HERPETIC EYE DISEASE: FROM ACYCLOVIR TO ZOSTER JESSICA STEEN OD, FAAO, DIPLABO

On behalf of Vision Expo, we sincerely thank you for being with us this year.

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We have eliminated all paper session evaluation forms. Please be sure to complete your electronic session evaluations online when you login to request your CE Letter for each course you attended! Your feedback is important to us a our Education Planning Committee considers content and speakers for future meetings to provide you with the best education possible.



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FINANCIAL DISCLOSURES

- Speaker-Carl Zeiss Meditec, Bausch and Lomb, Oyster Point Pharma, Thea Pharma, Alcon
- Advisory Board-Bausch and Lomb, Santen, Peripherex, Ocuphire, OcuTerra, Oyster Point Pharma, Allergan, Iveric Bio
- Shareholder-Clearside Biomedical (<0.01% ownership)
- All relevant relationships have been mitigated

55 YEAR OLD BLACK MALE 2 week history of blurred vision OS No photophobia, ocular discomfort 20/25 OS; Stromal edema, Descemet's folds, KPs 2+ cells in the anterior chamber, I+ flare

JUST ANOTHER ANTERIOR UVEITIS?

■ Intraocular pressure: I2mmHg OS, **42mmHg** OS

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Now What?

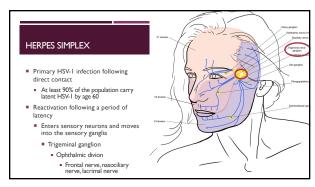
Why is the pressure 42mmHg?

Causes of hypertensive uveitis?

Lower the eye pressure in office?

How do we manage the inflammation?

How do we manage the most likely underlying cause?



PRODUCT SELECTION

- I) Clinical presentation guides diagnosis
- 2) Selective toxicity and resistance
- 3) ADRs
- 4) Route/mode of administration
- Solutions/suspensions = conjunctiva, cornea
- Ointments = may be better for external lid/lid margin
- Oral = must be considered for internal infections
- Oral antiviral agents for anterior segment disease

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FOR EFFECTIVE TREATMENT...

- Accurate diagnosis
- Appropriate drug selection
- Typically empirical
- Appropriate treatment strategy
- Dosage, route of administration, patient characteristics, natural history of disease, ADRs, cost
- Informed follow-up

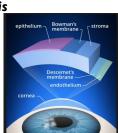
FAILURE OF THERAPY

- May be due to:
- Inaccurate diagnosis
- Organism resistance
- Inadequate dosing regimen
- Toxicity/allergy
- Non-adherence

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Herpes Simplex Keratitis

Distinct mechanism of pathogenesis based on corneal layer



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HSV KERATITIS ORAL ANTIVIRAL DOSING HZV Active HSV: Therapeutic dose (epithelial keratitis) without epithelial ulceration) famciclovir 500mg TID 7-10 250mg BID-TID x 710 days acyclovir 800mg 5x/day 7-10 400mg 3-5x/day x 7 days-10 days valacyclovir 1g TID 7-10 days 500mg BID-TID x 710 days 500mg QD 10 days

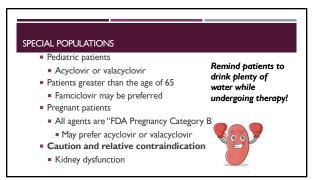
Which agent is best?

Acyclovir Valacyclovir Famciclovir

Most common adverse effects:

Headache Nausea GI upset

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HYPERTENSIVE UVEITIS

- Herpes simplex virus should always be considered as an underlying cause
- Valacyclovir 500mg BID**
- Durezol QID (pink cap) OS
- Homatropine in office
- Atropine I% QD OS
- Dorzolamide-timolol BID OS
- Follow up?

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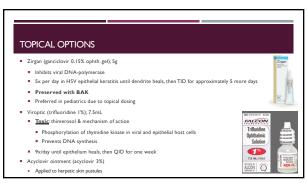
HSV EPITHELIAL KERATITIS

- Direct infection of epithelial cells
- Active herpes virus
- Requires therapeutic dosage of agent
- Acyclovir: 400mg 3-5 times per day for 7-10 days
- Valacyclovir: 500mg 2-<u>3</u> times per day for 7-10 days
- Famciclovir: 250mg 2-3 times per day for 7-10 days
- Topical ocular antiviral medications may be considered in place of an oral agent^k
- Corneal debridement

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EMERGING RESISTANCE

- Consider resistance of HSV-1 to acyclovir in immunocompromised individuals
- Especially associated with prophylaxis and long-term treatment
- \blacksquare Most acyclovir-resistant HSV isolates are cross-resistant to penciclovir



Risk of Recurrence of HSV Keratitis

- 9.6% at one year
- 22.9% at two years
- 40% at 5 years
- 67% at 10 years
- Liesegang TJ. Arch Ophthamol 1989
- UV exposure, laser treatment, trauma, surgery increase risk of recurrence
- Immunosuppressive medications
- Including steroids

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Herpes Simplex Blepharitis

Any concerns based on the patient's age?

