

DR.GERSON'S DISCLOSURE

- Presenter is on speakers panel/Consultant of Allergan, Abbvie, Apellis, Bausch + Lomb, Essilor, Eyepromise, Genentech, Iveric Bio, Maculogix, Optos, Oyster Point Pharmaceuticals, Regeneron, Visionix and VSP
- Presenter has NO financial interest in any products mentioned

TOP TEN MALPRACTICE

- 1. Failing to listen to patients, spend adequate time with them, and communicate empathetically with them
- 2. Maintaining illegible or incomplete documentation
- 3. Failure to establish standards of conduct for office staff
- 4. Being inaccessible to patients
- 5. Failure to order and follow up on indicated tests or delay in ordering such tests
- 6. Fallure to refer when appropriate, failure to track referrals, and failure to communicate with referring physician .
- 7. Inappropriately prescribing medications
- 8. Improper care of patients during emergency situations
- 9. Failure to obtain informed consent
- 10. Allowing noncompliant patients to take charge

CAUTION...

- American Academy of Pediatrics, showing there were 781 telephone treatment malpractice claims settled with an average payout of \$269,000 between 1985 and 2004
- Diagnosing a patient over the phone implies a preexisting relationship
- You get many patients who look like they have something simple, but only after being there and looking at them over time, they have something entirely different,

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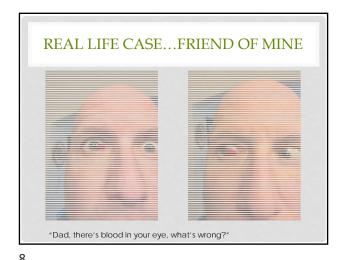


SOME PICTURES ARE JUST SCARY!

DR. DEREK CUNNIGHAM

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SORRY DAVE, BUT CAN'T TALK..

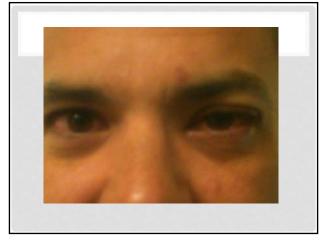
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HOW MANY OF YOU TAKE CALL?

- I am on call about 1 of every 8 weeks
 - That is 6-7 weeks per year
- Probably go into office while on call about 3 times a year
- What warrants going in to see a patient after hours?

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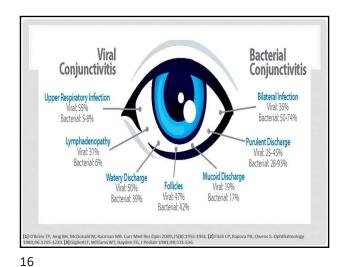
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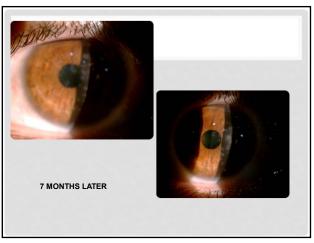




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VIRAL CONJUNCTIVITIS TREATMENT Supportive therapies Decontamination at home and hand washing Isolation • Anti-viral therapy No FDA-approved drugs specific for the treatment of Adenoviral conjunctivitis Off-label applications for some currently available drug therapies: Povidone Iodide and Ganciclovir (Zyrgan)

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OFF-LABEL ADENOVIRAL TREATMENTS

Povidone Iodide (PVI)1

- PVI (0.8%) extinguishes infectivity of free Adenovirus after 10 minutes of exposure but is less effective against intracellular Adenovirus
- Isenberg et al found Povidone Iodide (1.25%) ineffective

Povidone Iodide (0.4%) – Dexamethasone (0.1%)²

- 9 eyes of 6 patients with confirmed Adenovirus enrolled
- 8/9 enrolled showed clinical resolution by day 4
- 6/6 patients with significant reduced DNA copies by day 5
- 5/6 culture positives with no infectivity by day 5

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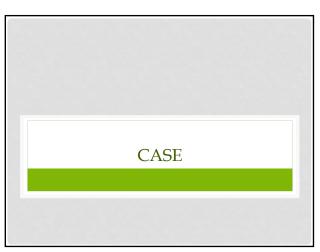


