

## Orals Pharmaceutical Update

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Optometric Education Consultants  
Vision Expo – Orlando, FL  
Wednesday, March 11, 2026



1

**On behalf of Vision Expo, we sincerely thank you for being with us this year.**

### Reminder to Complete Your Session Evaluations!

Please be sure to complete your digital session evaluations for each course you attended! Your feedback is important to us as our Education Planning Committee considers content and speakers for future meetings to provide you with the best education possible.



2

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All relevant relationships have been mitigated

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- Disclosures: Receive speaker honorariums
- Advisory Board: Dompé, Envision, Tarsus
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- I have no direct financial or proprietary interest in any companies, products or services mentioned in this presentation
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- Healthcare Registries – Chairman of Advisory Council for Diabetes and AMD
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3

### My Practice

- I am a clinician first then a scientist
- Some are scientists first then clinician
- I need to simplify for patient and patient care
- Science is great, but not good if there isn't a clinical application
- Some lectures are science based without clinical application.
- My lecture will be a hybrid. Showing clinical applications of the science



It is wonderful to have someone who's juggling so many aspects of optometry scientific, clinical experience, teacher & lecturer. It is refreshing and very informative. -Sarah



5

### Oral Pharmaceuticals in Eye Care Agenda

- ~ FDA Pregnancy Categories
  - \* Pre-June 30, 2015
  - \* Post-June 30, 2015
- ~ Antibiotics
  - \* Anti-infectives
  - \* Anti-inflammatory
- ~ Antivirals
  - \* Anti-infectives
- ~ How to apply them in patient care
- ~ Pitfalls to avoid
- ~ Increase confidence when selecting an oral antibiotic or antiviral

6

### FDA Pregnancy Categories

- ~ Category A- studies in pregnant women...no risk
- ~ Category B- animal studies no risk but human not adequate...or...animal toxicity but human studies no risk...safe
- ~ Category C- animal studies show toxicity human studies inadequate but benefit of use may exceed risk...OR...there are no adequate studies in animals or humans...avoid (MOST new drugs are here)
- ~ Category D- evidence of human risk but benefits may outweigh risks...avoid
- ~ Category X- fetal abnormalities, risk>benefits...avoid

7

### Pregnancy and Lactation Labeling Rule-FDA December 4, 2014 Final Rule

- ~ **Effective June 30, 2015**
  - ★ Effective now for new medications and a 3-5-year phase in period (application)
- ~ Labeling for human prescription drugs and biological products will include:
  - ★ Pregnancy
  - ★ Lactation
  - ★ Females and Males of Reproductive Potential
- ~ Pregnancy (8.1)
  - ★ Pregnancy Exposure Registry – omit if not applicable
  - ★ Risk Summary – required subheading
    - Dose adjustments during pregnancy and the postpartum period - omit if not applicable
    - Maternal adverse reactions - omit if not applicable
    - Fetal/Neonatal adverse reactions - omit if not applicable
    - Labor or delivery - omit if not applicable
  - ★ Data - omit if none of the headings are applicable
    - Human Data - omit if not applicable
    - Animal Data - omit if not applicable

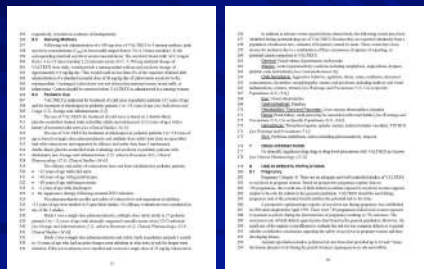
8

### Pregnancy and Lactation Labeling Rule-FDA December 4, 2014 Final Rule

- ~ Lactation (8.2)
  - ★ Risk Summary- required subheading
  - ★ Clinical Considerations- omit if not applicable
  - ★ Data- omit if not applicable
- ~ Females and Males of Reproductive Potential (8.3) - omit if none of the headings are applicable
  - ~ Pregnancy testing- omit if not applicable
  - ~ Contraception- omit if not applicable
  - ~ Infertility – omit if not applicable

