A randomised, prospective study comparing selective laser trabeculoplasty with latanoprost for the control of intraocular pressure in ocular hypertension and open angle glaucoma

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Aim: To compare 90˚, 180˚, and 360˚ selective laser trabeculoplasty (SLT, 532 nm Nd:YAG laser) with latanoprost 0.005% for the control of intraocular pressure (IOP) in ocular hypertension (OHT) and open angle glaucoma (OAG).

Methods: A prospective, randomised clinical trial in the Department of Ophthalmology, St Thomas’s Hospital, London, and Clayton Eye Centre, Wakefield, West Yorkshire. 167 patients (167 eyes) with either OHT or OAG were randomised to receive 90˚, 180˚, and 360˚ SLT or latanoprost 0.005% at night and were evaluated at 1 hour, 1 day, 1 week and 1, 3, 6, and 12 months.

Results: The mean follow up was 10.3 months (range 1–12 months). Early, transient, complications such as postoperative ocular pain, uveitis, and 1 hour IOP spike occurred in a number of eyes after SLT, with pain being reported more frequently after 360˚ than 90˚ treatments (p<0.001). Success rates defined in terms of both a 20% or more and a 30% or more IOP reduction from baseline measurements with no additional antiglaucomatous interventions were better with latanoprost than 90˚ (p<0.001) and 180˚ SLT (p<0.02) treatments. Differences in success rates between latanoprost and 360˚ SLT did not reach statistical significance (p<0.5). Success rates were greater with 180˚ and 360˚ compared to 90˚ SLT (p<0.05). With 360˚ SLT, 82% of eyes achieved a >20% IOP reduction and 59% a >30% reduction from baseline. Although success rates were better with 360˚ than 180˚ SLT treatments, differences did not reach statistical significance. There were no differences with regard to age, sex, race, pretreatment IOP, OHT versus OAG, laser power settings, and total laser energy delivered between eyes which responded, in terms of a >20% and a >30% IOP reduction, and those that did not respond with 180˚ and 360˚ SLT treatments.

Conclusions: Success rates were higher with latanoprost 0.005% at night than with 90˚ and 180˚ SLT treatments. 360˚ SLT is generally not effective. 360˚ SLT appears to be an effective treatment with approximately 60% of eyes achieving an IOP reduction of 30% or more. Transient anterior uveitis with associated ocular discomfort is not unusual in the first few days after SLT. Late complications causing ocular morbidity after SLT were not encountered.

The technique of argon laser trabeculoplasty (ALT) was first reported in 1979 by Wise and Witter and has since gained acceptance as a viable treatment option for open angle glaucoma (OAG). The Glaucoma Laser Trial Research group have indicated that eyes initially treated with ALT tend to have lower intraocular pressures (IOP) and better visual field and optic disc status than fellow eyes receiving medical treatment. The precise mechanism of ALT, however, remains unclear. Response to treatment varies and late failure is not uncommon. Histological studies of ALT burns indicate destruction of the uveoscleral meshwork with surrounding thermal damage, together with membrane formation over the meshwork by migrating endothelial cells, which has been postulated, may be responsible for long term loss of effect.

Recently a new approach to laser trabeculoplasty has been introduced with the development of selective laser trabeculoplasty (SLT), in which a Q-switched, frequency doubled, neodymium:yttrium-aluminium-garnet (Nd:YAG) laser emitting at 532 nm is used to selectively target pigmented trabecular cells without causing thermal damage to adjacent non-pigmented meshwork structures. Clinical trials have been encouraging, with reasonable response rates, moderately effective IOP reduction and minimal side effects. Comparable studies have shown SLT to be as effective as ALT, while histological investigations have demonstrated less damage to the ultrastructure of the trabecular meshwork.

As a result of these studies, SLT has been advocated as a useful treatment in the management of OAG with a role as a possible primary treatment. However, its mechanism of action is unclear. Success rates and levels of reported IOP reduction vary between studies and optimal energy settings and responses to the degree of angle treated as yet remain undetermined. In order to address some of these issues we conducted a randomised, prospective study comparing 90˚, 180˚, and 360˚ SLT with latanoprost 0.005% at night for the control of intraocular pressure in ocular hypertension (OHT) and OAG. The aims of the study were to investigate the potential of SLT as a primary therapeutic modality, to examine responses to the degree of angle treated and elucidate factors in terms of patient demographics, laser settings, and type of glaucoma that could influence the efficacy of SLT.

