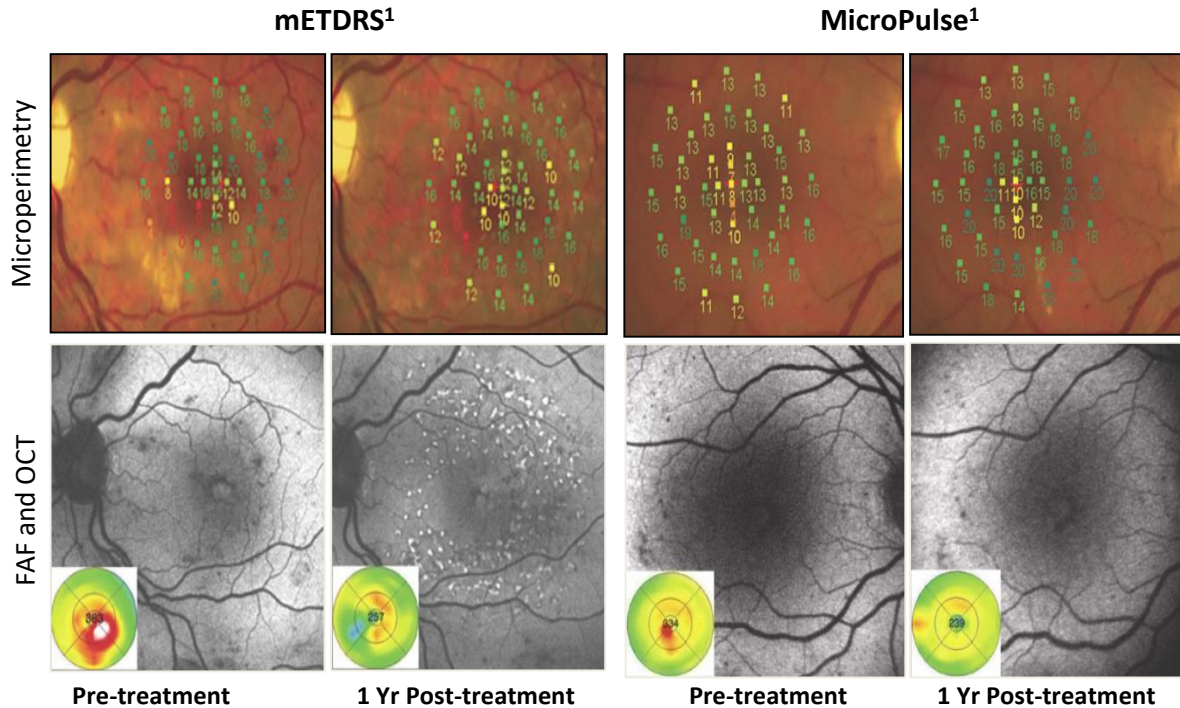
Continuous-Wave (CW) Mode



MicroPulse Mode



Same Patented MicroPulse Technology Used for Retinal Work and Trabeculoplasties (MLT Equivalent to SLT)



