

Anterior Segment Challenges:

“You Used to Be So Sensitive-Now you are just a pain: Signs, Symptoms and Treatment for NK”

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Disclosure

- Presenter is on speaker's panel/consultant for:
 - Alcon, Allergan, Azura, B+, J&J, Novartis, OcuSOFT, Olleyes, Reichert, Sight Sciences, Sun Pharma, Visus, Tarsus, Thea, Bruder, Dompe'
- Collaborative Corner Monthly Video Rant
- President of MRB Eye Consultants
- Past-President of the Optometric Council on Refractive Technology (OCRT)
- Presenter has NO financial interest in any products mentioned

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H47TDX

- H47TDX

• Peloton Referral Number!
• Get one.

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Neurotrophic keratitis

“Some patients look great and feel awful.
Others look terrible and feel great.”
John Sheppard

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Neurotrophic keratitis

“Stain without pain”

“A key differentiator is the reduction or total loss of corneal sensitivity...caused by damage to the corneal nerve, which leads to breakdown and poor healing of the epithelium.”

Mastropasqua L, Massaro-Giordano G, Nubile M, Sacchetti M. Understanding the pathogenesis of neurotrophic keratitis: the role of corneal nerves. *J Cell Physiol.* 2017;232(4):717-724.
<https://knownk.com/about-nk/#what-is-nk>

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Nuerotropic Keratitis

- Classified as a rare disease in the US
- A progressive disease
- Defined by impairment of the trigeminal innervation



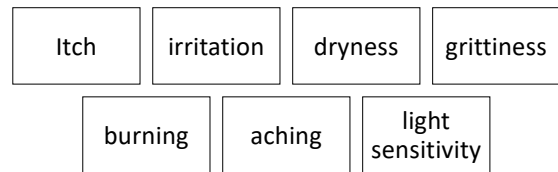
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Corneal Nerves 101

- The cornea is the most powerful pain generator in the body
- 7000 nerve terminals per millimeter square
- Corneal nerves mainly originate
 - Ophthalmic division of the CN V (trigeminal nerve)
 - Branches of the nasociliary branch
 - Branching into two long long ciliary nerves around the limbus
 - Enter radially mid-stromal
- Nociceptive Stimulus
 - Free nerve endings that respond to noxious stimuli
 - Skin, Organ motion, cornea and dental pulp

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Neuropathic Pain Perception



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Nerve malfunction is the hallmark of NK^{1,2}

Conditions that damage any level of the trigeminal nerve can disrupt **physiological processes** in the ocular surface and lead to NK

Impaired corneal sensitivity leads to diminished protective blink reflexes, abnormal epithelial cell metabolism, and failure to resist the effects of trauma, drying, and infection

IMPAIRED CORNEAL TRIGEMINAL INNERVATION

1. Dua H, Sald D, Moosman E, et al. Neurotrophic keratopathy. Prog Retin Eye Res. 2018;66:507-531.
2. Mastrospasua L, Massaro-Giordano G, Nubile M, Sacchetti M. Understanding the pathogenesis of neurotrophic keratitis: the role of corneal nerves. J Cell Physiol. 2017;232(6):717-24

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Endogenous NGF maintains corneal integrity by three mechanisms

Endogenous Nerve growth factor acts through specific high-affinity (i.e., TrkA) and low-affinity (i.e. p75NTR) nerve growth factor receptors in the anterior segment of the eye to support corneal innervation and integrity.¹

SHOWN IN PRECLINICAL MODELS²

NGF binds receptors on lacrimal glands and stimulates sensory-mediated reflex tearing secretion^{1,2}

TEAR SECRETION

CORNEAL INNERVATION

NGF plays a role in nerve function and stimulates the regeneration and survival of the sensory nerves^{1,2}

CELL PROLIFERATION AND DIFFERENTIATION

NGF stimulates proliferation, differentiation, and survival of corneal epithelial cells²

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The Ocular Surface

WILEY

TROS DENYS II pain and sensation report

Carlos Bermejo, MD, PhD^{1,2}, James J. Mathlos, OD, PhD^{3,4}, Stephanie M. Cox, OD⁵, James A. Brack, DPM⁶, Carolyn G. Bradley, OD, MS⁷, David A. Berman, PhD⁸, Andrew A. Davis, PhD⁹, Juan Galvez, MD¹⁰, Federico Hernandez, MD¹¹, Jason J. Hargrett, PhD¹², Douglas S. Jacobs, MD¹³, Nancy A. McNamara, OD, PhD¹⁴, Mark S. Rosenblatt, MD, PhD¹⁵, Thana Srinivasan, MCOptom, PhD¹⁶, James S. Weidhaas, FCOptom, PhD¹⁷

1. School of Optometry, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona; 2. Department of Ophthalmology, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona; 3. Department of Ophthalmology, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona; 4. Department of Ophthalmology, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona; 5. Department of Ophthalmology, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona; 6. Department of Ophthalmology, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona; 7. Department of Ophthalmology, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona; 8. Department of Ophthalmology, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona; 9. Department of Ophthalmology, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona; 10. Department of Ophthalmology, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona; 11. Department of Ophthalmology, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona; 12. Department of Ophthalmology, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona; 13. Department of Ophthalmology, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona; 14. Department of Ophthalmology, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona; 15. Department of Ophthalmology, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona; 16. Department of Ophthalmology, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona; 17. Department of Ophthalmology, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona

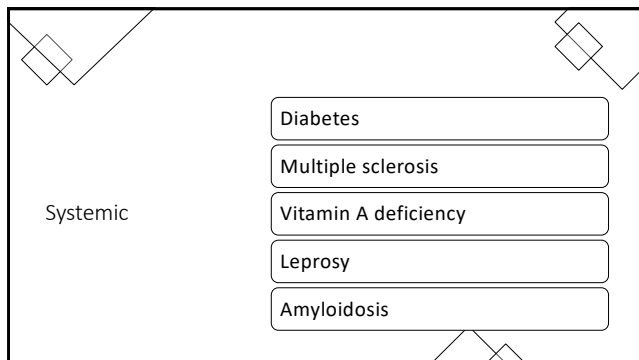
ABSTRACT

First author and co-authors conducted a clinical and behavioral investigation of the ocular surface's sensitivity to different quality nociceptors. Using 2000 microstimulation stimuli, we tested the ability of the ocular surface to discriminate and respond to these stimuli. These stimuli were presented to the regions of the upper and lower eyelids and the cornea. We observed changes in the response of the eye, eyelid, and cornea to these stimuli. We observed changes in the response of the eye, eyelid, and cornea to these stimuli. We observed changes in the response of the eye, eyelid, and cornea to these stimuli.

