

Standardized DMEK surgery: Results in the first 100 routine cases of Fuchs dystrophy and PBK

Mark A. Terry, MD Michael D. Straiko, MD Peter Veldman, MD Zachary M. Mayko, MS

Scientific Director Lions VisionGift Research Lab

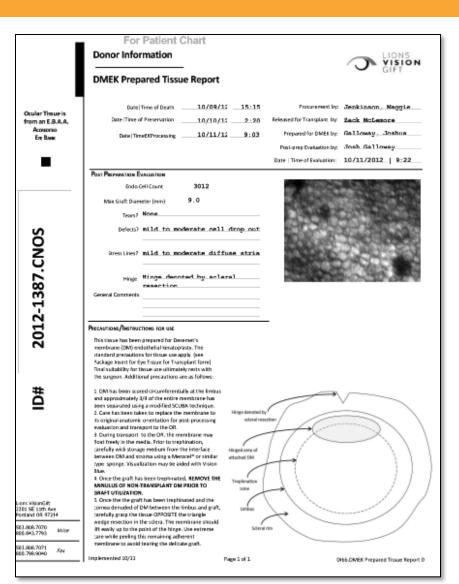


Disclosures

- The speaker has no financial interests relevant to the topic of this talk.
- Non-relevant disclosure: Merck speakers bureau.
- Dr. Terry receives royalties from Bausch and Lomb for the surgical instruments he has developed.
- Off Label Use of: Trypan Blue, SF6 Gas, Modified Jones glass tube.



Pre-stripped Donors for DMEK: LVG: Current Tissue Wastage rate of <3%

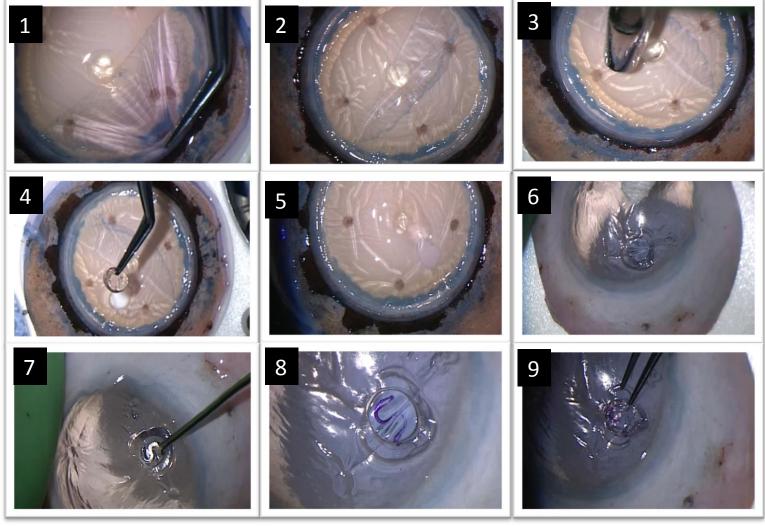




VISIONGIFT

Pre-Marked Donor Tissue:

S-Stamp Technique



Standardized DMEK Technique





Results with Standardized DMEK in first 100 cases

N = 100 (4 surgeons, includes Fellows first cases) for routine Fuchs and PBK

Re-bubbles: 7 (rate = 7%...only 4% if PGF excluded)

<u>latrogenic PGF: 3</u> (rate: 3%)

(3 of 3 cases due to upside-down graft)

(NO upside-down grafts since using S stamp)

In prior 68 cases using plastic injectors, Melles anterior bubble technique, and air bubble support:

Rebubble: 33%

PGF 15%



Results with Standardized DMEK in first 100 cases

Endothelial cell loss at 6 months (n= 57): 29% (s.d. = 16%)

Mean Visual Acuity at 6 months (n= 57): 20/28 (range: 20/20 to 20/50)

Percent of eyes 20/20 or better at 6 months = 37%

Percent of eyes 20/25 or better at 6 months = 61%



Summary and Conclusions

- With the advent of pre-stripped and pre-marked tissue, Yoeruek Tap technique, Straiko glass inserter, and use of SF6 gas, the DMEK procedure now has as low a complication rate as DSAEK and <u>better</u> visual results in routine cases
- Patients deserve the best and safest surgery
- DSAEK will still be needed for complex cases
- Surgeons now can accept DMEK as "ready for prime time" and learn the surgery