Prospective, Masked, Randomized Clinical Trial¹

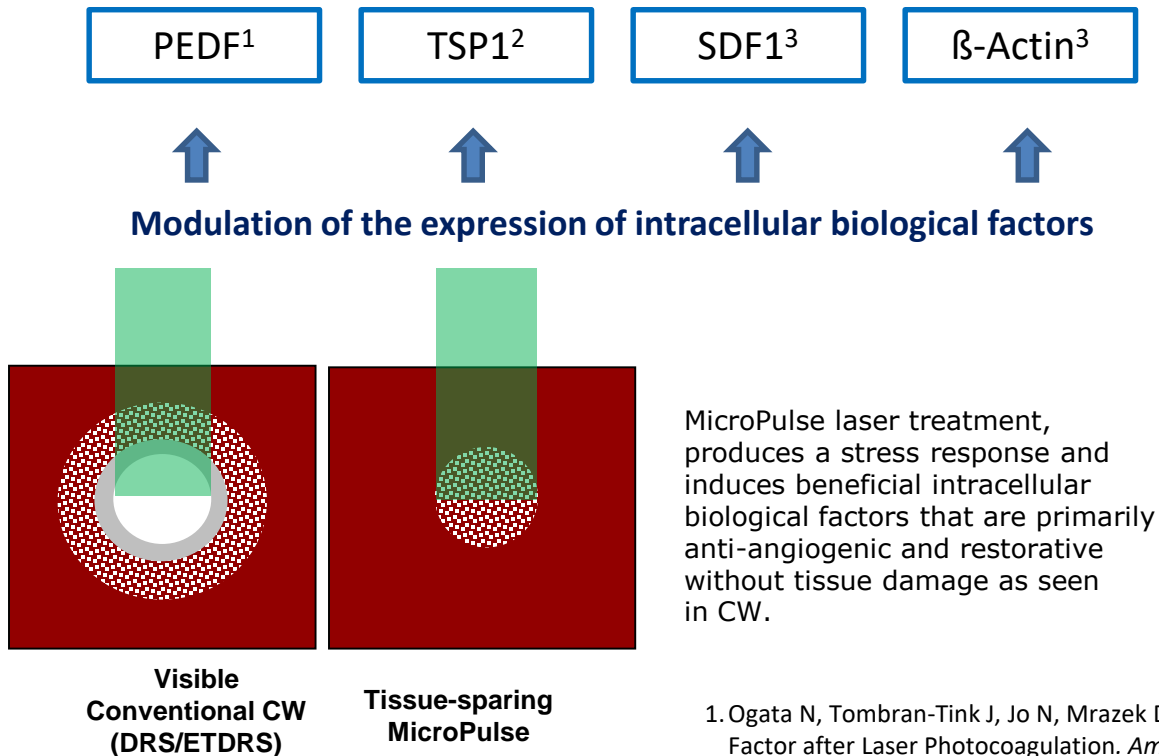
- 62 eyes (50 patients)
- Untreated, center-involving CSME
- Randomized to mETDRS or 810 nm MicroPulse

1 Year Results

- MicroPulse was as effective as mETDRS in
 - stabilizing VA
 - reducing macular edema
- With added benefits of
 - no tissue damage detectable at any time point postoperatively
 - significant improvement in retinal sensitivity

1. Vujosevic S, Bottega E, Casciano M, Pilotto E, Convento E, Midena E. *Retina* 2010

What we've learned in the last 10 years - MicroPulse® Stimulates Biological Factors



PEDF - plays a role in inhibiting neovascularization by its anti-angiogenic activity

TSP1 - one of the most potent anti-angiogenic factors

SDF1 - plays a key role in recruitment of bone marrow-derived reparative cells

β-actin - protein that is involved in cell motility, structure and integrity

MicroPulse laser treatment, produces a stress response and induces beneficial intracellular biological factors that are primarily anti-angiogenic and restorative without tissue damage as seen in CW.

1. Ogata N, Tombran-Tink J, Jo N, Mrazek D, Matsumura M: Upregulation of Pigment Epithelium-Derived Factor after Laser Photocoagulation. *Am J Ophthalmol* 2001;132(3):427-9.
2. Binz N, Graham CE, Simpson K, Lai YK, Shen WY, Lai CM, Speed TP, Rakoczy PE: Long-Term Effect of Therapeutic Laser Photocoagulation on Gene Expression in the Eye. *FASEB J* 2006;20(2):383-5.
3. Yu AK, Merrill KD, Truong SN, Forward KM, Morse LS, Telander DG: The Comparative Histologic Effects of Subthreshold 532- and 810-Nm Diode Micropulse Laser on the Retina. *Investigative Ophthalmology & Visual Science* 2013;54(3):2216-2224.

