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54 INTRAOCULAR IRRIGATING SOLUTION HAVING IMPROVED FLOW CHARACTERISTICS

57 ABSTRACT (NOT MORE THAT 150 WORDS)

NUMBER OF SHEETS **32**If no classification is finished, Form P.9 should accompany this form.
The figure of the drawing to which the abstract refers is attached.

Abstract

Improved intraocular irrigating solutions are described. The solutions have enhanced viscosities that reduce the risk of damage to intraocular tissues during intraocular surgical procedures by reducing the turbulence of the solutions and dampening the movement of tissue fragments and air bubbles. The solutions preferably also have modified surface tensions that more closely resemble the surface tension of the aqueous humor.

INTRAOCULAR IRRIGATING SOLUTION
HAVING IMPROVED FLOW CHARACTERISTICS

Background of the Invention

The present invention is directed to the field of intraocular surgery. More specifically, the invention is directed to the irrigation of intraocular tissues during cataract surgery, vitrectomy surgery, and other intraocular surgical procedures. The invention provides intraocular irrigating solutions that have improved physical properties (e.g., flow characteristics) relative to prior ophthalmic irrigating solutions.

The field of intraocular surgery has advanced dramatically over the past twenty years. The advancements in this art have resulted from significant improvements in the areas of surgical techniques, surgical equipment and associated pharmaceutical products. Despite these advancements, intraocular surgery is still a very delicate process with little room for error and great potential for harm to both ocular tissues and, ultimately, the vision of the patient. Thus, there is an ongoing need to improve ophthalmic surgical techniques and equipment, as well as associated pharmaceutical products.

The present invention has resulted from an effort to improve the fluid dynamics of intraocular irrigating solutions, so as to provide greater protection for delicate intraocular tissues, while at the same time enhancing the ability of ophthalmic surgeons to perform surgical procedures more efficiently.

Although various techniques have been used previously to remove the natural crystalline lens of the eye when it becomes afflicted with a cataract, the majority of cataract surgeries today are performed by using a procedure known as "phacoemulsification". This procedure involves the use of a surgical handpiece having a tip that vibrates at an ultrasonic frequency. The vibrating tip of the handpiece is utilized to disintegrate or "emulsify" the cataractous lens. This process necessarily generates lens fragments or particles within the eye that can cause irreparable physical damage to corneal endothelial cells if those cells are left unprotected. The corneal endothelial cells are normally protected during the phacoemulsification procedure by injecting a viscoelastic material (e.g., hyaluronic acid) into the eye to form a protective barrier over the corneal endothelial cells. However, even with the presence of the viscoelastic material, lens particles continue to move in the eye, particularly when the viscoelastic material is removed by a combined irrigating/aspiration handpiece following the phacoemulsification of the lens, prior to insertion of an artificial lens.

Due to continuous irrigation and aspiration, usually there is a lot of turbulence in the anterior chamber, within which non-aspirated lens fragments move around. In addition, the ultrasonic vibrations produced by the tip of the phacoemulsification handpiece push the lens fragments away from the tip thereby making it difficult to aspirate the fragments via the aspiration line in the tip of the handpiece. The movement of these lens fragments can cause damage to the surrounding tissue.

In addition to the lens fragments, damage may result directly from the turbulent flow of fluids intraocularly or from bubbles generated in the intraocular fluids by the phacoemulsification handpiece. Air bubbles generated during intraocular surgery have been

shown to result in severe injury to the corneal endothelium in as little as twenty seconds. The turbulent flow of fluids may also cause tissue fragments to impact the delicate corneal endothelial cells or other intraocular tissues, thereby causing mechanical trauma to such tissues.

5 For further background regarding these problems, please refer to the following articles: Kim, et al., "Corneal endothelial damage by air bubbles during phacoemulsification", Archives of Ophthalmology, volume 115, pages 81-88, 1997; Beesley et al., "The effects of prolonged phacoemulsification time on the corneal endothelium", Annals of Ophthalmology, volume 18, no. 6, pages 216-219, 1986; Kondoh et al.,
10 "Quantitative measurement of the volume of air bubbles formed during ultrasonic vibration", Folia Ophthalmologica Japan, volume 45, no. 7, pages 718-720, 1994 and Kim et al., Investigative Ophthalmology & Visual Science, volume 37, no. 3, S84, 1996.

