

Circumferential Goniotomy with Superelastic Microfilament As Adjunct to Bio-Interventional Uveoscleral Surgery for Dual-Outflow Enhancement

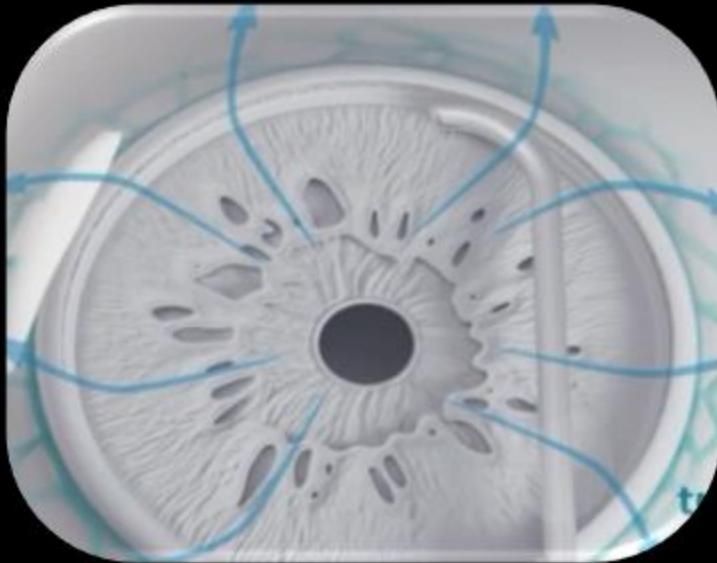
Arkadiy Yadgarov, Michael Patterson, Gautam Kamthan, Lautaro Vera, Sean Ianchulev
#108910

Purpose

- **To introduce a novel circumferential trabeculorhexis device called C-Rex**
- **To review a case series of eyes who underwent dual-outflow, dual-modality surgery through combination of AlloFlo uveoscleral enhancement with C-Rex trabeculorhexis**

Circumferential vs sectoral goniotomy

Limitations of existing gonio-instrumentation



- **Lack of titratable comprehensive 0-360 excisional canal intervention**
- **Current excisional canal devices are limited to sectoral goniotomy/trabeculectomy**
 - **Existing ab-interno trabeculectomy instruments are rigid and inflexible (e.g. KDB)**
 - **Do not allow more than 90 degrees of excisional goniotomy**

Continuous Circumferential Trabeculorhexis



C-Rex: Excisional Canal Wall Rhexis Using Superelastic Nitinol filament

Inventor Dr. Ianchulev

- **Fully titratable and controllable canal intervention**
- **Excisional circumferential trabeculorhexis**
 - **100-300% more extensive TM removal vs rigid, non-circumferential devices (KDB, SION)**
 - **Potential for a more excisional removal of TM compared to slicing/incisional catheter based devices (GATT, OMNI)**
- **Adaptive super-elastic memory shaped filament**
- **FDA-registered**

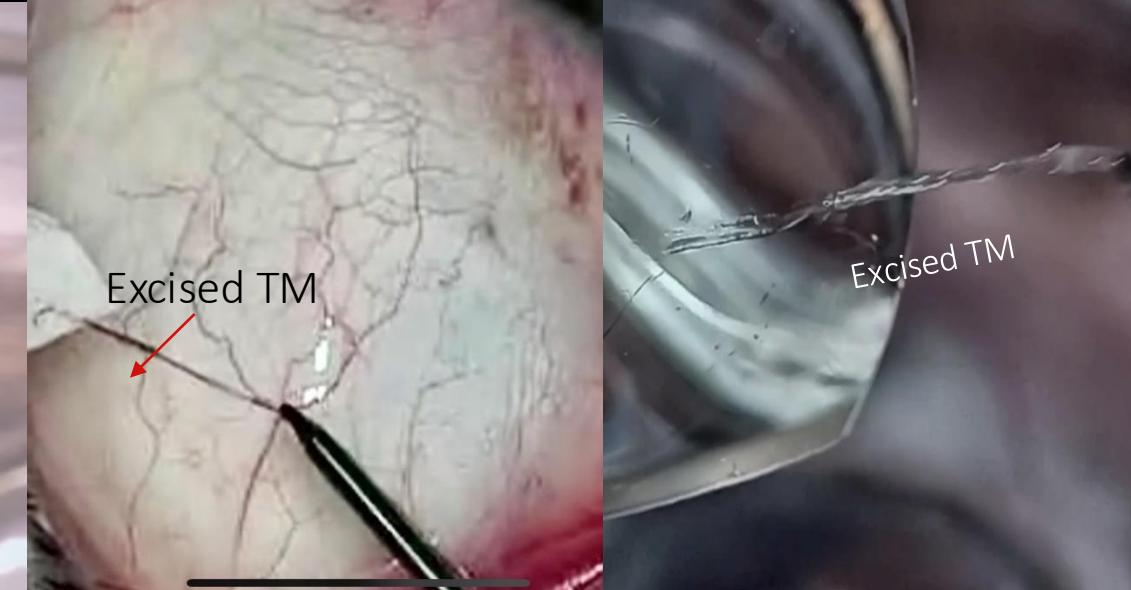
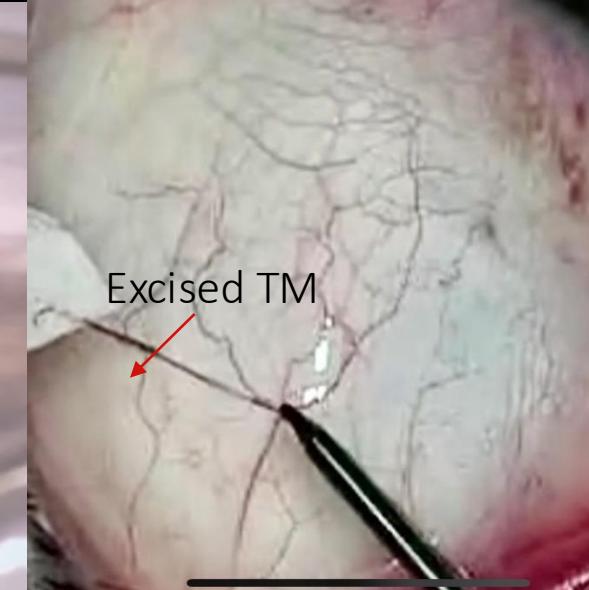