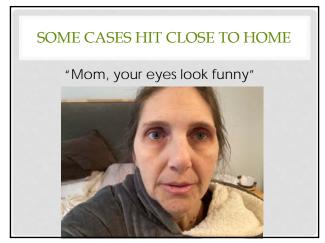
- My eyes have been bothering me for about 10 days and some pulmonary symptoms
- First called PCP and was given topical antibiotics and po antibiotic
- Then went to urgent care and given po steroid and Zpack
 - Didn't help much
- Told was COVID negative
- Then went to ER and was given AB ung
 - Blood work revealed viral infection but not COVID
 - About this time started developing rash and tongue spots



WHAT DO YOU THINK NOW?

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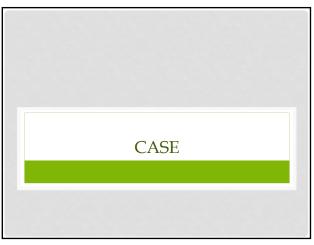
• Due to disorder of sympathetic activity Ipsilateral to symptoms HORNER'S SYNDROME

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HORNER'S · What do we need • Treatment? to do? • Surgical vs medical Source/location • First, second or 3rd order neuron Outcome potential

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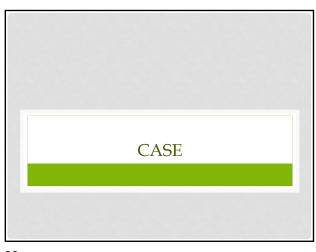


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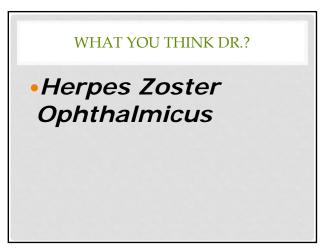
FRONT AND BACK • Existence of anterior segment condition does not prevent posterior segment pathology Sometimes patients don't know they have had change to vision....we need to ask!

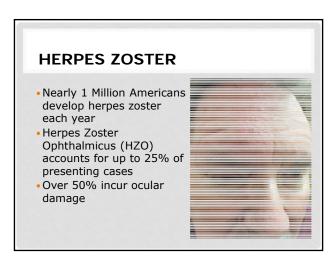
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HUTCHINSON'S SIGN:

- ·Lesion on the tip of the nose
- Nasociliary branch of ophthalmic division of trigeminal nerve (V)
- Nasal means possibly ciliary (ocular) involvement

OCULAR FINDINGS: Conjunctivitis/Scleritis Pseudodendrites Neurotrophic keratitis Iritis Glaucoma • ION, vein or artery occlusion Nerve Palsy

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IRIDOCYCLITIS AND HZO Most common and most often overlooked ocular complication (43%) Highly elevated IOP • Study by Thean, Hall & Stawall -clinical Ophthalmology Dec • 56% of patients developed glaucoma!!

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TREATMENT: IRIDOCYCLITIS

- Pred Acetate 1% q1h or q2h
- •Durezol (Difluprednate) 0.05% QID
- Lotemax Gel SM (Long term)
- Cycloplegia
- Homatropine 5% bid
- Cyclopentolate 1% bid

ALSO ADDED MEDICATION TO LOWER THE IOP-IF **NEEDED!**

- •Diamox 500 mg (non-sequels)
 after asking about sulfa allergies and kidney problems
- Beta-blocker gtts
 - after asking about heart rate and breathing problems
- Iopidine/Alphagan

TREATMENT OF HZO:

- Acyclovir 800 mg 5x/day
- Famvir 500 mg 3x/day or Valacyclovir 1000 mg 3x/day
- Advantages:
- Easier to take 3x Vs. 5x
- Decreased post-herpetic neuralgia, faster resolution of patient (Ormrod - *Drugs* June 2000)

TREATMENT:

- •When should you begin therapy?
- Prior to 72 hours proven for Acyclovir (HE Kaufman)
- Not as critical for Valacyclovir or Famvir* (Ormrod)

