

**Orals Pharmaceutical Update**

Greg Caldwell OD, FAAO  
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

**Disclosures- Greg Caldwell, OD, FAAO**  
All relevant relationships have been mitigated

- Lectured for: Alcon, B&L, Dompé, Lenz
  - Disclosure: Receive speaker honorariums
- Advisory Board: Dompé, Envision, Tarsus
  - Disclosure: Receive participant honorariums
- I have no direct financial or proprietary interest in any companies, products or services mentioned in this presentation
  - Disclosure: Non-salaried financial affiliation with Nu Skin/Pharmanex
- Healthcare Registries – Chairman of Advisory Council for Diabetes and AMD
- The content of this activity was prepared independently by me - Dr. Caldwell
- The content and format of this course is presented without commercial bias and does not claim superiority of any commercial product or service
- Optometric Education Consultants – Scottsdale, AZ, Pittsburgh, PA, Sarasota, FL, Barcelona, Spain, Orlando, FL, Mackinac Island, MI, Quebec City, Canada, and Nashville, TN- Owner



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
  - Clinical Considerations- omit if none of the headings are applicable
    - Disease-associated maternal and/or embryo/fetal risk- omit if not applicable
    - 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
    - Human Data - omit if not applicable
    - Animal Data- omit if not applicable
  - Data- omit if none of the headings are 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

Two pages of a drug label showing the pre-June 30, 2015 labeling structure. The left page contains the 'PREGNANCY' section, and the right page contains the 'LACTATION' section. Both sections are titled with their respective headings and include detailed text and tables.

10

Post-June 30, 2015

Two pages of a drug label showing the post-June 30, 2015 labeling structure. The left page contains the 'PREGNANCY' section, and the right page contains the 'LACTATION' section. Both sections are titled with their respective headings and include detailed text and tables.

11

Post-June 30, 2015

Two pages of a drug label showing the post-June 30, 2015 labeling structure. The left page contains the 'PREGNANCY' section, and the right page contains the 'LACTATION' section. Both sections are titled with their respective headings and include detailed text and tables.

12

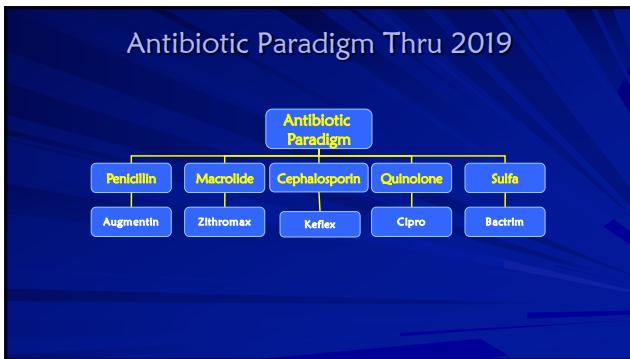
Dacryocystitis

Two photographs of a patient's eye showing signs of dacryocystitis. The left image shows the eye with redness and discharge. The right image shows a close-up of the eye with a visible discharge.

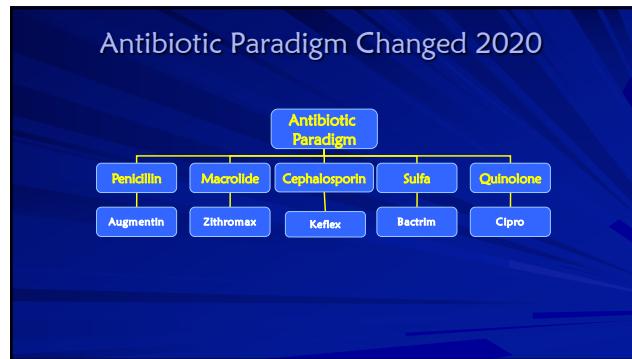
Patient as a severe allergic reaction to Penicillin and Keflex (EpiPen)  
Which antibiotic would you use?