Excisional Circumferential Trabeculorhexis

Self guided continuous goniotomy

Disinsertion / unroofing of the trabecular meshwork and inner canal wall

- The nitinol filament has a self-guiding tip for conforming trackability/followability in the canal
- The super-elastic filament has flexible column strength for guided forward disruption of the TM
- TM disruptor is designed for un-interrupted non-morcellating tissue rhesis



Combination MIGS

- **Substantial IOP and medication reductions have previously been demonstrated by simultaneously increasing two both the conventional outflow and uveoscleral outflow systems**
- **This study investigated the safety and efficacy of the dual-outflow, dual-modality concept to facilitate both trabecular and uveoscleral outflow**

Study

Dual Outflow Intervention with concurrent phacoemulsification

Retrospective Interventional Cohort: N = 19

Eyes with Open Angle Glaucoma and visually significant cataract

Interventions

1. Micro-interventional **Trabecular Outflow Enhancement with the C-Rex circumferential 180 deg excisional goniotomy**
2. Bio-Interventional **Uveoscleral Outflow Enhancement with CycloPen and AlloFlo**
3. **Cataract Surgery**



C.REX



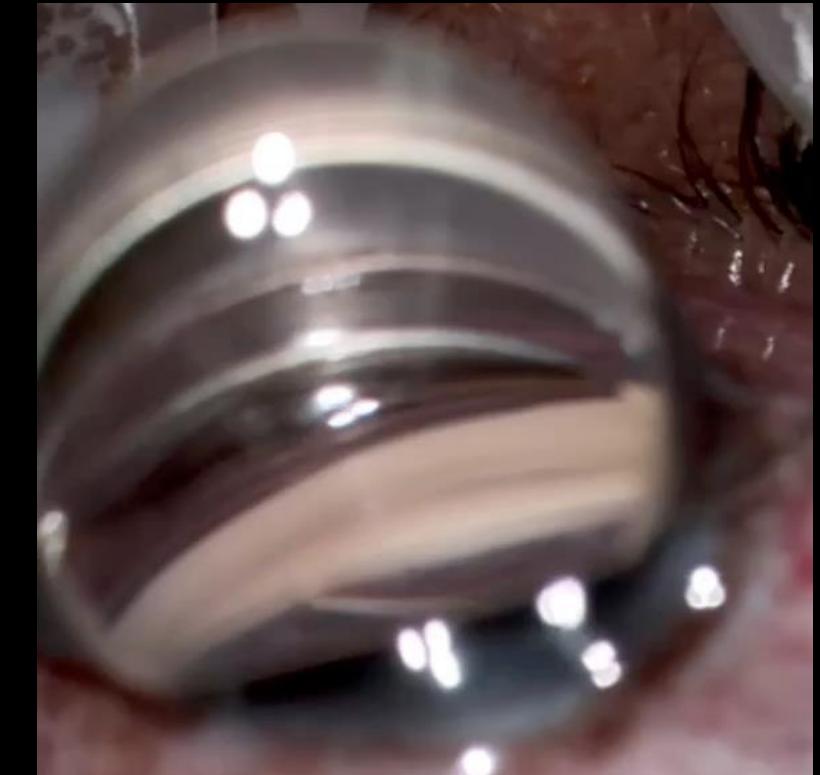
CYCLOPEN
ALLOFLO



Dual Outflow Intervention with concurrent phacoemulsification



TRABECULAR OUTFLOW ENHANCEMENT
Step 1: C.REX CIRCUMFERENTIAL GONIOTOMY