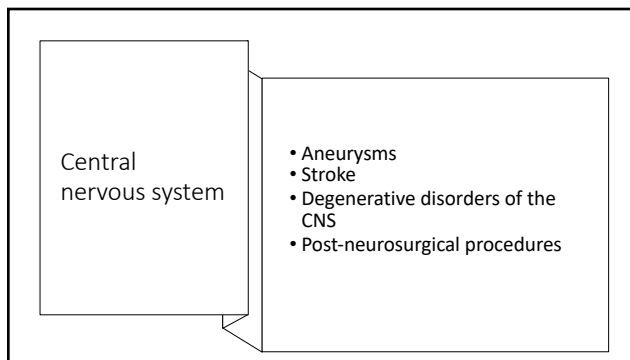
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Conditions leading to NK

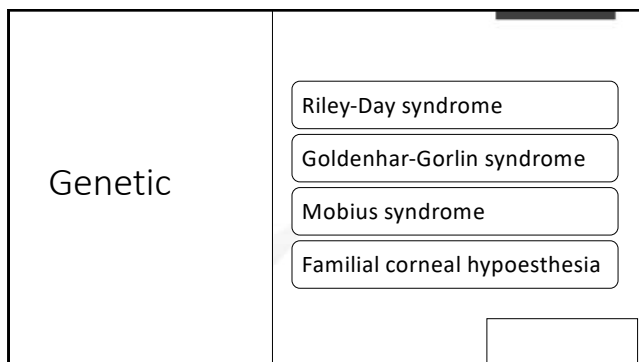
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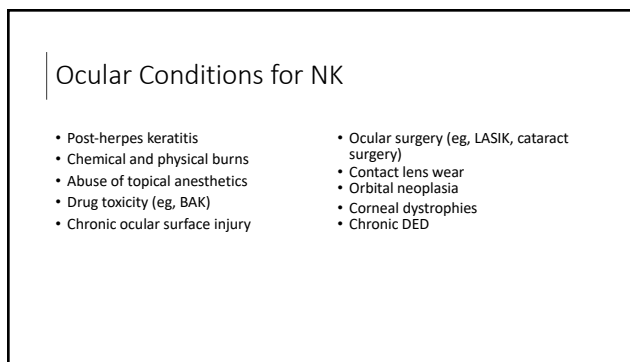
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My Vision is blurry...like a lot.

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”Can I do my other eye first?”

- 72 yo Male
 - Cataracts in both eyes
 - Scheduled for surgery in left eye
 - Starting using drops pre-op
 - “I may have hit my eye with the tip of the drop?”
 - “My vision is way worse now”
- VaSC
 - 20/200 ph 20/70 OD
 - 20/CF ph 20/200 OS
- Slx:
 - OD-Corneal Clear, NSC/ASC
 - OS-

o

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Testing corneal sensitivity IS IMPORTANT TO DIAGNOSING NK

QUALITATIVE	QUANTITATIVE
<p>COTTON THREAD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the cotton thread gently touches the cornea, normal subjects show a blink reaction and can describe the sensation of touch • Patients with a loss of corneal sensitivity DO NOT react 	<p>COCHET-BONNET AESTHESIOMETER</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commonly used • Quantifies corneal sensitivity by a nylon filament of different lengths touching the cornea to elicit a blink or patient response • Each quadrant of the cornea can be tested separately

Sacchetti M, Lambase A. Diagnosis and management of neurotrophic keratitis. Clin Ophthalmol. 2014;8:571-579.

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“It is still blurry...”

Used a BCL, AB

- RTC 1wk
- NO IMPROVEMENT
- BCL-missing...however the patient stated “it feels fine!”
- “Can I do surgery on the other eye?”
- Cotton-tip sensation:
 - OD-5/10
 - OS-0/10

Prokera Slim inserted

Rx'd Oxervate

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Mackie Classification

NK is a Degenerative Disease¹

The Mackie Classification Represents One Way to Assess NK Progression^{2,3}

STAGE 1 (Mild)
Punctate keratitis

STAGE 2 (Moderate)
Persistent epithelial defect (PED)

STAGE 3 (Severe)
Corneal ulcer

- Some vision loss can potentially be seen in all stages of NK⁴
- If untreated, moderate NK progresses to severe disease with associated risks of profound vision loss resulting from scarring and corneal perforation⁴

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Mackie Classification

STAGE 1 Mild

- Improve epithelial quality and transparency
- Avoid epithelial breakdown

STAGE 2 Moderate

- Prevent stromal involvement and corneal ulcer formation
- Promote corneal healing

STAGE 3 Severe

- Stop stromal melting
- Prevent perforation that could lead to potential vision loss

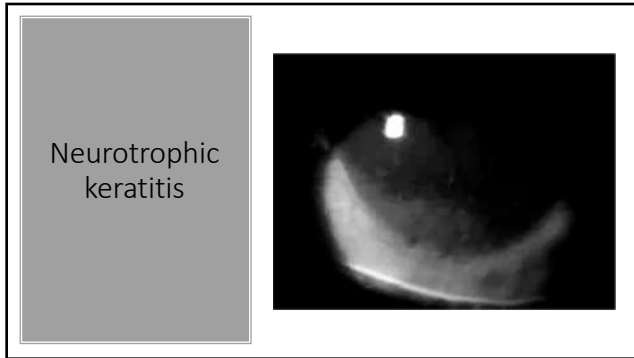
1. Versura P, Giannaccari G, Pellegrini M, Sebastiani S, Campos EC. Neurotrophic keratitis: current challenges and future prospects. *Eye (Lond)*. 2021;35:37-45. 2. Dua HS, Saini DG, Messmer EM, et al. Neurotrophic keratopathy. *Prog Retin Eye Res*. 2018;66:107-131.

