



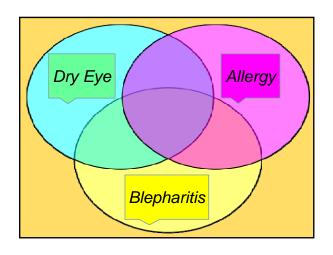


Dry Eye Center of Excellence: A Business Plan John D. Sheppard, M.D., M.M.Sc. President, Virginia Eye Consultants, Norfolk, Virginia Professor of Ophthalmology, Microbiology & Molecular Biology Clinical Director, Thomas R. Lee Lab for Ocular Pharmacology Medical Director, Lions Eye Bank of Eastern Virginia Ophthalmology Residency Research Director

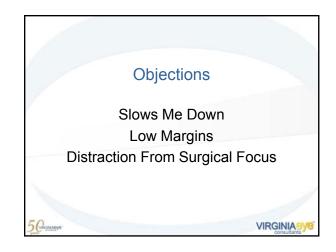
Dry Eye Center of Excellence? No choice if committed to continued clinical leadership in our community.



Neratoconjunctivitis sicca (KCS) Dry Eye Syndrome (DES) Dry Eye Disease (DED) Dysfunctional Tear Syndrome (DTS) Sjogren's Syndrome (SS) Meibomian Gland Disease (MGD) Ocular Surface Disease (OSD) Ocular Surface Inflammatory Disease (OSID) CREATER VIRGINIA Company Compan

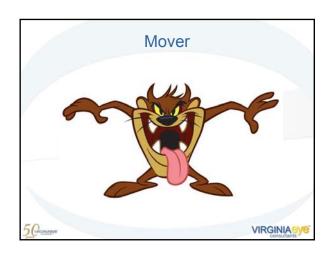


Objections Procedural Service Expansion Product Line Expansion Diagnostic Testing Expansion Practice Growth



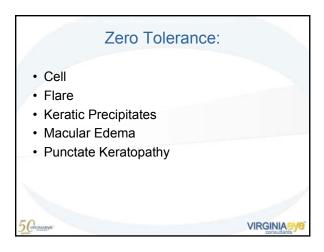




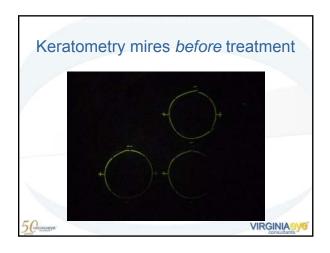




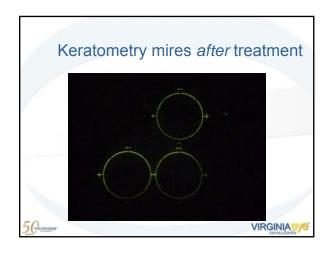
Focus on Dry Eye Prevalence Cataract Surgery 77% Penetrating Keratoplasty 60% Lasik 27% Glaucoma Surgery 78% Glaucoma Surgery 78% Blepharoplasty 26% Trattler, ASCRS CME Supplement, 2013 Sheppard, WCC, 2015 Azuma, BMC Research Notes, 2014 Leung, Journal of Glaucoma, 2008 Prischmann, JAMA Facial Plastic Surgery, 2013



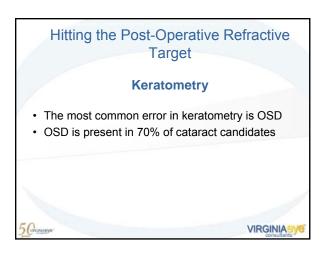








Hitting the Post-Operative Refractive Target Keratometry • Manual keratometry with skilled technician • 1 diopter error in K = 1 diopter error in outcome

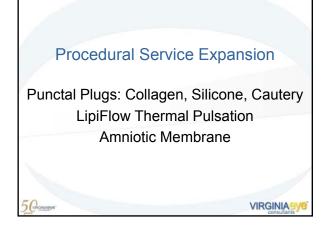




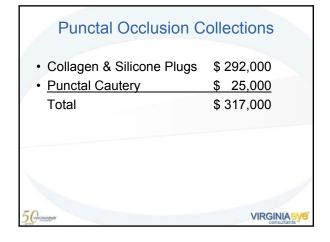


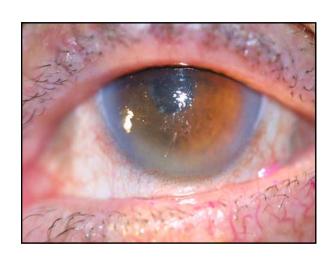
Most Neurodestructiv	ve Procedures	•
Procedure	Cord Length	
 Penetrating Keratoplasty 	• 25 mm	
 Lasik, Corneal Inlay 	• 21 mm	
Secondary AC IOL	• 6 mm	
Cataract with LRIs	• 6 mm	
• LRIs	• 4 mm	
• DSEK	• 4 mm	
 Cataract, RLE or ICL 	• 2 mm	
• SMILE	• 2 mm	
	VIRGINIA	