The fluid dynamics of intraocular irrigating solutions is also important during vitrectomy procedures and various other types of intraocular surgical procedures. Turbulence
15 in intraocular fluids may also result from the movements of reciprocating vitrectomy handpieces, the alternating vacuum and irrigation modes of irrigation/aspiration handpieces and movements of other surgical handpieces and devices utilized in such procedures. The elimination or reduction of such turbulence helps to protect the retina and other tissues located in the posterior segment of the eye, as well as tissues located in the anterior segment
20 of the eye, such as the corneal endothelial cells.

In view of these potential complications, there is a need for intraocular irrigating solutions having improved physical properties that: (1) reduce the potential for turbulence within the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye, (2) help to contain the movement of tissue fragments and air bubbles within the eye, and (3) facilitate the removal of lens fragments and other tissue fragments by making it easier for the surgeon to track the fragments with the tip of the surgical handpiece. The present invention is directed to fulfilling this need. Specifically, the present invention is directed to the provision of an irrigating solution that provides for greater control of the movement of tissue fragments, air bubbles and other particles during phacoemulsification, vitrectomy and other intraocular surgical procedures. This control of particle movement is fundamentally different from the above-discussed use of a layer of viscoelastic material to protect the corneal endothelial cells by means of a cushioning effect. The irrigating solution of the present invention is designed to provide a protective effect beyond that obtained by means of viscoelastic agents.

Summary of the Invention

The present invention is directed to the provision of intraocular irrigating solutions that help to prevent the risk of damage to intraocular tissues, while facilitating the efficiency of the surgical procedures. The irrigating solutions of the present invention are low viscosity solutions that exhibit less turbulence in the presence of phacoemulsification handpieces and other intraocular surgical devices. These solutions also restrain the movement of air bubbles and tissue fragments within the eye, and generally dampen the impact of ultrasonic handpieces, liquefracture handpieces, irrigation/aspiration handpieces, microscissors, vitrectomy handpieces and other surgical devices on intraocular tissues. The restrained movement of lens fragments within the eye protects ophthalmic tissues, and facilitates a more

efficient surgical procedure by enabling the ophthalmic surgeon to locate and remove lens fragments more readily.

The intraocular irrigating solutions of the present invention have a viscosity greater than that of aqueous humor, but preferably have a surface tension similar to that of aqueous humor. Existing irrigating solutions generally have a viscosity similar to that of aqueous humor, but have surface tension higher than that of aqueous humor.

The present inventors have found that a slight enhancement of the viscosity of intraocular irrigating solutions greatly improves the ability of the solutions to protect intraocular tissues by containing the movement of tissue fragments and generally reducing the turbulence of the intraocular fluids, thereby making it easier for the fragments to be tracked and removed via aspiration. This slight enhancement of irrigating solution viscosity is also beneficial in vitrectomy procedures because it reduces the pulsatile movement of the retinal tissue and limits collateral tissue damage in the eye. The reduction of pulsatile movement of retinal tissue is particularly important in cases where the retina is partially detached.

The overall performance of the irrigating solutions of the present invention can be further enhanced by including an agent which reduces the surface tension to a level comparable to that of aqueous humor, thereby making the solutions more physiological.

Brief Description of Drawings

Figure 1 is a graph showing the effect of viscosity on flow rate; and Figure 2 is a graph showing the relationship between HPMC concentration and accumulation rate.

Detailed Description of the Invention

The irrigating solutions of the present invention comprise a balanced electrolyte solution and an amount of a biologically compatible viscosity-adjusting agent sufficient to enhance the viscosity of the electrolyte solution.

5 The electrolyte solution utilized in the present invention will typically be a balanced salt solution, such as BSSTM (Balanced Salt Solution) Sterile Irrigating Solution manufactured by Alcon Laboratories, Inc., or BSS PLUSTM (Balanced Salt Solution) Sterile Irrigating Solution, also manufactured by Alcon Laboratories, Inc. However, the invention is not limited relative to the types of balanced salt solutions or other electrolyte/nutrient
10 solutions that may be utilized as a building block for the solutions of the present invention.