9

### Pre-June 30, 2015



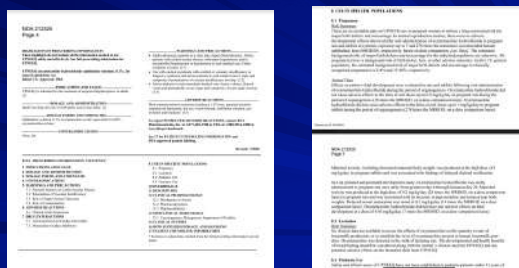
10

### Post-June 30, 2015

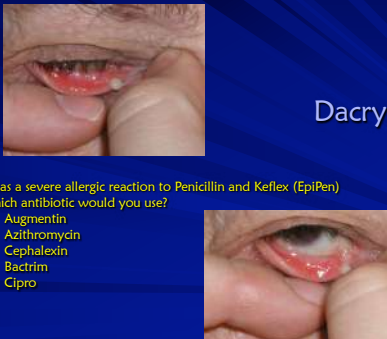


11

### Post-June 30, 2015



12



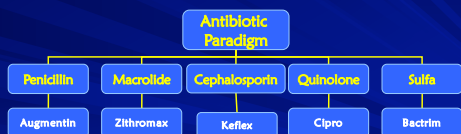
**Dacryocystitis**

Patient as a severe allergic reaction to Penicillin and Keflex (EpiPen)  
Which antibiotic would you use?

- A. Augmentin
- B. Azithromycin
- C. Cephalexin
- D. Bactrim
- E. Cipro

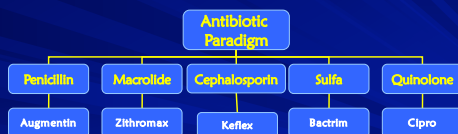
13

## Antibiotic Paradigm Thru 2019



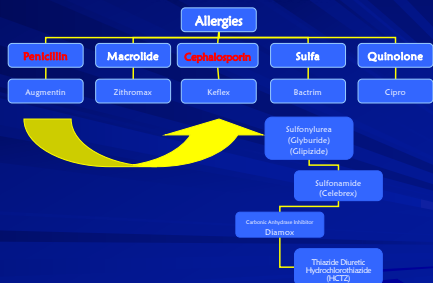
14

## Antibiotic Paradigm Changed 2020



15

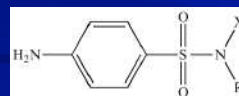
## Cross Reaction



16

## “Sulfa Antibiotic Allergy”

- ~ If a true allergy: Mast cell and IgE mediated, causing hives, itch, congestion, lip and tongue swelling, tightness in throat, and bronchial constriction
  - \* Anaphylaxis
- ~ The “S” is typically not the hapten/antigen
- ~ The arylamine group is the hapten/antigen
- ~ 90% of people who say they are allergic to sulfa, are not allergic at all

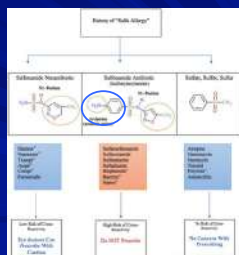


17

## What to ask about allergies

- ~ For the patient
  - \* When did you react?
  - \* What was the reaction?
    - Systemic versus topical

- ~ For you...
  - \* For sulfa allergic patients
    - Antibiotic structure sulfa allergy
      - Sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim
    - Non-antibiotic structure agents
      - Carbonic anhydrase inhibitors
      - Hydrochlorothiazide
      - Celecoxib (Celebrex)
      - Glipizide, glyburide, glimepiride



18

## Amoxicillin + Clavulanic acid (Augmentin)

- ~ “**Uber Amoxicillin**”
- ~ Kills everything, good for everyone
  - 12 weeks old and older
- ~ Safe in pregnancy...category B
- ~ Watch for PCN allergies
- ~ Adults: 250, 500 and 875 mg
  - \* Dose of clavulanate varies
- ~ Children <100 pounds: oral suspension 25-45 mg/kg divided into 2 doses
- ~ Covers *Staph*, *Strep* and *Haemophilus influenzae*

19

## Azithromycin (Zithromax)

- ~ Macrolide antibiotic (erythromycin is prototype)
- ~ Drug of choice in PCN sensitive patients
- ~ All age groups and pregnancy category B
- ~ No renal adjustment
- ~ Adult:
  - \* 250 mg bid (day1), 250 mg qd (day 2-5), 6 pack
  - \* 500 mg qd x 3 days, tri-pack
- ~ Children <16: 10 mg/kg (day1), 5 mg/kg (day 2-5)
- ~ Covers *Staph*, *Strep* and *Haemophilus influenzae*
- ~ Better tolerated than erythromycin, little GI upset
- ~ Chlamydia...1 g qd

20

## Zithromax (azithromycin)

- ~ "The Vegas Drug"- Chlamydia...1 g qd



21

## Cephalexin (Keflex)

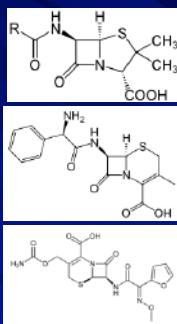
- ~ Cross reaction with PCN sensitive patients
  - \* Approximately 3 - 10%
- ~ 1st generation, moderately effective against PCN-ase
- ~ Good for Gram +, +/- for *Haemophilus* (-)
- ~ Available in 250 and 500 mg
- ~ Category B
- ~ Adult: typically, 500 mg bid x 1 week
  - \* Maximum 4 g in 24 hrs
- ~ FYI...Drug of choice for blow out fractures

