



Better & Safer Glaucoma Surgery

Product Introduction



Agenda

- About Glaucoma & the CLASS Solution
- The IOPTiMate System & CLASS Technology
- CLASS Procedure – Step by Step
- CLASS Procedure – Clinical Results
- Summary



About Glaucoma & the CLASS Solution



Glaucoma

What is it?

- Glaucoma is a group of eye diseases affecting the optic nerve and usually characterized by high intraocular pressure (IOP), which is the major risk factor for glaucoma.
- Without treatment glaucoma can progress to loss of central vision and blindness.



Normal vision



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Glaucoma

Glaucoma

The silent thief of sight

- Glaucoma is the **leading** cause of **irreversible** blindness worldwide.
- The elderly are most affected by glaucoma with incidence of the disease growing as age advances.

The infographic features a large blue arrow pointing from the number 70 to the number 80. The number 70 is on the left, and the number 80 is on the right. Between them is the arrow. The text 'Million Patients Globally To Date' is positioned to the right of the 70, and 'Million Patients Globally By 2020' is positioned to the right of the 80. The background of the infographic is a blurred image of a crowd of people walking.

Year	Million Patients Globally
To Date	70
By 2020	80



Glaucoma

Treatment protocol

IOPTima Target Market

Medications

Improve aqueous outflow
and/or reduce the
production of aqueous



- Limited compliance (only ~50%)
- Limited efficacy

Office Procedures

Trabeculoplasty



- Limited decrease in IOP
- Short term effect (months)
- Repeated procedures are not effective

Surgeries

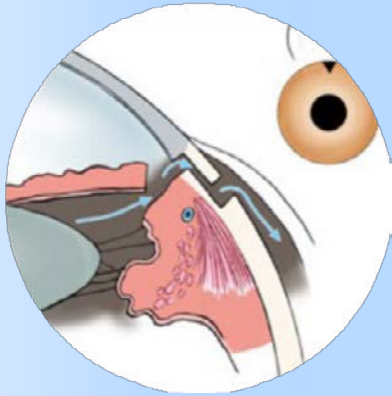
Trabeculectomy, Shunts,
Tubes, Values, MIGS



- Full penetration invasive (e.g. Trab) - high post-operation complications
- Minimally-invasive (e.g. MIGS) – limited effectiveness

Trabeculectomy

But at what cost?



- Long-term reduction of IOP and medication use
- High post-operative complication rate



There is an alternative

- Similar IOP and medication reduction as trabeculectomy at 5 years
- More than 35% reduction in complications compared to trabeculectomy



The IOPtimate System & CLASS Technology



The CLASS Solution

A New Surgical Approach

CLASS™ – CO₂ Laser-Assisted Sclerectomy Surgery, utilizes IOPTiMate, a novel laser technology for performing Deep Sclerectomy glaucoma surgery.



*“The system transforms complex and highly risky glaucoma surgery into a **safe, elegant** and **precise** laser-assisted procedure”*

Prof. Assia Ehud, Meir Medical Center, Kfar Saba. Israel

*“IOPTima’s CLASS procedure has true advantages over the Trabeculectomy surgery as it offers an **excellent safety profile** with an **ease of use**”*

Prof. Mermoud Andre, Clinique de Montchoisi, Lausanne, Switzerland



IOPTiMate™ System

The IOPTiMate system fits any ophthalmic microscope and consists of two main modules:

1. **The Laser & Control Unit** – The surgeon selects the program parameters on the LCD touch-screen and initiates the laser operation.
2. **The Scanner** – By using a sophisticated system of Galvo-motors and optics, the scanner takes the laser beam and accurately ablates the sclera according to the preselected shape & size scan pattern.



IOPTiMate™ System

The CO₂ laser



CO₂ laser: well-known in the medical world for tissue ablation

Unique characteristics:

- **Effectively ablates dry tissue**
- **Highly absorbed by water**



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IOPTiMate™ System

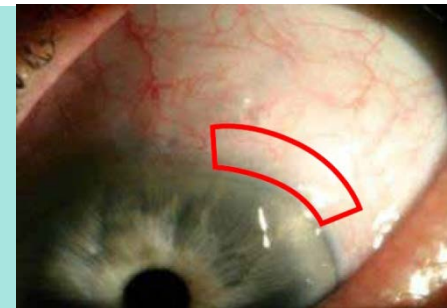
CO₂ laser: tissue ablation

■ CO₂ Laser: Principle of Operation

Effective ablation of dry sclera by the CO₂ laser beam

Adequate fluid percolation through intact thinned membrane (Schlemm's Canal, TM)

Percolated fluid absorbs laser energy and by that generates a self-limited safety mechanism

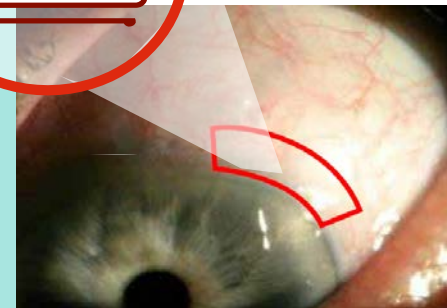
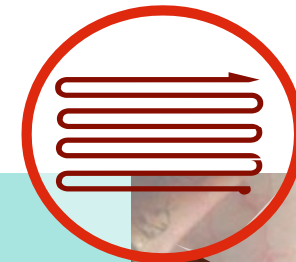


■ Ablation of Scleral Tissue

The laser beam is focused to a small spot

The laser spot is scanned very rapidly across the ablation pattern

Scanning is Faster than “thermal relaxation time” and by that limits the thermal damage





