



UKE

Poliklinik und Klinik für Augenheilkunde



AAD 19. März 2021

# "Update Trockenes Auge - Schwerpunkt Therapiemanagement,,

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**(k)eine ernstzunehmende Erkrankung ...?!?**



## Komplexität

- verschiedene Erscheinungsbilder
- Symptome
  - ≠ klinischer Befund!!!
  - meist sehr unspezifisch  
„Druck hinter dem Auge“



## Herausforderungen

- „schwieriger“ Patient
- komplexe Pathologie
- zahlreiche Diagnosetests
- polypragmatische Therapie

## Prävalenz

Studie	Anzahl	Alter (Jahre)	Prävalenz (%)
Dänemark <sup>1</sup>	504	30-60	8,0-11,0
Spanien <sup>2</sup>	654	≥ 40	11,0
Deutschland <sup>3</sup>	822	> 60	15,0
Italien <sup>4</sup>	1220		57,1

Die dokumentierte Prävalenz des *Trockenen Auges* liegt weltweit zwischen 8 und 57%!

<sup>1</sup>Bjerrum. Acta Ophthalmol Scand 1997; <sup>2</sup>Viso et al. Ophthalmic Epidemiol 2008; <sup>3</sup>Reitmeir et al. Age Ageing 2016; <sup>4</sup>Versura et al. Ophthalmic Res 2001

## Multiple Risikofaktoren

Fortgeschrittenes Alter

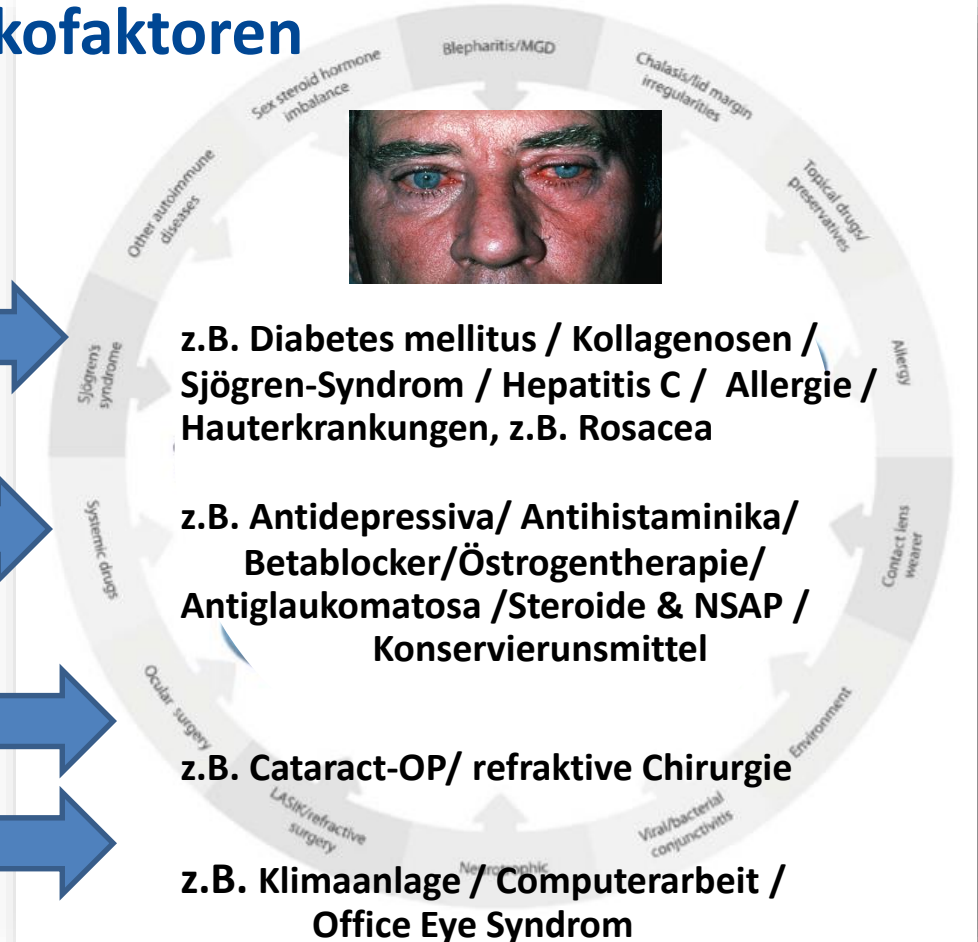
Weibliches Geschlecht

Erkrankungen

Medikamente  
(systemisch & lokal)