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NK Study Group 7 Step Staging

Stage	Clinical Features	Imaging	Stage	Clinical Features	Imaging
0	Altered sensation without keraticity		Stage 4 (severe)	Persistent or recurrent epithelial defect and stromal scarring without corneal ulceration	
1 (mild)	Epitheliopathy without stromal haze		Stage 5 (severe)	Persistent or recurrent epithelial defect with corneal ulceration	
2 (moderate)	Epitheliopathy with stromal haze		Stage 6 (severe)	Corneal perforation	
Stage 3 (severe)	Persistent or recurrent epithelial defects				

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Neurotrophic keratitis

	Early/severe (e.g., Stage 1)	Moderate (e.g., Stage 2)	Late/severe (e.g., Stage 3)
Discontinuation of preservative-containing topical medications	+	+	+
Medical management			
Topical preservative-free gel drops or ointments	+	+	+
Autologous serum drops, human umbilical cord serum, labetalol rich plasma	+	+	+
Recombinant human keratin growth factor (pegaptanib)	+	+	+
Propylactic topical preservative-free antibiotics (including aminoglycosides)	+	+	+
Warm moist compresses/soaks	+	+	+
Non-surgical intervention (e.g., office procedures)			
Corneal therapeutic contact lenses	+	+	+
High oxygen self-healing contact lenses	+	+	+
Punctal occlusion	+	+	+
Epithelial debridement/keratic tissue adhesive	+	+	+
Surgical intervention (e.g., operating room procedures)			
Tarsorrhaphy	+	+	+
Corneal membrane transplant	+	+	+
Corneal resection	+	+	+

*Treatments rated as potentially optimal, depending on the patient's individual circumstances
 †Treatments rated as potentially appropriate, depending on the patient's individual circumstances (not noted in the manuscript)

Dana, R., Farid, M., Gupta, P.K. et al. Expert consensus on the identification, diagnosis, and treatment of neurotrophic keratopathy. *BMC Ophthalmol* 21, 527 (2021). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12886-021-02092-1>

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Neurotrophic keratitis

The 20 most expensive pharmacy drugs in the U.S.
 Atropin's Myalept takes the top spot, while two newcomers enter the GoodRx rankings.

Drug	Company	Price per month (USD)
1. Myalept	Amgen/Pharmia	71336
2. Restasis	Horizon Therapeutics	55341
3. Plavix/Plavagrel	EMD Serono	53730
4. Actemra/Actemra	Horizon Therapeutics	52777
5. Olanzapine	Novartis	49491
6. Taltuzumab	Takeda	49424
7. Dupixent	Novartis/Pharmaceuticals	49000
8. Jantrolol	Amgen/Pharmia	44724
9. Olanzapine	Takeda	44341
10. Cholesterol	Amgen/Pharmia	42079

https://www.fieropharma.com/pharma/20-most-expensive-pharmacy-drugs-u-s-2020

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Monday Morning Patient Scott Hauswirth, OD

- 71 yo Caucasian female
- 18-month history of dry eye, has seen 8 physicians
- Relatively sudden onset – shortly following uncomplicated cat sx, gradually worsening
- Primary symptoms: constant burning, moderate photophobia
- Treated with Restasis, Xiidra, ATs, Warm compresses, plugs, steroids, LipiFlow
- **"NOTHING HELPS!!"**

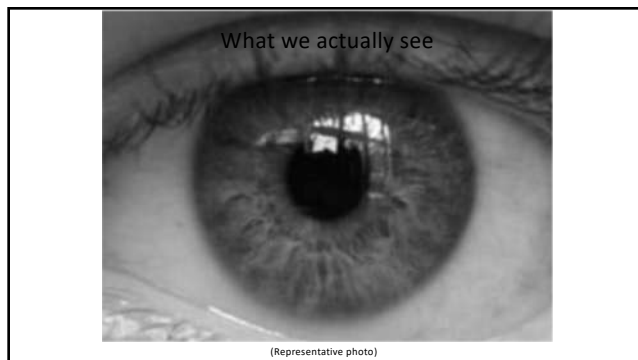
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Signs vs. Symptoms

- There is little correlation between signs and symptoms
- Symptoms may correlate with signs
- Most of us treat according to symptoms

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Neuropathic pain & dry eye

“Control / eliminate inflammation and then use your regenerative therapies. The inflammation is what hypersensitizes the nerves in the first place”

Scott Hauswirth, OD

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6VZAqNN_JoE

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Neuropathic pain & dry eye

“Don’t prescribe stuff that continues to be an irritant to patients - if they don’t tolerate Restasis/Cequa/Xiidra or whatever don’t continue to push it, find an alternative”

Scott Hauswirth, OD

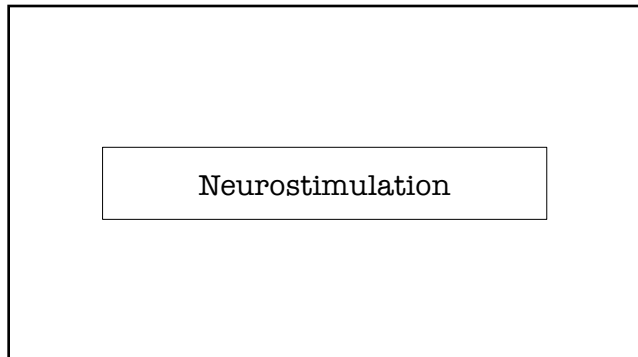
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6VZAqNN_JoE

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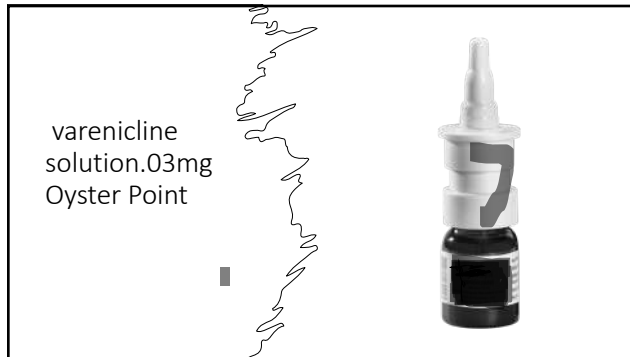
Treatment: What to Expect

- **Mild peripheral** cases difficult to differentiate from typical DE discomfort (continuum)
- **Moderate peripheral** cases respond well to combination of neuroregen + DE therapy
- **Centralized** cases (usually with photophobia) will take several months to respond
 - May require management with systemic medications
 - May require more intervention with pain management

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There Is No Substitute for Natural Tear Film

Growth factors, such as nerve growth factor (NGF) and epidermal growth factor (EGF), found in natural human tears, are critical regulators for corneal wound healing.

