

Ab interno trabeculectomy: patient selection and perspectives

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Abstract: Ab interno trabeculectomy is one among several recently introduced minimally invasive glaucoma surgeries that avoid a conjunctival incision and full-thickness sclerostomy involved in traditional glaucoma surgery. Ablation of the trabecular meshwork and inner wall of Schlemm's canal is performed in an arcuate fashion via a clear corneal incision, alone or in combination with phacoemulsification cataract surgery. Intraocular pressure reduction following ab interno trabeculectomy is limited by resistance in distal outflow pathways and generally stabilizes in the mid-to-high teens. Relief of medication burden has been demonstrated by some studies. A very low rate of complications, most commonly transient hyphema and intraocular pressure elevations in the immediate postoperative period, have been reported. However, available data are derived from small retrospective and prospective case series. Randomized, controlled trials are needed to better elucidate the potential merits of ab interno trabeculectomy in the combined setting versus phacoemulsification cataract surgery alone and to compare it with other minimally invasive glaucoma surgeries.

Keywords: ab interno trabeculectomy, glaucoma, intraocular pressure, minimally invasive glaucoma surgery, surgical outcomes

Introduction

The surgical management of glaucoma has evolved in recent years to include a number of conjunctival-sparing procedures termed minimally- or microinvasive glaucoma surgery (MIGS).¹ As the designation suggests, MIGS offers an improved safety profile when compared with traditional incisional glaucoma surgery (trabeculectomy with or without antifibrotics and tube shunt surgery), albeit at the expense of a smaller reduction in intraocular pressure (IOP).

Ab interno trabeculectomy (AIT) was among the earliest MIGS procedures introduced into the armamentarium of surgical glaucoma therapies. Since receiving approval by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in 2004, AIT has been evaluated in prospective case series and small retrospective studies but not in a randomized controlled trial. This review summarizes the safety and efficacy of AIT using data from prospective case series, and discusses the clinical applications of the procedure.

Device and surgical approach

The device used to perform AIT is marketed as the Trabectome by NeoMedix, Inc (Tustin, CA, USA). It consists of a 19.5 G hand piece with a bipolar 550 kHz electrode tip containing irrigation and aspiration ports, which are controlled by a foot pedal. After positioning the patient's head and operating microscope to facilitate visualization of the nasal angle with a gonioscopy lens, the electrode tip is introduced into the anterior

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chamber via a 1.6–1.8 mm temporal clear corneal incision and used to engage the trabecular meshwork (TM). A strip of TM and the inner wall of Schlemm's canal are then ablated by advancing the device tip in a clockwise or counterclockwise direction for a total of 30°–180°. An opening in Schlemm's canal is created that permits direct aqueous egress into the collector channels. An initial power of 0.7 mW can be increased to achieve a wider ablation zone or decreased if coagulation is noted to occur. Remnants of ablated tissue are removed via aspiration. Viscoelastic may be injected into the anterior chamber over the arc of ablated tissue to minimize hyphema. Topical antibiotics, corticosteroids, and miotics are used postoperatively. When used as a combined procedure, AIT is generally performed first while the gonioscopic view is most optimal, and the clear corneal incision is subsequently enlarged for phacoemulsification cataract surgery. The larger corneal wound required for phacoemulsification can produce anterior chamber instability if AIT is performed secondarily.^{2–5} Ablation is achieved using plasma-mediated ionization and disintegration rather than electrocautery, which confines the dissipation of heat from the device tip to the treatment area. Histopathologic studies of cadaveric human eyes have provided evidence for the focal removal of TM and inner wall of Schlemm's canal without damage to the outer wall of Schlemm's canal or sclera.⁶

Proposed advantages of AIT include minimal thermal damage to adjacent tissues, lack of a full-thickness sclerotomy, and potential to be combined with phacoemulsification cataract surgery. Disadvantages include an inability to achieve very low IOP due to downstream resistance to flow (as is true for any MIGS that targets the TM) and possible eventual cleft closure.

Efficacy AIT alone

Data from prospective case series evaluating outcomes after AIT as a standalone procedure are summarized in Table 1.