Ophthalmochirurgische Eingriffe

Umweltfaktoren

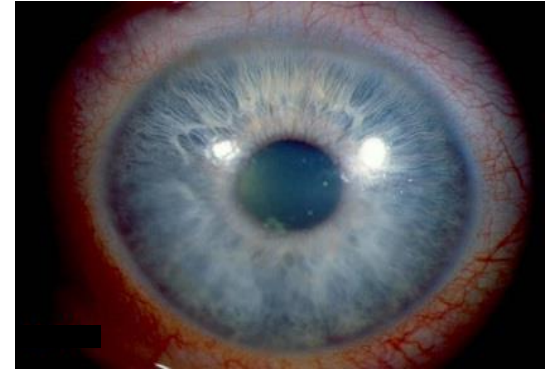


## ➤ 304 Probanden

- 149 Bauarbeiter; 155 Büroangestellte

## ➤ Ocular Surface Disease Index

- Bauarbeiter 12,45 ± 17,50
- Büroangestellte 28,51 ± 22,99 (p<0,001)



## ➤ Büroangestellte Risiko TA 4x höher!

- Teilnehmer mit mittelschweren/schweren Veränderungen (OSDI 23-100 Punkte)

- **Erhöhte Inzidenz bei über 50-jährigen Diabetikern vs Kontrollen<sup>1</sup>:**

**20,6 vs 13,8 %**

- **Häufigkeit des Sicca-Syndroms bei Diabetikern post Kat-OP <sup>2</sup>**

- < 1 Monat post OP: 17,1 % vs 8,1 % (Kontrolle)
- 1 Monat post OP: 4,8 % vs 0 % (Kontrolle)

- **Etwa 30 % häufigere Verschreibung von künstlichen Tränen<sup>1</sup>**

1. Kaiserman et al 2005, Dry eye in diabetic patients., Am J Ophthalmol 139 498–503

2. Jiang D et al. (2016) Transient Tear Film Dysfunction after Cataract Surgery in Diabetic Patients. PLoS ONE 11 (1): e0146752. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0146752

# Prävalenz\* des Trockenen Auges bei Glaukumpatienten

- 630 Patienten mit POWG oder OHT
  
- Trockenes Auge wurde mit dem **Ocular Surface Disease Index (OSDI)** gemessen
  

❖ Normal	: 51,6 %	} 48,4 % Trockenes Auge
❖ Mildes TA	: 21,3 %	
❖ Moderates TA	: 13,3 %	
❖ Schweres TA	: 13,8 %	



- n = 20.506 Patienten
- Trockenes Auge wurde mit LIPCOF, Tränenmeniskus, Schirmer-I-Test festgestellt
- insgesamt 52,6 % der Glaukompatienten hatten ein Trockenes Auge
  - **Pigmentdispersionsglaukom** : **45,2%**
  - **Primäres Offenwinkelglaukom** : **52%**
  - **PEX-Glaukom** : **60,9%**

### Neue Definition 2017 gemäß *International Dry Eye Workshop (DEWS II)*

**„Das Trockene Auge ist eine multifaktorielle Störung der Tränen und der Augenoberfläche,  
die durch den Verlust der Homöostase des Tränenfilms charakterisiert  
ist und mit okulären Beschwerden einhergeht, bei welchen**

- 1. Tränenfilm-Instabilität**
- 2. Hyperosmolarität**
- 3. Entzündung**
- 4. Beschädigung der Augenoberfläche**
- 5. neurosensorische Abnormalitäten**

