IKA Presents:

Corneal Technologies for The Contact Lens Practitioner: A Clinical Workshop

S. Barry Eiden, OD, FAAO, FSLS

John D. Gelles, OD, FAAO, FIAOMC, FCLSA, FSLS, FBCLA

Louise Sclafani, OD, Dip CCLRT, FAAO, FSLS Christine W. Sindt, OD, FAAO, FSLS Andrew Morgenstern, OD, FAAO, FNAP



2



A constant of the state of the

4





1

Disclosures Dr. Louise Sclafani

Diplomate, American Academy of Optometry Cornea, Contact Lens and Refractive Technology

Associate Professor of Ophthalmology University of Chicago 2003-2017

Vice President Professional Affairs, SynergEyes

Private Practice SoLo Eye Care and Eyewear Gallery L.L.C. Chicago, IL

Clinical Associate Professor Illinois College of Optometry



CONSULTING/SPEAKER Allerga Avellino, EyePromise, Tarsus

Technologies to Experience

Didactic followed by workshop

- Placido Topography
- Ocular Surface & Dry Eye Diagnostics
- Tomography
- Wavefront Aberrometry
- Specular Microscopy
- Anterior Segment Photography
- Corneal Genetic Testing
- Corneal Cross Linking

General Notes Applicable to All Devices

- The lens is just a part of the management
 Assess risk prior to lens fitting
 Universal metrics will be covered in the didactic
- comparable

Measurements will be accurate and repeatable with same device over time Even same brand may introduce error if not calibrated routinely

- If you have questions about a non-covered specific technology, please ask us after the

9

7



- Affected by tear film quality important to view ring image to assess artifacts Mires: Smooth = normal, Broken = tear film

- Axial = smoothed, Tangential = exact

10

8



Ocular Surface & Dry Eye Diagnostics

- Reflection and IR based imaging Devices are objectively quantifying data o Some automatically

- Some automatically
 Some automatically
 Static analysis
 Melbography = morphology, drop out
 Vial dy estaining = certremely important
 Tear meniscue height
 Oran meniscue height
 Non-invasive lear break up = reflection on cornea, document first break in rings
 Since analysis
 Interferometry = lipid layer thickness
 Values of Interest
 NITBUT. <10sec
 Statining: Cornea >5 punctate, Conjunctiva >9 punctate, Lid margin staining >2mm in length or >25%
 width



13



14



15

Anterior Segment OCT

- Angle and iris assessment
- ♦ Global pachymetry corneal disease dx & management
- Epithelial Thickness keratoconus / ocular surface Dx / monitoring
- * Contact Lens Applications design and assessment







19

Specular Microscopy

- .
- .
- Symmetry is key Density does not necessarily equal function
- Values of interest
 CD <1000 cells
 HEX <50%
 CV >40%

20

Anterior Segment Photography

- Communication
 Image analytics can allow for objective quantification
 Slit lamp techniques are critical to ability to image
 - Diffuse illumination: General imaging Direct illumination: Sublet pathology Optic Sections: Depth Specular illumination: Endothelium



21

Genetic Testing Keratoconus / Corneal Dystrophy

- Objective risk analysis and diagnosis
- Buccal swab
- Diagnosis
- Order analysis
 Polygenic diseases: Multiple genetic variants = risk for disease
 Keratoconus
 TS keratoconus related genes / 2K+ gene variants
 Genetic counseling