Focus on Dry Eye Prevalence			
Cataract SurgeryPenetrating KeratoplaLasikGlaucoma SurgeryBlepharoplasty	77% 60% 27% 78% 26%		
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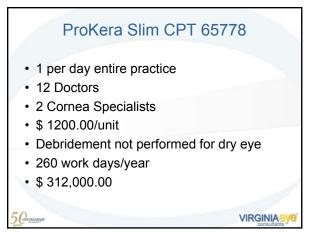






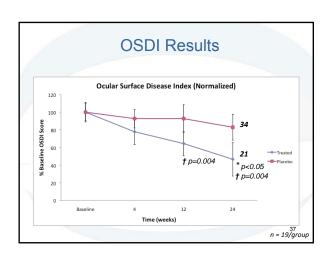


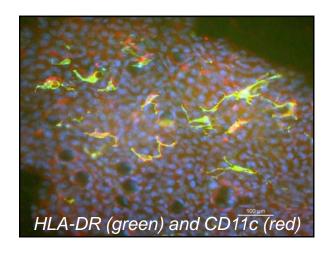


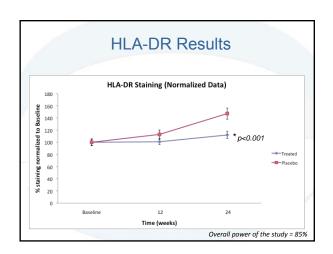


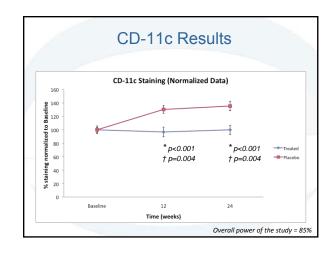


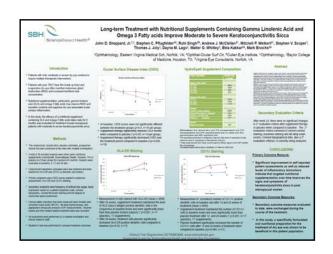








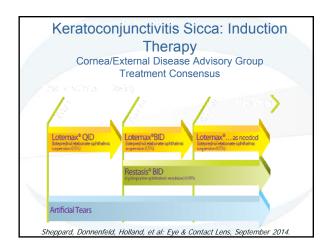


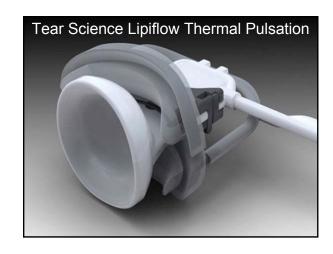










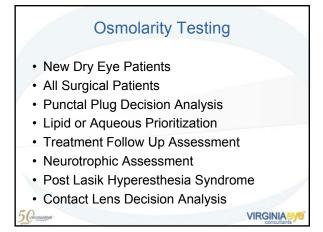


Diagnostic Testing Expansion
POS Testing: Osmolarity, MMP-9, Sjo Imaging: Oculus Keratograph, LipiView Allergy Antigen Screening
5 VIRGINIA OF CONSUltants

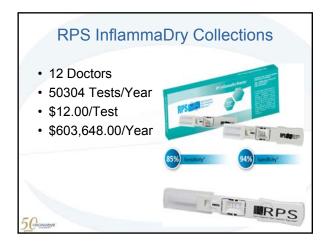
Test	Sensitivity	Specificity
Osmolarity	90	95
Schirmer Strip	66	77
Lactoferrin	35	70
Rose Bengal	25	90
Tear Film Breakup Time	52	72

TearLab Osmolarity Platform Nanofluidics Electrochemical Detection 1 Second Sampling Time 0.05 ul Tear Sample "Lab on a Chip" Disposable CLIA Waiver 2 Minute Results < 308 mOsm/L

