## Minimally Invasive Glaucoma Surgery: Management of Intra- and **Postoperative Complications**

REZA RAZEGHINEJAD MD JONATHAN S. MYERS MD NATASHA N. KOLOMEYER MD AAKRITI G. SHUKLA MD DANIEL LEE MD WILLS EYE HOSPITAL



os, Haag Streit, MicroOptx, and Olleyes; and has receirch support from Aerie, Allergan, Diopsys, Equinox, Nicox, Olleyes, Santen, and Zeiss

#### **Overview**

Hospital



- Preoperative Considerations
- Angle based MIGS:
- Intraoperative Issues
- Specific Procedural Considerations
- Postoperative Issues
- Subconjunctival MIGS: Post Op



Jonathan Myers MD

Natasha N. Kolomeyer MD

#### **Minimally Invasive Glaucoma Surgery**

Cyclodialysis

Choroidal effusions

Chronic uveitis

Hypotony

#### Less Risk is Not Zero Risk

- Wound leak
- Hyphema
- IOP spike
- Misplaced device
- Dislocated device
- Dislocated IOL
- Vitreous loss
- Bullous keratopathy/K Failure 
   Corneal infiltrate
- Descemets detachment Endophthalmitis





## **Risk Mitigation**

- Anticipate
- Reduce odds of complications
- Reduce severity of complications
- Engage patient in these processes



Hospital

#### Anticipation



- What are the known complications of this procedure?
- What aspects of your patient increase these risks?



Wilsieve Bospifal

#### Patient Risk Factors: Intra-Op Cooperation



- Mentation
- Self discipline
- Physical issues, eg nystagmus, restless leg syndrome
- Language

WilleFye Hospital

#### Patient Risk Factors: Difficult Access

- Body habitus
- Kyphosis
- Overhanging brow/Deep orbit
  BMI
- Surgical positioning
- Bed capacity
- Anesthesia concerns
- Post op Valsalva/positive
- pressure

  Post op slit lamp maneuvers





## Patient Risk Factors: Hemorrhage



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- Blood Pressure
- Blood Thinners
- Blood in Schlemms
- · Increased episcleral venous pressure
- High pre-op IOP
- Thick neck/large mass/Valsalva
- Post Op Activities eg Tennis, Headstands, Dog feeding, Jet Flying

Hospital

#### Patient Risk Factors: Poor Visualization



- Corneal scars
- Corneal edema
- PAS
- Lack of TM pigmentation





Hospital

#### **Patient Risk Factors: Litigation**



- Pre-op time with surgeon
- Pre-op expectations
- Did the patient understand the limits of our treatments? · Sight lost to glaucoma vs cataract
- Did the patient know they were high risk?
- Personality



Visualization

Preop
 Conjunctival health

Avoid causing hemorrrhages
 Stain tip of Xen

Stop medications/Start Steroids preop?
 Possible concern: Contact Lens wear

Hospital

## **Subconjuctival MIGS**



- Conjunctival Issues Thick
- More MMC?
- Ab Externo approach?
- Thin
- Less MMC
   Avoiding tears, leaks and erosions
   Mobile? Scarring?
- Best area for procdure

Wilsieve Hospital



#### **Other Considerations**

- Skin pigmentation
- Deep orbit etc
- Shallow AC
- Thin sclera

Honore

Nasal blebs and dysesthesiaPost Op Compliance







## Intra Operative Issues with Subconj MIGS



- Hyphema
- Most common with ab interno placement
- Avoid double tap
- Avoid posterior entry in angle
  Tamponade with viscoelastic
- · Flush and refill as needed for view
- Washout viscoelastic before end of case if possible

#### Hospital

#### Intra Operative Issues with Subconj MIGS

- Placement Issues
- Too anterior
- Too posterior
- Too shortToo long
- 100 10
- Fix it!
- Remove and replace, ab interno or ab externo
- Be super gentle with the implant once wet

#### Hospital

#### **Surgeon Factors**

Housing

#### Experience

- Preparation
- Procedure related
  Patient related
- Commitment to making this procedure work
- Engagement with the patient



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