METHODS

Study design

The study was designed (by DO, MN, and JM) as a prospective, randomised, controlled trial and conducted at...
A Coherent Selectra 7000 laser (Lumenis, Coherent, Inc, Palo Alto, CA, USA) was used in all cases. This is a frequency doubled, q-switched Nd:YAG laser emitting at 532 nm, with a pulse duration of 3 ns, a spot size of 400 μm, and pulse energies ranging from 0.2–1.7 mJ, coupled to a slit lamp delivery system with a helium-neon laser (HeNe) aiming system.

With the patient seated at the slit lamp system, a Latina single mirror goniolens was placed on the eye. The laser was focused on the trabecular meshwork using the HeNe aiming beams. With the 400 μm spot size the entire width of the trabecular meshwork was irradiated with each pulse. The laser energy was initially set at 0.8 mJ and a single laser pulse was delivered at the 12 o’clock position. If a cavitation bubble appeared the laser energy was reduced by 0.1 mJ increments until no bubble formation was observed and treatment was continued at this energy level. If no cavitation bubble was observed, the pulse energy was increased by increments of 0.1 mJ until bubble formation and then decreased as described above. During laser application, bubble formation was monitored with each pulse and if a bubble appeared, the pulse energy was decreased as described above.

In patients receiving 90° treatments 25–30 non-overlapping laser spots were applied to 3 clock hours of the inferonasal or inferotemporal trabecular meshwork. For 180° treatments 48–53 spots were applied over the inferior 6 clock hours and with 360° procedures the entire meshwork was treated with 93–102 non-overlapping spots. The total number of pulses delivered and the total amount of energy delivered were recorded following each treatment.

**Postoperative care**

Postoperatively, patients were prescribed either dexamethasone 0.1% eye drops four times a day for 5 days (AO) or ketorolac eye drops four times a day for 5 days (MN).

Patients were examined (by MN, AO, and DO) at 1 hour, 1 day and 3, 6, 9, and 12 months. At each visit patients were invited to report any symptoms of ocular morbidity and an ophthalmic examination was performed, which included visual acuity measurement, slit lamp biomicroscopy, and Goldmann applanation tonometry. The observers were not masked to treatment arm. In addition, visual field assessment, gonioscopy, and funduscopy were performed at 12 months.

**Success criteria**

Success was defined both as a 20% or more reduction in IOP from baseline measurements and also as a 30% or greater IOP reduction from baseline with no additional antiglaucomatous interventions. During the follow up period a number of eyes did not achieve adequate IOP control and were deemed unsuccessful. At the discretion of the treating surgeons (AO, MN, and DO) further laser treatments or antiglaucomatous interventions were recommended.
medications were administered to ensure adequate IOP control.

**Statistical methods**

Before submission to the ethics committee, a power statement was calculated by the Department of Medical Statistics, Guy’s and St Thomas’s NHS Trust. Using the Ancova method and based on 0.9 power to detect a significant difference (p = 0.05, two sided), and assuming a standard deviation of 4 mm Hg, it was estimated that 17 eyes were required for each study group.

Student’s t-tests were used to compare continuous variables between the groups such as IOP differences. χ² Analysis was used to compare qualitative data. Results with p < 0.05 were considered statistically significant.

**RESULTS**

**Patient demographics**

Mean age was 63 years (range 22–90). Seventy seven patients were male and 90 were female. Thirty six patients (22%) were either of African or Afro-Caribbean origin and 131 patients (78%) were white. In 82 eyes (49%) there was a diagnosis of OHT, 15 (8%) were secondary to pigment dispersion syndrome (PDS) and 8 (4.5%) to pseudoexfoliation syndrome (PXE). Eighty five eyes (51%) had a diagnosis of OHT.

Thirty nine patients (39 eyes) were randomised to receive latanoprost 0.005% at night. Thirty five patients (35 eyes) were randomised to the 90˚ SLT group, 49 (49 eyes) to 180˚ SLT group, and 44 (44 eyes) to the 360˚ SLT group. There were no differences between the four treatment groups in terms of age, sex, race, and aetiology of raised IOP.

**IOP control**

Mean baseline IOP in the 167 eyes was 29.3 mm Hg (range 22–50 mm Hg, median 28 mm Hg). Mean baseline IOP was lower in the 90˚ compared to the other treatment groups (p > 0.05), otherwise there were no differences in baseline IOP between those eyes randomised to receive either latanoprost 0.005% or 180˚ or 360˚ SLT.