12 Doctors: 192 Office Days/Year					
Specialty	Tests/Day	Tests/Year			
 Cornea/External 	40 (20 patients)	7680			
 Cornea/Refractive 	30	5850			
 Cataract/Refractive 	20	3840			
 Glaucoma/Cataract 	20	3840			
 Oculoplastic/Orbit 	12	2304			
 Comprehensive (3) 	60	11520			
Optometry (4)	80	15360			
Total	262	50304			
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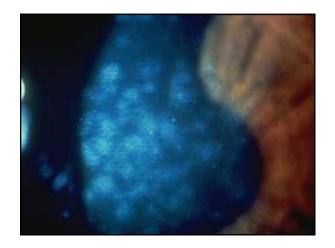




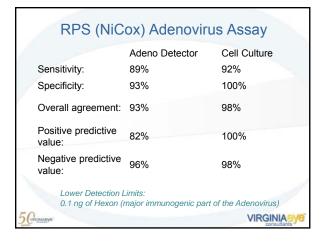




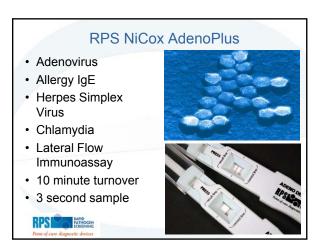




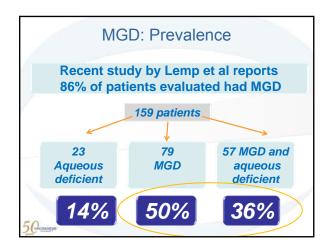
Adenovirus Keratitis Induction: Ganciclovir Gel (Zirgan) Maintenance: Loteprednol (Lotemax)

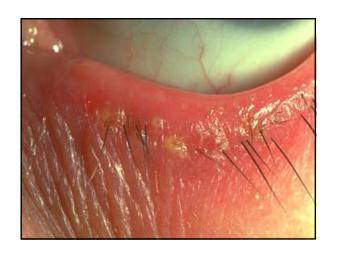








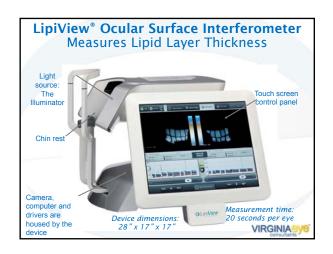










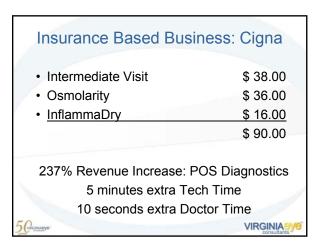




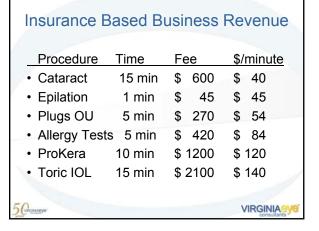












Cash Based Business Revenue					
Procedure	Time	Fee	\$/minute		
Bleph OU	60 min	\$ 2400	\$ 40		
 Botox 	10 min	\$ 500	\$ 50		
 Lasik OU 	20 min	\$ 3000	\$ 150		
LipiFlow OU	10 min	\$ 1800	\$ 180		
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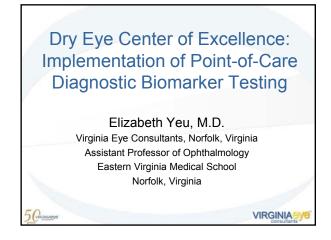
National Dry Eye Awareness Month Ad • 90 telephone calls: staff the call center • 60 screened, 30 dry eye • 15 enrolled in a dry eye clinical trial • 45 stay in the practice • 1 refractive surgery • 1 glaucoma • 3 cataracts • 2 family members • \$ 106 / patient acquisition cost

National Dry Eye Awareness Month Ad • \$ 5,000 / 14 days half page ad • \$ 106 / patient acquisition cost • \$ 150 / clinical trial screening fee: 60 • \$ 4,000 / patient clinical trial income: 15 • \$ 1,510 / cataract patient (includes ASC): 3 • \$ 3,000 / refractive patient: 1 • \$ 1,800 / LipiFlow patient: 1 • \$ 400 / year routine patients acquired: 32 • \$ 91,130 total revenue: ROI 18:1