**eine ätiologische Rolle spielen.“**

# Ursachen – Pathophysiologie

Tränenfilm-Dysfunktion

**Trockenes Auge**

Hyperevaporation

Hyposekretion

Hyperosmolarität

Epithelzellverlust

Becherzellverlust

Apoptose

Proinflammatorische Zytokine/Metalloproteinasen

Reduzierter Tränenfilm-Turnover

Entzündung

Neurosensorische Abnormalitäten

1. Instabilität des Tränenfilms

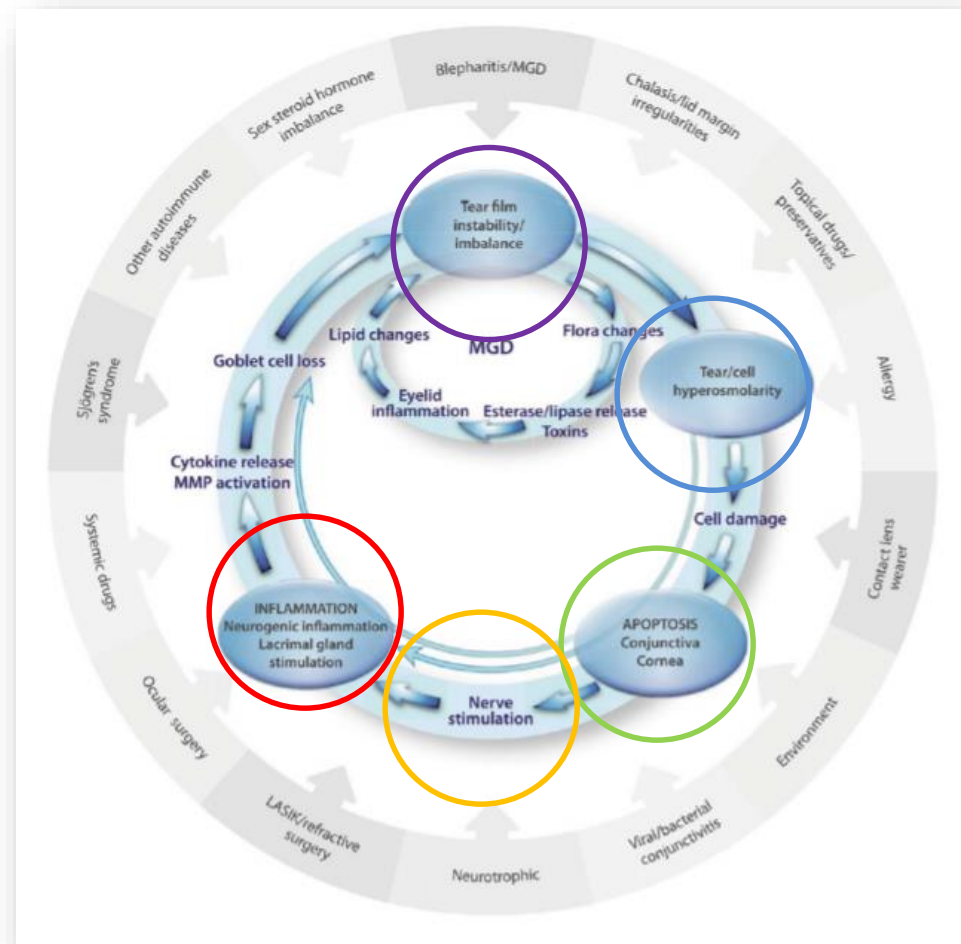
2. Tränen-Hyperosmolarität