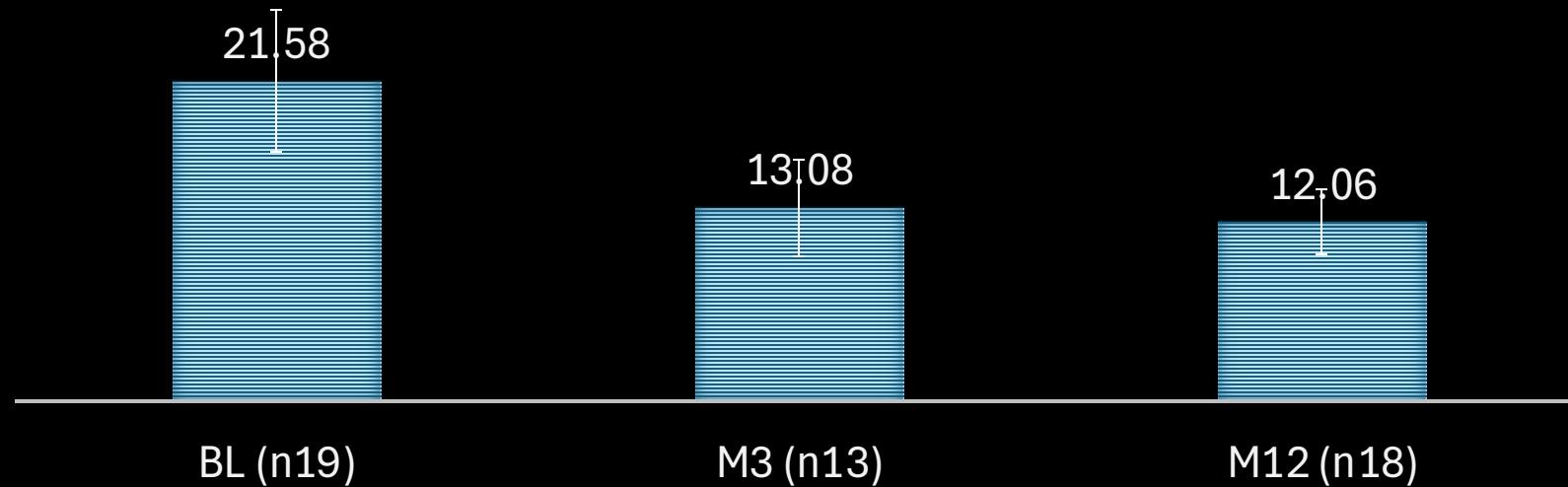
UVEOSCLERAL OUTFLOW ENHANCEMENT
Step 2: CYCLODIALYSIS
ALLOFLO BIOTISSUE

Results

Successful dual outflow intervention was achieved in all subjects

There were no serious or emergent adverse events

MEAN MEDICATED IOP



44%
IOP reduction @ 12M

	Baseline	M3	M12
N	19	13	18
IOP (mean)	21.58	13.08	12.06
Meds (mean)	1.05	0.83	0.81

Results

Successful dual outflow intervention was achieved in all subjects

There were no serious or emergent adverse events

IOP increase (10 mmHg or >30mmHg), n (%)	1(5.3%)
>2 lines drop in BCVA, n (%)	0
Persistent inflammation (>1M), n (%)	0
Severe inflammation (grade 4+), n (%)	0
Persistent hyphema (>1M), n (%)	0
Persistent corneal edema (>1M), n (%)	0
Bio-tissue migration, n (%)	0
Cystoid macular edema	0
Hypotony (IOP<6 mmHg)	0
Hypotony Maculopathy	0
Post-operative Laser Enhancement (SLT)	1
Secondary Glaucoma Intervention	0

Summary

- Dual outflow enhancement surgery was successfully performed in all subjects
- **Circumferential excisional goniotomy** can be performed using next generation Nitinol filament technology for **trabeculorhexis**
- The C-Rex **trabecular micro-intervention** did not interfere with the **uveoscleral bio-intervention**
- There was a sustained reduction in IOP from pre-operative baseline with a concurrent reduction in IOP lowering medications.
- There were no serious or clinically significant complications