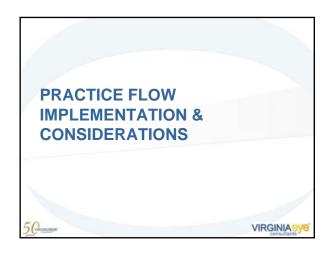


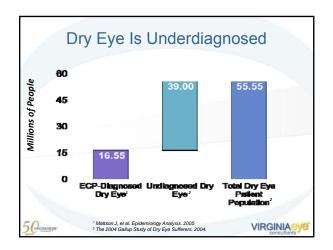












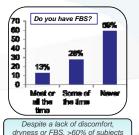
The Reality

- Dry eye disease patients = low back pain or headache patient
- Floodgates have opened for DED diagnostics and therapeutics
 - Superior to certain traditional tests, greater science to disease management
- Refractive cataract surgeons can't afford to ignore ocular surface disease
- · It doesn't need to be that hard

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Testing only when Patients Complain of Dryness is Insufficient

- > 40% of people with objective evidence of dry eye are asymptomatic¹
- Cataract surgery patients often complain of fluctuating vision rather than dryness or FBS²



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had significant signs of OSD²

1AJ, Tominson A, Foulis GN, et al. The Ocular Surface 2014; In press.

ter W, Relly C, Goldberg D, et al. Prospective Health Assessment of Calarnac Patients Ocular Surface Study; Poster,

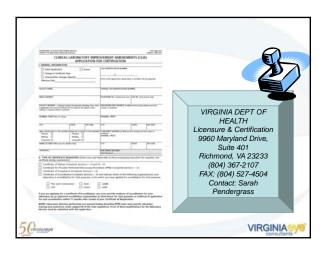
What is a CLIA Waiver?

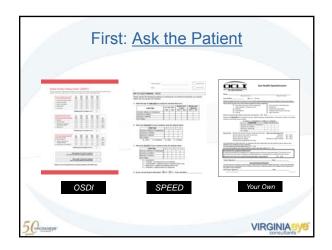
- Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments (CLIA): Lab testing standards established in 1998
 - "CLIA-waived" tests are simple with low risk of error
 - To perform waived tests a Certificate of Waiver is required
- · CLIA-waived (Class I) tests in ophthalmology
 - TearLab Osmolarity Test
 - RPS InflammaDry and AdenoPlus
- · CLIA Class II: Moderate complexity
 - Lactoferrin and immunoglobulin (IgE) assays (Both ATD)
- >120,000 physician offices have CLIA certificates

...and How do I Get One?

- Steps to obtain a CLIA Certificate of Waiver
 - Complete Form CMS-116 from CMS website
 - Mail to the identified agency for your state
 - Wait several weeks
 - Receive CLIA certificate with 10-digit number
 - -Pay fees (\$150 for 2 years)
 - Begin patient testing and 3rd party billing

http://www.cms.gov/Regulations-and-Guidance/Legislation/CLIA/How_to_Apply_for_a_CLIA_Certificate_International_Laboratories.html





Practice Flow Considerations

- Tear analysis should be done before exposing the eye to vital dyes, dilation, bright lights or direct contact
- Empower staff to perform testing based on physician-ordered indications so physician can
 - -Diagnose quickly
 - -Begin OSD management right away

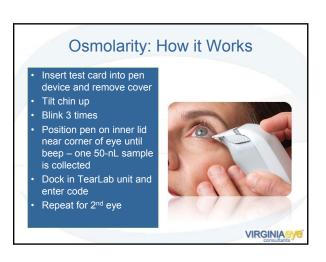
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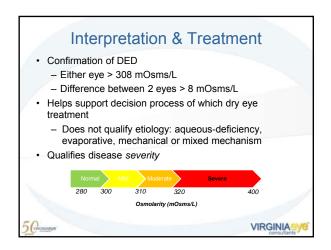
Osmolarity or InflammaDry in My Practice

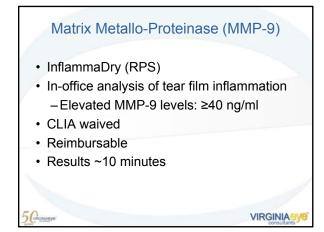
- Both osmolarity and MMP-9 very useful
 - 1 can help to validate the other
 - Qualify severity of disease
- · Dry eye complaint or history of dry eye
- Foreign body sensation, burning, redness
- · Blurred vision intermittently
- Epiphora
- · Preop cataract, LASIK
- · Post infection
- · Gauge treatment response