3. Apoptose

4. Nervenstimulation

5. Entzündung

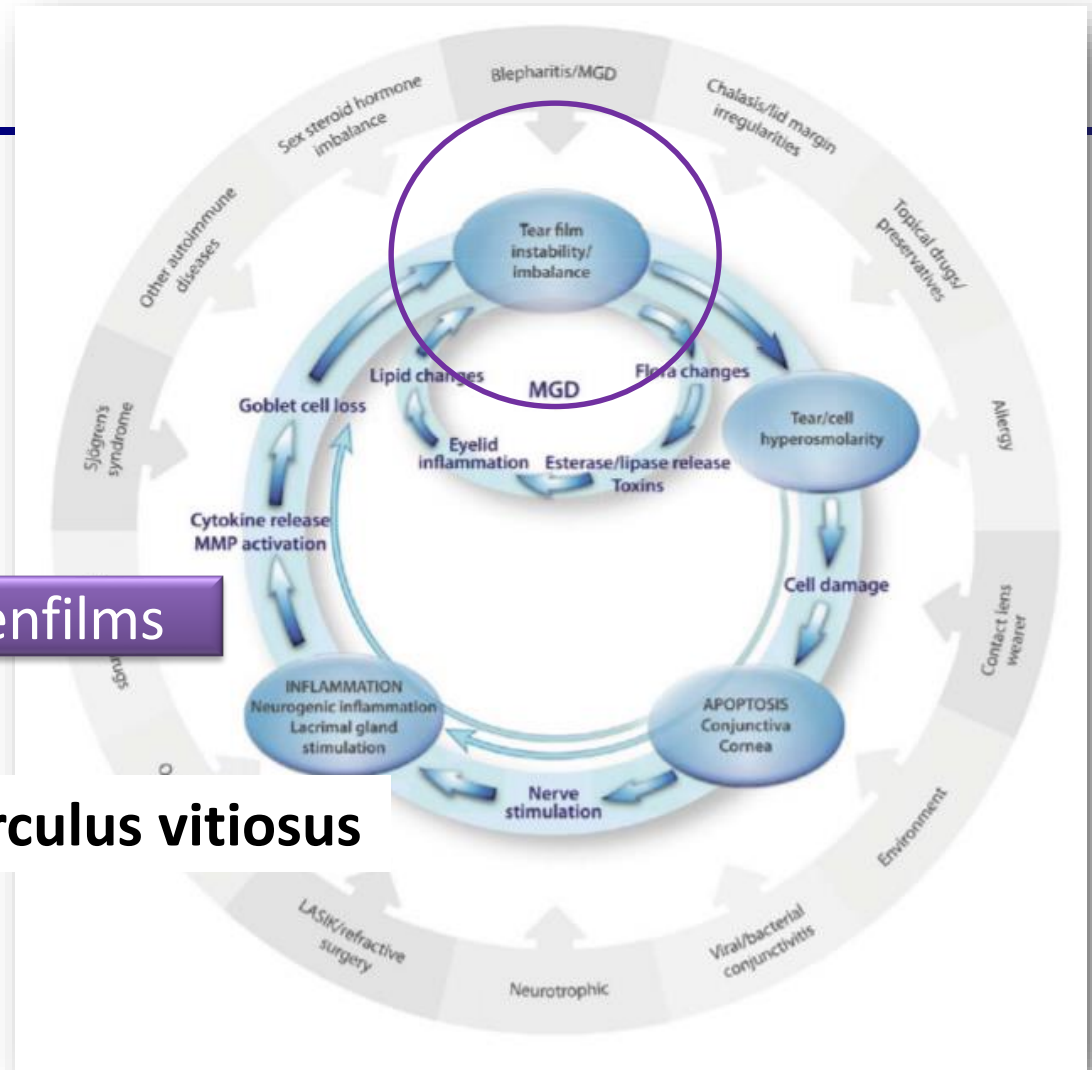
→ „Circulus vitiosus“



# „Circulus vitiosus“

## 1. Instabilität des Tränenfilms

→ meist Auslöser des Circulus vitiosus



## Zwei Formen der

### Tränenfilminstabilität



#### Wässriges Defizit

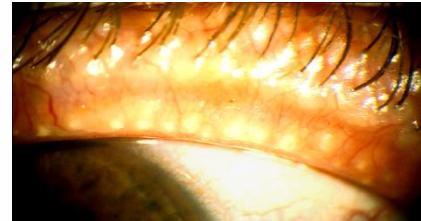
- normale Lipidschicht
- normale Verdunstung
- **verminderte Tränensekretion**
  - ❖ *Dysfunktion Tränendrüse*