A healthy tear film lubricates and protects the eyes from injury and infection, washes away foreign particles, and contributes refractive power for clear vision.

TFOS DEWS II tear film report

Natural tears contain a complex mixture of lipids, proteins, mucins, and electrolytes^{1,2}

- Over 1,500 proteins
- 5+ lipid classes
- 20+ mucins
- Contains growth factors and has anti-inflammatory and antimicrobial properties

1. Daniels J, Brannstrom A, et al. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci. 2013;54(12):3228-3234. 2. Daniels J, Brannstrom A, et al. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci. 2013;54(12):3228-3234.

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Parasympathetic Nervous System Controls Tear Film Homeostasis

The trigeminal nerve is **accessible within the nasal cavity**, and is activated by OC-01 (varenicline) by stimulating **cholinergic receptors**.

The trigeminal nerve provides the pathway for **parasympathetic stimulation** of the lacrimal functional unit (LFU) to activate **complete natural tear film**.

34% of basal tear production is due to inhaling air through the nose!

1. Daniels J, et al. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci. 2013;54(12):3228-3234.

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Lacrimal Gland Postganglionic Innervation

- The LFU is innervated by the trigeminal nerve
- Loss of parasympathetic stimuli results in chronic reduction of tear secretion and morphologic destruction of the lacrimal gland

Fig. 10-17. Frazier & et al. Identification of autonomic innervation of the lacrimal gland. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci 2000;41:1000-1005.

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Anti-Inflammatory

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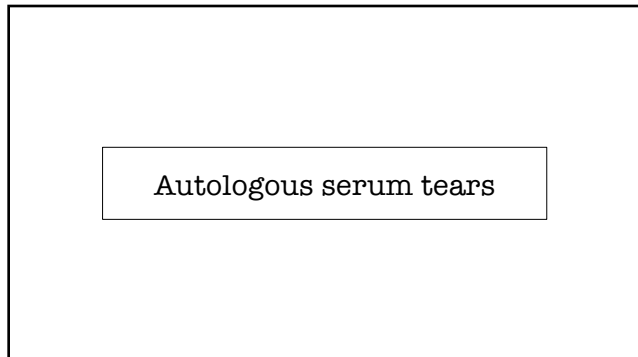
<h3>New Players and Old Friends</h3>	Lotemax SM <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (loteprednol etabonate ophthalmic gel) 0.38% • tid
	Inveltys <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (loteprednol etabonate ophthalmic suspension 1%) • bid
	Flarex <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (fluorometholone acetate ophthalmic suspension) 0.1%

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DEXTENZA (Ocular Therapeutic)

- Dextenza (dexamethasone ophthalmic insert 0.4% mg)
 - Indicated to treat inflammation and pain following cataract surgery
 - Statistically significant level of patients were pain-free on post-op day 8

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Autologous plasma & nerve regeneration

- Rao (Houston) et al. BJO May 2010
- 11 eyes, 6 pts
- Neurotrophic corneas without active disease
 - Punctate keratopathy / persistent epithelial defects included
- Improvements in aesthesiometry
- Increase in mean CND, CNL, CNW, mean # via confocal
- Complete alleviation in 7, significant improvement in 4

Parameter	Baseline	30 days	Confocal		Stereomicroscopy		Control	
			mean	SD	mean	SD	mean	SD
Profilaxis	20.3(10.2)	6.6(6.4)	1.2(1.0)	0.14(0.04)	1.7(0.30)	0.3(1.2)	1.0(0.18)	
Punctations	16.8(4.6)	0.1(0.2)	8(1)	1.6(4.5)	6.3(1.2)	6.3(1.4)	87(19)	
	p<0.001	p<0.001	NS	p<0.0001	p<0.01	p<0.0001	p<0.001	

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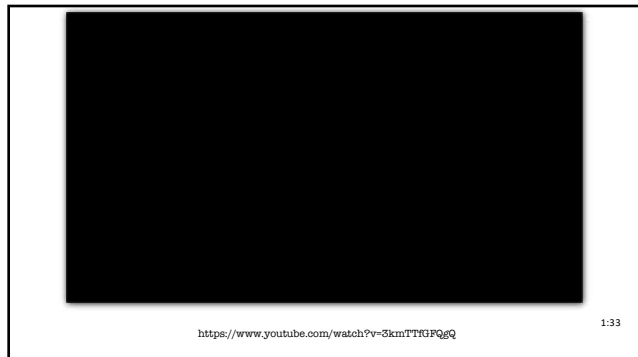


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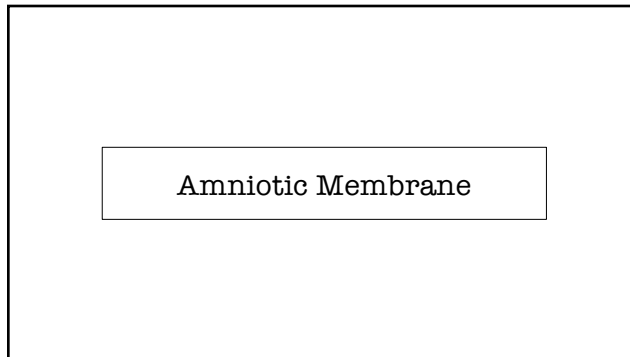
Vital Tears™