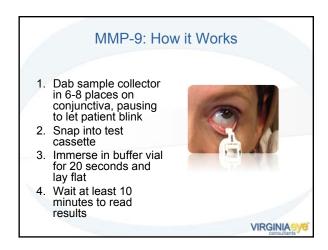
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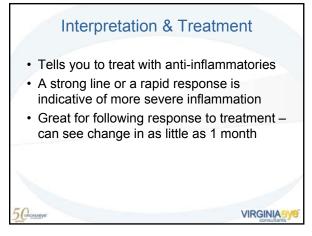


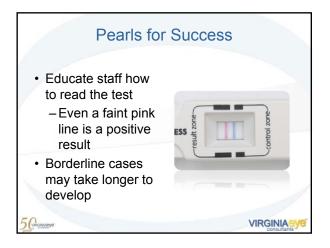












Slit lamp Exam Examination of lids and diagnostic expression of meibomian glands to determine quality of secretions Grading of MGD, meibum quality, presence of MG atrophy and/or telangiectasis Tear film height and quality, pre-corneal TBUT Conjunctiva: staining pattern using LG, conjunctivchalasis (location and any tear film break up from CCH) Cornea: staining pattern with NaFL, surface irregularities such as Salzmann's nodular changes and epithelial basement membrane dystrophy

Next: Refine Treatment Plan

- Based on results gathered from subjective data (questionnaire, patient history), point of care test, SLE findings, create thoughtful plan
- · Additional testing
 - Sjogren's blood test, In-office allergy testing,
 Lipid layer interferometry and meibomography
- · Customized treatment
 - Medical and/or procedural intervention
- Consider long-term needs, which may require more (or less) aggressive therapy based on findings

Conclusions

- Advanced point-of-care diagnostics provide quick, objective and highly specific results that are easy to use and to explain to patients
- Patients desire an efficient, streamlined, minimally invasive experience, which can be an easier, quicker process with advanced diagnostics

Overseaselyer VIRGINA Consultants

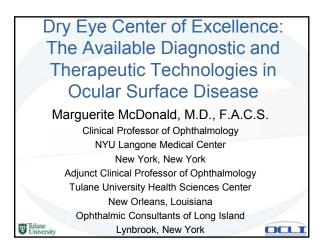
Conclusions

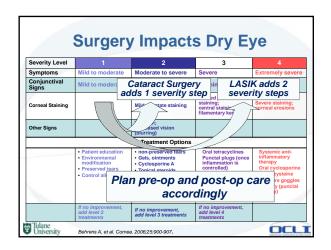
- Protocols are evolving but you don't have to wait for the "perfect" protocol to begin implementing advanced diagnostics
- In age of greater refractive surgical expectations, clinicians need to increase suspicion of dry eye and MGD in cataract population and lower threshold for treating prior to surgery

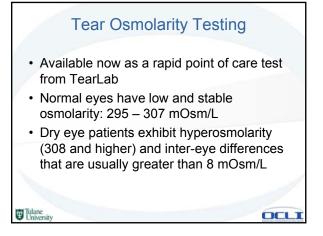
VIRGINA consultants

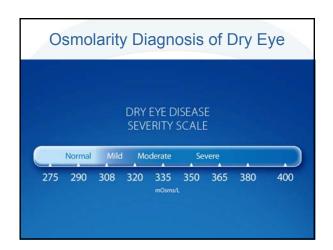


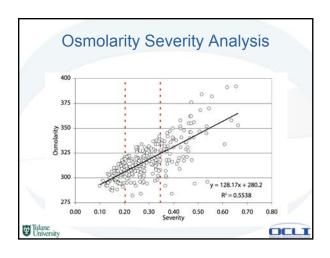










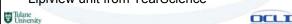


Matrix Metalloproteinase 9 Detection • MMP 9 is a non-specific marker for inflammation • MMP 9 levels are elevated in dry eye • Helpful in diagnosing dry eye and documenting response to treatment, especially immune modulators such as cyclosporine, steroids, and NSAIDs • available as InflammaDry from RPS



Meibography

- As 86 92 percent of dry eye patients have meibomian gland disease, it is useful to evert all four lids and image the glands
- Meibomian gland distention, inspissation, tortuosity, and---eventually---dropout can be documented with meibography
- Meibograph can be performed with the OCULUS Keratograph 5 M and the Lipiview unit from TearScience