 The agents utilized to adjust the viscosity of the electrolyte solution will comprise one or more compounds that are compatible with intraocular tissues, such as: chondroitin sulfate, sodium hyaluronate or other proteoglycans; cellulose derivatives, such as hydroxypropyl methylcellulose ("HPMC"), carboxy methylcellulose ("CMC"), and hydroxyethyl cellulose
15 ("HEC"); collagen and modified collagens; galactomannans, such as guar gum, locust bean gum and tara gum, as well as polysaccharides derived from the foregoing natural gums and similar natural or synthetic gums containing mannose and/or galactose moieties as the main structural components (e.g., hydroxypropyl guar); xanthan gum; gellan gums; alginate; chitosans; polyvinyl alcohol; carboxyvinyl polymers (e.g., carbomers such as the CarbopolTM
20 brand polymers available from B.F. Goodrich); and various other viscous or viscoelastomeric substances, including but not limited to those described in U.S. Patent No. 5,409,904 (Hecht, et al.), the entire contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference in the present specification.

The following patent publications may be referred to for further details concerning the above-listed viscosity-enhancing agents: U.S. Patent No. 4,861,760 (gellan gums); U.S. Patent No. 4,255,415 and WIPO Publication No. WO 94/10976 (polyvinyl alcohol); U.S. Patent No. 4,271,143 (carboxyvinyl polymers); WIPO Publication No. WO 99/51273 (xanthan gum); and WIPO Publication No. WO 99/06023 (galactomannans). The entire contents of the foregoing references pertaining to the structures, chemical properties and physical properties of the respective viscosity enhancing agents described above are hereby incorporated in the present specification by reference.

The above-described viscosity-adjusting agents will be utilized in an amount sufficient to provide the irrigating solutions of the present invention with an enhanced viscosity. As utilized herein, the phrase "enhanced viscosity" means a viscosity which is greater than the viscosity of aqueous humor and prior irrigating solutions, both of which generally have viscosities of approximately 1 centipoise ("cps"). The irrigating solutions of the present invention will typically have viscosities of from greater than 1 cps to about 15 cps, preferably from about 2 to about 7 cps.

The amount of viscosity adjusting agent utilized will vary depending on the degree of viscosity enhancement desired and the specific agent or agents selected. However, the concentration of the viscosity-adjusting agent in the irrigating solutions of the present invention will typically range from about 0.1 to about 1.0 weight/volume percent ("w/v %") for polymers such as HPMC.

It should be noted that it is necessary to achieve a balance between: (a) enhancing the viscosity of the solution, and (b) maintaining a solution viscosity that is acceptable for use with the irrigation/aspiration system employed during intraocular surgical procedures. Figure 1 of the accompanying drawings is a graph showing the flow rate of irrigating solutions of different viscosities through a normal irrigation/aspiration tip in the Series 20000 Legacy™ (“STTL”) surgical operating system available from Alcon Laboratories, Inc. During generation of these data, all the settings on the STTL system were default instrumental settings. Figure 1 clearly shows the effect of increasing viscosity on flow rate of the irrigating solution, which is usually flowing under gravity.

During a surgical procedure, aspiration is carried out by applying vacuum through the tip of a surgical handpiece. Generally, the maximum vacuum or suction capability of the system is such that the irrigation rate is higher than the aspiration rate to maintain positive flow. Hence, the increase in viscosity of the irrigation solution should be such that the flow rate remains greater than the maximum aspiration rate. Figure 2 of the accompanying drawings illustrates this point.