Minckler et al⁷ reported a reduction in mean \pm SD IOP from a baseline of 27.6 \pm 7.2 mmHg (n=101) to 16.3 \pm 3.3 mmHg (n=11) 30 months after AIT in patients with open-angle glaucoma. Success (ie, IOP \leq 21 mmHg with or without medications and without additional glaucoma surgery) was 84% at 30 months. Maeda et al⁸ showed a reduction in mean \pm SD IOP and number of medications from 26.6 \pm 8.1 mmHg and 4.0 \pm 1.4 (n=80) preoperatively to 17.9 \pm 6.1 mmHg and 2.3 \pm 1.2 (n=27), respectively, among Japanese patients with open-angle glaucoma at 1 year. Similar IOP reduction to the mid-teens was found among 92 patients in Germany 1 year after AIT.⁹ In a prospective case series of pseudophakic Chinese patients with open-angle glaucoma, mean \pm SD preoperative IOP was 24.4 \pm 4.4 mmHg using 3.9 \pm 0.8 medications (n=19) and was reduced to 15.9 \pm 5.1 mmHg using 2.8 \pm 1.6 medications (n, not reported). Overall success (ie, IOP \leq 21 mmHg with or without glaucoma medications and without additional glaucoma surgery) was 89.5% at 6 months postoperatively.¹⁰

In a study comparing outcomes after AIT alone in patients with primary open-angle glaucoma (POAG) and pseudoexfoliation glaucoma (PXG), mean \pm SD IOP was reduced from 25.5 \pm 7.9 mmHg (n=450) to 16.8 \pm 3.9 mmHg (n=293) and from 29.0 \pm 7.5 mmHg (n=67) to 16.1 \pm 4.0 mmHg (n=53) at 1 year, respectively. Mean \pm SD IOP decrease was significantly greater in the PXG group (-7.5 ± 7.4 mmHg in the POAG group versus -12.3 ± 8.0 mmHg in the PXG group, $P<0.01$), but this group had significantly higher baseline IOP ($P<0.01$). Mean \pm SD number of medications was reduced from 2.73 \pm 1.33 to 2.16 \pm 1.29 in the POAG group and from 3.09 \pm 1.15 to 2.21 \pm 1.38 in the PXG group at 1 year. Cumulative success (ie, IOP $<$ 21 mmHg and $>$ 20% reduction from baseline) was 62.9% and 79.1% in the POAG and PXG groups ($P=0.004$), respectively, with a significantly greater need for additional glaucoma surgery in the POAG group ($P=0.02$). This study used data voluntarily provided to the Trabectome Study Group database by surgeons from

Table 1 Summary of prospective case series evaluating outcomes after ab interno trabeculectomy alone

Author (year)	N	IOP, mmHg		Number of medications		Success rate, %	Mean follow-up, months
		Preoperative	Postoperative	Preoperative	Postoperative		
Minckler et al ⁷ (2006)	101	27.6 \pm 7.2	16.3 \pm 3.3	–	–	84.0	30
Ting et al ¹¹ (2012)	450 (POAG)	25.5 \pm 7.9	16.8 \pm 3.9	2.73 \pm 1.33	2.16 \pm 1.29	62.9	12
	67 (PXG)	29.0 \pm 7.5	16.1 \pm 4.0	3.09 \pm 1.15	2.21 \pm 1.38	79.1	
Maeda et al ⁸ (2013)	80	26.6 \pm 8.1	17.9 \pm 6.1	4.0 \pm 1.4	2.3 \pm 1.2	–	12
Werth et al ⁹ (2015)	92	20.0 \pm 7.0	15.4 \pm 4.0	–	–	–	12
Mizoguchi et al ¹² (2015)	43 (POAG)	23.5 \pm 7.2	14.1 \pm 2.2	2.8 \pm 0.8	1.8 \pm 1.0	50.9	24
	39 (PXG)	21.7 \pm 6.2	13.9 \pm 4.7	2.7 \pm 0.8	2.9 \pm 0.7	49.2	
Lee et al ¹⁰ (2016)	19	24.4 \pm 4.4	15.9 \pm 5.1	3.9 \pm 0.8	2.8 \pm 1.6	89.5	6

Notes: IOP and number of medications are reported as mean \pm SD. The dashes indicate that the data were not reported.