Non-invasive and Automated Tear Break Up Time

- Tear film break up time correlates with the severity of evaporative dry eye
- As with many of these tests, the automated tear break up time is useful in making the diagnosis of dry eye and tracking response to treatment

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Non-invasive and Automated Tear Break Up Time

 Automated detection and classification of the level of severity is available through the OCULUS Keratograph 5 M, which displays the information in a color coded map, which shows how many seconds have passed before the tear film breaks up, and the pattern in which it breaks up, i.e., which areas break up first. Cool colors represent long break up times, and hot colors represent short break up times.

Automated Tear Film Particle Movement: a Measurement of Viscosity

- The small bits of material that can be seen in the tear film (mucous, pieces of broken cilia, makeup, dust, etc) can be identified individually and tracked as they move between blinks
- Their speed and trajectory are a direct reflection of tear viscosity
- This test is available with the OCULUS Keratograph 5 M

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Automated Classification of Ocular Redness

- Conjunctival erythema is evaluated as the conjunctiva to sclera ratio; this is done by identifying the conjunctival vessels and sclera with digital image processing
- An average adult eye has a vessel-to-conj ratio of about 16%
- Available with the OCULUS Keratograph 5M as the R Scan

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Tear Meniscus Height Measurement

- The height of the tear meniscus is lower in dry eye patients
- Difficult to assess, as the curvature of the meniscus is not always constant, due to mucous, debris, etc.



Tear Meniscus Height Measurement

- The OCULUS Keratograph 5M performs image analysis to evaluate the tear meniscus height and area
- AS-OCT (anterior segement OCT) is also widely available in most offices but not yet widely used in DED diagnosis



Anterior Segment OCT

- Not yet widely used in DED diagnosis
- is non-invasive, objective, quick & easy
- Measures tear meniscus height (TMH)
- Oculus Keratograph 5M also measures TMH
- Lower TMH has a diagnostic sensitivity of 92% & specificity of 90% for dry eye
- Also performs measurement of lid-parallel conjunctival folds (LIPCOF)



Lid Parallel Conjunctival Folds (LIPCOF)

- LIPCOF has a strong positive predictive value for dry eye: 93%
- LIPCOF has a strong correlation with symptoms



Lipid Layer Assessment

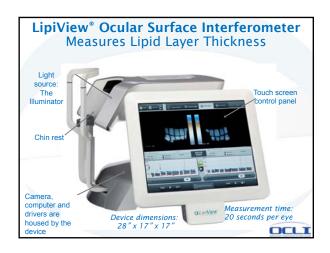
- Can be performed by observing the colors on the surface of the tear film: the more colors, the thicker the tear film
- Historically, it has been performed by observing the small reflection, approximately 0.5 – 0.5 mm, on either side of the beam at the slit lamp at 3 or 9 o'clock, but it is difficult to do

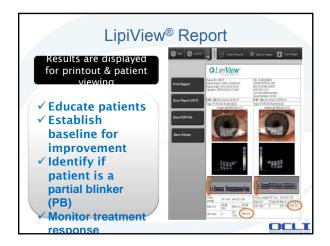


Lipid Layer Assessment

- The Keeler TearScope gives a 4 mm view
- The OCULUS Keratograph 5M
- TearScience Lipiview both provide much wider views of the ocular surface, for automated detection of the colors and classification of the level of evaporative dry eye

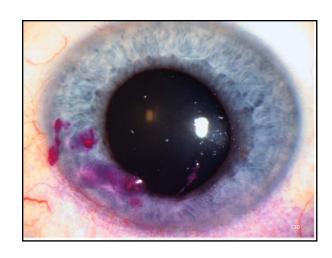






Lactoferrin and IgE Microassays

- · Available from Advanced Tear Diagnostics
- · 2 separate tests same unit
- Evaluates lacrimal gland secretory function by testing for presence of lactoferrin
- Lactoferrin modulates inflammation and is antimicrobial
- Evaluates presence of the antibody IgE
- CLIA Class II: Moderate complexity
- Reimbursable
- 1-4 minutes



Serum Testing for Biomarkers of Sjogren's Syndrome

- New proprietary serum tests
- Nicox, recently acquired by Bausch & Lomb
- Standard biomarkers (the older tests) have specificity of 40-60% and don't detect at early stages of disease¹
- Early biomarkers appear 4 years before standard biomarkers