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TREATMENT:

- •Duration?
- 7 days for most patients although newer studies suggest (Zaal - Am J or Ophthal. Jan 2001)
- 10 days for patients over age 66 due to shedding

NEW!! SHINGRIX HZ VACCINE

- Approved October 2017
- non-live antigen, to trigger a targeted immune response, with a specifically designed adjuvant to enhance this response and help address the natural age-related decline of the immune system
- Shingrix is 97% effective against shingles for people between the ages of 50 and 69 and 91% effective for people 70 or older.
- It is 91% effective against postherpetic neuralgia for people 50 and older.
- These rates are based on evidence presented to the committee from clinical trials with over 38,000 total participants.

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NEW!! SHINGRIX HZ VACCINE

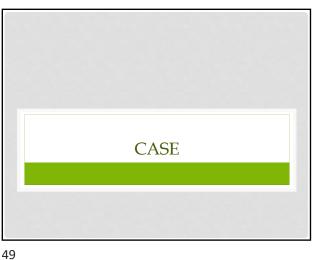
- recommended for healthy adults aged 50 years and older to prevent shingles and related complications
- recommended for adults who previously received the current shingles vaccine (<u>Zostavax®</u>) to prevent shingles and related complications
- the preferred vaccine for preventing shingles and related complications

AAO RECOMMENDATIONS

- The AAO recommends vaccination for 50-59
 - Highest efficacy in this group
 - Decreasing age of disease onset
 - higher risk of ocular and systemic complications
 - Greatest number of cases
- Vaccination in this earlier age group would reduce the economic burden (work productivity) and morbidity

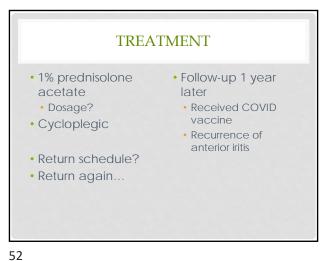
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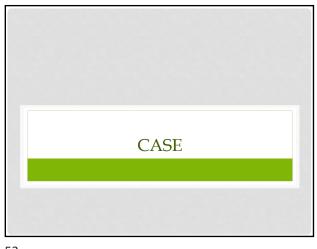
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SO WHEN WOULD IT BE BEST TO BRING AN ACUTE PVD BACK? • 8-26% acute PVDs have an associated RB/RD • The chances of RB there after is <2-5% • AAO 2014 Guidelines: Depending on symptoms, risk factors, and clinical findings, 1-8 weeks Rule of Thumb Complicated PVD • MD in 2-4 weeks • Photopsia 4-6 weeks Double up visit: 2 w, 4w, 8w, 3 M...until done

WHAT IS A FLOATERECTOMY? A vitrectomy to remove floaters Not a very common procedure · Same risk as any other vitrectomy Likely higher risk for cataract since often young patients • Patient selection crucial

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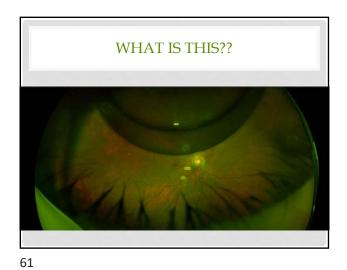


FLOATER • CE 3yrs ago • Is it a PVD? YAG 3 mos ago What is the urgency? New floater and part of vision seems blurred on "the bottom part" and gotten worse over 2 days No flashes



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3 TYPES OF EYE BURNS

- Alkali Burns: These burns involve high pH chemicals, and thus are the most dangerous. They are powerful enough to penetrate the eye, and cause damage to its vital inner components. In the worst cases, they can lead to conditions like cataracts and glaucoma and may cause vision loss or blindness.
- Acid Burns: Lower pH burns that are less serious than alkali burns, but still dangerous. These burns are unable to penetrate the eye, but still may cause significant damage to the cornea, with the potential to cause vision loss.
- Irritations: These burns are neutral in pH

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SYMPTOMS OF CHEMICAL BURNS

- Eye redness
- Eye irritation
- Eye pain
- · Swelling of the eye
- Blurred vision
- Inability to open the eye
- Feeling of foreign objects in the eye

TELEPHONE TRIAGE TIPS

- Irrigation process begins on site before the patient seeks care.

