

GONIOSCOPY IS ESSENTIAL FOR MIGS

This critical skill set involves more than docking the gonioleins.



BY SHAKEEL SHAREEF, MD

The skill of intra-operative gonioscopy is not a simple task of docking a surgical gonioleins onto the corneal surface. Here is my advice on how to optimize outcomes and minimize complications during microinvasive glaucoma surgery (MIGS).

MICROSCOPE SETUP

Prior to starting angle surgery, raise both the stretcher and the surgical stool while maintaining an upright posture (Figure 1A). With head and microscope tilt, the working distance between the oculars and the nasally displaced surgical field will increase. To maintain focus, lower both the chair and microscope while keeping a straight back, and raise the eyepiece to maintain primary gaze (Figure 1B). Initially setting the stool in its lowest position will cause unnecessary strain from both neck and back flexion.

Avoid using the footpedal to refocus on the ocular surface and subsequently in the angle under gonioscopic view. Instead, manually lower the microscope each time to bring the target tissue plane into view, thereby preserving the range of focus during angle surgery. It is essential to find the right balance during head and microscope

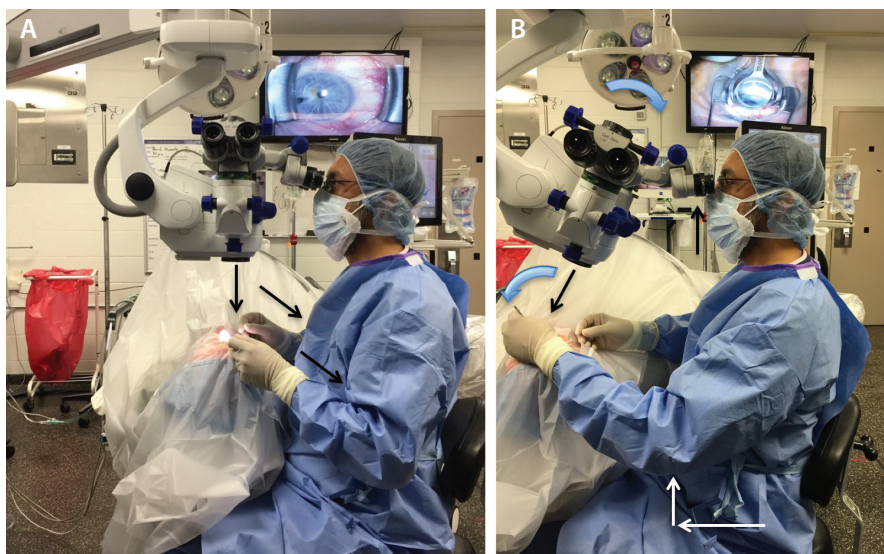


Figure 1. In primary phaco position, the elbows straddle the flanks (oblique arrows), the back is erect, and the coaxial light is perpendicular to the ocular surface (vertical arrow; A). With head and microscope tilt (curved blue arrows), working distance between the oculars and the surgical field increases (black arrows), and upright posture is maintained. Note that the elbow of the nondominant hand (white arrows; B) extends anteriorly from the flank during gonioleins docking (visible on the TV screen; B).

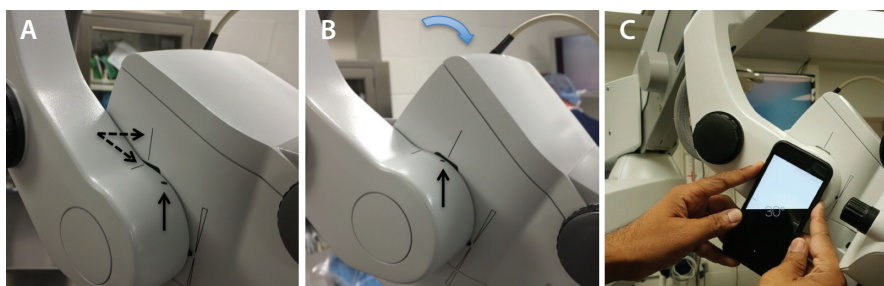


Figure 2. Alignment of the vertical bar on the microscope head with the horizontal line on the carrier arm (dashed arrows; A). The reference point denoting the surgeon's preferred angle tilt is aligned with the vertical bar after microscope rotation (vertical arrow; B). Quantification of angle tilt with iOS Compass on an iPhone 6, with 30° displayed (C).