CLASS Procedure – Step by Step

CLASS



Procedure – video



CLASS

Procedure – step by step

1



Anesthesia & Eye fixation tilted down; Creation of conjunctiva flap (fornix base method)
Creation of the standard flap (5.0 x 5.0 mm into clear cornea – expose the limbus; $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ thickness)

2



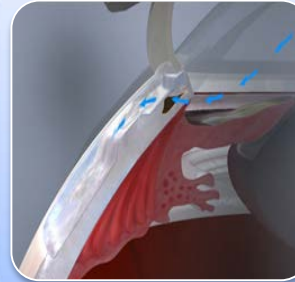
Creation of scleral lake and application of Mitomycin C

3



Place top of the scan pattern on the limbus line. Repeatedly perform controlled ablations of thin sclera layers until full exposure of the Schlemm's canal

4



Fluid percolation through remaining trabeculum

5



A thin layer remains intact; penetration of the eye is avoided ([histology](#))

6



The scleral flap is closed and sutured
The conjunctiva is closed and sutured



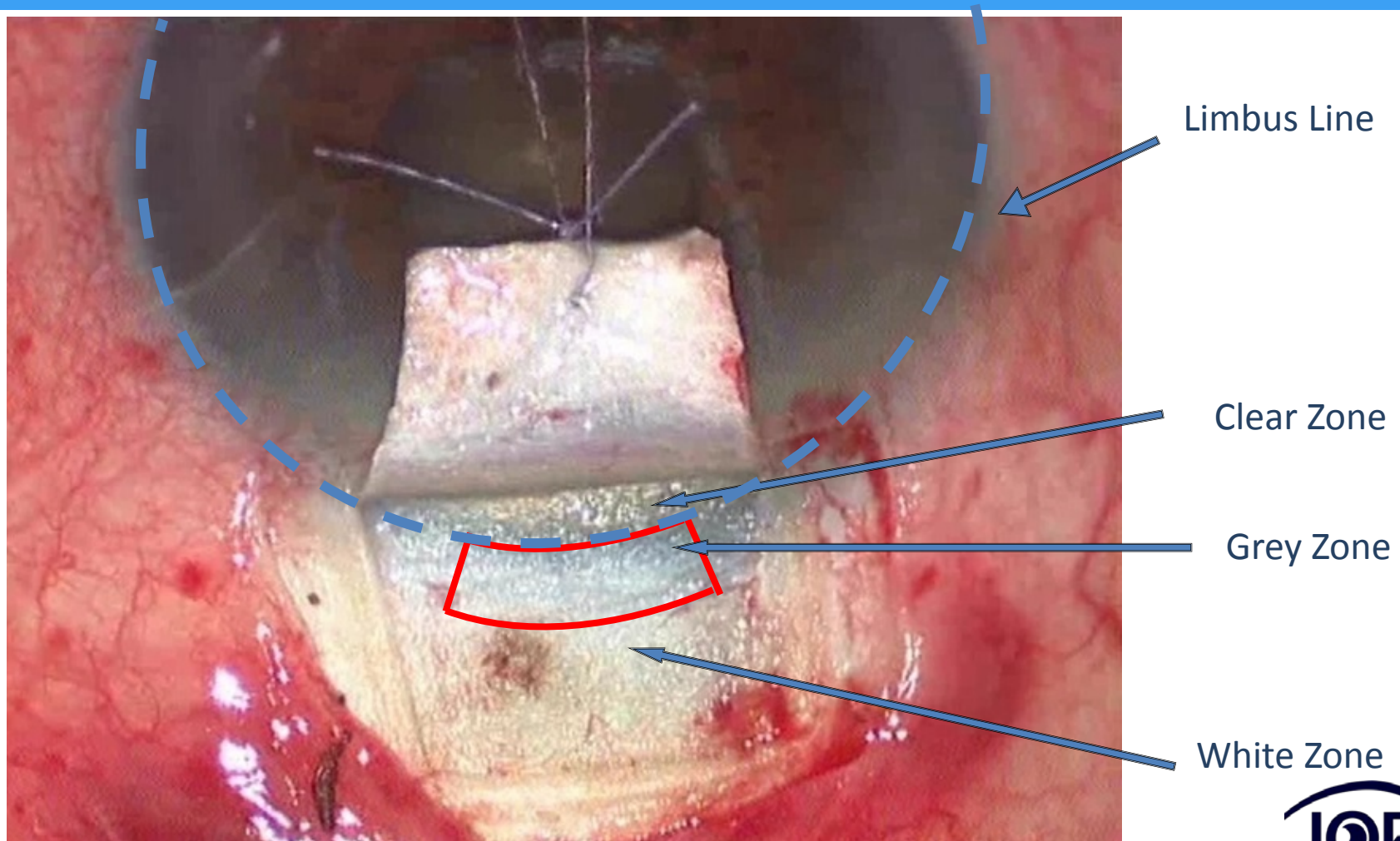
CLASS

Videos



CLASS

Positioning the Ablation Pattern



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CLASS Procedure – Clinical Results