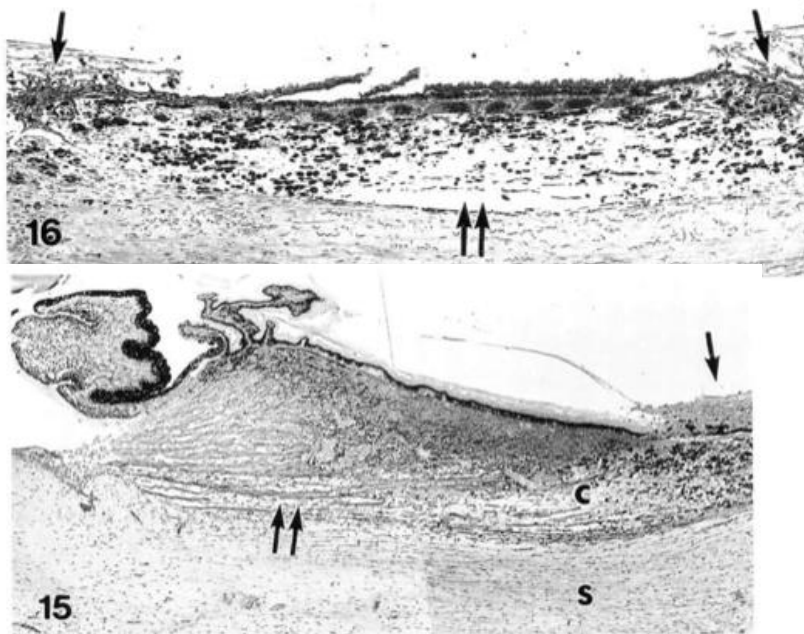
Mechanism



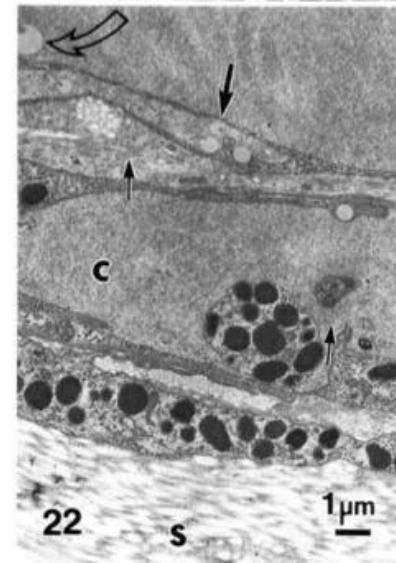
What is MicroPulse doing in the case of TSCPC?

(Early Clinical Work Theorizes it May Be Increasing Uveoscleral Outflow Through Enlarged Extracellular Space)

Double arrows indicate enlarged extracellular space leading to suprachoroidal area



Latex spheres identified in ora serrata region in the opened suprachoroidal space



Liu, Guo-Jing, et al "Mechanism of Intraocular Pressure Decrease after Contact Transcleral Continuous-Wave Nd: YAG Laser Cyclophotocoagulation", *Ophthalmic Res* 1994;26:65-79

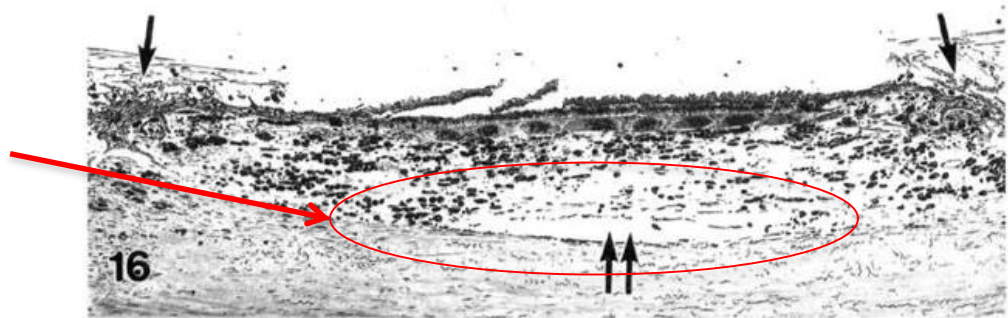
Proposed Mode of Action

Clinical evidence of uveoscleral outflow in primate models

- **Laser energy delivered pars plana on 11 primates (figure below)**
 - Lower IOP at 6 months with tracer particle accumulation at the enlarged extracellular space of the stroma and the opened suprachoroidal space.
 - Liu MD et al, *Ophthalmic Res* 1994; 26:65-79