Abbreviations: IOP, intraocular pressure; POAG, primary open angle glaucoma; PXG, pseudoexfoliation glaucoma; SD, standard deviation.

their first 20 AIT cases.¹¹ Mizoguchi et al¹² also compared eyes with POAG and PXG and found a mean \pm SD IOP reduction from 23.5 \pm 7.2 mmHg (n=43) to 14.1 \pm 2.2 mmHg (n=8) in the POAG group and from 21.7 \pm 6.2 mmHg (n=39) to 13.9 \pm 4.7 mmHg (n=14) in the PXG group at 2 years. Mean \pm SD number of medications was reduced from 2.8 \pm 0.8 to 1.8 \pm 1.0 in the POAG group, while mean \pm SD number of medications was 2.7 \pm 0.8 preoperatively and 2.9 \pm 0.7 at 2 years in the PXG group. Success (ie, IOP <21 mmHg and \geq 20% reduction from baseline without additional glaucoma surgery or need for an increased number of medications postoperatively) was comparable between the two groups at 2 years (50.9% in the POAG group versus 49.2% in the PXG group, $P=0.91$) and lower than that reported in prior studies.¹² A recent meta-analysis by Kaplowitz et al¹³ demonstrated a mean decrease of 10.5 \pm 1.9 mmHg from a mean baseline IOP of 26.71 \pm 1.34 mmHg using 0.99 \pm 0.54 fewer glaucoma medications. Overall success (ie, IOP \leq 21 mmHg with a 20% reduction from baseline and without additional glaucoma surgery) was 46% \pm 34% at 2 years. There was a 9.77 mmHg (95% CI 8.90–10.64) weighted mean difference in IOP from baseline to study end point. As expected, differences in factors such as sample size, glaucoma type, follow-up, baseline IOP, and definition of success contributed to high heterogeneity in this study.¹³

In summary, AIT alone results in IOP lowering to the mid-to-high teens on average, but with a substantial drop-off in success rates with longer follow-up. Relief of medication burden postoperatively has been variable in published prospective series.

AIT combined with phacoemulsification cataract surgery

As with other MIGS procedures, AIT can be performed in conjunction with phacoemulsification cataract surgery (AIT-phaco) using the same clear corneal incision. Comparable visual and refractive outcomes were observed

in a retrospective study of patients who underwent AIT-phaco versus phacoemulsification alone, without a significant increase in the risk of complications.¹⁴

Data from prospective case series evaluating outcomes after AIT-phaco are summarized in Table 2. In the meta-analysis by Kaplowitz et al,¹³ eyes that underwent AIT-phaco experienced a mean \pm SD IOP reduction of 6.24 \pm 1.98 mmHg from a baseline IOP of 21 \pm 1.31 mmHg using 0.76 \pm 0.35 fewer glaucoma medications. The success rate was 85% \pm 7% at 2 years, compared with 46% \pm 34% for AIT alone. There was a 6.04 mmHg (95% CI 4.95–7.13) weighted difference in mean IOP from baseline to study end point. Heterogeneity was high as noted earlier.¹³

Using data from the Trabectome Study Group database, Francis et al¹⁵ showed a reduction in mean IOP from 20.0 \pm 6.3 mmHg at baseline (n=304) to 15.5 \pm 2.9 mmHg (n=34) at 1 year after AIT-phaco, with a concomitant reduction in mean \pm SD number of medications from 2.65 \pm 1.13 at baseline to 1.44 \pm 1.29 at 1 year. Success (ie, \geq 20% decrease in mean IOP or mean medications without additional glaucoma laser or surgery) was 64% at 1 year.¹⁵

Only one case series has prospectively compared outcomes following AIT-phaco to phacoemulsification alone. Mean \pm SD IOP was reduced from 22.2 \pm 5.9 mmHg (n=114) to 15.3 \pm 3.5 mmHg (n=67) at 2 years after AIT-phaco, while mean \pm SD IOP was reduced from 16.2 \pm 4.2 mmHg (n=145) to 14.3 \pm 3.6 mmHg (n=41) at 2 years after phacoemulsification alone. The number of glaucoma medications was reduced by 40% from baseline to 2 years in the AIT-phaco group (mean values not reported). Cumulative success (ie, IOP <21 mmHg and 20% reduction from baseline without additional glaucoma surgery) was 80% in the combined group and 45% for the phacoemulsification alone group.¹⁶

