

Use of Home Tonometry for Detection of Therapy-Related Intraocular Pressure Changes

Anthony T. Scott, MHI¹; Karen Kanaster, MA²; Alexander M. Kaizer, PhD²; Cara Capitena Young, MD¹; Mina B. Pantcheva, MD¹; Monica K. Ertel, MD¹; Malik Y. Kahook, MD¹; Leonard K. Seibold, MD¹

¹Department of Ophthalmology, University of Colorado School of Medicine, Denver, CO ²Center for Innovative Design & Analysis, University of Colorado, Denver, CO



INTRODUCTION

- Glaucoma is a leading cause of vision loss in the world.¹ Intraocular pressure
 (IOP) is the main modifiable risk factor for prevention of glaucomatous optic
 neuropathy.²
- Patients experience peak IOP at different times between and within days,³
 and possibly outside of business hours,⁴ leading to missed peak IOP
 measurements at regular office visits.
- Rebound tonometers, such as the iCare HOME (iCare Oy, Vanda, Finland), assess IOP by accelerating a probe at the cornea and measuring speed of deceleration after impact. It is validated with Goldmann applanation tonometry⁵ (GAT), the gold standard for IOP measurement.
- The iCare HOME is designed for self-tonometry performed at home in order to obtain a more complete assessment of a patients' peak and range of IOP.

PURPOSE

To determine whether iCare HOME tonometry can detect therapy-related IOP changes for patients diagnosed with glaucoma or ocular hypertension.

METHODS

- Prospective controlled trial of patients seen at the Sue Anschutz-Rodgers Eye Center diagnosed with glaucoma or ocular hypertension.
- Participants met only one of the following criteria:
 - Group 1: Stable medical management of IOP with no planned change
 - Group 2: Plan for selective laser trabeculoplasty (SLT)
 - Group 3: Treatment-naïve, initiating first IOP-lowering topical therapy
 - Group 4: Adding second medication to baseline monotherapy
- Subjects recorded **four daily IOP measurements** (after awakening, before lunch, before dinner, before bed) **using iCare HOME for 7 days**.
- Group 1 (control) completed a second week of measurement after 6 weeks with no change in therapy. Groups 2-4 initiated therapy change, recording a second week of measurements after 4-6 weeks.
- Response to therapy was defined as ≥20% IOP reduction.
- Participants completed a feasibility survey upon study completion.

RESULTS

TABLE 1: Characteristics of Study Population

	Control Group	Therapy Change	Total
Number of Eyes (n)	n=18	n=25	n=43
Age (mean, SD)	67.7 (5.0)	65.1 (10.5)	65.9 (9.0)
Gender (female, %)	8 (88.9%)	8 (44.4%)	16 (59.3%)
Corneal Pachymetry (mean,	SD)		
Right Eye	537.0 (36.7)	549.8 (33.1)	545.6 (34.2)
Left Eye	541.0 (32.8)	548.1 (36.7)	545.7 (34.9)
Glaucoma Type (n, %)			
POAG	6 (66.7%)	11 (61.1%)	17 (63%)
PDG	1 (11.1%)	2 (11.1%)	3 (11.1%)
Ocular Hypertension	1 (11.1%)	4 (22.2%)	5 (18.5%)
Normal Tension Glaucoma	1 (11.1%)	1 (5.6%)	2 (7.4%)
Treatment Group (n, %)			
1) Stable Management	9 (100%)	0 (0%)	9 (33.3%)
2) Undergoing SLT	0 (0%)	8 (44.4%)	8 (29.6%)
3) Treatment-naïve, Initiating Therapy	0 (0%)	4 (22.2%)	4 (14.8%)
4) Adding Second Medication to Monotherapy	0 (0%)	6 (33.3%)	6 (22.2%)
Previous Treatment (n, %)	9 (100%)	11 (61.1%)	20 (74.1%)
Previous SLT	0 (0%)	1 (5.6%)	1 (3.7%)
Previous Medical Treatment	9 (100%)	10 (55.6%)	19 (70.4%)