<https://vitaltears.org>

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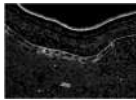

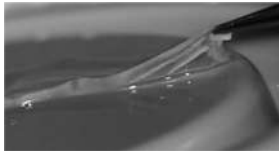
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The Amniotic Membrane

- The amniotic membrane is the innermost lining of the placenta (amnion)
- Amniotic membrane shares the same cell origin as the fetus
 - Stem cell behavior
- Structural similarity to all human tissue

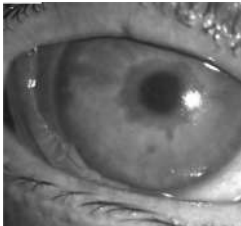
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Clinical Study

Corneal Nerve Regeneration after Self-Retained Cryopreserved Amniotic Membrane in Dry Eye Disease


CAM vs. conventional DE Tx	
Reduction in VAS	• 7.1 to 2.2
Reduction in SPEED	• 21.8 to 5.9
Increase in CND/CNL	• Baseline: 12,241 +/- 5083 um/mm • 3 mo: 18,827 +/- 5453 um/mm ²
Improvement in TBUT	• 8.3 +/- 2.5 to 13.9 +/- 2.2
Control group showed no change in all parameters	



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The CRYOTEK™ Method


- Patented and proprietary cryopreservation
- Ensures key active components of the Extracellular Matrix (ECM) are retained
- The **only** method that retains both:
 - The integrity of the tissue structure
 - The key active (ECM) components
- Safe and effective
 - Supported by over **300** peer-reviewed articles
 - Over **100,000** implanted
- Bio-Tissue Cryopreserved Amniotic Membrane is the **ONLY** AM granted wound healing indication by the FDA.




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PROKERA®: BIOLOGIC CORNEAL BANDAGE

- 

PROKERA® utilizes the proprietary CryoTek™ cryopreservation process that maintains the active extracellular matrix of the amniotic membrane which uniquely allows for regenerative healing.
- 

PROKERA® is the only FDA-cleared therapeutic device that both reduces inflammation and promotes scar less healing.
- 

PROKERA® can be used for a wide number of ocular surface diseases with severity ranging from mild, moderate, to severe.



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Acellular Amniotic Membrane

ACELLFX


- HCT/F[®] (human cells, tissue, and cellular-based product)
- Nutrient rich
- Collagen III, IV, and V
- Fibronectin
- Lamin
- Proteoglycans
- Thea Pharmaceuticals

Human amniotic membrane sourced from Cesarean donors

Processed without chemicals, cross-linking agents, germicides or antibiotics

Air dried


Sterilized



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Acellular Amniotic Membrane

- Ready to use immediately
 - No thawing
 - No rinsing
- No up/Down orientation
- Flexible membrane with no ring
- Allows for multiple applications
- Convenient storage at room temperature for 5 years
- WOO-WOO




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Only FDA Approved for NK

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Active ingredient structurally identical to human nerve growth factor produced in ocular tissues



- Naturally occurring neurotrophin is responsible for differentiation, growth, and maintenance of neurons¹
- The regenerative potential of nerve growth factor (NGF) was discovered by Nobel-prize winning scientists in the early 1950s¹
- Cenegermin-bkbf, a novel recombinant human nerve growth factor (rhNGF), is **STRUCTURALLY IDENTICAL** to the NGF protein²

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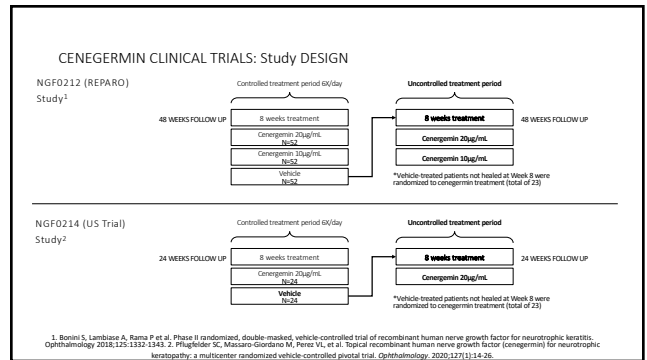
FDA APPROVAL WAS BASED ON COMPLETE CORNEAL HEALING DEFINED AS ABSENCE OF STAINING OF THE CORNEAL LESION AND NO PERSISTENT STAINING IN THE REST OF THE CORNEA AFTER 8 WEEKS OF TREATMENT.

CENEGERMIN CLINICAL TRIALS: Study overview

	NGF0212 (REPARO) <small>(n=156)</small>	NGF0214 <small>(n=48)</small>
Geography	Europe 6 Countries (Italy, Germany, UK, France, Spain, Poland) 32 Clinical Centers	USA 13 Clinical Centers
Design	3 treatment arms: vehicle, cenegermin 10 mcg/mL, cenegermin 20 mcg/mL	2 treatment arms: vehicle, cenegermin 20 mcg/mL
Vehicle & cenegermin composition	Without antioxidant	With antioxidant (methionine)
Duration of follow up	48 weeks	24 weeks
Unilateral disease	Unilateral	Unilateral and bilateral
Endpoints	Week 8 (based on a post-hoc analysis) Complete corneal healing (defined as 0.0 mm maximum diameter of fluorescein staining in the lesion area) <small>*Primary analysis was <0.5 mm maximum diameter of fluorescein staining in the lesion area at Week 4</small>	Week 8 Complete corneal healing (defined as 0.0 mm maximum diameter of fluorescein staining in the lesion area)

1. Bonini S, Lambiase A, Rama P et al. Phase II randomized, double-masked, vehicle-controlled trial of recombinant human nerve growth factor for neurotrophic keratitis. *Ophthalmology* 2018;125:1332-1343. 2. Pflugfelder SC, Massaro-Giordano M, Perez VL, et al. Topical recombinant human nerve growth factor (cenegermin) for neurotrophic keratoepithelium: a multicenter randomized vehicle-controlled pivotal trial. *Ophthalmology* 2020;127(1):14-24.

