Effective. Safe. Simple.
Four scientific studies demonstrating the proven clinical benefits of combined ECP and cataract surgery.
ECP is an Effective, Safe, and Simple Approach to Glaucoma Management

More than 3 million cataract surgeries are performed in the United States each year, and many of these patients are also being treated for glaucoma. Performing ECP in combination with cataract surgery has been clinically proven to lower your patients’ intraocular pressure (IOP) long term and reduce the number of required glaucoma medications.

An abundance of clinical studies and data have been published documenting the outcomes of ECP. This brochure provides a high level overview of the benefits of introducing Endoscopic Cyclophotocoagulation to your practice by summarizing the information available in key clinical publications.
Endoscopic Cyclophotocoagulation Combined With Phacoemulsification Versus Phacoemulsification Alone in Medically Controlled Glaucoma ........................................................................................................5
Brian A. Francis, MD, MS,
Stanley J. Berke, MD,
Laurie Dustin, MS,
Robert Noecker, MD
Journal of Cataract & Refractive Surgery, Volume 40, Number 8, August 2014

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Dan Lindfield, MD
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Malik Y. Kahook, MD,
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Combined ECP and Cataract Surgery ........................................................................................................................................... 11
Stanley J. Berke, MD, FACS
Cataract & Refractive Surgery Today Europe, Cover Story Page 1, October 2011
“Combined ECP-cataract extraction resulted in lower intraocular pressure & greater reduction in glaucoma medications than cataract extraction alone in medically controlled open angle glaucoma patients with visually significant cataract.”

— Brian A. Francis, MD, MS
Endoscopic Cyclophotocoagulation Combined With Phacoemulsification vs. Phacoemulsification Alone in Medically Controlled Glaucoma

Summary and Conclusion
Combined ECP-cataract extraction resulted in lower IOP and greater reduction in glaucoma medications than cataract extraction alone in medically controlled open-angle glaucoma patients with visually significant cataract. Baseline IOP = 18.1 mm Hg, 3 year IOP ECP/PE = 15.4 with <1 med, 3 year PE alone = 17.2 with 2 meds.

Purpose
To compare the outcomes of endoscopic cyclophotocoagulation (ECP) and phacoemulsification cataract extraction versus cataract extraction alone in eyes with medically controlled open-angle glaucoma (OAG) and visually significant cataract.

Setting
Clinical practices of glaucoma specialists and comprehensive ophthalmologists.

Design
Prospective nonrandomized matched-control study.

Methods
80 Consecutive patients were treated with ECP and cataract extraction (study group) or cataract extraction alone (control group). The groups were matched in age and baseline intraocular pressure (IOP). The main outcome measures were the change in IOP and number of glaucoma medications. Secondary measures included visual acuity and postoperative complications.

Results
The difference in IOP and medication reduction between the 2 groups was statistically significant at all time points. Visual acuity outcomes and complication rates were similar between the 2 groups.

Between Group Comparison of Pre-operative & Post-operative Mean IOP (mm Hg)

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<th>BASELINE</th>
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<th>Y2</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phaco + ECP</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>17.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phaco Alone</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>15.4</td>
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Between Group Comparison of Pre-operative & Post-operative Glaucoma Medications

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phaco + ECP</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phaco Alone</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.9</td>
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“ECP combines almost symbiotically with cataract surgery. Glaucoma, like cataract is predominantly a disease of the older population and is often concurrent.”

“The procedure adds 5 minutes to the on-table time.”

“ECP can now be performed through standard phaco incisions.”

“This study confirms the safety of Phaco-ECP. In this case series, the IOP lowering effect was significant at all time points.”

— Dan Lindfield, MD
Phaco-ECP: Combined Endoscopic Cyclophotocoagulation And Cataract Surgery to Augment Medical Control of Glaucoma

Summary and Conclusion
1.) Phaco-ECP is safe. 2.) ECP combines synergistically with cataract surgery. 3.) Phaco-ECP reduced IOP from 21.54 mm Hg (baseline) to 14.44 mm Hg (24 months) achieving statistical significance at all time points.

Purpose
To determine if Phaco-ECP reduces intraocular pressure (IOP) and if Phaco-ECP is safe.

Setting
Single District General Hospital Ophthalmology Department within the UK.

Design
Retrospective case note review of all patients undergoing Phaco-ECP between June 08 — June 09. All glaucoma subtypes were included.

Methods
58 participants case notes reviewed. Mean age 79.0 years. All patients received combined cataract surgery and endoscopic cyclophotocoagulation. Straight probe was used to photoagulate at least 300 degrees of ciliary processes.

Results
Mean pre-procedural IOP was 21.54 mm Hg (95% CI 1.68, n=56). A statistically significant decrease in IOP compared with pre-procedural IOP was demonstrated at all time points, beginning at 1 day following treatment. The mean IOP at 18 and 24 months was 14.43 mm Hg (95% CI 0.78, n = 53) and 14.44 (95% CI 0.81, n = 41), respectively. The mean difference in IOP from baseline to 18 and 24 months was 7.1 mm Hg (p<0.001).
“The safety and efficacy of ECP has been demonstrated in treating various forms of glaucoma when performed alone or in combination with phacoemulsification.”

“Combined Phaco-ECO is commonly practiced with ECP performed, in most cases, through a single clear cornea incision allowing approximately 240 – 300 degrees of treatment.”

— Robert J. Noecker, MD
One-site Versus Two-site Endoscopic Cyclophotocoagulation

Summary and Conclusion
IOP data at 6 months showed that 2-site clear corneal incision during PE-ECP may result in statistically significant lower IOP, and less dependence on glaucoma meds versus 1-site. One-site treated between 240°-300°, 2-site treated 360°.