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

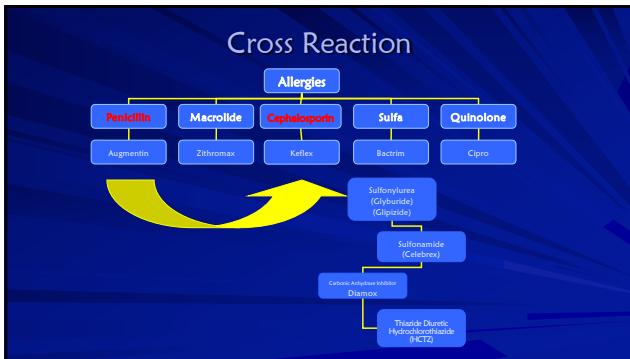
13



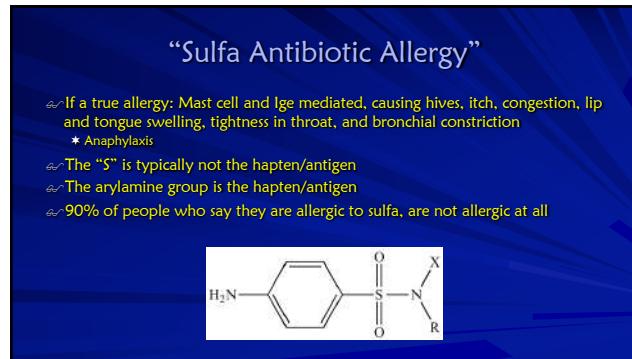
14



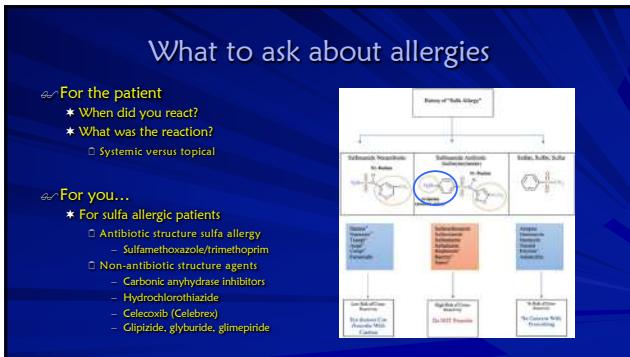
15



16



17



18



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 affective 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

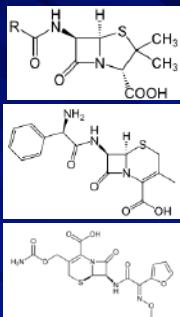
22

**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**



PCN  
Keflex  
Ceftin

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-Johnson 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. Cephalexin
- D. Bactrim
- E. Cipro

29

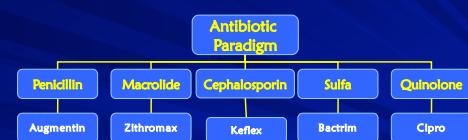
 Remember...patient allergic to PCN and Keflex