CLASS Clinical Trial

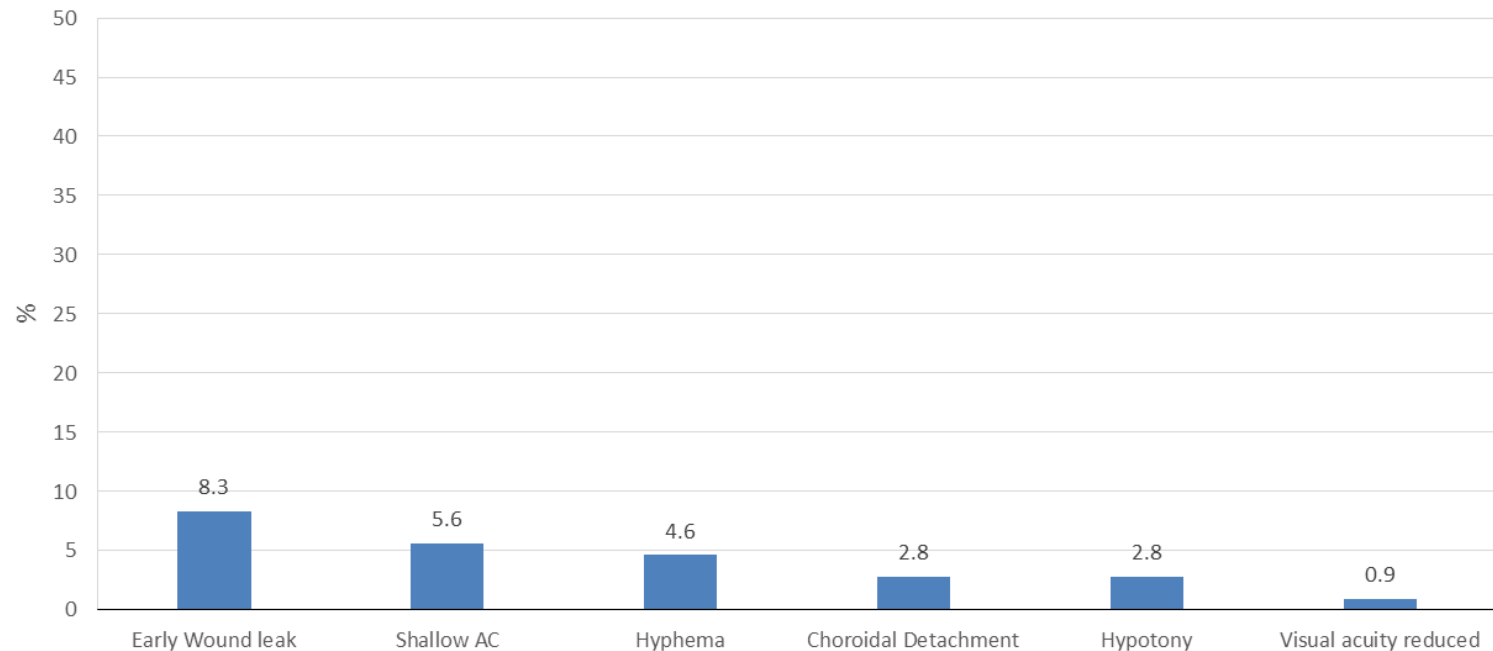




Clinical Results

Safety (total n=108)