Increasing the concentration of the viscosity-adjusting agent increases the viscosity of the solution, so at the same bottle height, the normal gravity fed irrigation flow rate of fluid into the eye decreases. As the net irrigation rate decreases, the effective aspiration rate, which is controlled independently by a peristaltic pump on the STTL, increases. Hence, the accumulation rate goes from a positive to a negative value. A minimum irrigation rate of 1 milliliter/minute of aspiration is needed to prevent drying up of the tissue. These competing factors must be balanced. In the case of HPMC, it has been determined that a HPMC concentration of 0.27 w/v% provides the desired level of viscosity enhancement without

impeding normal irrigation and aspiration functions. It should be noted that this ideal concentration was determined using HPMC (E4M) in connection with the STTL surgical operating system and a standard phacoemulsification tip. The ideal concentration may vary somewhat, depending on the surgical operating system and phacoemulsification tip utilized.

5 The preferred viscosity-adjusting agent is hydroxypropylmethylcellulose ("HPMC"). The present inventors have found that the addition of HPMC to a conventional balanced salt solution results in a significant reduction in turbulence during intraocular surgery, relative to the turbulence seen with the balanced salt solution alone. The preferred concentration of HPMC is about 0.2 to 0.3 w/v%, but this range may vary slightly depending on the particular
10 ophthalmic surgical system being utilized and the instrument settings of that system. Irrigating solutions containing this concentration of HPMC will have a viscosity of about 4 to 6 cps. The most preferred viscosity-adjusting agent is HPMC (E4M) at a concentration of 0.22 to 0.27 w/v%.

As indicated above, the irrigating solutions of the present invention preferably also
15 include an agent to modify the surface tension of the solutions so as to resemble the surface tension of the aqueous humor. The surface tension of the aqueous humor is approximately 50 dynes per centimeter ("dynes/cm). The irrigating solutions of the present invention will therefore preferably have a surface tension in the range of 40 to 60 dynes/cm or somewhat less.

20 It should be noted here that viscosity can be increased by an appropriate agent without affecting surface tension, and that surface tension can be reduced to the level of aqueous/vitreous humor by inclusion of an appropriate surface-active agent independent of

viscosity. Thus, these two physical properties of irrigating solutions are independent of each other. However, in some cases, the viscosity-adjusting agent may also function as the surface tension reducing agent. This is true with respect to the preferred embodiment of the present invention, wherein HPMC is utilized both as a viscosity-adjusting agent and a surface tension reducing agent.

In other cases, it may be necessary to add a separate agent to the irrigating solution for purposes of reducing the surface tension of the solution. Possible agents which can be utilized for this purpose include: Polyoxyl 35 castor oil (Cremophore™ EL and Cremophore™ EL-P, available from BASF Corp.), Polyoxyl 40 Hydrogenated Castor Oil (HCO-40), Solutol™ HS 15 (BASF Corp.), Polysorbate 80, Tocophersolan (TPGS), and other ophthalmically acceptable surface active agents.

The following examples are provided to further illustrate various features of the present invention.

Example 1

Component	Amount (w/v%)	Function
HPMC (E4M)	0.1 to 0.3	Viscosity and Surface Tension Modifier
Sodium Chloride	0.744	Tonicity Agent
Potassium Chloride	0.0395	Essential Ion
Dibasic Sodium Phosphate (Anhydrous)	0.0433	Buffering Agent
Sodium Bicarbonate	0.219% + 20% xs	Physiological Buffer
Hydrochloric Acid	Adjust pH	pH Adjust
Sodium Hydroxide	Adjust pH	pH Adjust
Water for Injection	100%	Vehicle

The above-described formulation may be prepared as follows: First, the water for Injection is brought close to boiling or at boiling. The HPMC is then slowly added to the water under continuous stirring to thoroughly disperse it in the water. Then the mixture is slowly allowed to cool, stirring continuously. Once at room temperature, the mixture should start clearing up. Then the mixture is stored overnight in an appropriate container to fully hydrate the HPMC. The following day, the remaining ingredients are added to the HPMC solution, additional water for injection is added if needed to bring the solution to final volume, and the final solution is filtered, packaged in bottles and autoclaved.