22

## Cefuroxime (Ceftin)

- ~ 2nd generation
- ~ Better for *Haemophilus* (-)
- ~ Children: 3 months to 12 years old, oral suspension 15 mg/kg divided into 2 doses x 10 days
- ~ Available in 125, 250 and 500 mg
  - \* FYI: adults typically 250 mg bid x 10 days
- ~ Category B

23



## Cross Reaction

24

## Sulfa Drugs

- ~ Limited use...last line of defense
- ~ Bactrim SS
  - \* 400 mg sulfamethoxazole/ 80 mg trimethoprim
  - \* 1-2 tab PO bid
- ~ Bactrim DS (double strength)
  - \* 800 mg sulfamethoxazole/ 160 mg trimethoprim
  - \* 1 tab PO bid

25



### Sulfa ADRs

- ~ Contraindicated in pregnancy and sickle cell disease
  - \* Category C
- ~ High incidence of Steven-Johnsons Syndrome (SJS) and Toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN)
- ~ Cross reaction with oral hypoglycemics, CAI's, celebrex and thiazide diuretics...all sulfa based
  - \* Reality?

26

### Ciprofloxacin (Cipro) Levofloxacin (Levaquin)

- ~ In my opinion, an end of the line, antibiotic to use...allergic to PCN, cephalosporins, macrolides...
- ~ Really effective, because they are BROAD
- ~ Would avoid if pregnant, BF, and in kids
  - \* Only use 18 years or older (oral)
- ~ Cipro and Levaquin available in 250, 500 and 750 mg
  - \* Cipro 750 mg for only severe infections (usually life-threatening pneumonia)
- ~ 500 mg bid x 1 week-Cipro
- ~ 500 mg qd x 1 week-Levaquin
- ~ Levaquin-tendon ruptures

27

### Fluoroquinolone ADRs

- ~ Retinal detachment (1 per 2,500 pts)
  - \* WHAT?!!
  - Mechanism is possible through destruction of collagen and connective tissue...
- ~ QT prolongation in newer agents
- ~ Photosensitivity
- ~ Tendon rupture
  - \* Watch shoulders, wrists, Achilles

28

### Dacryocystitis



Patient as a severe allergic reaction to Penicillin and Keflex (Epipen)  
Which antibiotic would you use?

- A. Augmentin
- B. Azithromycin
- C. Cephalixin
- D. Bactrim
- E. Cipro



29

~ Remember...patient allergic to PCN and Keflex

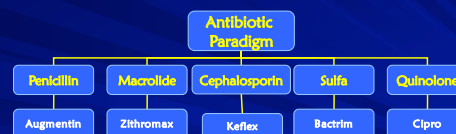


- ~ Treatment
- \* Polyttrim QID OD
  - \* Zithromax
    - Disp: 5 day z-pak
    - Use as directed PO

- ~ Dilation and Irrigation
  - \* Contraindication or indication?
- ~ Confirmed nasolacrimal duct blockage
  - \* DCR, dacryocystorhinostomy

30

### Antibiotic Paradigm Changed 2020



Oral (9:32) Antibiotic Review in Eye Care  
YouTube – By Greg Caldwell, OD, FAAO

31

What group of antibiotics are we missing?

32

## Treatment Failure

- ~ If you continue to think of doxycycline and minocycline as antibiotics, treatment failure will be the result
- ~ From this point on consider them a steroid

33

48-year-old man  
OU red, gritty, sandy and dry feeling

Va 20/20  
20/20  
cc 20

Current Correction  
R -2.00 sphere  
L -3.00 sphere

EOMS: full, unrestricted    PERRL (-)APD  
CT: ortho D/N                    CF: full by FC OU

34



- ~ Diagnosis
  - \* Rosacea
- ~ What findings support your diagnosis?
  - \* Telangiectasias
  - \* Erythema of the cheeks, forehead and nose
  - \* Rhinophyma
    - Indicates chronic
- ~ Let us get a closer look