Another prospective case series compared outcomes following AIT-phaco with those of trabeculectomy combined with phacoemulsification (phaco-trab). At 1 year, IOP was reduced from a baseline of 22.1 \pm 5.5 mmHg

Table 2 Summary of prospective case series evaluating outcomes after ab interno trabeculectomy combined with phacoemulsification

Author (year)	N	IOP, mmHg		Number of medications		Success rate, %	Mean follow-up, months
		Preoperative	Postoperative	Preoperative	Postoperative		
Francis et al ¹⁵ (2008)	304	20.0 \pm 6.3	15.5 \pm 2.9	2.65 \pm 1.13	1.44 \pm 1.29	64.0	12
Francis ¹⁶ (2010)	114	22.2 \pm 5.9	15.3 \pm 3.5	–	–	80.0	24
Francis et al ¹⁷ (2011)	89	22.1 \pm 5.5	15.4 \pm 3.1	–	–	95.0	12
Ting et al ¹¹ (2012)	263 (POAG)	19.9 \pm 5.4	15.6 \pm 3.2	2.40 \pm 1.08	1.65 \pm 1.26	91.0	12
	45 (PXG)	21.7 \pm 8.4	14.2 \pm 3.1	2.53 \pm 0.99	1.57 \pm 1.33	86.7	
Werth et al ⁹ (2015)	30	20.8 \pm 7.4	16.4 \pm 5.5	–	–	–	12

Notes: IOP and number of medications are reported as mean \pm SD. The dashes indicate that the data were not reported.

Abbreviations: IOP, intraocular pressure; POAG, primary open angle glaucoma; PXG, pseudoexfoliation glaucoma; SD, standard deviation.

($n=89$) to 15.4 ± 3.1 mmHg ($n=85$) among patients in the AIT-phaco group, and from a baseline of 23.0 ± 10.7 mmHg ($n=23$) to 11.0 ± 5.7 mmHg ($n=20$) in the phaco-trab group. Phaco-trab achieved a lower mean IOP at 1 year, but with an increased incidence of sustained hypotony 1 month postoperatively ($P<0.01$). Cumulative success (ie, IOP <21 mmHg and 20% reduction from baseline without additional glaucoma surgery) was comparable at 1 year between the two groups, with AIT-phaco patients achieving 95% success and phaco-trab patients achieving 83% success at 1 year ($P=0.1$).¹⁷

Data from the Trabectome Study Group database were used to compare outcomes between patients with POAG ($n=263$) and PXG ($n=45$) after AIT-phaco. Mean \pm SD IOP was reduced from a baseline of 19.9 ± 5.4 mmHg to 15.6 ± 3.2 mmHg at 1 year in eyes with POAG ($n=247$) and from a baseline of 21.7 ± 8.4 mmHg to 14.2 ± 3.1 mmHg at 1 year in eyes with PXG ($n=42$). Mean \pm SD number of glaucoma medications was reduced from a baseline of 2.40 ± 1.08 to 1.65 ± 1.26 in the POAG eyes and from a baseline of 2.53 ± 0.99 to 1.57 ± 1.33 in the PXG eyes at 1 year. The two groups had comparable success (ie, IOP <21 mmHg and $>20\%$ reduction from baseline) of 91.0% in the POAG group and 86.7% in the PXG group ($P=0.73$) at 1 year. In this study, success rates were higher in the AIT-phaco group than the AIT alone group for both POAG and PXG patients, possibly due to anterior chamber deepening after lens removal with resulting increase in outflow, and the need for supplemental medications was less.¹¹ Werth et al⁹ found similar IOP lowering to the mid-teens after AIT-phaco.

Using an algorithm to match patients based on age, race, glaucoma subtype, baseline IOP, and number of medications, Parikh et al¹⁸ compared 255 phakic eyes that underwent AIT alone with 498 eyes that underwent AIT-phaco and found that phacoemulsification did not contribute to IOP lowering to a statistically significant degree ($P\geq 0.05$). In short, results of prospective case series examining AIT-phaco are variable. A combined approach is generally associated with consistent IOP reduction to the mid-teens and fairly high success rates ($>80\%$), albeit with limited follow-up.