10

Example 2

Component	Amount (w/v%)	Function
HPMC (E4M)	0.1 to 0.3	Viscosity and Surface Tension Modifier
Sodium Chloride	0.64	Tonicity Agent
Potassium Chloride	0.075	Essential Ion
Calcium Chloride (Dihydrate)	0.048	Essential Ion
Magnesium Chloride (Hexahydrate)	0.03	Essential Ion
Sodium Acetate (Trihydrate)	0.039	Buffering Agent
Sodium Citrate (Dihydrate)	0.17	Buffering Agent
Hydrochloric Acid	Adjust pH	pH Adjust
Sodium Hydroxide	Adjust pH	pH Adjust
Water for Injection	100%	Vehicle

The above-described formulation may be prepared by means of the method described in Example 1, above.

Example 3

Three solutions were prepared and tested to evaluate the physical properties of the solutions of the present invention versus related solutions. The solutions tested and the respective physical properties of the solutions were as follows:

Solution	Osmolality mOsm/kg	Viscosity (cps)	Surface Tension dynes/cm²
BSS*	304, 305	1.02, 1.06	70, 73
BSS + 0.05% cremophor	305, 305	0.99, 1.01	43, 43
BSS + 0.3% HPMC (grade E4M)	320, 322	6.9, 7.0	48, 49

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*As utilized in the above table, the term "BSS" refers to BSS™ (Balanced Salt Solution) Sterile Irrigating solution manufactured by Alcon Laboratories, Inc., Fort Worth, Texas.

10 As indicated above, the addition of 0.3% HPMC to the BSS solution increased the viscosity from approximately 1 cps to 7 cps, and reduced the surface tension from approximately 71.5 dynes/cm to approximately 48.5 dynes/cm. Thus, the addition of this amount of HPMC increased the viscosity of the balanced salt solution and reduced its surface tension, in accordance with the basic principles of the present invention. Conversely, the
 15 addition of 0.05% cremophor to the balanced salt solution had no effect on viscosity, but reduced the surface tension of the balanced salt solution from approximately 71.5 dynes/cm to 43 dynes/cm.

The above-identified solutions were tested in a simulated intraocular surgery model to determine if the addition of cremophor and HPMC to the balanced salt solution affected the performance of the solution relative to the turbulence of the solution during intraocular surgical procedures. It was determined that the addition of cremophor to the balanced salt solution, although effective in reducing the surface tension of the solution, had little if any effect on the performance of the balanced salt solution. However, the solution containing HPMC demonstrated much less turbulence than the balanced salt solution alone. This turbulence was judged based on the movement of air bubbles and the movement of lens fragments.

The spinning and rotation of lens fragments seen with the balanced salt solution alone was reduced significantly by the inclusion of HPMC in the solution. The dampening of the movement of the lens particles facilitated an easier removal of the particles from the eye during the simulated surgical procedure. This dampening effect facilitated a more efficient surgical procedure and reduced the time required for the procedure.

Conversely, there appeared to be no difference between the balanced salt solution alone and the balanced salt solution containing cremophor with regard to bubble formulation, rate of flow or the visual hydrodynamics of the irrigating solutions.

The foregoing results confirm that the addition of a small amount of a viscosity enhancing agent reduces the turbulence of intraocular fluids during surgical procedures, dampens the movement of bubbles and lens fragments, and generally renders the procedure more efficient.

Units which are used in the specification and which are not in accordance with the metric system may be converted with the aid of the following conversion factors:

$$1 \text{ cps} = 1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ Pa.s}$$

$$1 \text{ dynes/cm} = 1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N/m}$$

We Claim:

1. An ophthalmic pharmaceutical composition for irrigating ocular tissues during an intraocular surgical procedure, comprising a balanced salt solution and an amount of a viscosity-adjusting agent sufficient to provide the composition with a viscosity of 2 to 7 cps (0,002 to 0,007 Pa.s), said composition having a surface tension of 40 to 60 dynes/cm (0,04 to 0,06 N/m).
2. A composition according to Claim 1, wherein the viscosity-adjusting agent is selected from the group consisting of proteoglycans, cellulose derivatives, collagen or modified collagen, galactomannans, xanthan gums, gellan gums, alginate, chitosans, polyvinyl alcohol, and carboxyvinyl polymers.
3. A composition according to Claim 2, wherein the viscosity-adjusting agent comprises a cellulose derivative.
4. A composition according to Claim 3, wherein the viscosity-adjusting agent comprises hydroxypropyl methylcellulose.
5. A composition according to Claim 4, wherein the concentration of hydroxypropyl methylcellulose in the composition is 0.1 to 1.0 w/v %.
6. A composition according to Claim 5, wherein the concentration of hydroxypropyl methylcellulose in the composition is 0.1 to 0.3 w/v %.
7. A composition according to Claim 6, wherein the concentration of hydroxypropyl methylcellulose in the composition is 0.2 to 0.3 w/v %.
8. A composition according to Claim 4, wherein the hydroxypropyl methylcellulose is HPMC (E4M).
9. A composition according to Claim 8, wherein the concentration of HPMC (E4M) in the composition is 0.1 to 0.3 w/v %.
10. A composition according to any one of Claims 1 to 9, wherein the balanced salt solution is an electrolyte/nutrient solution.

11. An irrigating solution containing an amount of a viscosity-adjusting agent sufficient to provide the solution with a viscosity of 2 to 7 cps (0,002 to 0,007 Pa.s) for use in a method of irrigating intraocular tissues during an ophthalmic surgical procedure, wherein the method comprises bathing the intraocular tissues with the solution, whereby the turbulence of the solution during the surgical procedure is reduced.
12. An irrigation solution according to Claim 11, wherein the viscosity-adjusting agent is selected from the group consisting of proteoglycans, cellulose derivatives, collagen or modified collagen, galactomannans, xanthan gums, gellan gums, alginate, chitosans, polyvinyl alcohol, and carboxyvinyl polymers.
13. An irrigation solution method according to Claim 12, wherein the viscosity-adjusting agent comprises a cellulose derivative.
14. An irrigation solution according to Claim 13, wherein the viscosity-adjusting agent comprises hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose.
15. An irrigation solution according to Claim 14, wherein the concentration of hydroxypropyl methylcellulose in the solution is 0.1 to 1.0 w/v %.
16. An irrigation solution according to Claim 15, wherein the concentration of hydroxypropyl methylcellulose in the solution is 0.1 to 0.3 w/v %.
17. An irrigation solution according to Claim 16, wherein the concentration of hydroxypropyl methylcellulose in the solution is 0.2 to 0.3 w/v %.
18. An irrigation solution according to Claim 14, wherein the hydroxypropyl methylcellulose is HPMC (E4M).
19. An irrigation solution according to Claim 18, wherein the concentration of HPMC (E4M) in the solution is 0.1 to 0.3 w/v %.
20. An irrigation solution according to any one of Claims 11 to 19, wherein the irrigating solution has a surface tension of 40 to 60 dynes/cm (0,04 to 0,06 N/m).
21. An irrigation solution according to any one of Claims 11 to 19, wherein the irrigating solution is an electrolyte/nutrient solution.

22. Use of an irrigating solution containing an amount of a viscosity-adjusting agent sufficient to provide the solution with a viscosity of 2 to 7 cps (0,002 to 0,007 Pa.s), in the manufacture of a medicament for use in a method of irrigating intraocular tissues during an ophthalmic surgical procedure, whereby the turbulence of the solution during the surgical procedure is reduced.
23. Use according to Claim 22, wherein the viscosity-adjusting agent is selected from the group consisting of proteoglycans, cellulose derivatives, collagen or modified collagen, galactomannans, xanthan gums, gellan gums, alginate, chitosans, polyvinyl alcohol, and carboxyvinyl polymers.
24. Use according to Claim 23, wherein the viscosity-adjusting agent comprises a cellulose derivative.
25. Use according to Claim 24, wherein the viscosity-adjusting agent comprises hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose.
26. Use according to Claim 25, wherein the concentration of hydroxypropyl methylcellulose in the solution is 0.1 to 1.0 w/v %.
27. Use according to Claim 26, wherein the concentration of hydroxypropyl methylcellulose in the solution is 0.1 to 0.3 w/v %.
28. Use according to Claim 27, wherein the concentration of hydroxypropyl methylcellulose in the solution is 0.2 to 0.3 w/v %.
29. Use according to Claim 25, wherein the hydroxypropyl methylcellulose is HPMC (E4M).
30. Use according to Claim 29, wherein the concentration of HPMC (E4M) in the solution is 0.1 to 0.3 w/v %.
31. Use according to any one of Claims 22 to 30, wherein the irrigating solution has a surface tension of 40 to 60 dynes/cm (0,04 to 0,06 N/m).
32. Use according to any one of Claims 22 to 30, wherein the irrigating solution is an electrolyte/nutrient solution.
33. A composition according to Claim 1, substantially as herein described with reference to any one of the Examples 1 to 3.