TABLE 1. PHACO VS MIGS

Anatomy	Cataract Surgery	MIGS
Surgeon's elbows	Aligned with flanks	Increased working distance between oculars and surgical field with elbow extension
Surgeon's hands	Bimanual intraocular	Simultaneous extra and intraocular coordination
Cornea	Impact limited to keratome and sideport incisions	Maximal stimulation of ocular surface with docking of goniolens
Red reflex	Present	Absent
Iris plane	Posterior, full access	Anterior, confined to 0.7-mm TM space

Abbreviations: MIGS, microinvasive glaucoma surgery; TM, trabecular meshwork

rotations to ensure that surgical instruments approach the target tissue en face, parallel to the iris plane. With the patient in a supine position (Figure 1), the optical axis of the surgical microscope is perpendicular to the eye, denoted by a vertical bar aligned with a horizontal line on the carrier arm in the OPMI Lumera 700 system (Carl Zeiss Meditec; Figure 2A). To facilitate surgical flow and minimize awkward body positioning that may cause stress or injury, place a mark or adhesive tape on the carrier arm (Figure 2A and B) to serve as a reference point for your preferred angle tilt. You can quantify the exact rotation of the microscope head in degrees from the vertical using the iOS Compass on the iPhone (Apple; Figure 2C). This will enable personnel to rotate the knob on the carrier arm clockwise to bring the microscope into position for optimal viewing of angle structures, when coupled with nasal head rotation of approximately 30° to 35°, until the coaxial light is aligned along the iris plane.

PHACO VS MIGS

For the surgeon, there are fundamental positional differences between MIGS and cataract surgery (Table 1). In the primary phaco position (Figure 1A), the elbows are straddling the flanks. After head and microscope tilt, the increased working distance anteriorly displaces the elbow of the nondominant hand when the goniolens is docked onto the corneal surface (Figure 1B; <http://bit.ly/shareef0917>). MIGS requires simultaneous extra- and intraocular coordination of the goniolens and instruments, respectively, making it essentially a one-handed surgery. Angle surgery is confined anterior to the iris plane, with a trabecular space approximately one-third (0.7-mm width)¹ of a standard keratome incision (2.2–2.4 mm).

The cornea is a highly innervated structure with multiple subepithelial nerve endings.² During cataract surgery, keratome and sideport incisions induce minimal corneal stimulation. In contrast, there is maximal stimulation of the ocular surface and perilimbal area after goniolens docking (Figure 1B), with potential risk for intraocular complications

TABLE 2. GETTING STARTED WITH SURGICAL GONIOSCOPY

Step	Comment
Office-based gonioscopy	Facilitates preoperative planning and feasibility of MIGS
Fixation ring use during cataract surgery	Provides familiarity in holding surgical goniolens' handle with nondominant hand, globe control and nasal rotation
Peri- or retrobulbar anesthesia	Akinesia provides safety and globe control during MIGS for novices or when topical anesthesia is not an option
After routine cataract surgery	Provides familiarity with head and microscope rotation. Diffuse red hue of blood in SC helps identify TM
Minor OR	Practice gentle docking of goniolens on volunteers/patients
Online resources	gonioscopy.org and anglesurgery.org

Abbreviations: MIGS, microinvasive glaucoma surgery; SC, Schlemm canal; TM, trabecular meshwork.

(iris trauma, bleeding) from involuntary saccades under topical anesthesia.³ Additionally, the absence of a red reflex requires maximizing illumination with appropriate magnification to identify the target tissue.

KERATOME INCISION

Keep in mind two important factors when creating a temporal corneal incision: (1) eccentricity and (2) location.

1 No. 1: Eccentricity. Avoid limbal vasculature because blood will obscure angle viewing. Further, femtosecond laser arcuate incisions displaced from the limbus can cause friction between instruments and the goniolens. In standalone MIGS or cataract combined cases, keratome incisions that are 2 mm or smaller can be made.

2 No. 2: Location. An incision along the 3-to-9-o'clock plane provides equidistant access to the superior/inferior nasal angle and serves as a pivot or anchor during surgical manipulation. The surgeon can make additional incisions supero- or inferotemporally to directly access the infero- or superonasal angles.

I highly recommend using a fixation ring in all cataract surgery cases, not only to gain familiarity with holding the handle of a surgical goniolens but also to access the peripheral cornea by rotating the globe nasally. Colvard has recommended initiating the corneal incision at the limbal arcade.^{4,5} With MIGS, however, there is a potential risk of microbleeds as the keratome advances into the corneal stroma. In such cases, blood subsequently occupies the interface between the goniolens and cornea, obscuring angle viewing. On the other hand, inward displacement of femtosecond laser arcuate incisions from the limbus may cause surgical instruments to interfere with the overlying goniolens at the wound entry site during angle surgery.