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CENEGERMIN CLINICAL TRIALS: INCLUSION AND EXCLUSION CRITERIA

MAIN INCLUSION CRITERIA	MAIN EXCLUSION CRITERIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult NK patients with stage 2 or 3 NK • Unilateral NK only in NGF0212/REPARO • Unilateral or bilateral NK permitted in NGF0214 • Evidence of decreased corneal sensitivity (<40mm by Cochet-Bonnet aesthesiometer) within the area of the PED or corneal ulcer and outside of the area of the defect, in at least 1 corneal quadrant • Refractory to \downarrow nonsurgical treatment • No improvement in in 2 weeks prior to enrollment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infection, inflammation, other ocular disease requiring topical treatment • Glaucoma patients were switched to systemic meds during the study • Severe blepharitis or MGD • Prior surgical treatment for NK • Exception for AMT performed >6 weeks prior or membrane disappeared >2 weeks prior • Stromal involvement in posterior third, corneal melting, or perforation in study eye

1. Bonini S, Lambiase A, Rama P et al. Phase II randomized, double-masked, vehicle-controlled trial of recombinant human nerve growth factor for neurotrophic keratitis. *Ophthalmology* 2018;125:1332-1343. 2. Pfugfelder SC, Masaro-Giordano M, Perez VL, et al. Topical recombinant human nerve growth factor (cenegermin) for neurotrophic keratopathy: a multicenter randomized vehicle-controlled pivotal trial. *Ophthalmology*. 2020;127(1):14-26.

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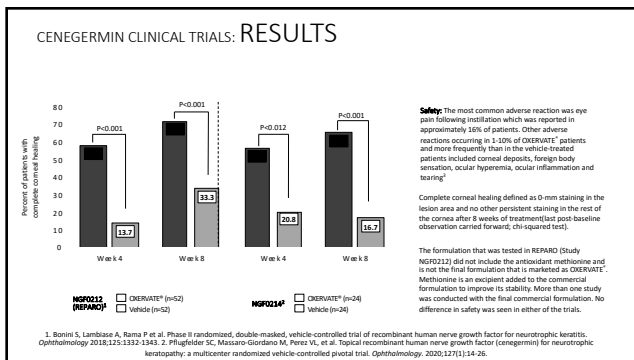
CENEGERMIN CLINICAL TRIALS: BASELINE DEMOGRAPHICS

	NGF0212/REPARO Study ^{1,2}		NGF0214 (US Trial) Study 2,3	
	OXERVATE® (N=52)	VEHICLE (N=52)	OXERVATE® (N=24)	VEHICLE (N=24)
PRIMARY NK DIAGNOSIS, NO. (%)				
Stage 2 (moderate)	27 (51.9)	28 (53.8)	15 (62.5)	18 (75.0)
Stage 3 (severe)	25 (48.1)	24 (46.2)	9 (37.5)	6 (25.0)
Underlying cause, no. (%)				
Herpetic eye disease	11 (21.2)	18 (34.6)	9 (37.5)	8 (33.3)
Neurosurgical procedure	8 (15.3)	7 (13.4)	1 (4.2)	5 (20.8)
Ocular surgery or procedure	5 (9.6)	7 (13.4)	3 (12.5)	4 (16.7)
Dry eye disease	6 (11.5)	5 (9.6)	1 (4.2)	3 (12.5)
Ocular surface injury/inflammation	5 (9.6)	5 (9.6)	2 (8.3)	1 (4.2)
Other	5 (9.6)	3 (5.8)	2 (8.3)	1 (4.2)
Topical medication (glaucoma)	1 (1.9)	1 (1.9)	1 (4.2)	1 (4.2)
Stroke	2 (3.8)	0	0	1 (4.2)
Unknown origin	1 (1.9)	0	2 (8.3)	0
Systemic medication	0	0	1 (4.2)	0

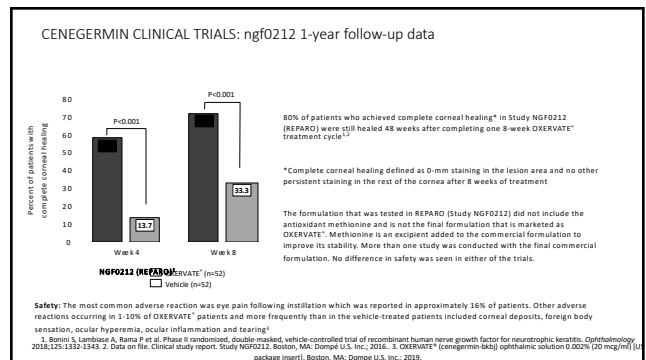
1. Bonini S, Lambiase A, Rama P et al. Phase II randomized, double-masked, vehicle-controlled trial of recombinant human nerve growth factor for neurotrophic keratitis. *Ophthalmology* 2018;125:1332-1343. 2. Pfugfelder SC, Masaro-Giordano M, Perez VL, et al. Topical recombinant human nerve growth factor (cenegermin) for neurotrophic keratopathy: a multicenter randomized vehicle-controlled pivotal trial. *Ophthalmology*. 2020;127(1):14-26. 3. Accessdata.fda.gov/Drugs/nda/nda/0214/0214Orig1s01Orig1s01.pdf

The formulation that was tested in REPARO (Study NGF0212) did not include the antioxidant methionine and is not the final formulation that is marketed as OXERVATE®. Methionine is an excipient added to the commercial formulation to improve its stability. More than one study was conducted with the final commercial formulation. No difference in safety was seen in either of the trials.