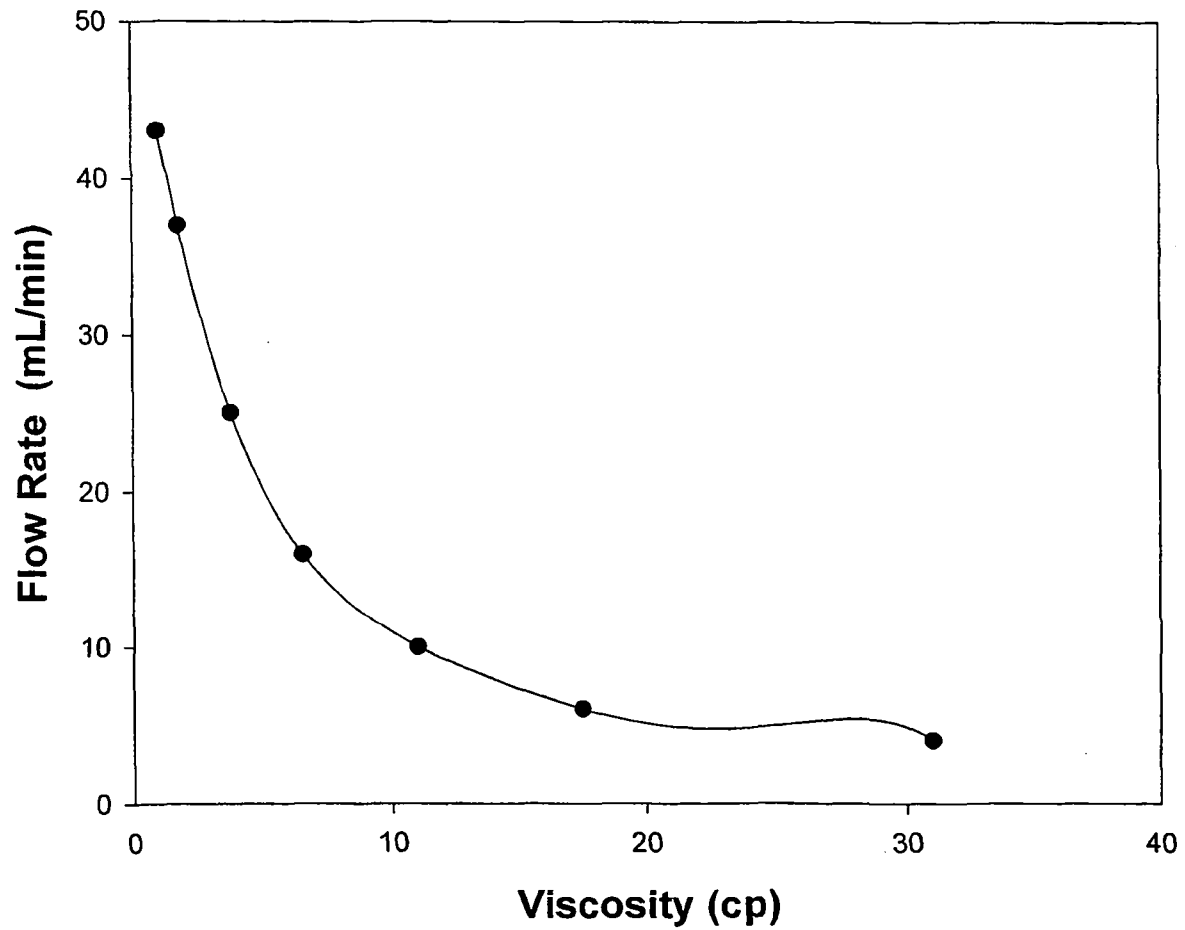


Figure 1. Flow rate of different viscosity irrigating solutions through an irrigation/aspiration tip, using Legacy 20000 at its default settings.