35

## A Closer Look

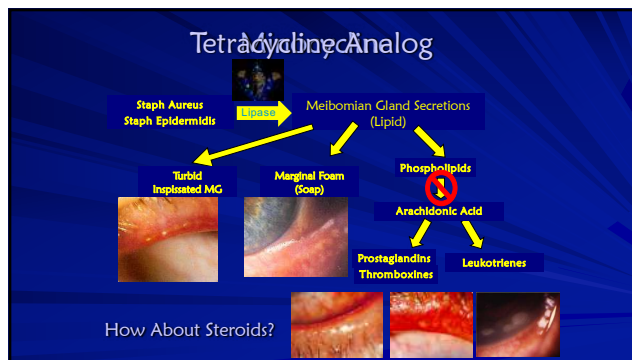


36

## Rosacea Blepharitis (Inflammatory Blepharitis, MGD)

- ~ Diagnosis?
- ~ Treatment?
  - \* In my opinion, most under treated condition
  - \* Warm compresses
  - \* Lid hygiene
  - \* Artificial tears
  - \* Omega 3 fatty acid
    - EPA and DHA total 1500 mg (1000 mg minimum)
  - \* Dermatological consult (Acne Rosacea)
  - \* Oral antibiotics.....???
    - Which one and why??

37



38

### Minocycline / Doxycycline

- ~ Drug of choice for marginal inflammatory blepharitis, posterior blepharitis, MGD, evaporative disease
- ~ AB, anti-inflammatory and anti-collagenase
- ~ No renal adjustment
- ~ 50-100 mg qd-bid 2-12 weeks (pulse)
  - \* Lower maintenance dose
- ~ 20 mg Periostat (Doxycycline)
  - \* Helpful in those with stomach or GI sensitivity
  - \* Excellent for those requiring long maintenance dose

39

### My Paradigm for Minocycline / Doxycycline

<p>~ Status of MG</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Inspissated</li> <li>* Turbid</li> <li>* Clear</li> </ul>	<p>~ Minocycline / Doxycycline Paradigm</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Maximum dosage for 2-12 weeks (pulse)               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ 100 mg BID, QD</li> </ul> </li> <li>* 50-100mg qd while turbid</li> <li>* 20 mg longer treatments               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ Periostat (Doxycycline)</li> </ul> </li> <li>* 20 mg if maintenance dose needed</li> </ul>
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40

### Successfully Treated

- ~ Warm Compresses
- ~ Lid Scrubs
- ~ Artificial Tears, Systane Balance
- ~ Omega 3 (1500 EPA and DHA)
- ~ Mino 100 mg PO 6 weeks, 50 mg 3 months, 20 mg maintenance (Doxycycline)
- ~ Steroids, Tobradex qid (5 weeks with taper)
  - \* Moderately red and thickened lid margins
  - \* Marginal infiltrates

41

### Hyclate vs Monohydrate

- ~ I get calls from the pharmacist
- ~ Use chat box – which do you use hyclate or monohydrate
- \* Doxycycline
  - Doryx
    - Enteric coated hyclate, pellet
  - Adoxa
    - Monohydrate

42

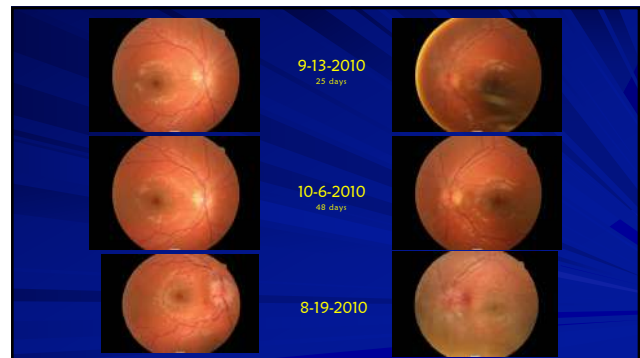
### Doxycycline and Minocycline Adverse Drug Reactions

- ~ Enhanced photosensitivity
- ~ Avoid in children and pregnancy (Category D)
- ~ Can interfere with how penicillin kills bacteria
- ~ Enhances the effects of
  - \* Coumadin
  - \* Digoxin
- ~ Idiosyncratic Secondary intracranial hypertension
  - \* Pseudotumor cerebri
  - \* Isotretinoin (Accutane) – for severe acne and doxy/mino increase this risk
- ~ Hyperpigmentation
  - ~ Antacids that contain aluminum, calcium, magnesium, bismuth subsalicylate, and iron may inhibit doxy/mino
    - \* Same for seizure meds like barbiturates, carbamazepine, phenytoin