Failure and reoperations

Improper surgical technique can lead to failure following AIT with or without phacoemulsification. The use of high power can produce coagulation, inciting a wound healing process that can result in treatment failure. Incomplete removal of TM may allow for reapproximation of its severed ends from subsequent fibrosis.⁶ Fellman et al¹⁹ proposed the episcleral

venous fluid wave (EVFW) as a means of intraoperatively assessing the patency of the trabecular outflow pathway. In a study of 68 eyes that underwent AIT with or without phacoemulsification, eyes with a prominent intraoperative EVFW suggestive of adequate flow through collector channels achieved a lower IOP with fewer medications than eyes without an intraoperative EVFW ($P=0.001$).

A retrospective study by Jea et al²⁰ found lower baseline IOP and younger age to be additional risk factors for failure. Lower baseline IOP may be associated with higher rates of failure whenever surgical success is defined based on a percentage IOP reduction from baseline, since IOP cannot be lowered below episcleral venous pressure by AIT.

Reoperation rates following AIT of up to 35% have been reported.^{7-13,15-17,20} A retrospective study by Jea et al²¹ comparing outcomes of subsequent trabeculectomy after failed AIT to primary trabeculectomy showed that failed AIT did not affect success rates.

Safety

Complications associated with trabeculectomy including bleb dysesthesia, bleb leak, blebitis, and endophthalmitis, as well as tube-related complications such as tube erosion, migration, and corneal decompensation, have been shown to occur at a low but significant rate in several large clinical trials.²²⁻²⁴ Minimally invasive glaucoma surgery tends to avoid these serious complications due to a “blebless” approach that uses an ab interno microincision rather than a full-thickness sclerostomy.¹ AIT has been associated with non-sight threatening complications such as corneal epithelial defect, Descemet’s membrane injury, iris trauma, anterior lens capsular damage, hyphema, peripheral anterior synechiae, and IOP “spikes”, or sudden elevations.^{7-13,15-17,20} The rate of sight-threatening complications following AIT or AIT-phaco was $<1\%$ in the meta-analysis by Kaplowitz et al.¹³ Hyphema was the most common complication followed by peripheral anterior synechiae and IOP spikes.¹³

Intraoperative blood reflux from Schlemm’s canal is common and expected during AIT. Hyphema has been reported to occur in up to 70%–100% of eyes in the immediate postoperative period.¹³ Hyphema tends to be self-limited and has not been shown to contribute significantly to immediate postoperative IOP spikes.²⁵ Ahuja et al²⁶ described delayed-onset symptomatic hyphema in 12 of 262 (4.6%) patients >2 months (range, 2–31 months) after AIT. One patient required subsequent trabeculectomy for IOP elevation relating to hyphema, while the remaining patients had spontaneous resolution of hyphema within 1–2 weeks. Sleeping on

the side of the operated eye and exertion were suggested as possible risk factors.²⁶ Delayed-onset hyphema has also been reported to occur during subsequent intraocular operations (in one case, during trabeculectomy performed 11 months after failed AIT, and in a second case, during phacoemulsification cataract surgery 2 years after failed AIT).^{27,28} Possible mechanisms include blood reflux from Schlemm's canal, focal ingrowth of episcleral vessels, membrane formation, and long-term sensitization of ablated tissue. In another case described by Mansouri et al,²⁹ nocturnal IOP spikes were identified using a 24-hour contact lens IOP monitor in a patient who developed nighttime pain 11 months after AIT. Nocturnal hyphema was suggested as a mechanism for the symptoms, which resolved with a combination of prostaglandin and pilocarpine.²⁹