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Serum Testing for Biomarkers of Sjogren's Syndrome

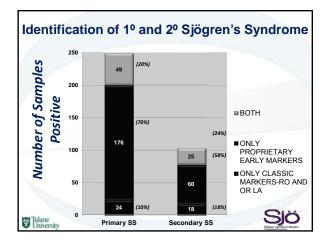
- Novel early biomarkers have been identified
 - -Salivary protein-1 (SP-1)
 - Carbonic anhydrase (CA-6)
 - –Parotid secretory protein (P-SP)
- Expressed earlier in the disease and have higher specificity/sensitivity
- Detect & Prevent Extra-ocular Sequelae: Xerostomia, Pulmonary Fibrosis, Lymphoma

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Early Identification of Sjögren's Syndrome: The Sjo Test Panel · PSP1 · Early Parotid Antigen CTA · Early Parotid Antigen ST-A · Early Parotid Antigen • Ro SS-1 SS-2 La ANA Lupus RF · Rheumatoid Arthritis Sjö

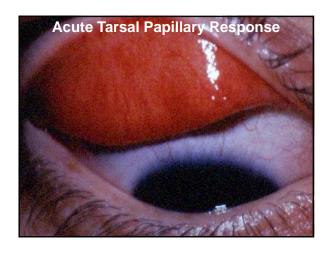


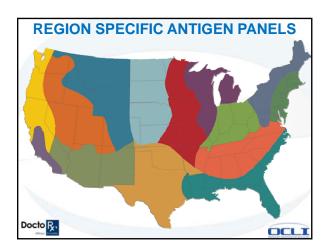


Skin Testing for Ocular Allergies Clinical benefits to the patients: 10 minute test for ocular allergens found in the local region 39 separate regions identified in the continental U.S., each with its own set of 60 allergens Further establishes a comprehensive OSD Clinic – In-Office Patient Testing – Tech Driven CPT-95004 Multidisciplinary code – Code used since 1993 – Covered by most Major Medical Insurance









Hydroxypropyl Cellulose Ophthalmic Inserts

- · Lacriserts from Bausch & Lomb
- They are sterile, translucent, rid-shaped, water soluble, preservative-free, slow release lubricants which are placed into the inferior cul-de-sac of the eye
- The Lacrisert acts to stabilize and thicken the precorneal tear film and prolongs the tear film breakup time which is usually accelerated in patients with dry eye states.







Lacrisert

- The Lacrisert also acts to lubricate and protect the eye.
- The Lacrisert has been proven to relieve the following symptoms¹: dryness, burning, tearing, foreign body sensation, itching, photophobia, and blurred vision. It also can be used to treat the following eye conditions: dry eye, exposure keratitis, decreased corneal sensitivity and recurrent corneal erosions.

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Punctal Plugs

- Punctal plugs are placed in the upper & lower lid puncti to prevent the escape of tears into the canaliculi
- · Ocular surface retains more moisture
- Available from numerous companies;
- · Some are designed to dissolve over time
- Others are designed to be permanent (though all can be removed if necessary)

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Punctal Plugs

- There are two basic designs: intracanalicular and "collar button"
- Punctal plugs have all but eliminated the need for punctual cautery in mild to moderate Dry Eye
- Promising drug delivery platform (Ocular Therapeutix)

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Thermal Pulsation Therapy and Intense Pulsed Light Treatments

- Both are methods designed to assist in evacuating the inspissated material---the altered meibum---that clogs the meibomian glands of most dry eye patients
- Both methods are designed to stabilize and thicken the precorneal tear film and prolong the tear film breakup time which is usually accelerated in patients with dry eye states.

Thermal Pulsation Therapy: LipiFlow from Tear Science

- Lipiflow heats the lids with disposable activators
- After approximately 2 minutes into the 12 minute treatment, the altered meibum has become liquefied and easier to evacuate
- At this point, gentle pusations then push the altered meibum out of the glands and into the disposable, one-use-only activators.

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IPL from Dermamed

- IPL warms the lids without pulsation
- Brief, powerful bursts of light at specific wavelengths (between 500 and 800 nm) are applied to the lower lids
- These wavelengths are said to cause changes in blood vessels near the surface of the skin, raise skin temperature and eliminate problematic flora on the skin and eyes, all of which may have a beneficial effect on MGD.