**Hypovolämisches  
Trockenes Auge**

#### Lipid- Störung

- geschädigte Lipidschicht
- normale Tränensekretion
- **verstärkte Verdunstung**
  - ❖ *Meibomdrüsen Dysfunktion (MDD)*

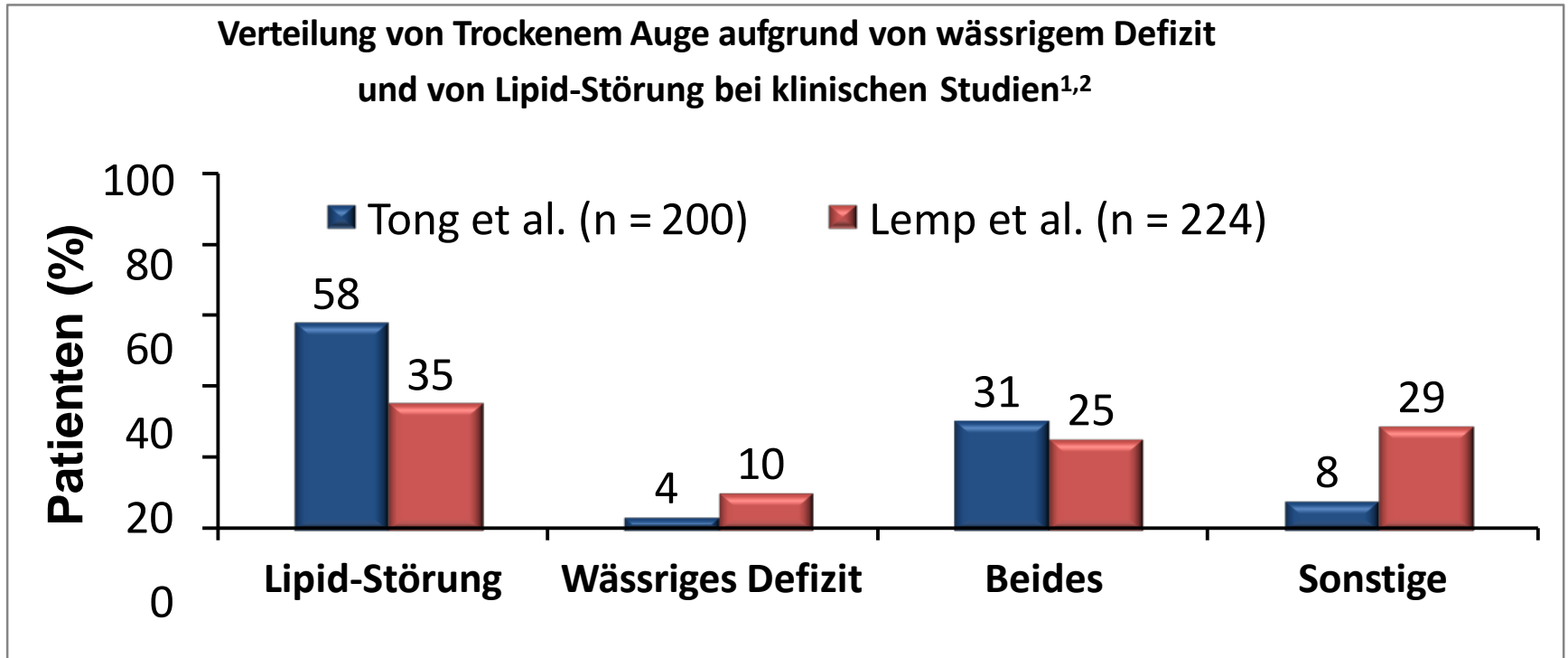
**Hyperevaporatives  
Trockenes Auge**



**MDD ist die häufigste Ursache  
von Lipidstörungen bei  
Trockenem Auge**