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

- ~ Dilatation 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  
cc 20

Current Correction  
R -2.00 sphere  
L -3.00 sphere

EOMS: full, unrestricted  
CT: ortho D/N

PERRL (-)APD  
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



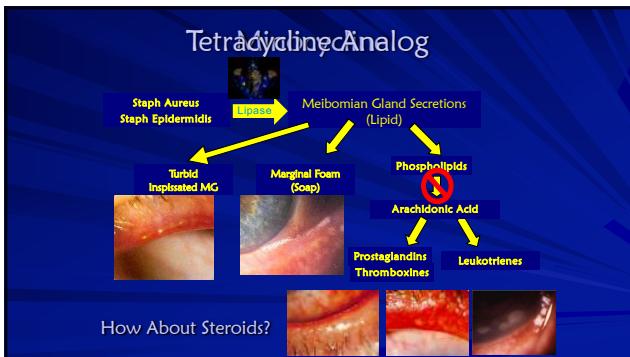
36

### Rosacea Blepharitis

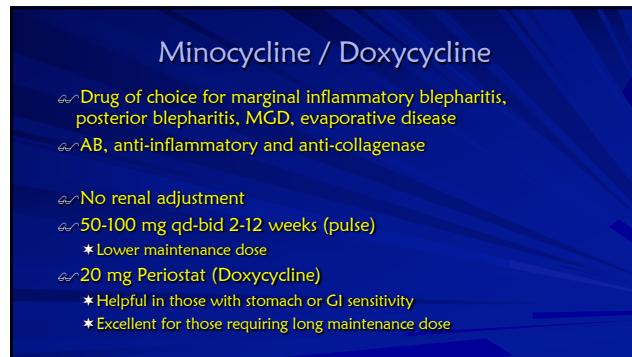
(Inflammatory Blepharitis, MGD)