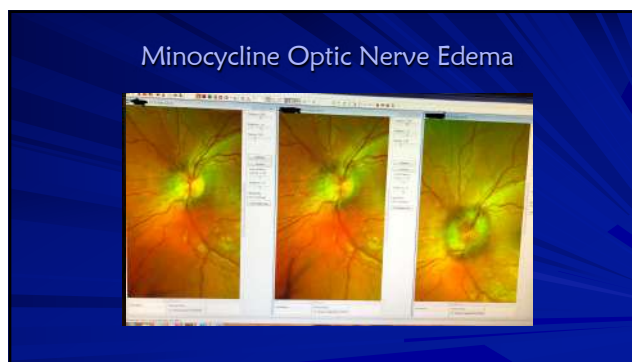
43



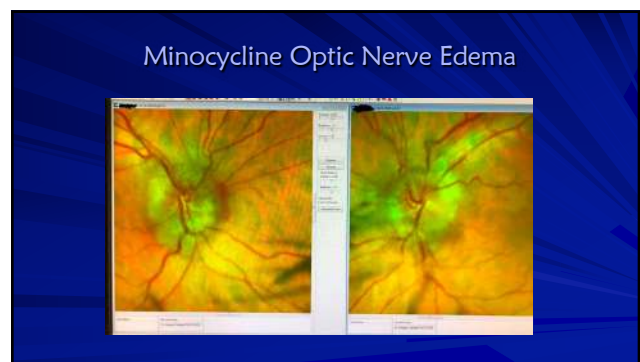
44



45



46



47



48



49



1 Year Later



50

## Anti-Virals

51

## Orals in Herpetic Eye Disease

- ✓ Valtrex
- ✓ Acyclovir
- ✓ Famvir
- ✓ Neurontin
- ✓ Lyrica
- ✓ Doxycycline
- ✓ L-Lysine
- ✓ Tagamet
- ✓ Tricyclic antidepressants
  - Amitriptyline, nortriptyline

52

## Fun Facts About Herpes

- ✓ Are a leading cause of human viral disease
  - Second only to influenza and cold viruses
- ✓ There are more than 130 herpes viruses identified
  - 8 infect humans (9 if you count HHV-6A and HHV-6B as two separate)
  - 5 infect the eye
    - Herpes simplex 1
    - Herpes simplex 2
    - Varicella zoster
    - Epstein Barr
    - Cytomegalovirus
- ✓ USA 25% of the population is seropositive for HSV by 4 years old
  - Nearly 100% are seropositive by age 60
  - Lifetime prevalence of ocular manifestation in all HSV infected people is 1%

53

## 8 Humans- 5 Eye

Viruses of Humans	Common Name	Subfamily	Viruses of Humans	Common Name	Subfamily
Human herpesvirus 1	Herpes simplex type 1	alpha	Human herpesvirus 1	Herpes simplex type 1	alpha
Human herpesvirus 2	Herpes simplex type 2	alpha	Human herpesvirus 2	Herpes simplex type 2	alpha
Human herpesvirus 3	Varicella zoster	alpha	Human herpesvirus 3	Varicella zoster	alpha
Human herpesvirus 4	Epstein Barr	gamma	Human herpesvirus 4	Epstein Barr	gamma
Human herpesvirus 5	Cytomegalovirus	beta	Human herpesvirus 5	Cytomegalovirus	beta
Human herpesvirus 6*	roseola infantum	beta	Human herpesvirus 6*	roseola infantum	beta
Human herpesvirus 8	Kaposi's Sarcoma assoc.	gamma	Human herpesvirus 8	Kaposi's Sarcoma assoc.	gamma

54

## Herpes Viruses are Classified by Their Location in the Latent State

Human Herpes Virus	Name	Sub Family	Target cell type	Latency	Transmission
1	Herpes simplex 1 (HSV-1)	Alphaherpesvirinae	Mucocutaneous	Neurons	Oral contact
2	Herpes simplex 2 (HSV-2)	Alphaherpesvirinae	Mucocutaneous	Neurons	Oral contact (usually sexual)
3	Varicella-Zoster virus (VZV)	Alphaherpesvirinae	Mucocutaneous	Neurons	Contact or respiratory route
4	Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)	Gammapositive	B lymphocytes and others	B lymphocytes	Saliva
5	Cytomegalovirus (CMV)	Betaherpesvirinae	Epithelial, monocytes, lymphocytes and others	Monocytes, lymphocytes and possibly others	Contact, blood transfusion, congenital
6	Human Herpesvirus 6 (HHV-6)	Betaherpesvirinae	T lymphocytes and others	T lymphocytes and others	Contact, respiratory route
7	Human Herpesvirus 7 (HHV-7)	Betaherpesvirinae	T lymphocytes and others	T lymphocytes and others	Contact
8	Human Herpesvirus 8 (HHV-8)	Gammapositive	Endothelial cells	Unknown	Sexual contact, blood transfusion

55

## Herpes Simplex Virus Keratitis

- ~ Is a leading cause of corneal blindness in the United States
  - ~ Primarily caused by HSV-1 (65%)
- ~ Keratitis nomenclature
  - ~ Infectious epithelial keratitis
    - ~ It's not critical to determine HSV 1 or 2
  - ~ Stromal keratitis
  - ~ Endotheliitis
  - ~ Neurotrophic keratopathy