Frequency of Complications

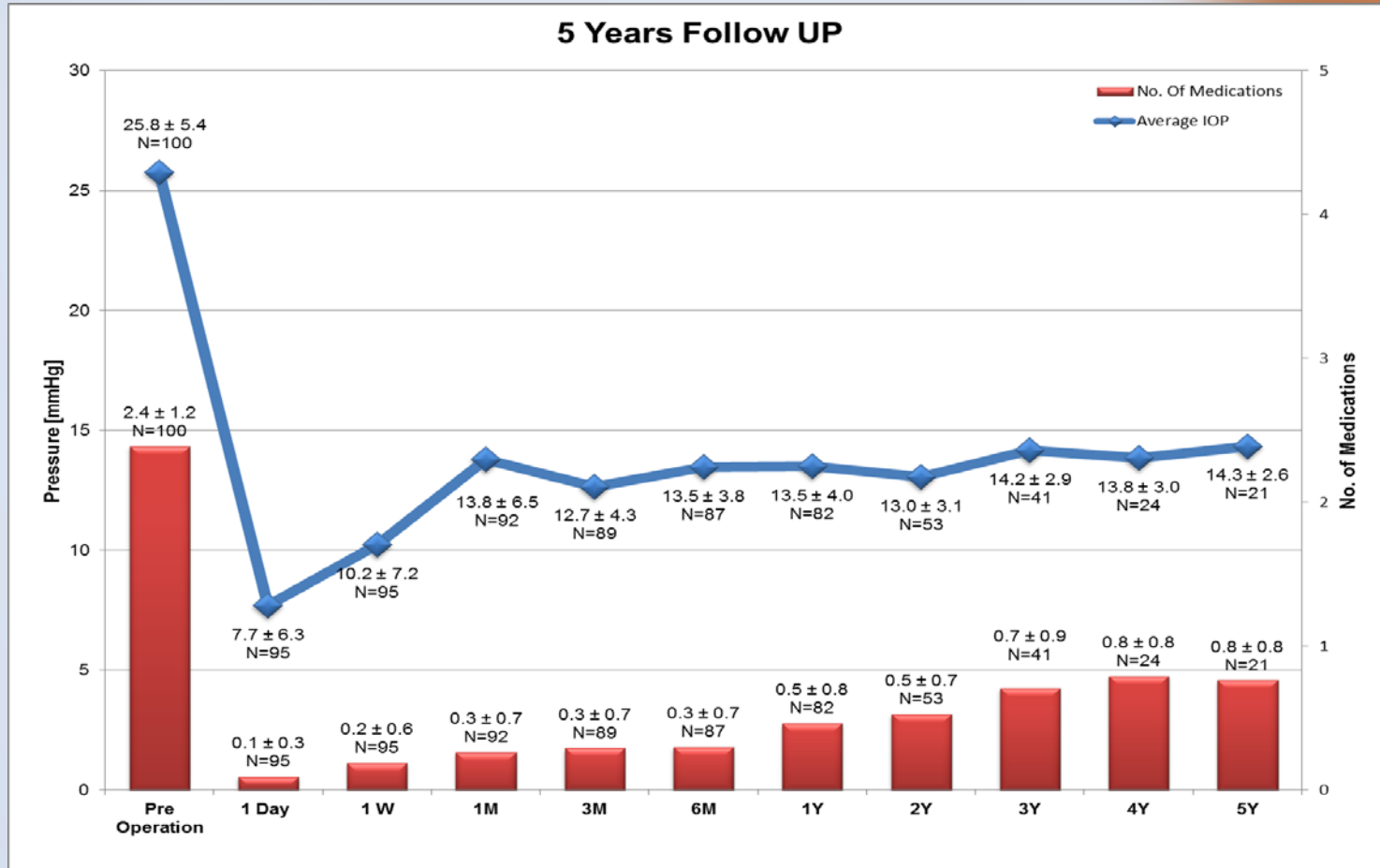


* Other complications included iris incarcerations (8.3%), peripheral anterior synechia (5.6%), transient superficial punctate keratitis (3.8%), macular edema (0.9%), Microperforation by Laser (0.9%) and Perforation by Laser (4.6%).



Clinical Results

Efficacy –IOP & Med.