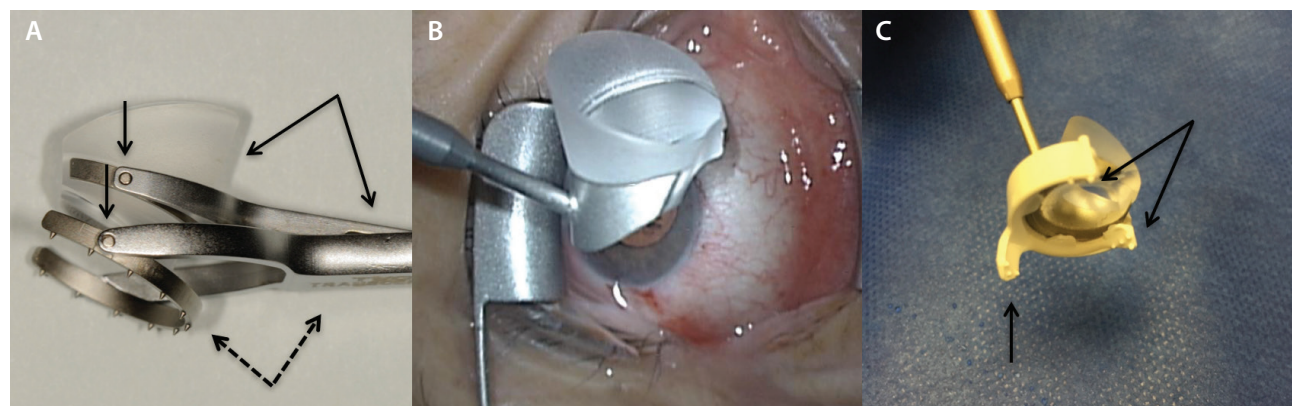


Figure 3. Volk Transcend Vold Gonio Surgical Lens (Accutome). The main handle is contiguous with the fixation ring (dashed arrows), and a floating lens is suspended by a separate pendular handle (solid arrows). Multiple pivot points permit surgical adaptability (vertical arrows; A). Ocular Hill Surgical Gonioprism (Ocular Instruments). Note the peripheral flange at the base of the lens to fixate the globe (B). The disposable iPrism Clip view stabilizer is made specifically for the lens base seen in Figure 3B to snap into. Atraumatic, stabilizing surface protrusions (arrows) and extender (vertical arrow) are designed to stabilize the globe (C).

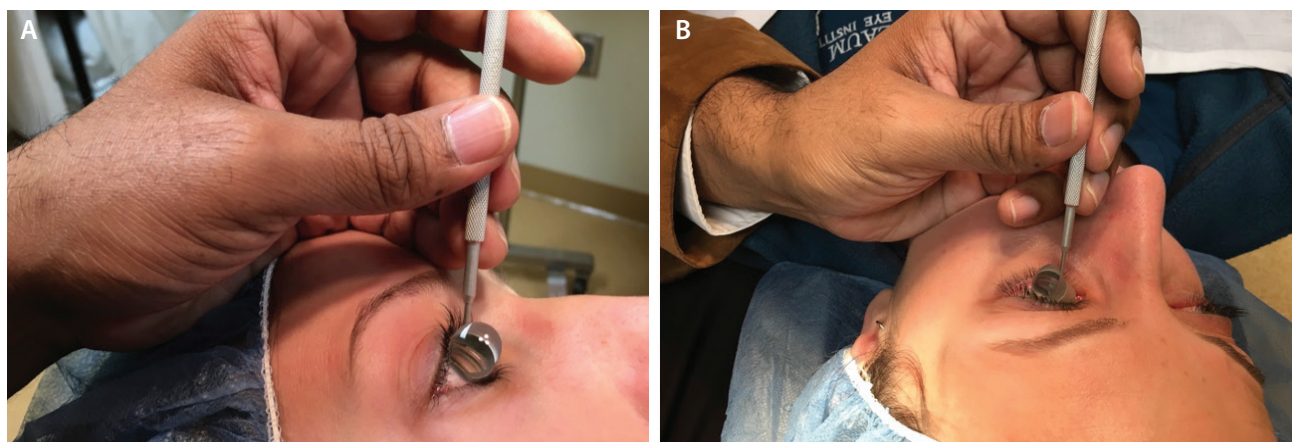


Figure 4. The side of the surgeon's palm serves as a weight-bearing anchor and a pivot point resting on the patient's forehead (A) or zygoma (B) to help the surgeon dock the gonio lens onto the corneal surface with minimal force. Note that the surgeon's fingers are parallel to the nasal bridge.