Anything other than oral treatment?

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HERPES ZOSTER OPHTHALMICUS

- Occurs due to reactivation of the varicella zoster virus
- Prodromal sensation preceding vesicle development
- Burning or shooting sensation

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HERPES ZOSTER PREVENTION

- Prevention of primary varicella zoster: chickenpox vaccine or MMRV
- Prevention of herpes zoster
- Inactivated vaccine (Shingrix)

 - \blacksquare 97% efficacy in patients aged 50-69;91% effective in preventing PHN
 - \blacksquare 90% efficacy in patients older than 70 years; 89% effective in preventing PHN
- Shorter, less severe disease course
- Greater efficacy than the live attenuated vaccine (51% efficacy)
- Those who have had the LA-vaccine should also receive the inactivated vaccine
 Vaccination is still recommended after herpes zoster infection (at least 1 year)

HERPES ZOSTER OPHTHALMICUS

	Herpes Zoster Ophthalmicus		
Acyclovir	800mg 5x/day for 7-10 days		
Valacyclovir	1000mg TID for 7-10 days		
Famciclovir	500mg TID 7-10 days		

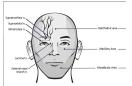
- Aim to treat within 72 hours of vesicle formation
 - Hyperesthesia prior to vesicle formation
 - Reduction in post-herpetic neuralgia
 - More common in older individuals, those with more severe symptoms, and females

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HUTCHINSON'S SIGN

If there is a lesion at the side of the nose and the eye looks uninvolved—go back and look again





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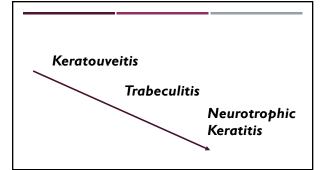
LONG-TERM OUTCOMES

- Prevention of recurrence
- Management of low grade, chronic inflammation
- ZEDS
- Zoster Eye Disease Study
- 12 month study: Valacyclovir 1000mg daily look vs. masked placebo
- Impact on the rate of new or worsening epithelial keratitis, stromal keratitis, endothelial keratitis or iritis vs. placebo
- Does oral suppressive treatment reduce the severity and duration of post-herpetic neuralgia?
- 780 patients; quadruple-masked; estimated completion date January, 2024

Beyond Keratouveitis

Cranial nerve palsy "Tolosa Hunt Syndrome" Optic neuritis

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CORTICOSTEROIDS Difluprednate 0.05% (Durezol) Increased bioavailability & longer duration of action Therefore possibility of greater IOP spike In general-dosed ½ as frequently as prednisolone acetate 1% Emulsion-shaking is not necessary Durasite vehicle Not preserved with BAK (sorbic acid)

DUREZOL

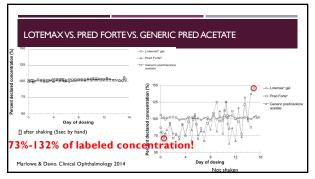
- What happens if you're treating an adult patient with acute anterior uveitis and after 6 days; IOP is 34mmHg?!
- Stop the steroid?
- Taper the steroid?
- Manage the pressure!
- Prostaglandin analog vs. something else

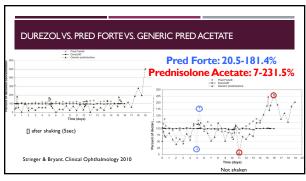
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CORTICOSTEROIDS

- Prednisolone acetate 1%
 - Suspension; preserved with BAK
 - Dosage based on severity of inflammation
 - Never less than QID to begin
 - Under-treatment is a significant concern
 - What's the difference between branded and generic prednisolone acetate?

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IMPACT OF LABELED CONCENTRATION VARIABILITY

- Besides the obvious...
- At first: drug levels not reaching clinical efficacy
- Poor response to treatment—clinically appears as treatment failure
- Change medication? Refer to uveitis specialist? Order serological evaluation?
- Later: higher dose of steroid
 - Increased risk of adverse effect

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BOTTOM LINE

- Effective treatment begins with an accurate diagnosis
- ...Which involves taking a very careful history
- Carefully assess the risks and benefits of medication use prior to prescribing and monitor patients for effectiveness and side effects while undergoing treatment
- Consider risk of recurrence and long-term complications in individuals with herpetic disease

Thank you!			
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