Peripheral anterior synechiae and transient IOP spikes ≥ 10 mmHg above baseline have been reported to occur in up to 24% of patients³⁰ and in 4%–10% of patients,^{11,31} respectively, after AIT. Transient hypotony on the first postoperative day has been reported to occur infrequently and without visual sequelae.^{7,11,14} Transient ciliochoroidal detachments were detected using anterior-segment optical coherence tomography (AS-OCT) in 14 of 33 (42%) eyes at the third postoperative day in a prospective observational study from Japan. Eyes with ciliochoroidal detachment had lower mean IOP than eyes that did not, but IOP was never < 5 mmHg in any eyes. Only four eyes had persistent ciliochoroidal detachment at 1 month, but visual acuity was not reported.³² Osman and AlMobarak described a case of cyclodialysis cleft following AIT with hypotony (IOP < 5 mmHg), persisting to the fourth postoperative month at the time of the report.³³ Rare cases of serious complications, such as aqueous misdirection, suprachoroidal hemorrhage, and endophthalmitis, have also been described.^{4,13,25,34,35}

Two studies have compared outcomes following AIT to trabeculectomy with mitomycin C. In a retrospective cohort study, Jea et al²⁰ found success rates of 76.1% and 22.4% following trabeculectomy with MMC and AIT, respectively, at 2 years ($P < 0.001$). However, postoperative complications other than hyphema and early IOP spikes, including hypotony, wound leak, and shallow anterior chamber, occurred only in the trabeculectomy group. A prospective case series compared results from AIT-phaco with those of phaco-trab. No patients developed hypotony (IOP < 5 mmHg) on the first postoperative day or at the first postoperative month after AIT-phaco ($n=89$), while three of 23 (13%) eyes and four of 23 (17%) eyes developed hypotony at those time points, respectively, after phaco-trab.¹⁷

Clinical applications

At its inception, AIT was indicated for adult POAG. Over the past decade, smaller trials have provided evidence supporting the use of AIT in various secondary open-angle glaucomas as well as in eyes with narrow angles. Subgroup analysis of these subtypes of glaucoma was not possible in the meta-analysis by Kaplowitz et al¹³ due to a limited number of patients. Findings from these smaller studies, which are largely retrospective, are described.

Glaucoma associated with inflammation can be refractory to medical therapy and often necessitates surgical intervention. Trabeculectomy is associated with higher rates of failure in eyes prone to inflammation due to scarring of the scleral flap. Tube shunt surgery is an alternative in uveitic eyes, but, like trabeculectomy, involves incising the conjunctiva and creating a full-thickness sclerostomy. Several small retrospective studies have examined the use of AIT in this patient population and suggest that AIT is effective in lowering IOP in these patients.^{36–38} AIT was also shown to achieve IOP control after severe IOP spikes associated with intraocular lymphoma treatment.³⁹

Cataract surgery with intraocular lens implantation has been shown to reduce the dispersion of pseudoexfoliation material and pigment.⁴⁰ AIT combined with phacoemulsification reduced IOP more than trabecular aspiration combined with phacoemulsification ($P=0.019$) at 1 year in patients with PXG.⁴¹

IOP reduction to the mid-teens after AIT has been demonstrated in patients with PXG and pigmentary glaucoma using data from the Trabectome Study Group database.^{11,42} One-year success (ie, IOP < 21 mmHg and $> 20\%$ reduction from baseline) was 79.1% and 86.7% in patients with PXG who underwent AIT alone and AIT combined with phacoemulsification, respectively, and 92% in patients with pigmentary glaucoma who underwent AIT alone or in combination with phacoemulsification.

The use of AIT in eyes with elevated episcleral venous pressure, active neovascularization, and angle dysgenesis has not been reported. AIT for childhood glaucoma has also not been studied.

The role of AIT has expanded to include eyes with narrow angles. Bussel et al⁴³ found no statistically significant difference in IOP reduction, number of medications, success rates, or complications among patients with narrow and open angles ($P > 0.05$).