HPMC Conc. vs Aspiration Rate

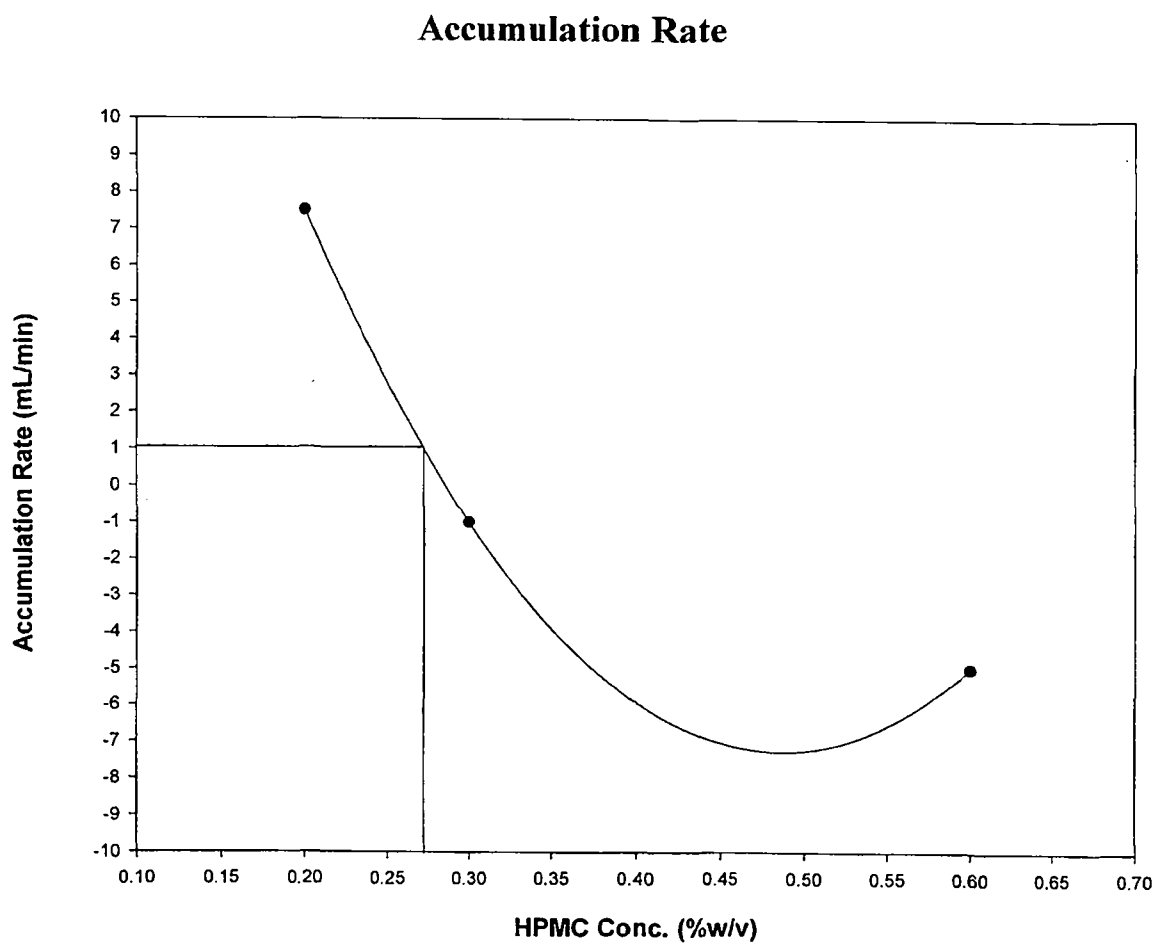


Figure 2. Irrigating solution accumulation at the default settings of Legacy 20000 and at maximum possible vacuum.