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CENERGERMIN CLINICAL TRIALS: safety results

- No serious adverse reaction related to the treatment occurred in any clinical trials^{1,2}
- The majority of adverse reactions were mild and transient ocular reactions that did not require treatment discontinuation or any corrective treatment^{1,2}

The most common adverse reaction was eye pain (16%) following instillation, which was reported in approximately 16% of patients.¹

12/75 = 16%
7/21 = 33.3% (U.S. Trial)
5/32 = 9.6% (REPAIR)

Other adverse reactions occurring in 1%-10% of patients taking OXERVATE[®] and more frequently than in the vehicle-treated patients included corneal deposits, foreign body sensation, ocular hyperemia, ocular inflammation, and tearing.¹

1. Bonini S, Lambiasi A, Ramo P et al. Phase II randomized, double-masked, vehicle-controlled trial of recombinant human nerve growth factor for neurotrophic keratitis. Ophthalmology 2018;125:1332-1343. 2. Pflugfelder SC, Massaro-Giordano M, Perez VL, et al. Topical recombinant human nerve growth factor (cenergermin) for neurotrophic keratopathy: a multicenter randomized vehicle-controlled pivotal trial. Ophthalmology. 2020;127(1):14-26. 3. OXERVATE[®] (cenergermin-bks) ophthalmic

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Study Conclusions

After 8 weeks of treatment, 6 times daily

In most patients across two clinical studies, cenergermin ophthalmic solution 0.002% was well tolerated and more effective than vehicle in promoting complete corneal healing of moderate or severe NK.

50
clinical trial sites
in Europe and US

Study NGF0214
(N=24 per group)

US patients with NK
in one or both eyes

NCT0227147

65.2%
completely
healed

Vehicle response rate 35.7%

Of patients who healed after
one 8-week course of
treatment...

80%

Remained healed for one
year*


*Based on REPAIR, the study with longer follow-up

1. Bonini S, Lambiasi A, Ramo P et al. Phase II randomized, double-masked, vehicle-controlled trial of recombinant human nerve growth factor for neurotrophic keratitis. Ophthalmology. 2018;125:1332-1343. 2. Zhou W, Li S, Wu L, et al. Topical recombinant human nerve growth factor for neurotrophic keratitis: a multicenter randomized vehicle-controlled pivotal trial. Ophthalmology. 2020;127(1):14-26. 3. OXERVATE[®] (cenergermin-bks) ophthalmic

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Recombinant NGF

- Multiple studies support use of NGF to repair damaged nerves
- Oxerve (Dompe, Italy)
 - FDA approval December 2018 for neurotrophic keratitis
 - 85,000 x 6 weeks
- NGF also important for epithelial cell turnover & migration¹, LSCN maintenance²
- Could it be used to mitigate pain response?



1. Bonini S, Lambiasi A, Ramo P et al. Phase II randomized, double-masked, vehicle-controlled trial of recombinant human nerve growth factor for neurotrophic keratitis. Ophthalmology. 2018;125:1332-1343. 2. Pflugfelder SC, Massaro-Giordano M, Perez VL, et al. Topical recombinant human nerve growth factor (cenergermin) for neurotrophic keratopathy: a multicenter randomized vehicle-controlled pivotal trial. Ophthalmology. 2020;127(1):14-26.

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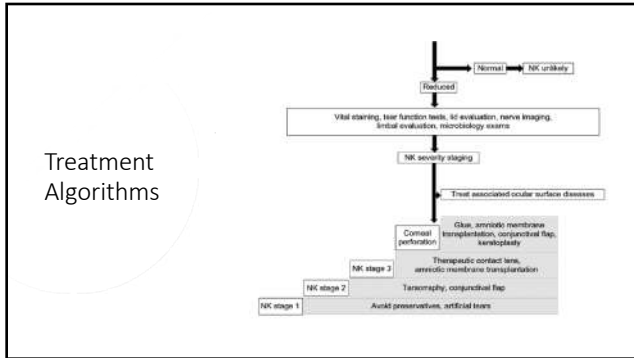
NK Treatment Options¹⁻³

Treatments are typically used according to NK stage/severity but are not mutually exclusive of one another. The table is not an exhaustive list of all available treatment options.

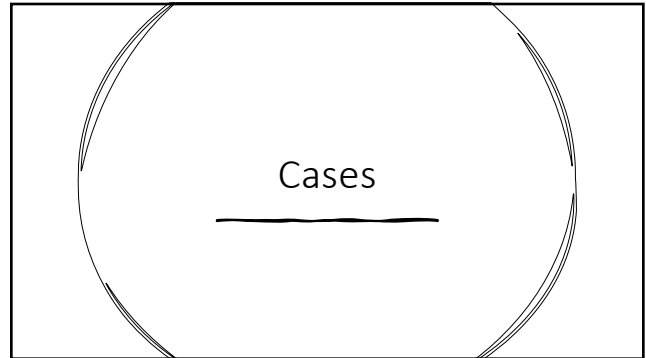
Topicals	In-Office Procedures	Surgical Intervention
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Artificial tears Corticosteroids Autologous serum eye drops Antibiotics Cenergermin-bks ophthalmic solution 0.002% (20 mg/ml) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Therapeutic contact lenses Punctal occlusion Non-surgical eyelid closure Multilayer amniotic membrane transplantation (AMT) Tissue adhesives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tarsoorrhaphy Conjunctival flap Corneal transplant Direct neurotization Sutured AMT

1. Bonini S, Lambiasi A, Ramo P et al. Phase II randomized, double-masked, vehicle-controlled trial of recombinant human nerve growth factor for neurotrophic keratitis. Ophthalmology. 2018;125:1332-1343. 2. Zhou W, Li S, Wu L, et al. Topical recombinant human nerve growth factor for neurotrophic keratitis: a multicenter randomized vehicle-controlled pivotal trial. Ophthalmology. 2020;127(1):14-26. 3. OXERVATE[®] (cenergermin-bks) ophthalmic

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Stage 1 NK

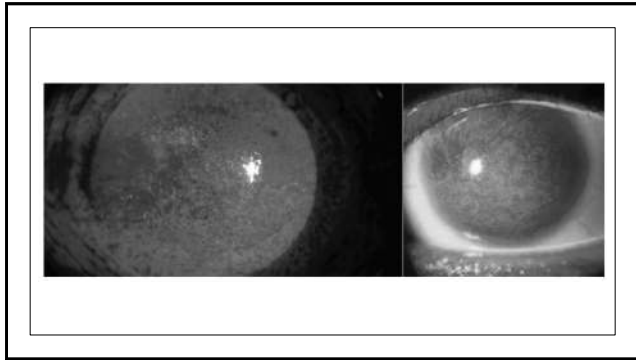
- 45 yo Female
- Medical Hx
 - Diabetic
 - Neuropathy
 - Retinopathy
 - PPPV
 - Severe dry eyes
 - Punctal plugs
- CC: "my eyes ae really irritated, tearing, itching, light sensitive and my vision is blurry"
 - "I can't drive comfortably and reading is difficult"

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Current Therapy

- Has tried the following and found no symptom relief:
 - cyclosporine ophthalmic emulsion 0.05%
 - lifitegrast ophthalmic solution 5%
 - topical steroids
 - topical antibiotic ointment and drops
- Using warm compresses and lid scrubs
- Taking 4000 IU omega-3 fatty acids
- Plugs did not help: OD is gone, OS present but states OS is worse
- Has used and is using OCT PF AT without relief

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What would you do next?