- ~ 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



39



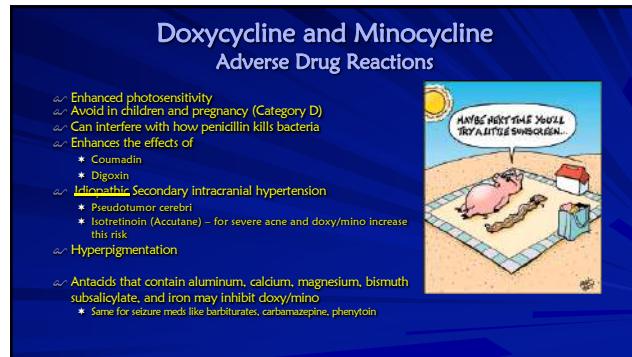
40



41



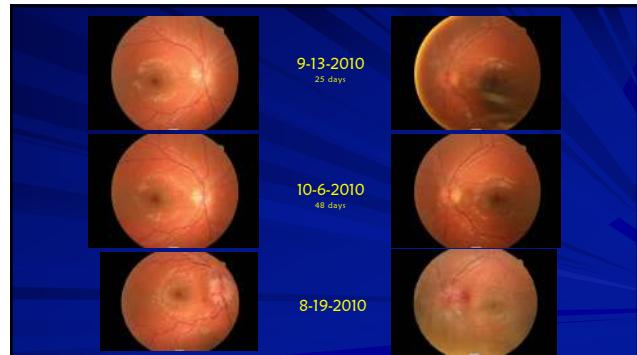
42



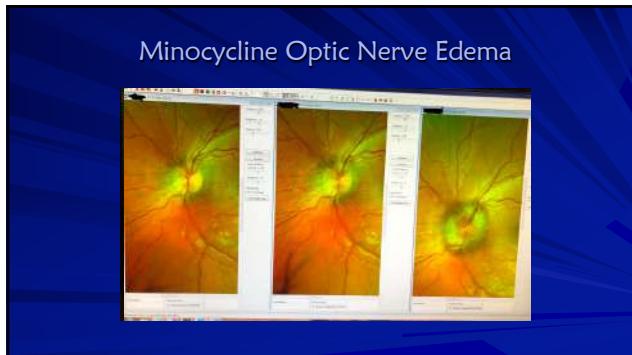
43



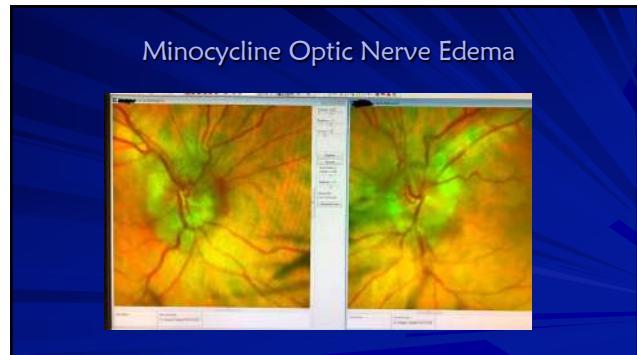
44



45



46



47



48



49



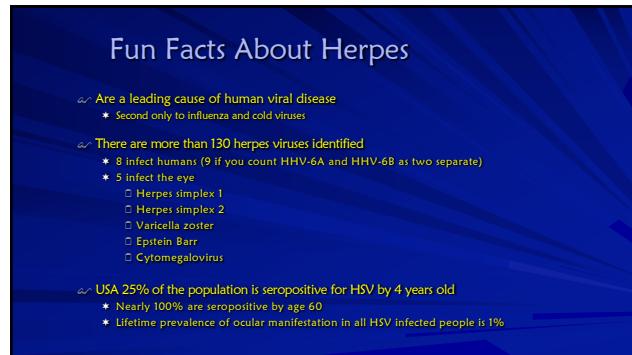
50



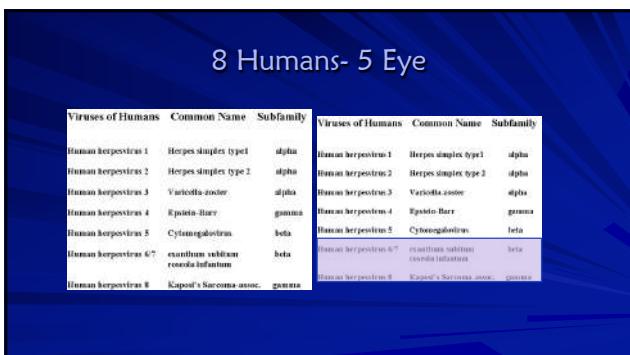
51



52



53



54

Human Herpesvirus type	Name	Sub family	Target cell	Literature	Transmission
1 (HHV-1)	Human herpesvirus 1	Alphaherpesvirus	Neuronal	Direct contact	
2 (HHV-2)	Human herpesvirus 2	Alphaherpesvirus	Neuronal	Direct contact	
3	Varicella-Zoster virus (HHV-3)	Alphaherpesvirus	Neuronal	Direct contact respiratory route	
4	Epstein-Barr virus (HHV-4)	Gammaherpesvirus	B lymphocytes	B lymphocytes	B saliva
5	Cytomegalovirus (HHV-5)	Deltaherpesvirus	Epithelial, muscle, connective tissue, and possibly other	Direct, sexual contact, respiratory route	
6	Human herpesvirus-6 (HHV-6)	Deltaherpesvirus	T lymphocytes	T lymphocytes	Contact, respiratory route
7	Human herpesvirus-7 (HHV-7)	Deltaherpesvirus	T lymphocytes and others	T lymphocytes and others	Unknown
8	Kaposi's Sarcoma-associated virus (HHV-8)	Gammaherpesvirus	Endothelial cells	Unknown	Exchange of body fluid

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
  - ↳ Endothelitis
  - ↳ Neurotrophic keratopathy

56

## Herpetic 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
  - o High risk of ocular manifestations
- ~ Ocular findings associated with VZV
  - \* Epidemeritis
  - \* 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

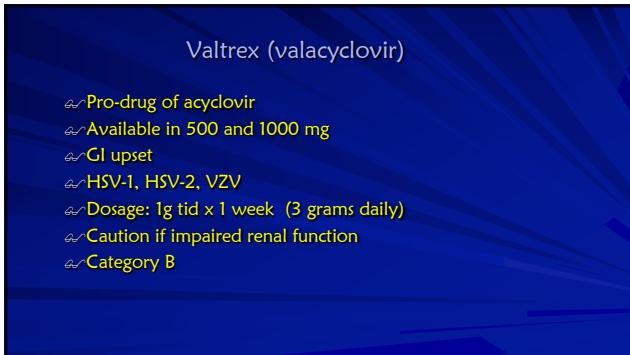
- ~ Valtrex and Famvir used for the eye
  - \* Off label
  - \* Only approved for genital herpes
  - \* Won't find dosage in PDR for ocular usage