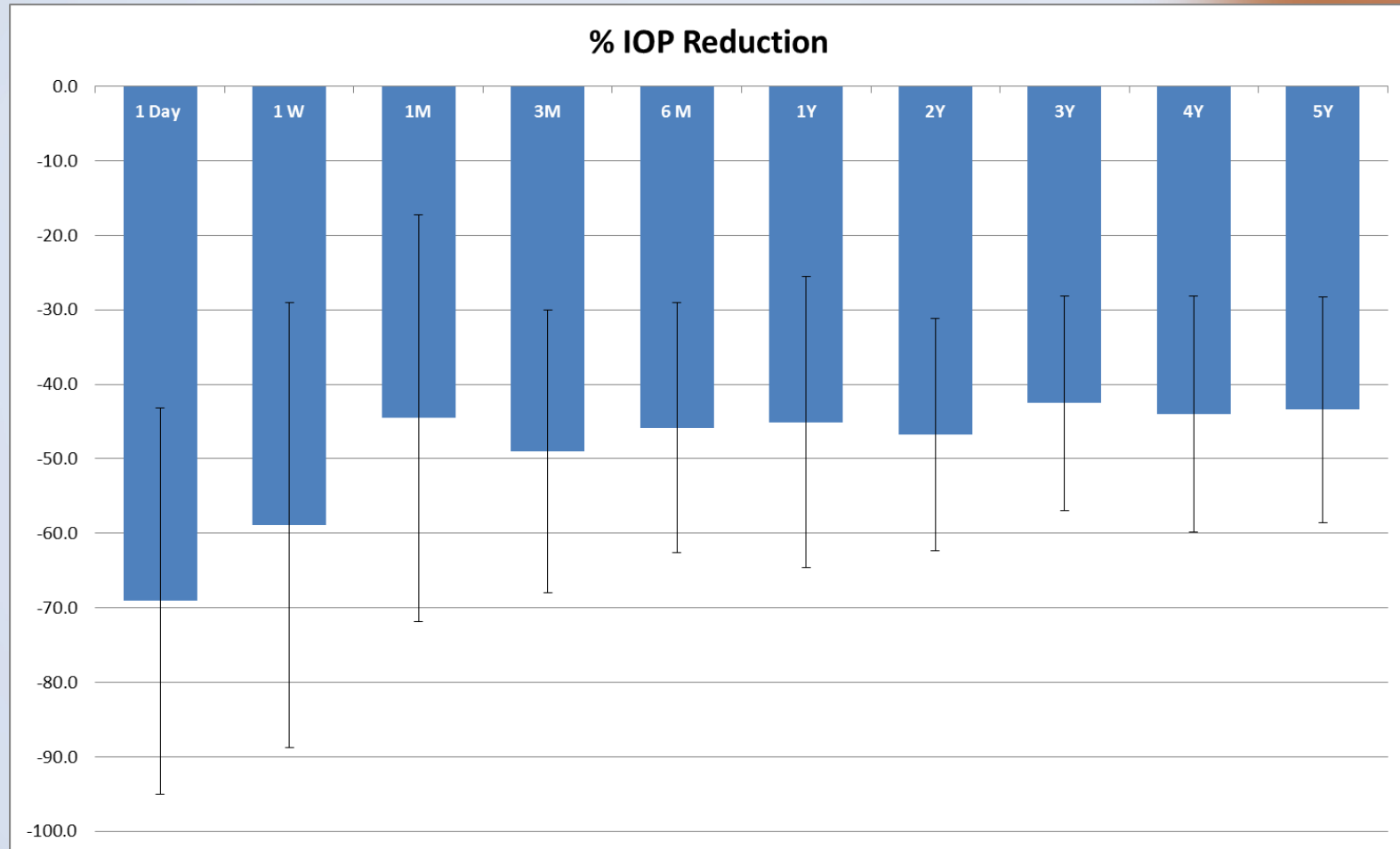


P<0.008 using Bonferroni correction for multiple comparisons



Clinical Results

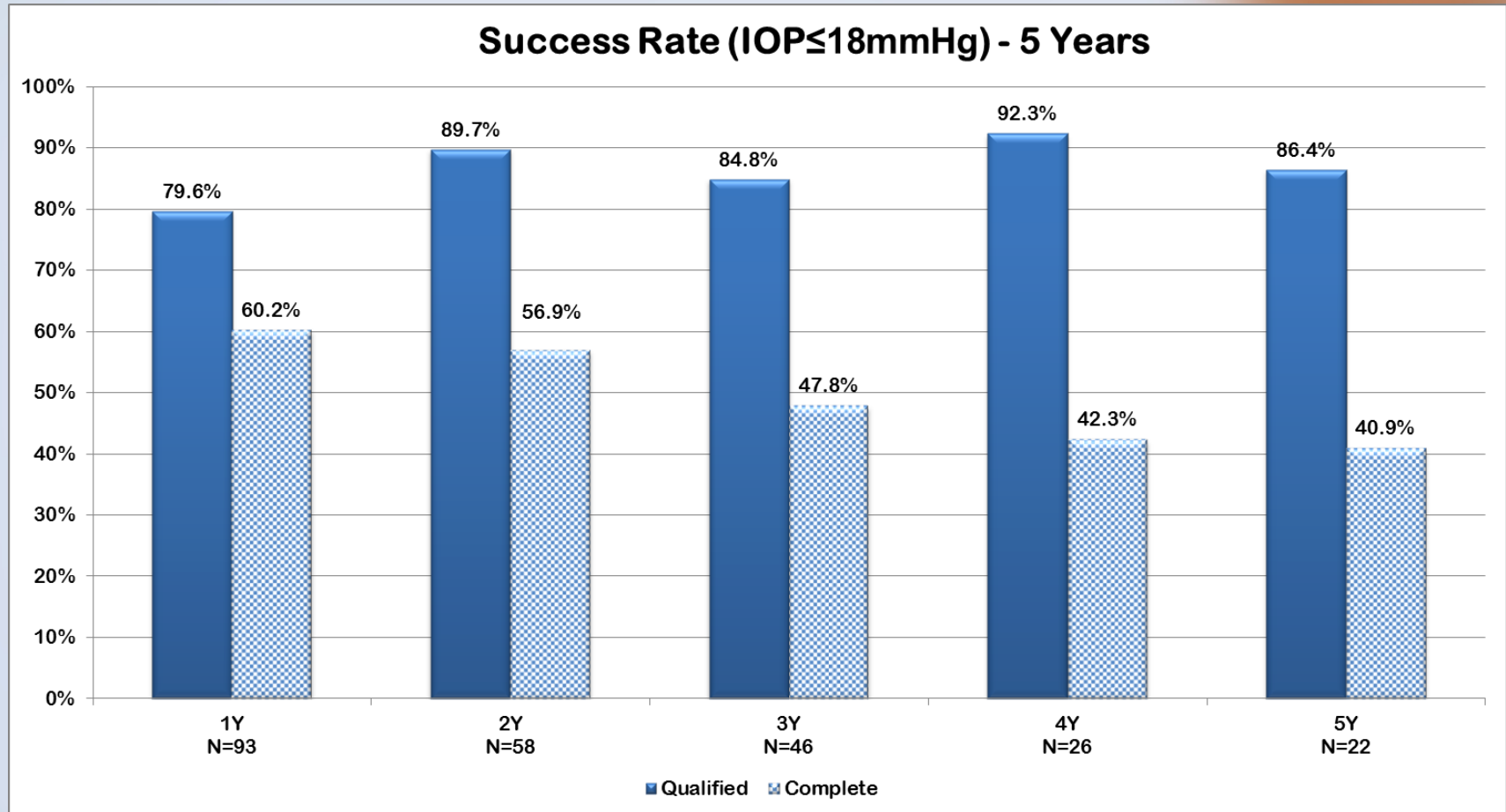
Efficacy - %IOP reduction



Clinical Results



Success Rate IOP \leq 18mmHg*



* Penetration by laser, additional glaucoma surgery and loss of 2 snellen lines in VA were considered as failure



Clinical Results

CLASS vs. Trab – Avg. IOP

*Am J Ophthalmol. 2012 May;153(5):789-803. Treatment outcomes in the Tube Versus Trabeculectomy (TVT) study after five years of follow-up; Gedde SJ