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Stage 1 NK

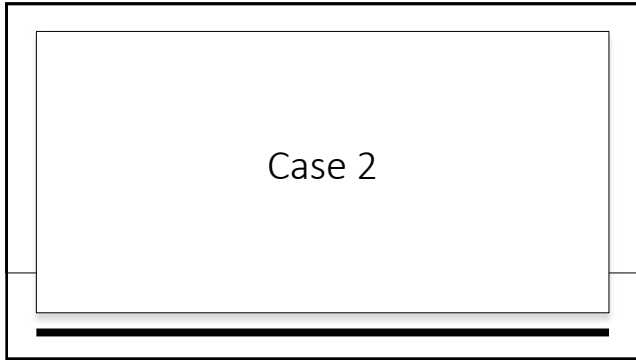
- Swirl like staining to cornea
- Hx of topical treatment with out success
- Question between sever dry eye and early NK
 - It is a fine line between the two

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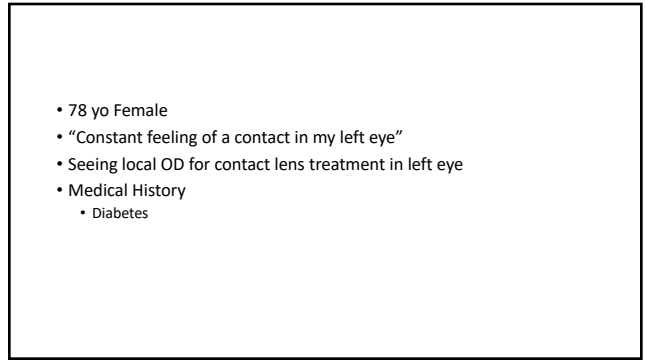
Treatment

- Started
 - AcellFx AM
 - Ivizia q1h
 - Ordered Oxervate
- Two weeks of being on Oxervate
 - VA improved
 - Pateint felt happy
- After using 8 week course the eye has remained stable for over a year

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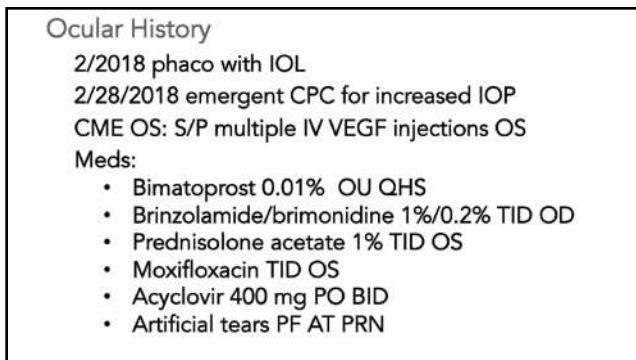


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- 78 yo Female
- “Constant feeling of a contact in my left eye”
- Seeing local OD for contact lens treatment in left eye
- Medical History
 - Diabetes



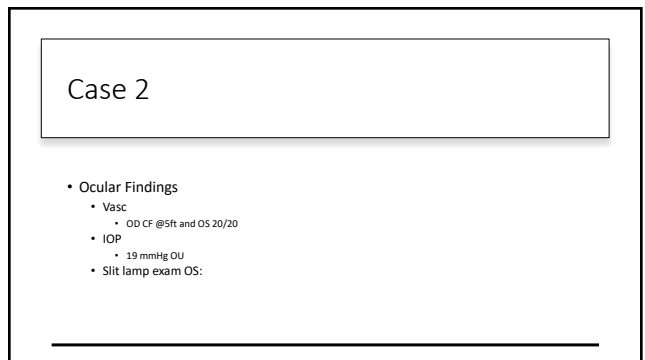
79

Ocular History

2/2018 phaco with IOL
 2/28/2018 emergent CPC for increased IOP
 CME OS: S/P multiple IV VEGF injections OS

Meds:

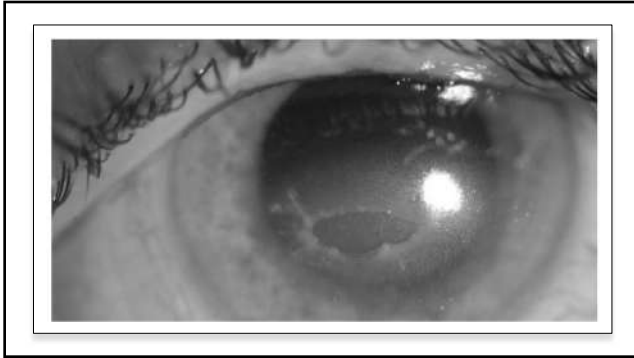
- Bimatoprost 0.01% OU QHS
- Brinzolamide/brimonidine 1%/0.2% TID OD
- Prednisolone acetate 1% TID OS
- Moxifloxacin TID OS
- Acyclovir 400 mg PO BID
- Artificial tears PF AT PRN



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Case 2

- Ocular Findings
 - Vasc
 - OD CF @Sft and OS 20/20
 - IOP
 - 19 mmHg OU
 - Slit lamp exam OS:



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Case 2

- Cotton-Tip Wisp
 - OD-7/10
 - OS-2/10
- Diagnosed Stage 2 NK
 - Prokera AM inserted
 - Oxervate Ordered

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Thank you

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