Manual entry just inside the limbus can avoid these two extremes. As a standalone procedure or when MIGS precedes cataract surgery in combined cases, you can create small keratome incisions (≤ 2 mm) with minimal alteration of ocular integrity while maintaining a pristine, uninterrupted view of the angle structures. After angle surgery, reset the surgical microscope to its initial settings before proceeding with phacoemulsification. If lens extraction precedes angle surgery, certain conditions such as complex or prolonged cataract surgery and vitrectomy can make performing MIGS challenging owing to poor angle visualization.^{3,6}

Creating the temporal incision along the 3-to-9-o'clock axis offers several advantages, including equidistant access of the nasal angle and a pivot point facilitating angle surgery. Create additional keratome incisions supero- or inferotemporally if the temporal view is obscured in order to directly access the inferior and superior nasal angle structures, respectively, or if additional clock hours of the angle require treatment based upon the intended MIGS procedure.

GONIOSCOPY

Several surgical gonio lenses for MIGS are commercially available. They represent a modification of the Swan Jacob lens,⁷ in which the grasping handle is contiguous with the viewing lens. These instruments vary by static field of view, extent of corneal contact, image magnification, and handle length—each with its pros and cons.⁸ A number of gonio lenses have been specifically designed to enhance globe control,⁸ including the disposable iPrism Clip view stabilizer (Glaukos; Figure 3). The recently introduced two-mirror Ocular Upright 1.3 \times Surgical Gonioprism (Ocular Instruments), with a static 45° field of view, redirects the oblique gonio image to the coaxial primary phaco position (Figure 1A), eliminating the need for any head or microscope tilt.

When the surgical gonio lens is held in the nondominant hand, the side of the palm plays two essential roles (Figure 4). First, it functions as a weight-bearing anchor point resting on the patient's forehead or zygoma. Second, the side of the palm allows pivoting to gently dock the lens onto

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the corneal surface with minimal force to avoid creating Descemet folds that will obscure angle viewing.

Although an OVD may be used as a coupling medium between the cornea and lens, lidocaine gel not only serves as a topical analgesic but also decreases the sensation of tissue manipulation during surgery.^{9,10} When I use only a cohesive OVD to deepen and stabilize the anterior chamber (AC), particularly in cases that take longer or require multiple manipulations during MIGS, I have found that the OVD tends to egress quickly, resulting in a shallow AC that requires reformation. In my hands, Arshinoff's soft-shell technique¹¹ provides greater chamber stability with less need to deepen the AC.

If you cannot achieve adequate visualization of the angle, ask the patient to look nasally. Alternatively, use the surgical gonioscope to rotate the globe farther nasally in a controlled manner before embarking on the MIGS procedure.

IDENTIFICATION OF TRABECULAR MESHWORK

The scleral spur serves as a surgical landmark separating canal-based surgery via the trabecular meshwork (TM) anteriorly from suprachoroid-based surgery via the ciliary body band posteriorly. For surgery based in Schlemm canal (SC), it is critical to assess patients preoperatively with office-based gonioscopy to determine if the angle is open or closed.¹² Moderate to heavy pigment within the TM can serve as a visual guide during MIGS. Areas of greater pigmentation are in close proximity to collector channels, potentially enhancing aqueous outflow.¹³ In patients with minimal to no pigment, other methods may be used.

In standalone MIGS or when the procedure precedes cataract surgery, gentle pressure with the edge of the surgical gonioscope on the perilimbal episcleral vasculature nasally will induce regurgitation of blood into SC. Alternatively, gently depressing the posterior lip of the keratome incision to cause the egress of small amounts of OVD will induce a state of relative hypotony. Blood reflux into SC will result. At this juncture, pressurizing the AC without overfilling will freeze the blood in SC and visually assist you in proceeding with targeted SC-based surgery.

AT A GLANCE

- Successful MIGS demands intraoperative gonioscopy, which itself requires a number of perioperative steps.
- Several gonioscopes for MIGS are available; these instruments vary by static field of view, extent of corneal contact, image magnification, and handle length.

After phacoemulsification, a diffuse red hue usually outlines SC and facilitates MIGS. Trypan blue has been used for a variety of indications, including cataract surgery, trabeculectomy, and corneal transplantation.¹⁴ Cultured human TM cells exposed to commercially available 0.06% trypan blue showed no evidence of toxicity after an exposure time of 60 seconds or less.¹⁵ At a Glaukos user meeting held in March 2016, Reay Brown, MD, proposed the dye's application to diffusely stain the TM landmark as a visual guide.

CONCLUSION

Safe, successful MIGS demands intraoperative gonioscopy, which itself requires a number of perioperative steps. Table 2 provides my recommendations for mastering this skill set. Try different gonioscopes to identify which best meets your surgical needs, and remember that, on occasion, it may be necessary to use more than one type of surgical lens during MIGS.

To learn intraoperative gonioscopy and build your surgical confidence, I recommend making use of educational resources available online.^{12,16} ■

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