

What is MIGS?

MIGS stands for minimally invasive glaucoma surgery. Traditional glaucoma surgery (trabeculectomy or tube shunting) involves creating incisions in the conjunctiva, the white part of the eye. These incisions require stitches to close. MIGS procedures involve a much smaller incision through the cornea, the clear part of the eye, and in general do not require any stitches.

MIGS procedures can lower the eye pressure and reduce or eliminate the need for eye drops. While MIGS procedures on their own do not improve vision, a patient's vision may return to baseline much more quickly after a MIGS procedure compared with traditional glaucoma surgery. Since there are usually no stitches, patients also have less scratchiness and discomfort than after a traditional glaucoma surgery. In the post-operative period, patients will need to use an antibiotic drop, a steroid drop, and sometimes a drop that temporarily alters pupil size.

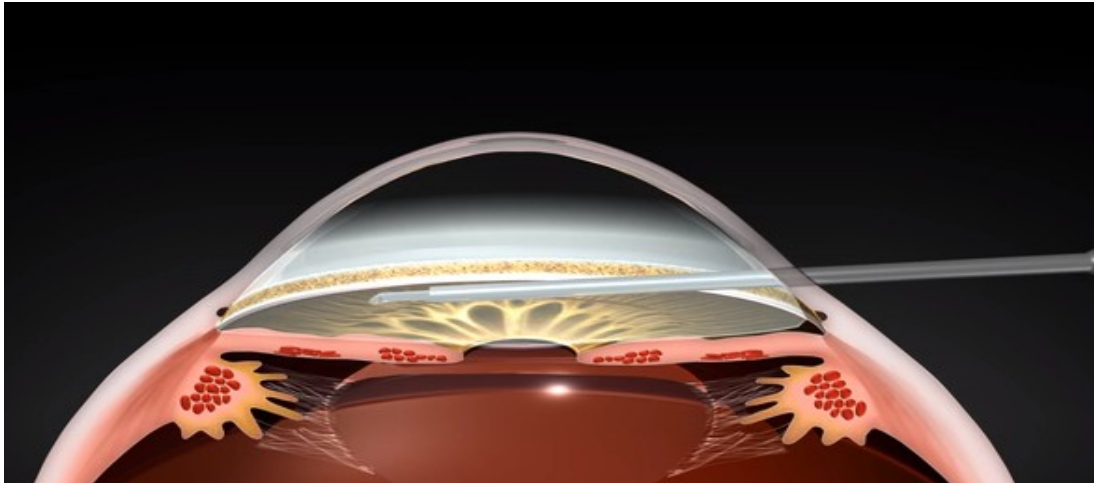
In general, patients with mild to moderate glaucoma may be good candidates for MIGS procedures. While these procedures can be very effective in some patients, they may not adequately lower eye pressure in others. There is a higher chance of continuing to need glaucoma drops after MIGS procedures compared with

traditional glaucoma surgery. Patients with severe or advanced glaucoma will usually require a traditional glaucoma surgery. As with traditional glaucoma surgery, MIGS procedures may be performed alone or in combination with cataract surgery. If a patient does not have the necessary pressure lowering from a MIGS procedure, traditional glaucoma surgery can still be performed.

Kahook Dual Blade

The Kahook Dual Blade is a disposable device that can be used alone or in combination with cataract surgery. The Kahook is inserted through a small corneal incision and is used to create an opening in the trabecular meshwork, part of the drainage system of the eye. There is no implant that is left inside the eye. By opening up the drainage system, the eye pressure decreases. Patients can expect some blurry vision initially, but this usually clears up after about one week.