Purpose
To report the intraocular pressure (IOP) lowering effect of ECP treatment through 1 vs. 2 corneal incisions

Design
Retrospective nonrandomized study comparing data from consecutive patients who underwent 1-site (group 1) vs. 2-site (group 2) PE-ECP. Patients were selected for each group, equivalent in age, baseline IOP and number of medications.

Results
IOP was significantly lower at all time points in Group 2 (2-site, 360°) vs. Group 1 (1-site, 240°-300°). No serious complications were noted in either group during the duration of the follow-up, specifically persistent hypotony, inflammation, endophthalmitis, corneal decompensations, macular edema or retinal detachment. Overtreatment is not possible. STUDY SHOWS LONG TERM IOP CONTROL, LESS DEPENDENCE ON TOPICAL MEDS, AND NO COMPLICATIONS POST OPERATIVELY.

Methods
Phacoemulsification was completed with in the bag placement of a posterior chamber IOL. Visco was then used underneath the iris to improve visualization of the ciliary processes. ECP was done using a curved probe. In the case of the single clear corneal incision, up to 300° was treated. With two incisions, 360° was treated. Irrigation/aspiration was then used to remove viscoelastic from the anterior chamber, the eye was pressurized with balanced salt solution, and the incisions were hydrated closed.

Change in IOP From Baseline With 6 Months of Follow-up in Patients Undergoing One-site (Group 1) vs. Two-site (Group 2) ECP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Group 1 (n=15)</th>
<th>Group 2 (n=25)</th>
<th>ANOVA</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preoperative IOP</td>
<td>23.60 +/- 3.89</td>
<td>24.48 +/- 8.99</td>
<td>P = 0.72</td>
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<tr>
<td>Postoperative day 30 IOP</td>
<td>18.93 +/- 3.71</td>
<td>14.84 +/- 2.85</td>
<td>P = 0.0004</td>
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<tr>
<td>Postoperative day 90 IOP</td>
<td>17.93 +/- 4.38</td>
<td>13.88 +/- 3.22</td>
<td>P = 0.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postoperative day 180 IOP</td>
<td>16.00 +/- 2.77</td>
<td>13.00 +/- 3.09</td>
<td>P = 0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean IOP decrease from baseline</td>
<td>5.27 +/- 4.85</td>
<td>11.20 +/- 9.35</td>
<td>P = 0.03</td>
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Comparison of Data From 1 Site (Group 1) Versus 2 Site (Group 2) ECP With 6 Months of Follow-up

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Group 1 (n=15)</th>
<th>Group 2 (n=25)</th>
<th>ANOVA</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>66.07 +/- 17.73</td>
<td>73.48 +/- 11.31</td>
<td>P = 0.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preoperative medications</td>
<td>2.47 +/- 0.74</td>
<td>2.56 +/- 0.71</td>
<td>P = 0.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postoperative medications</td>
<td>1.93 +/- 0.88</td>
<td>0.52 +/- 0.59</td>
<td>P &lt; 0.0001</td>
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TOP TEN REASONS to Perform Combined Phaco-ECP

10: EASY TO DO
   Adds only 2-4 minutes to the procedure.

9: TITRATABLE
   No reports of hypotony or phthisis as a primary procedure with more than 1,000 cases with 5 years’ follow-up and more than 50,000 cases worldwide in the past 10 years.

8: REPEATABLE
   Can treat full 360° because the tips of the ciliary processes are treated, sparing the valleys in between.

7: VALUE ADDED FOR PATIENTS
   Phaco-ECP is proven to further decrease IOP and the number of meds than phaco alone.

6: NO ADDITIONAL PATIENT FOLLOW UPS
   Patients only need to be seen the same as phaco procedures alone post operatively, 1d, 1wk, 1m.

5: NO LONG TERM COMPLICATIONS
   No incidents of hypotony, macular edema, or retinal detachment.

4: CONJUCTIVA IS LEFT UNDISTURBED
   If necessary, selective laser trabeculoplasty, repeat ECP, trabeculectomy or glaucoma drainage devices can be done subsequently.

3: NO EARLY OR LATE COMPLICATIONS
   Unlike trabeculectomy or shunt procedures.

2: REIMBURSEABLE
   In the US, CPT Code 06711 more than covers costs associated with the procedure for both surgeon and facility.

1: ECP IS FUN AND INTERESTING!
   A new view for surgeons, revealing a different look at cataracts, pathologic ciliary processes, zonules, capsular defects, etc.
Summary and Conclusion

Laser and endoscopy permits the surgeon to observe the progress of tissue ablation. Combined Phaco-ECP resulted in a mean decrease in IOP and reduction of glaucoma meds. Treat at least 200° in every case, treating 270° to 300° is preferable.

Tips For Performing ECP

- Treat at least 200° in every case. Treating 270° to 300° is preferable and can be accomplished with a second clear corneal incision or with a curved endolaser probe.
- Treat the entire ciliary process from top to bottom, as well as the spaces between.
- Eyes with pseudoexfoliation are more difficult to treat and may require an increase in laser power, or moving the probe closer to the target tissue.
- Remove all OVD inside the eye after the procedure, including in front and behind the iris, as well as behind the IOL.
- Treat all patients with a topical glaucoma med and oral acetazolamide 500mg immediately after surgery. Monitor patients for postop IOP spikes within the first 24 hours and as early as 3 hours post op.
- Taper glaucoma meds if IOP is reduced from pre-operative level. It may take 4-6 weeks to see the full effect of ECP.
- Some Phaco-ECP patients appear exactly the same as phaco alone and can be treated with the standard regimen of topical steroid and NSAID four times daily for 2-3 wks. Other phaco-ECP patients may exhibit increased inflammation and should be treated more intensively with anti-inflammatory agents for a slightly longer period.