66

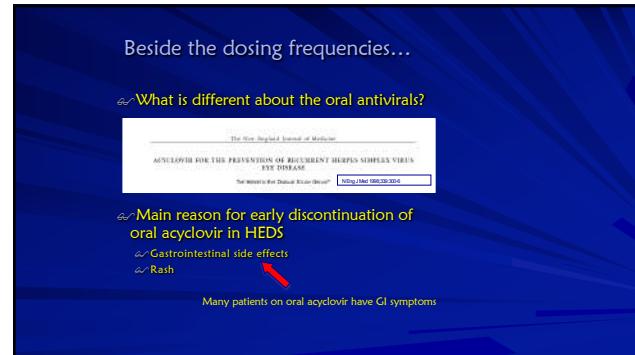
### Famvir (famciclovir)

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

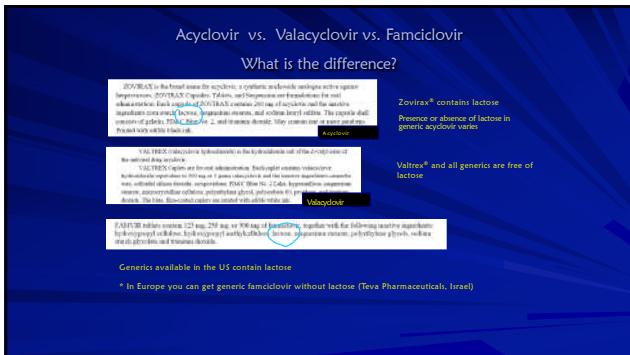
67



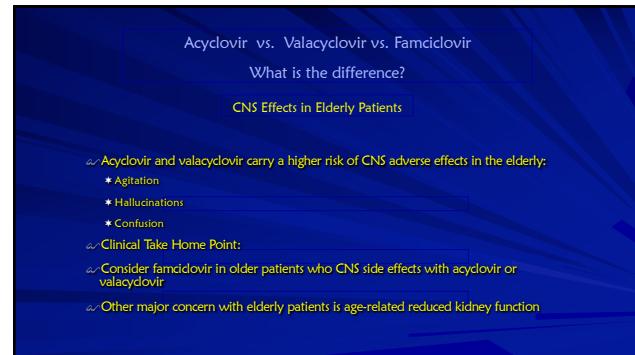
68



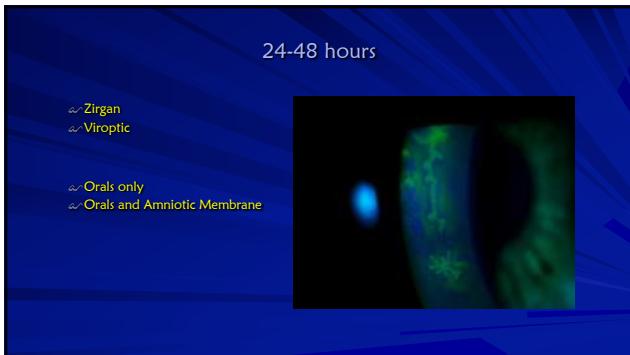
69



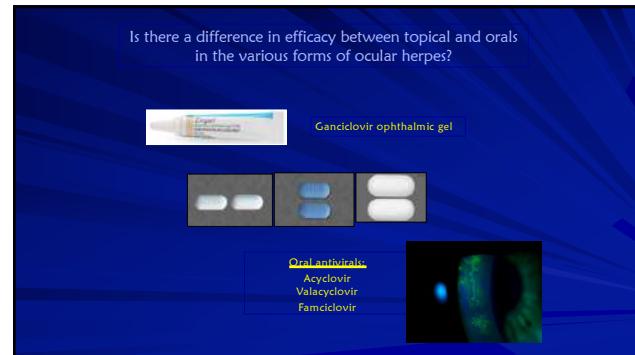
70



71



72



73

Epithelial keratitis  
There seems to be equivalence

Oral acyclovir (Zovirax) in herpes simplex dendritic ulceration  
S. T. SIEGERT, J. M. BURSTEIN, C. J. SIEGERT, C. L. LATHAM, and F. A. KASPER  
Archives of Ophthalmology, Vol 126, No 3, March 2008  
© 2008 American Medical Association. All rights reserved. 0003-9950/08/12603-0001  
\$19.00/0

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 to time to resolution (mean = 5 day)

"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!