56

## Herpetetic Eye Disease Study

- HEDS I
  - Benefit from steroids in stromal keratitis
  - No benefit from oral Acyclovir in stromal keratitis
  - Benefit from steroids if iritis present
- ~ HEDS II
  - ★ No benefit from Acyclovir to stop progression to stromal or iridocyclitis
  - ★ Maintenance dose 400 mg BID, decreases recurrence by 41% within 1st year

57

## Cranium Keeper from HEDS 1 & 2

- ~ Percentages in HSV keratitis
  - ★ 25% to return in 1 year after 1<sup>st</sup> episode
  - ★ 43% to return after second episode in 12 months
  - ★ 41% decrease with maintenance

58

## Varicella-Zoster Virus (VZV)

- ~ AKA: Herpes Zoster Virus or Herpes Human Virus 3
- ~ Vesicles on tip of nose indicate nasociliary involvement
  - High risk of ocular manifestations



59

## Varicella-Zoster Virus (VZV)

- ~ The best time to diagnose and treat



60



61

Ever wonder why a Primary Care Physician sends you with Herpes Zoster already on oral Valtrex and prednisone?



62

## Varicella-Zoster Virus (VZV)



- ~ Vesicles on tip of nose indicate nasociliary nerve involvement
  - High risk of ocular manifestations
- ~ Ocular findings associated with VZV
  - \* Epideritis
  - \* Scleritis
  - \* Keratitis
  - \* Uveitis
  - \* Iris atrophy
  - \* Glaucoma
  - \* Vitritis
  - \* Retinitis
  - \* Choroiditis
  - \* Optic neuritis
  - \* CN palsy

63

## Renal Impairment

- ~ Identify patients on hemodialysis
- ~ Adjustment made by patient's creatinine clearance (CrCl)...ml/min
  - \* Work with patient's PCP/Internist

64

## Zovirax (acyclovir)

- ~ Good for simplex and zoster
- ~ Available in 200, 400 and 800 mg, IV
- ~ Dosage: 800 mg/5 times/day (4 grams daily)
  - ~ Poor GI absorption
- ~ Maintenance dose: 200-400 mg bid
- ~ Caution if impaired renal function
  - \* Excreted by kidneys
- ~ Category B

65

## Off-Label

- ~ Valtrex and Famvir used for the eye
  - \* Off label
  - \* Only approved for genital herpes
  - \* Won't find dosage in PDR for ocular usage

66

## Famvir (famciclovir)

- ~ Available in 125, 250 and 500 mg
- ~ Dosage: Zoster 500 mg tid
  - Recurrent Simplex 125-250 mg bid
- ~ Caution if impaired renal function
- ~ Category B
- ~ No longer available via Norvartis in USA as brand name

67

- ~ Pro-drug of acyclovir
- ~ Available in 500 and 1000 mg
- ~ GI upset
- ~ HSV-1, HSV-2, VZV
- ~ Dosage: 1g tid x 1 week (3 grams daily)
- ~ Caution if impaired renal function
- ~ Category B

68

Beside the dosing frequencies...

- ~ What is different about the oral antivirals?

The New England Journal of Medicine

ACYCLOVIR FOR THE PREVENTION OF RECURRENT HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS  
TYPE DISEASE

The Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Durham, N.C.

July 1, 1995; 333:1014-1020

- ~ Main reason for early discontinuation of oral acyclovir in HEDS
  - ~ Gastrointestinal side effects
  - ~ Rash

Many patients on oral acyclovir have GI symptoms

69

[illegible]

70

Acyclovir vs. Valacyclovir vs. Famciclovir

What is the difference?

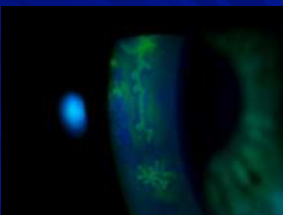
CNS Effects in Elderly Patients

- ~ Acyclovir and valacyclovir carry a higher risk of CNS adverse effects in the elderly:
  - \* Agitation
  - \* Hallucinations
  - \* Confusion
- ~ Clinical Take Home Point:
  - ~ Consider famciclovir in older patients who CNS side effects with acyclovir or valacyclovir
  - ~ Other major concern with elderly patients is age-related reduced kidney function

71


24-48 hours

- ~ Zigan
- ~ Viroptic
- ~ Orals only
- ~ Orals and Amniotic Membrane


A fluorescence micrograph showing a cell culture. The cell is stained with a blue fluorescent dye, likely DAPI, which highlights the nucleus. The cytoplasm and some organelles are stained with a green fluorescent dye, likely a viral protein or a specific organelle marker. The image shows a bright blue nucleus and green-stained cytoplasmic structures, indicating the presence of the virus or the specific organelle being studied.