Average IOP - 5 Years



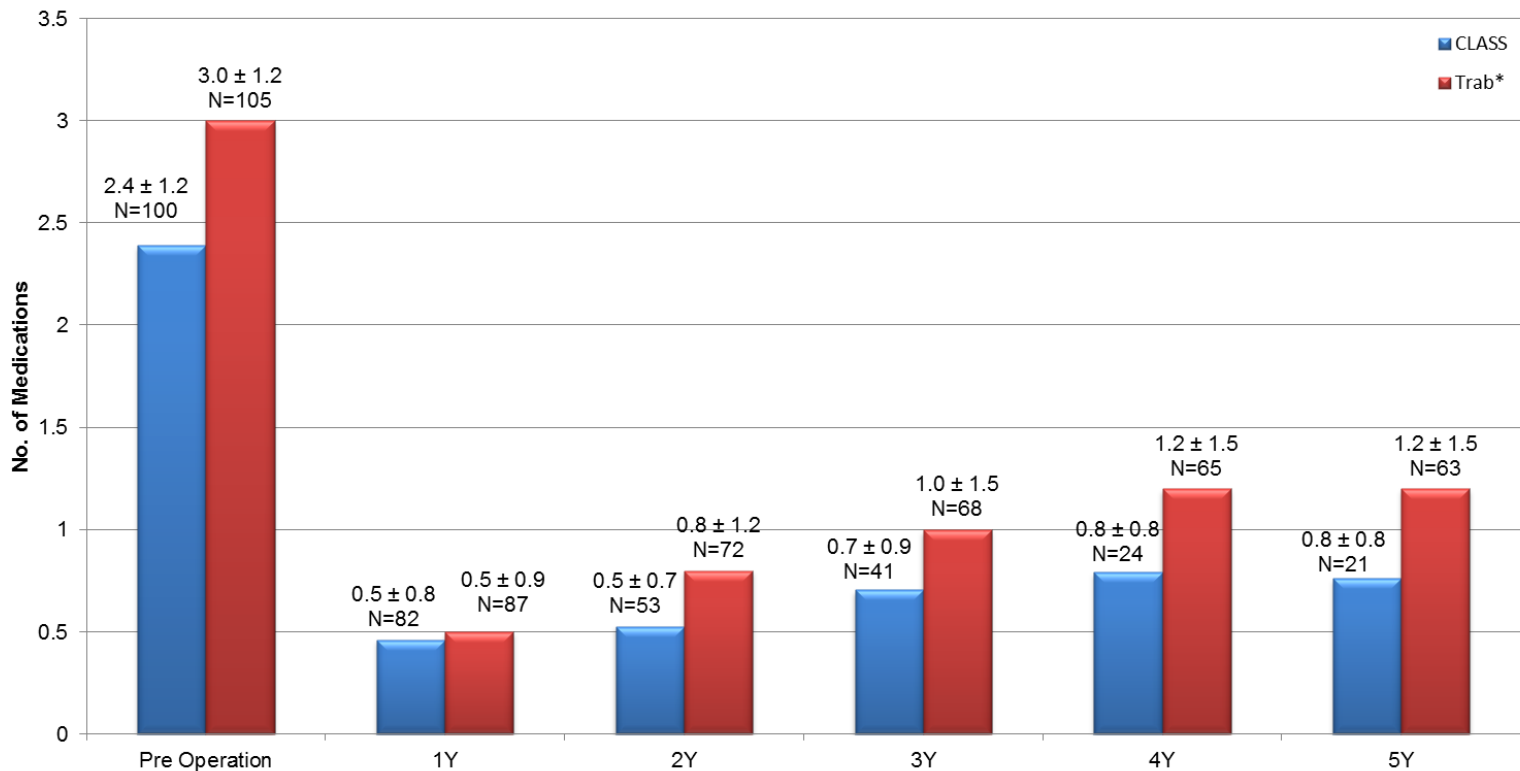


Clinical Results

CLASS vs. Trab – no. of Med.

*Am J Ophthalmol. 2012 May;153(5):789-803. Treatment outcomes in the Tube Versus Trabeculectomy (TVT) study after five years of follow-up; Gedde SJ