Cornea. 2008;27(3):396-399

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..."
- 50-60% 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?



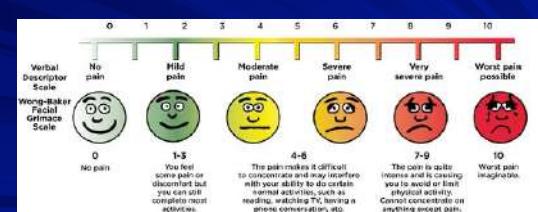
77

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 Facial Grimace Scale	0-10 Numerical Scale
0 No pain	0 Smiling face	0
1-3 Mild pain	1-3 Slight frown face	1-3
4-6 Moderate pain	4-6 Frowning face	4-6
7-9 Severe pain	7-9 Crying face	7-9
10 Very severe pain	10 Face with tears	10
		Worst pain possible

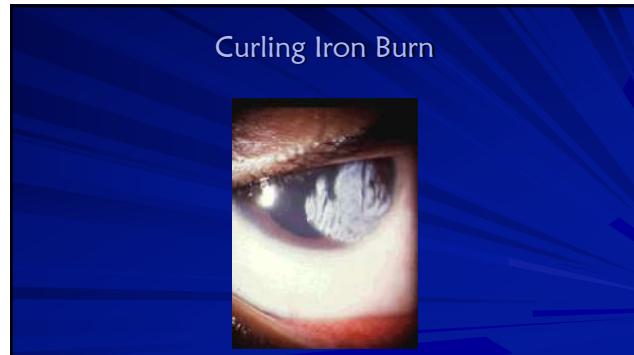
The pain makes it difficult to concentrate and may interfere with normal activities, such as reading, watching TV, having a phone conversation, etc.

The pain is quite intense and is causing you to limit physical activity. Control concentrate on anything except pain.

79



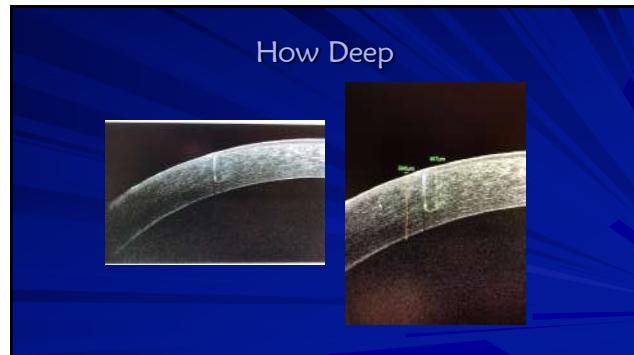
80



81



82



83



84



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 (SSRI): Fluoxetine/Prozac
    - Migraine meds ("triptans"); sumatriptan/Imitrex
- \* Not controlled
  - AS OF AUGUST 2014, NOW A C4 (Schedule IV)
  - "trannies" = 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 grams of 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*)	2 ibuprofen and 2 Tylenol
ASA 6000 mg	4 ibuprofen and 2 Tylenol
Ibuprofen 3200 mg	
Naproxen Sodium 1650 mg (Aleve/Anaprox)	
Naproxen 1500 mg (Naprosyn)	



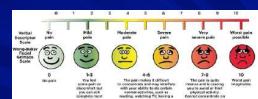
\* 4000 mg used to be the maximum daily dose

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)

92

### “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

93

### 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!

94

### 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”

95

**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.



96

### Questions and Thank You!

### Orals Pharmaceutical Update

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



97