72

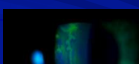
Is there a difference in efficacy between topical and orals in the various forms of ocular herpes?



Ganciclovir ophthalmic gel



Oral antivirals:



73



### Epithelial keratitis

There seems to be equivalence

Oral acyclovir (Zovirax) in herpes simplex dendritic corneal ulceration

60 patients with HSV dendritic ulceration included a small number with stromal involvement keratitis randomized to oral vs. topical acyclovir

No statistically significant difference in time to resolution (mean = 5 days)

"Oral acyclovir alone appeared as effective as topical antiviral therapy in the treatment of simplex epithelial keratitis."

Oral delivery appears to get to corneal target even though it is an avascular tissue!

THE COOPERATION COLLABORATION

Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2005;3(2):CD001486

74

### Post Herpetic Neuralgia (PHN) Treatment

Approaches to management of post herpetic neuralgia include

- Preventing herpes zoster through vaccination and/or antiviral treatment
- Administering specific medications to treat pain

First-line drugs

- Anti-convulsant -neuropathic pain
  - Calcium channel  $\alpha_2\delta$  ligands
  - gabapentin (Neurontin) and pregabalin (Lyrica)
- Tricyclic antidepressants
  - amitriptyline, nortriptyline, desipramine
- Topical lidocaine patches
  - Works because PHN is a peripheral neuropathy
  - Radicular pain** is a type of **pain** that radiates into the lower extremity directly along the course of a spinal nerve root (topical lidocaine not effective)

75

### Vaccines

Zostavax™ – live vaccine; 60 years and older


- "the only game in town..."
- 50-55% effective; 1 dose
- Efficacy wanes after 4-5 years

Shingrix™ – has replaced Zostavax™

- We are moving in the right direction!
- Recommended for 50 years and older
- 90+% effective; 2 doses; IM; recombinant vaccine
- Efficacy seems solid up to 7-8 years

76

### What is your go to oral analgesic regimen?



77

### I was hit in the eye with a tree branch

My eye really hurts – 7 of 10 pain scale



78

### Combination Pain Scale

Verbal Descriptor Scale	Wong-Baker Faces Pain Scale	0	1-5	4-6	7-9	10
No pain	Mild pain	Moderate pain	Severe pain	Very severe pain	Worst pain possible	
0	1-5	4-6	7-9	10		
No pain	You feel some pain or discomfort but you can still complete most activities.	The pain makes it difficult to concentrate and may interfere with your ability to do certain normal activities, such as reading, watching TV, listening to music, etc.	The pain is quite intense and is causing you to avoid or limit physical activity. Cannot concentrate on anything except pain.	Worst pain imaginable.		

79

Healing Well  
Nociceptive Pain



80

Curling Iron Burn



81

A "bit" Too Close  
Pain Scale 6 of 10



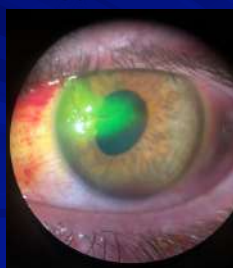
82

How Deep



83

I was prying a break of my car and the  
screwdriver slipped – 7 of 10 pain scale



84

DSEK – no drops and no follow up  
6 of 10 pain scale



85

## Morphine Products

- Standard for comparison of other agents
- Used for severe pain
- Multiple Brand/Trade names for long-acting morphine products, with very diverse delivery and release systems
  - \* **MSIR** (IR caps) (q 3-4 hours prn)
  - \* **MS Contin** (CR tabs) (q 8-12 hours)
  - \* **Kadian** (CR caps) (q 12 – 24 hours)
  - \* **Avinza** (CR caps) (q 24 hours)

86

## Tramadol – another great choice

**Tramadol (Ultram) tabs**  
**Tramadol with 325 mg APAP (Ultracet), Tramadol ER tabs**

- tramadol (50 – 100 mg q 4 – 6 hours; do not exceed 400 mg/day)
  - \* Dual action: **mu** receptors & inhibits neuronal uptake of **serotonin & norepinephrine**.
  - \* Lowers seizure threshold; increases serotonin levels
    - Watch drug interactions with other meds that ↑ serotonin
      - Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs): fluoxetine/Prozac
      - Migraine meds ("triptans"): sumatriptan/Imitrex
- Not controlled**
  - AS OF AUGUST 2014, NOW A C4 (Schedule IV)
  - "tramies" = abuse potential; helps decrease withdrawal symptoms