AIT was shown to be similarly effective in reducing IOP in eyes with and without prior laser trabeculoplasty (LTP) in a retrospective study using data from the Trabectome

Study Group database. Mean \pm SD IOP was reduced from a baseline of 23.4 \pm 7.8 mmHg (n=852) to 15.8 \pm 2.7 mmHg (n=47) in eyes without prior LTP and from a baseline of 23.5 \pm 7.4 mmHg (n=493) to 14.3 \pm 2.9 mmHg (n=3) in eyes with prior LTP at 3 years. The type of LTP and interval between LTP and subsequent AIT were not reported.⁴⁴

AIT has also been evaluated as a secondary procedure following failed traditional glaucoma surgery. In a prospective study of eyes that underwent AIT or AIT-phaco at least 3 months after failed trabeculectomy using data from the Trabectome Study Group database, mean \pm SD IOP and number of medications were reduced from a baseline of 23.7 \pm 5.5 mmHg and 2.8 \pm 1.2 (n=73) to 16.2 \pm 3.9 mmHg (P <0.01) and 2.0 \pm 1.3 (P <0.01), respectively, 1 year after AIT alone (n=58). Mean \pm SD IOP and number of medications were reduced from a baseline of 20.0 \pm 5.9 mmHg and 2.5 \pm 1.5 to 15.6 \pm 5.1 mmHg (P =0.11) and 1.6 \pm 1.4 (P =0.24), respectively, 1 year after AIT-phaco (n=15). One-year success (ie, IOP <21 mmHg and >20% reduction from baseline without additional glaucoma surgery) was 81% and 87% for AIT and AIT-phaco, respectively. Five (7%) eyes developed transient hypotony (IOP <5 mmHg) that resolved spontaneously without visual sequelae. Thirteen (18%) eyes required additional glaucoma surgery.⁴⁵

A similar study, also using data from the Trabectome Study Group database, examined the use of AIT in patients after failed tube shunt surgery. Mean \pm SD baseline IOP was 23.7 \pm 6.4 mmHg using 3.2 \pm 1.5 medications (n=20) and was reduced to 15.5 \pm 3.2 mmHg (P =0.05) using 2.4 \pm 1.5 medications (P =0.44), respectively, at 1 year (n=15). Success (ie, IOP \leq 21 mmHg and \geq 20% reduction from baseline without additional glaucoma surgery) was 84% at 1 year. Transient hypotony (IOP <5 mmHg) developed on the first postoperative day in two (10%) eyes and three (15%) eyes required additional glaucoma surgery.⁴⁶

These two studies suggest a possible role for AIT and phaco-AIT as an alternative to further incisional surgery or cyclodestructive procedures once an initial incisional surgery has failed. However, both studies were limited by small sample size and short duration of follow-up.

Cost effectiveness

Studies of the cost effectiveness of AIT and AIT-phaco have been performed only in Canada to date. AIT was associated with cost savings of CAD \$279.23, \$1,572.55, and \$2,424.71 per patient when compared with monodrug, bidrug, and tridrug therapy, respectively, after 6 years.⁴⁷

Discussion

Candidates for AIT and AIT-phaco are generally those in whom a postoperative IOP above episcleral venous pressure is sufficient to halt glaucomatous progression. Unlike incisional glaucoma surgery, AIT does not bypass downstream resistance to flow. AIT is a reasonable option to consider as a first surgery in patients with mild-to-moderate glaucoma, including those who have failed LTP. Patients with coexistent visually significant cataracts may benefit from combined AIT-phaco as an initial glaucoma operation, as it spares the conjunctiva should later filtering surgery be required.

A large body of evidence supporting the safety of AIT alone or combined with cataract surgery exists, with a very low rate of attendant complications. Hyphema, peripheral anterior synechiae, and transient IOP spikes amenable to medical therapy have been most often described. AIT is associated with modest efficacy in lowering IOP to the mid-to-high-teens, and some studies suggest it may have a role in relieving medication burden.

However, most data come from prospective case series and retrospective studies limited by small sample size, short duration of follow-up, and high attrition rates. Many retrospective studies have used data from the Trabectome Study Group database,^{11,15,42,44-46} a compendium of data from the first 20 AIT cases performed by surgeons who voluntarily provide deidentified information about their cases. The database includes a wide spectrum of diagnoses and disease severity and is prone to bias, as not every surgeon who performs AIT is obligated to share his or her experience. Furthermore, as with any relatively new surgical procedure, there is likely a “learning curve” effect that could influence surgical outcomes. Randomized, controlled trials comparing AIT-phaco with phacoemulsification cataract surgery, and comparing AIT head-to-head with other MIGS procedures, are needed to better evaluate its role in the surgical management of glaucoma.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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