Average No of Medication - 5 Years





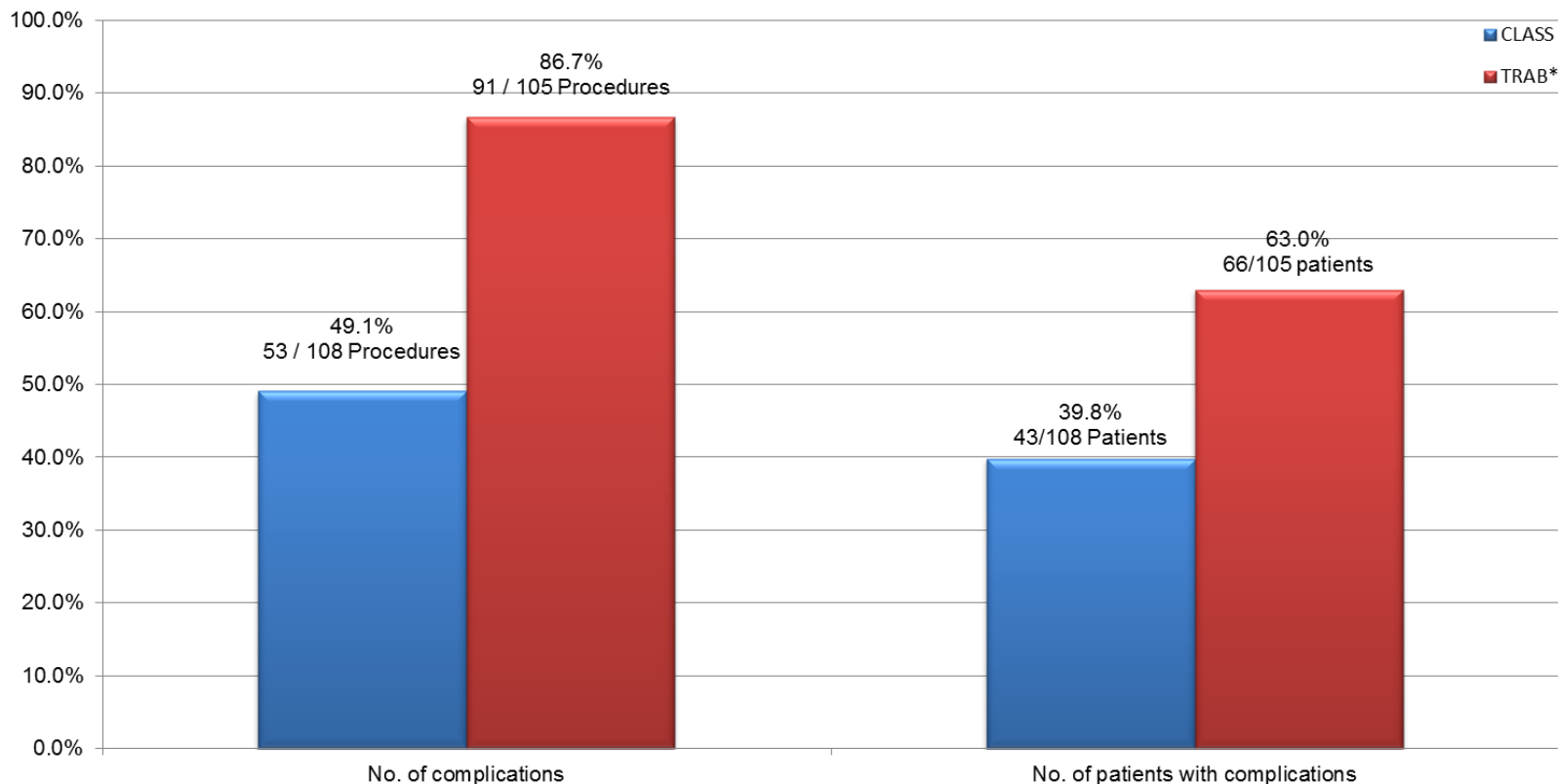
Clinical Results

CLASS vs. Trab – Safety

*Am J Ophthalmol. 2012;153:804-814.

Postoperative complications in the tube versus trab study during 5 years of follow up. S.J Gedde

No. of Complications - 5 Year



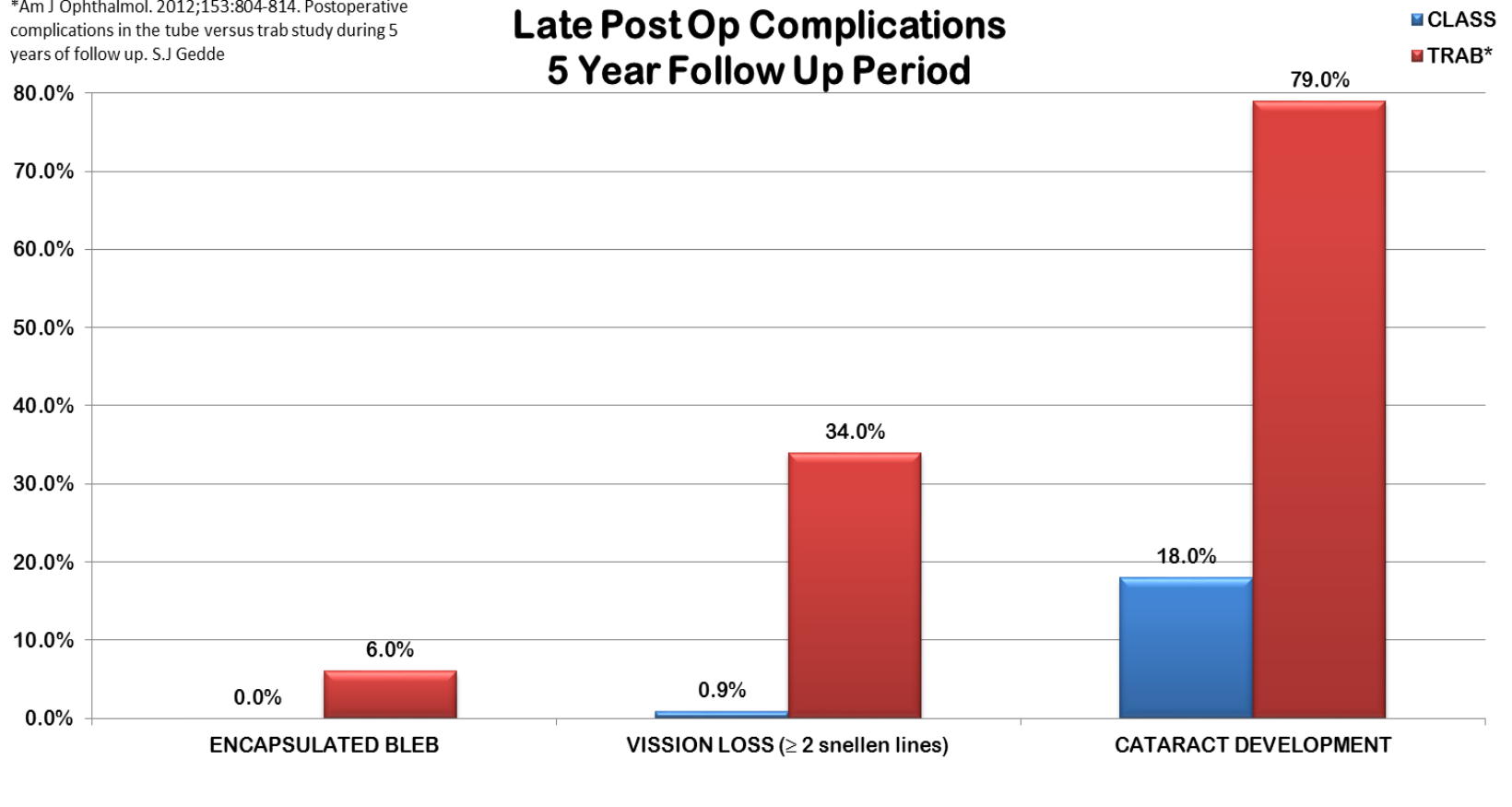


Clinical Results

CLASS vs. Trab – Safety (cont.)