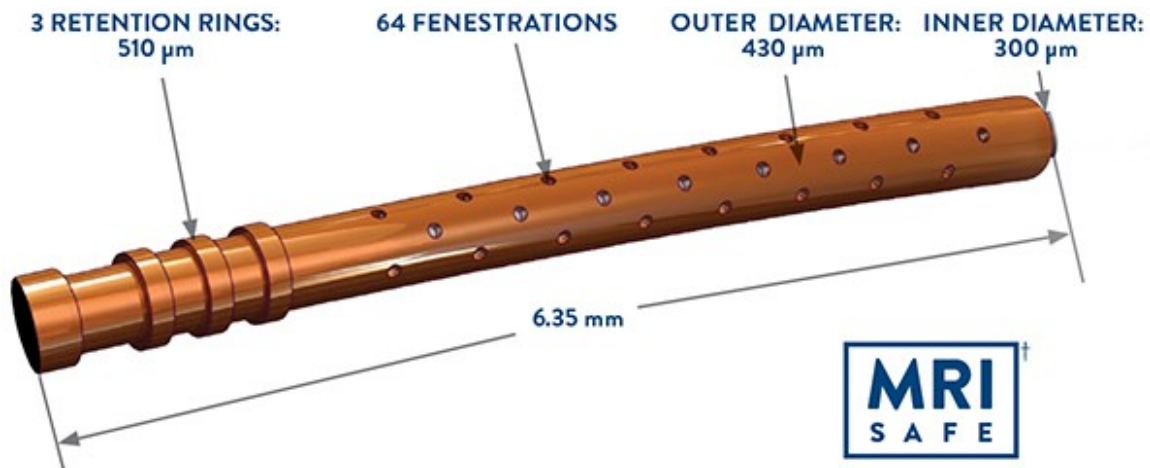




Watch an animation of the Kahook here: <http://www.kdbcert.com>

CyPass Micro-stent

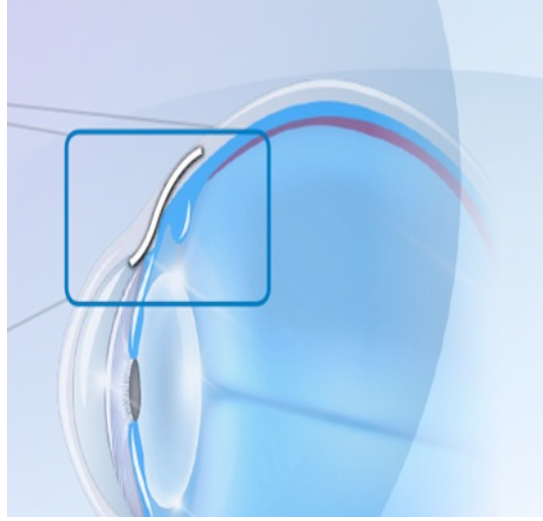
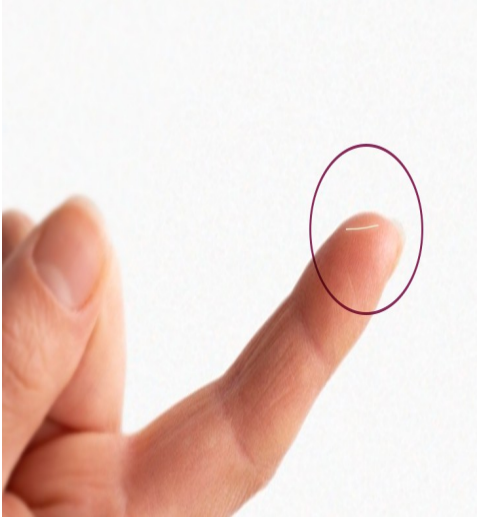
The CyPass Micro-stent is currently approved for use only in combination with cataract surgery. The roughly 6 millimeter stent is implanted through a small corneal incision into a structure called the suprachoroidal space, where it increases fluid outflow from the eye and lowers the eye pressure.



Watch an animation of the CyPass here: <https://www.myalconstore.com/glaucoma-surgery/cypass-micro-stent/>

XEN Gel Stent

The XEN Gel Stent can be used alone or in combination with cataract surgery. The stent, which is about the length of an eyelash, is implanted through a small corneal incision into the subconjunctival space (underneath the white part of the eye). Once implanted, the stent creates a “bleb,” where fluid from the eye can drain. This lowers the eye pressure. A medication called mitomycin C is injected during this procedure in order to prevent failure of the bleb.



You can learn more here: <https://www.xengelstent.com>