- Imgauon process begins on site before the patient seeks care.
 Use shower or hose if outside work place
 Attempt to determine the type of chemical that entered the eye(s).
 Attempt to determine if the patient is wearing contact lenses.
 Irrigation should not stop in an effort to remove contact lenses.
 A minimum of 20 to 30 minutes before the patient is brought to the office.
- When the patient is ready to make the trip to the ER or office, remind them to bring the container that held the offending chemical. Important information may be obtained from the labeling.
- If the injury occurred in the workplace, ask the patient to bring the MSDS (material safety data sheet) if available.

 If the injury occurred where there is no or limited access to water for irrigation, refer them to the nearest emergency room or your office, whichever is closer.
- Assist with dispatching emergency services as needed.

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TREATMENT

- · Assess the cornea and conjunctiva
 - Cornea intact-mild SPK
 - · Prophylactic Antibiotic
 - Topical Steroid (Lotemax Gel)
 - Preservative Free Tears
 - Cycloplege for Pain
 - Cornea haze/Necrotic
 - · All the above
 - · Consider debridment
 - · Sodium ascorbate drops (10%) Q1H while awake
 - · Vitamin C-1000mg/day
 - Prokera

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D.S. A PATIENT IN DISTRESS

- "I hate to bother you on a Saturday night but...
- I have the start of a bump
- It's like the last time and I have an important event
- · What can I do?"
 - Treatment:
 - Start warm compresses

 - Use massage
 Let me know if it get's worse.....
- Day 2
 - I think it is worse....



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ORBITAL CELLULITIS: SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

- External signs: redness, swelling
- Motility impaired, painful
- ± Proptosis
- Often fever and leukocytosis
- ± Optic nerve: decreased vision, afferent pupillary defect, disc edema

ORBITAL CELLULITIS: MANAGEMENT

- Hospitalization
- Blood culture
- Orbital CT scan
- ENT consult if pre-existing sinus disease

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ORBITAL CELLULITIS: TREATMENT

- IV antibiotics stat: Staphylococcus, Streptococcus, H. influenzae
- Surgical debridement if fungus, no improvement, or subperiosteal abscess
- Complications: cavernous sinus thrombosis, meningitis

CONCLUSION

- Be cautious
- Know who you are talking to, looking at, make prudent decisions
- Err on the side of conservatism
- Think worse case scenario

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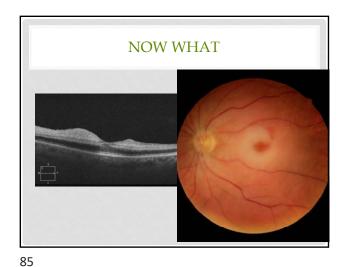
NEW BLURRED VISION

- 86yo male
- Loss of vision OS 1 wk ago, sudden
- 20/20 OD and LP OS w APD OS

Any first thoughts?

 Hx: HTN: was hospitalized 9 mos ago w high BP, also had multiple TIA's

h/o heart disease



WHAT'S REALLY IMPORTANT FOR THIS PATIENT?

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WHAT'S THE MOST IMPORTANT THING TO DO WITH AN ACUTE ARTERY OCCLUSION?

- HINT: Not eye related!!
- THESE ARE SICK EYES IN SICK PEOPLE
- Study of 103 pts screened after CRAO
- 37% critical carotid disease and acute stroke
- 33% HTN emergency, 20% MI,
- 25% surgical intervention, 93% medicine change¹
- Immediate referral to ER/Stroke center and Diffusion weighted MRI
- 25% have stroke within the first week

1. Lavin et al: Stroke risk and risk factors in AO. $\,$ AJO in press 9/18 $\,$

A MORE RECENT PATIENT

• 64yo Hispanic female
• Sudden LOV 5 hrs ago
• Good health
OD: NLP OS: 20/20
What else do you to know?