Mean IOP values with time (including IOP measurements in eyes that required additional SLT and antiglaucomatous medications during the follow up period) for the four treatment groups are shown in figure 1. Mean IOP was significantly lower in eyes receiving latanoprost than 90˚ SLT at 1, 6, and 12 months (p < 0.02), 180˚ SLT at 1, 3, 6, and 12 months (p < 0.01), and 360˚ SLT at 12 months (p < 0.05). There were no differences in mean IOP values between eyes undergoing 180˚ SLT and 90˚ SLT during the follow up period. Mean IOP was greater at 1 hour after 360˚ than 90˚ SLT (p < 0.001). It was lower with 360˚ SLT at 6 months than 90˚ SLT (p < 0.05) and at 3 months and 6 months compared to 180˚ SLT (p < 0.05).

The mean follow up in the 167 eyes was 10.3 months (range 1–12 months). In the latanoprost group, 35 eyes (90%) achieved a >20% IOP reduction and 28 eyes (78%) a >30% IOP reduction from baseline measurements with no additional antiglaucomatous interventions. These success rates were significantly higher than those achieved with 90˚ SLT (p < 0.001), where only 12 eyes (34%) achieved a >20% IOP reduction and four eyes (11%) a >30% reduction. Similarly, success rates were significantly higher with latanoprost compared to 180˚ SLT (p < 0.01), where 32 eyes (65%) achieved a >20% IOP reduction and 21 eyes (48%) a >30% reduction. With 360˚ SLT, 36 eyes (82%) achieved a >20% IOP reduction and 26 eyes (59%) a >30% reduction from baseline. Differences in success rates between latanoprost and 360˚ SLT did not reach statistical significance (p > 0.5), but were greater with 180˚ and 360˚ than 90˚ SLT (p < 0.05). Although success rates were better with 360˚ than 180˚ SLT treatments, these differences did not reach statistical significance (p < 0.1). Treatment failure generally occurred during the early follow up period. Of the 25 eyes that failed to achieve a >20% IOP reduction from baseline after 180˚ and 360˚ SLT treatments, 18 eyes (72%) failed within the first 3 months and four eyes after 6 months.

During the follow up period, at the discretion of the treating surgeon further laser treatments or antiglaucomatous medications were administered to a number of eyes to ensure satisfactory IOP reduction. No eyes underwent glaucoma drainage surgery. Typically, these interventions occurred after 3 months follow up. The number of eyes receiving further SLT treatments and/or medications at the last follow up visit (mean 10.3 months) were four (10%) in the latanoprost group, 23 (66%) with 90˚ SLT treatments, 17 (35%) with 180˚ SLT and 11 (25%) in the 360˚ SLT group. Significantly, fewer eyes required additional glaucoma interventions with latanoprost compared to the 90˚ and 180˚ SLT groups (p < 0.01). Similarly, fewer interventions were required after 360˚ compared to 90˚ SLT. Differences were not statistically significant between 180˚ and 360˚ SLT and the latanoprost and 360˚ SLT groups.

Comparison of demographic and treatment parameters in eyes that achieved successful outcomes after 180˚ and 360˚ SLT, both in terms of a >20% IOP reduction (n = 68) and a >30% IOP reduction (n = 47) from baseline, with those eyes in which treatment failed, revealed no differences with regard to age, sex, race, pretreatment IOP, OHT versus OAG, laser power settings, and total laser energy delivered. Of the six eyes with OAG secondary to PDS or PXE, four eyes failed to respond to 180˚ and 360˚ SLT, with one eye responding but failing to reach a target pressure of less than 22 mm Hg.

**Adverse events**

Transient ocular discomfort and mild uveitis were reported and seen during the first week after SLT treatment (table 1). Such events were more common after 180˚ and 360˚ SLT than 90˚ SLT, but with the exception of ocular pain being reported more frequently after 360˚ compared to 90˚ treatments (p > 0.001) the differences were not statistically significant. After 360˚ SLT, transient ocular pain was reported in 17 eyes (39%) and transient uveitis in 22 (50%). Spikes of IOP at 1 hour (5 mm Hg or more) were seen in three eyes (9%) after 90˚ SLT, eight eyes (16%) after 180˚ SLT, and 12 eyes (27%) after 360˚ SLT. Mean IOP at 1 hour was significantly higher with 360˚ compared to 90˚ SLT treatments (p < 0.05) (fig 1).