- **Post-mortem studies of aqueous outflow due to pars plana transscleral photocoagulation**
 - 51% increase in outflow as compared to controls. Results suggested both transneuroepithelial and transscleral outflow.
 - Schubert MD et al, *Ophthalmic Surgery* 1990; 21:835-839

Extracellular space was widened.
Same mechanism as prostaglandin.



Treatment Techniques



What are the Treatment Techniques?

MicroPulse® P3 Probe (MP3)



Placement

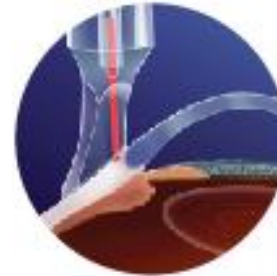
Side view of the MP3 positioned perpendicularly to the surface of the globe.



Application

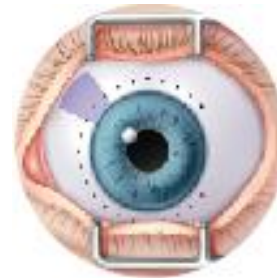
The tip design of the MP3 supports a sweeping motion from the 9:30-2:30 and 3:30-8:30 clock positions.

G-Probe™



Placement

Side view of the G-Probe positioned on the limbus and held parallel to the visual axis.



Application

Wedged tip design of G-Probe supports precise placement around the circumference of the limbus.

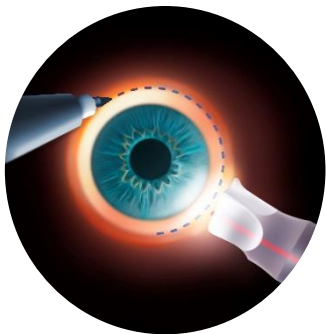
What are the Treatment Techniques?

G-Probe™ Illuminate

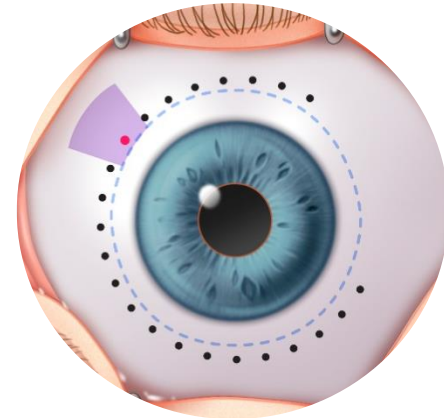


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OR



Transillumination Technique #2
Use marking pen first to illustrate the anterior margin of the ciliary body as highlighted by transillumination.



Application

Wedged tip design supports precise placement around circumference of anterior margin of ciliary body (dashed line).

Reimbursement



CPT 66710 in the Office

	OFFICE REIMBURSEMENT 2017*
Cyclophotocoagulation (CPT 66710)	\$446

Q: How many follow-ups do you schedule for a Trab patient?

*Reimbursement figures are based on US national averages. Please consult your local Medicare and non-Medicare carriers for coverage and payment policies.



CPT 66710 in the ASC

	PHYSICIAN FEE 2017*
Cyclophotocoagulation (CPT 66710)	\$400

	FACILITY FEE 2017*
Cyclophotocoagulation (CPT 66710)	\$791

*Reimbursement figures are based on US national averages. Please consult your local Medicare and non-Medicare carriers for coverage and payment policies.



CPT 66710 in the HOPD

	PHYSICIAN FEE 2017*
Cyclophotocoagulation (CPT 66710)	\$400

	FACILITY FEE 2017*
Cyclophotocoagulation (CPT 66710)	\$1,701

*Reimbursement figures are based on US national averages. Please consult your local Medicare and non-Medicare carriers for coverage and payment policies.



CYCLO G6™ Glaucoma Laser System




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