*Am J Ophthalmol. 2012;153:804-814. Postoperative complications in the tube versus trab study during 5 years of follow up. S.J Gedde

Late Post Op Complications 5 Year Follow Up Period





Clinical Results

Summary

Safety:

- Low Complication Rate

Efficacy:

- High and Consistent Success Rates
- Significant IOP reduction
- Controlled IOP over time
- Significant Medications reduction



Summary



Summary

Advantages of CLASS

Safe

- ✓ Non-penetrating procedure
- ✓ Self-regulated laser procedure
- ✓ Doesn't leave a foreign body in the eye
- ✓ Less complications
- ✓ Less post-op micro-manipulations
- ✓ High comfort-level to the surgeon
- ✓ Simple to perform
- ✓ Short learning curve

Effective

- ✓ long-term reduction of IOP – similar to Trab
- ✓ Reduces the need for medications
- ✓ More than **1500** patients have already been operated worldwide
- ✓ Simple to perform with short learning curve
- ✓ Cost effective - Flexible business models



Typical Diffused Bleb at ~1 month follow-up



KOLs endorse CLASS



Prof. Assia Ehud

Meir Medical Center,
Kfar-Saba,
Israel



Prof. Shaarawy Tarek

HUG Hospital, Genève,
Switzerland



Prof. Traverso E Carlo

University of Genova,
Italy



Prof. Melamed Shlomo

Head of the Goldschleger
Eye Institute,
Sheba medical center,
Israel



Prof. Mermoud Andre

Clinique de Montchoisi,
Lausanne,
Switzerland



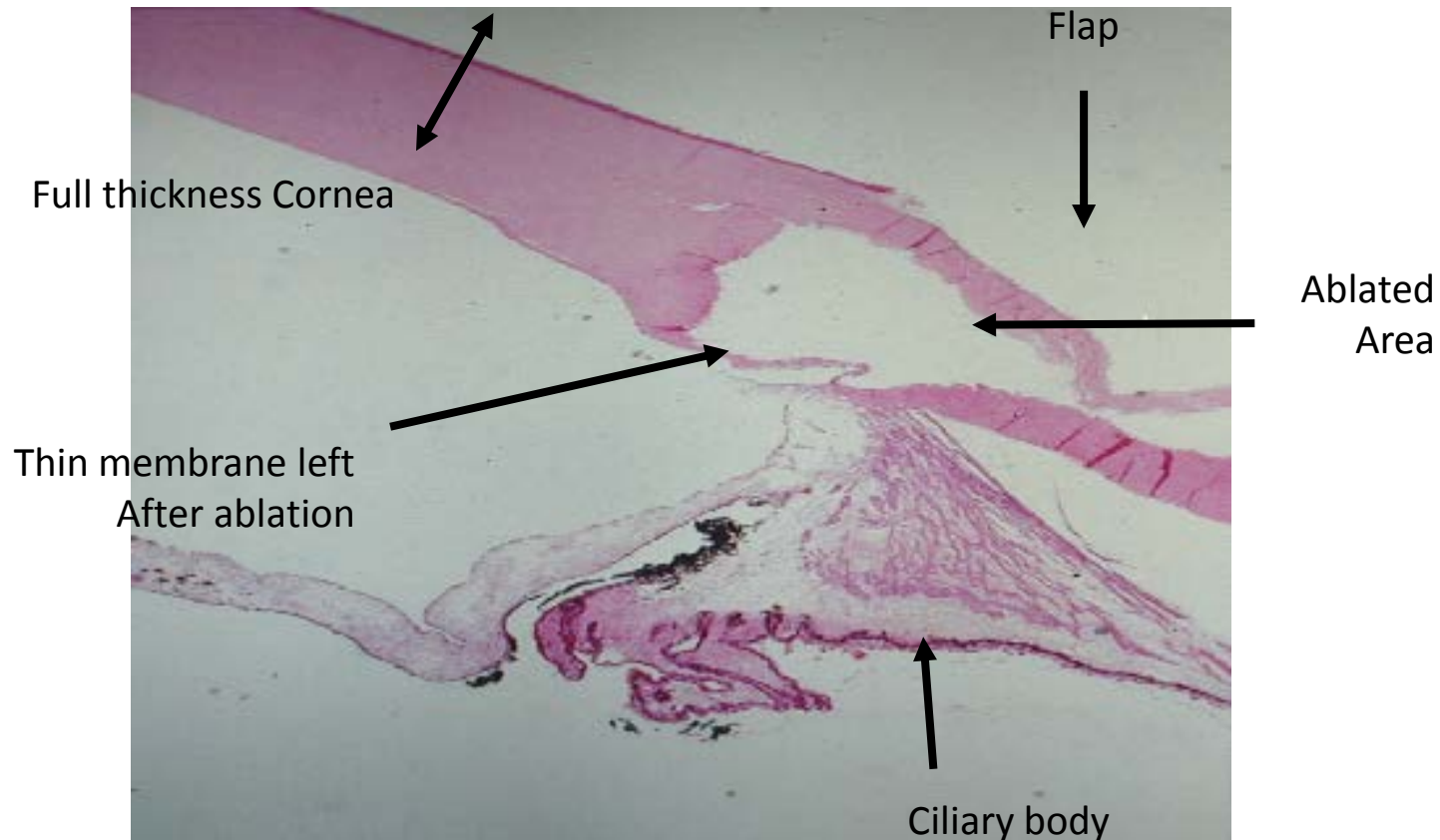
Prof. Tham Clement

The Chinese University of
Hong Kong,
China



Thank you!

Histology - Human Cadaver Eyes



Human Cadaver Eye