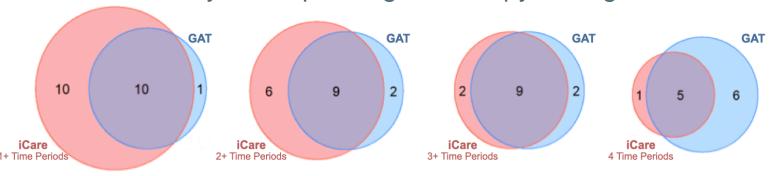
- Group 1 (control): No significant difference in IOP was detected by iCare HOME between week 1 and week 2 (p ≥ 0.0042 for all comparisons).
- Groups 2-4: GAT detected therapy response for 11/25 (44%) eyes. Of these, a response was also measured by iCare HOME for 10/11 (90.9%) eyes at 1+ time periods and 5/11 (45.5%) at all 4 time periods (Figure 1).
- Groups 2-4: GAT did not detect a treatment response in 14/25 (56%) eyes, however iCare HOME did measure a response in 10 (71.4%) of these eyes at 1+ time periods and 1 (7.1%) eye at all 4 time periods.
- 92% reported using iCare HOME as "very easy" or only "mildly difficult."

RESULTS (cont'd)

TABLE 2: iCare HOME IOP Estimates by Time Period & GAT-detection

	5-10am	10am-3pm	3-8pm	8pm-1am	
Control Group (mean, 95% CI)					
Week 1	16.0 (13.3, 18.6)	15.6 (12.9, 18.2)	15.0 (12.3, 17.7)	13.8 (11.1, 16.4)	
Week 2	16.3 (13.6, 19.0)	15.5 (12.8, 18.1)	14.0 (11.3, 16.6)	13.4 (10.7, 16.1)	
Change	0.4 (-1.5, 2.2)	-0.1 (-1.8, 1.6)	-1.0 (-2.8, 0.8)	-0.4 (-2.2, 1.4)	
GAT-detected Therapy Response (mean, 95% CI)					
Week 1	21.6 (19.4, 23.8)	22.9 (20.7, 25.1)	21.5 (19.3, 23.7)	17.2 (15.0, 19.3)	
Week 2	17.0 (14.8, 19.2)	15.8 (13.6, 18.0)	15.9 (13.7, 18.0)	13.7 (11.5, 15.9)	
Change	-4.6*** (-6.7, -2.5)	-7.1*** (-9.1, -5.1)	-5.6*** (-7.6, -3.6)	-3.4*** (-5.4, -1.5)	
No GAT-detected Therapy Response (mean, 95% CI)					
Week 1	17.1 (15.0, 19.1)	17.2 (15.2, 19.3)	16.6 (14.5, 18.6)	14.6 (12.6, 16.6)	
Week 2	15.0 (12.9, 17.0)	13.9 (11.9, 15.9)	13.8 (11.8, 15.8)	12.2 (10.1, 14.2)	
Change	-2.1* (-3.8, -0.4)	-3.3*** (-5.0, -1.6)	-2.8*** (-4.4, -1.2)	-2.4** (-4.1, -0.8)	
				*p<0.5; **p<0.01; ***p<0.001	

FIGURE 1: Eyes Responding to Therapy Change



CONCLUSIONS

• iCare HOME reliably detects therapy-related IOP reduction for patients with glaucoma & ocular hypertension and may detect treatment responses missed by GAT.

DISCLOSURES

- No relevant disclosures exist for any author.
- Financial Support: This work was supported in part from an unrestricted research award from Research to Prevent Blindness.

REFERENCES

- 1. Coleman AL, Miglior S. Surv Ophthalmol. 2008;53 Suppl1:S3-
- 2. Aptel F, Musson C, et al. *J Glaucoma*. 2017;26(3):272-277.
- 3. Arora T, Bali SJ, Arora V, et al. *J Optom.* 2015;8(4):239-243.
- Sood V, Ramanthan US. J Glaucoma. 2016;25(10):807-11.
 Noguchi A, Nakakura S, Fujio Y, et al. J Glaucoma. 2016;25(10):835-41