87

## Hydrocodone Products

- As of August 2014, hydrocodone products are ALL CII
  - \* Moved from schedule III to schedule II
- Immediate-Release Products
  - \* **Hydrocodone 7.5 mg + IBU 200 mg**
    - Vicoprofen
  - \* **Hydrocodone + acetaminophen:**
    - **Vicodin** = 5/300; 7.5/300; 10/300
    - Lortab = 2.5/300, 5/300, 7.5/300, 10/300
    - Norco = 5/325, 7.5/325, 10/325
- Take 1 – 2 tabs/caps every 4 – 6 hours as needed for pain
  - \* Not to exceed 3 grams of APAP per day
- 30mg PO morphine = 20mg PO hydrocodone

88

## Codeine tablets

- WEAK analgesic: 30mg PO morphine = 200mg PO codeine
  - \* Weakest of morphine, hydrocodone, and oxycodone
- Add acetaminophen/aspirin – Schedule III
  - \* Tylenol #2 = 300 mg acetaminophen & 15 mg codeine
  - \* **Tylenol #3** = 300 mg acetaminophen & 30 mg codeine
  - \* Tylenol #4 = 300 mg acetaminophen & 60 mg codeine
- 1 – 2 tablets every 4 – 6 hours as needed for pain
  - Not to exceed **3,000 mg** APAP per day
- Add expectorant – Schedule V

89

## Synergism with OTC Pain Relief

Know your maximum daily allowances for peripheral acting analgesics:

- APAP (acetaminophen) **3000 mg (4000 mg\*)**
- ASA **6000 mg**
- Ibuprofen **3200 mg**
- Naproxen Sodium **1650 mg (Aleve/Anaprox)**
- Naproxen **1500 mg (Naprosyn)**
- 2 ibuprofen and 2 Tylenol
- 4 ibuprofen and 2 Tylenol

\* 4000 mg used to be the maximum daily dose

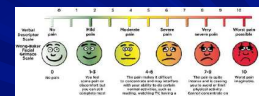


90

## Specific Medications Using Numeric Pain Scale

### Mild pain = 1 – 3

- Acetaminophen (APAP; Tylenol)
- Ibuprofen (Advil, Motrin)
- Naproxen sodium (Aleve)
- Tramadol (Ultram) - low dose



### Moderate pain = 4 – 6

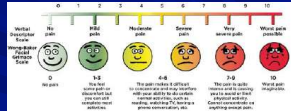
- Tramadol (Ultram) – mid to high dosing
- Tylenol with codeine (Tylenol #3)
- Acetaminophen with oxycodone (Percocet)
- Acetaminophen with hydrocodone (Vicodin) – lower dosing

91

## Specific Medications Using Numeric Pain Scale

## Severe pain = 7 – 10

- ~ Tylenol with hydrocodone
  - \* Vicodin, etc. – higher doses
- ~ Tylenol with oxycodone
  - \* Percocet, etc. – higher doses
- ~ Morphine (MSIR)
- ~ Hydromorphone (Dilaudid)
- ~ Fentanyl (Duragesic patch; Actiq lozenge on a stick)



## “Ceiling Effect”

- ~ Commonly used when discussing *analgesics*
- ~ Phenomenon in which a drug reaches a maximum effect
  - \* Increasing the drug dosage does not increase its effectiveness
- ~ Central Nervous System Agents
  - \* No ceiling effect
  - \* Part of the problem
- ~ Peripheral Nervous System Agents
  - \* Has a ceiling effect

## Respiratory Affects

- ~ Inhibition of cough reflex
- ~ Respiratory depression
  - \* This is what kills a patient
  - \* Important to make sure that the patient doesn't
    - Increase dose on their own
    - Add another CNS depressant with it!

## Opioid Effects/ADRs

- ~ CONSTIPATION-anticipate it!
  - \* All patients should receive a stool softener + stimulant
  - \* Combo: docusate + senna = Senna S
- ~ Sedation
- ~ Euphoria – mu receptors
- ~ Dysphoria/Hallucinations – kappa receptors
- ~ Pruritis – allergy versus normal release of histamine
- ~ Nausea/vomiting
  - \* Triggers CTZ
  - \* Codeine “allergy”

On behalf of Vision Expo, we sincerely thank you for being with us this year.

## Reminder to Complete Your Session Evaluations!

Please be sure to complete your digital session evaluations for each course you attended! Your feedback is important to us as our Education Planning Committee considers content and speakers for future meetings to provide you with the best education possible.



## Questions and Thank You!

## Orals Pharmaceutical Update

Greg Caldwell OD, FAAO  
Optometric Education Consultants  
Vision Expo – Orlando, FL  
Wednesday, March 11, 2026

