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To examine the changes of ocular surface parameters in patients with dry eye disease (DED) instilling hyaluronate/hydrocortisone 0.001% eye drops versus hyaluronate/trehalose 3% eye drops.

Thirty-eight patients (19 males, 19 females, mean age 51 years) affected by mild-moderate DED associated with meibomian gland disfunction (MGD) were enrolled; inclusion criteria were noninvasive Keratograph breakup time average (NIKBUTa) <14 sec plus lipid layer thickness (LLT) <75 nm and/or ocular surface disease index (OSDI) score between 13 and 32. Of these, 19 patients were treated with an artificial tear substitute contaning sodium hyaluronate 2 mg/ml plus hydrocortisone sodium phosphate 10 mcg/ml (group 1, study group Idroflog) whereas 19 patients were treated with an artificial tear substitute containing sodium hyaluronate 1,5 mg/ml and trehalose 30 mg/ml (group 2, control group Thealoz). The posology was 1 drop 4 times/day for 3 months for both groups. Patients were examined at baseline (T0), day 45 (T2) and day 90 (T3) by means of Keratograph 5M[®] for NIKBUTa andLipiView[®] for LLT. Symptoms of ocular discomfort were scored at the same time points by means OSDI questionnaire.



Both treatments determined a significant amelioration of ocular discomfort symptoms. However, hyaluronate/hydrocortisone eye drops showed a statistically significant better performance in terms of increase of NIKBUTa and LLT compared to hyaluronate/trehalose eye drops. Probably the low dose of hydrocortisone is useful to improve tear film stability in patient affected by MGDassociated DED, reducing the inflammation of meibomian glands and consequently allowing a higher production of the lipid layer.

Effects of Sodium Hyaluronate plus Hydrocortisone Sodium Phosphate Eye drops on Signs and Symptoms of Patients with Dry Eye Disease

Purpose

Methods

Results

• Idroflog **Thealoz** * p<0.001

A statistically significant difference was found at all follow up visits between the 2 groups in terms of NIKBUTa (median value in group 1 vs group 2 was respectively at T0=7.0 sec vs 6.0; p= 0.162 ; while at T1=12.8 vs 6.5; at T2=15.0 vs 8.0; at T3=19.5 vs 10.0; p<0.001) and in terms of variation of LLT (Delta-LLT group 1 vs group 2 was: ΔT1-T0=15 vs 0 nm; ΔT2-T0=17 vs -3.5; ΔT3-T0=24.5 vs -2.5; **p<0.001**).

Only eyes belonging to group 1 showed a significant increased of the LLT at all visits vs T0 (median T1=78 nm; T2=87; T3=97 vs T0=63; p<0.001).

Both groups showed a significant decreased of the OSDI score at all the visits (p<0.001), without significant difference between groups.

Conclusions