Sight threatening adverse events did not occur during the follow up period. There were no differences in terms of mean Snellen equivalent best corrected visual acuities, measured cup/disc ratios and average values of mean defects (decibels)

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<th>Table 1 Percentage of eyes with transient adverse events reported during the first week after treatment</th>
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on Humphrey 24-2 visual field testing between baseline measurements and those measured in eyes reaching 12 month follow up in any of the four treatment groups.

**DISCUSSION**

This randomised, prospective study was undertaken to investigate the potential of SLT as a primary therapeutic modality for the control of IOP in OHT and OAG, to investigate responses to the degree of angle treated and factors in terms of patient demographics, laser settings, and aetiological issues that could influence the response to SLT treatment. Previous studies investigating the efficacy of ALT as a primary treatment for POAG compared to medical therapy have indicated favourable results. However, these studies were instigated before the introduction of prostaglandin analogues, which with their efficacy of IOP reduction and excellent safety profile, are now the mainstay of medical antiglaucomatous therapy. For any treatment to be considered as a primary therapy in glaucoma and OHT it must now be compared to a prostaglandin analogue. This current study clearly demonstrated better IOP control in terms of overall success rates with latanoprost compared to either 90° or 180° SLT treatments. It was only with 360° SLT that success rates appeared to approach those with latanoprost suggesting its potential as a primary treatment.

This current study demonstrated a greater IOP lowering response with 360° and 180° SLT laser application than 90° SLT. This is in contrast with a previous study which reported a similar pressure lowering effect with 90° and 180° treatments. The mechanism of action of SLT is not clear. The possible "dose-response" of SLT in terms of the degree of angle treated is interesting. Although differences between 180° and 360° SLT did not reach statistical significance, success rates were better with 360° SLT and while latanoprost was clearly more efficacious than 180° SLT differences between latanoprost and 360° treatments were not statistically significant. While our study demonstrates that treating more than 90° of the meshwork with SLT is beneficial, there is also likely to be some advantage in terms of successful IOP reduction from treating the whole 360° of the angle at each laser session rather than just 180°.

Response rates and IOP reduction in this present study were comparable to those reported in the published literature where success rates vary from 64% to 89% depending on the definitions used. Comparison of eyes with successful and unsuccessful outcomes after 180° and 360° SLT in our study elucidated no differences in terms of age, sex, racial origin, pretreatment IOP, and severity of glaucoma. Although the mechanism of action is unknown, the lack of coagulative damage after SLT does suggest a possible reaction at a cellular level. It is of interest that while there were no differences in response rates in terms of race and therefore angle pigmentation and also between eyes with either OHT or POAG, the four of the six eyes with PDS and PXE failed to respond. In a previous study in which a group of eyes with capsular (pseudoexfoliation) glaucoma were treated, a trend towards a poorer response was noted. This is of interest as studies of ALT have suggested better responses in groups of patients with pigmentation of the drainage angle (pigmented races, capsular glaucoma and PDS). This is not surprising with ALT where coagulative damage is known to occur. However, in SLT where the mechanism may be at a cellular level, debris in the drainage angle in terms of iris pigment and pseudoexfoliation material may prevent adequate laser/tissue interaction.

It has been postulated that membrane formation over the trabecular meshwork by migrating endothelial cells may be responsible for long term loss of effect seen after ALT. This long term failure limits the usefulness of the technique. One of the suggested theoretical benefits of SLT in relation to its minimal ultrastructural damage to the trabecular meshwork may be better long term IOP control. Although our follow up is limited, only four eyes (6%) after 180°/360° SLT with an initial successful outcome (>20% IOP reduction from baseline) subsequently "failed." While this is encouraging, further follow up is required to evaluate long term response rates to SLT.

In this study, the overall success rates with 360° SLT, with 80% of eyes achieving a 20% or more IOP reduction and 60% a 30% or more IOP reduction, were very encouraging. Long term problems causing ocular morbidity did not occur and early complications were transient and self limiting. Such factors suggest that 360° SLT may be a useful primary therapeutic modality for the treatment of OHT and OAG. Published studies have demonstrated similar efficacy for ALT and SLT, but with the theoretical advantages of less damage to the ultrastructure of the trabecular meshwork. Long term studies will determine whether such advantages translate into better long term IOP control than with ALT which limits its usefulness. Further investigations are required to determine the precise mechanism of action and tissue interactions of SLT so that strategies to enhance response rates can be developed.

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