International Dry Eye Workshop 2007 Ocul Surf

# Trockenes Auge häufig durch Lipid-Störung!

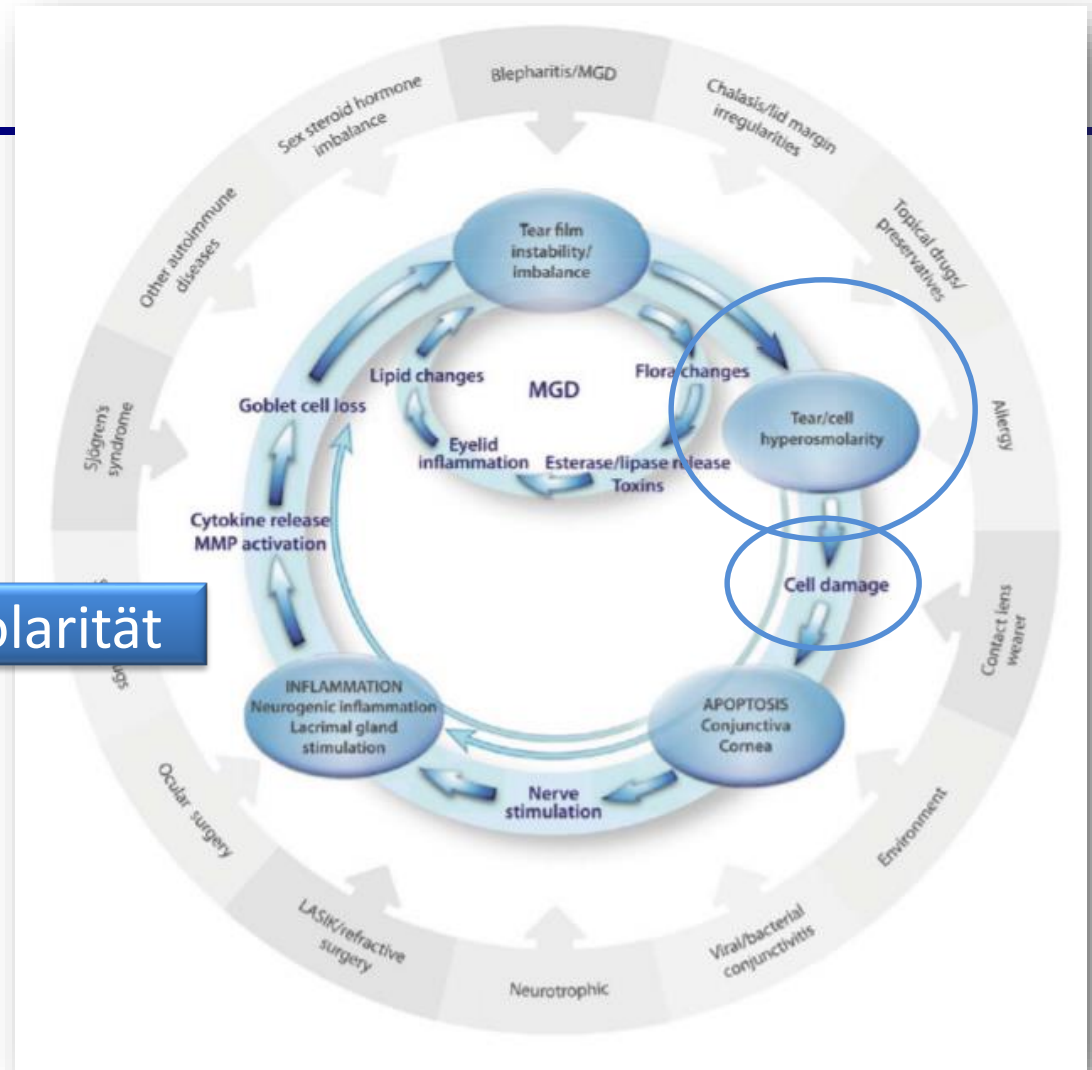


Das Trockene Auge aufgrund von Lipid-Störung tritt häufiger auf als das Trockene Auge aufgrund von wässrigem Defizit. Oft liegt jedoch auch eine **Mischform** vor.



# „Circulus vitiosus“

## 2. Tränenfilm-Hyperosmolarität



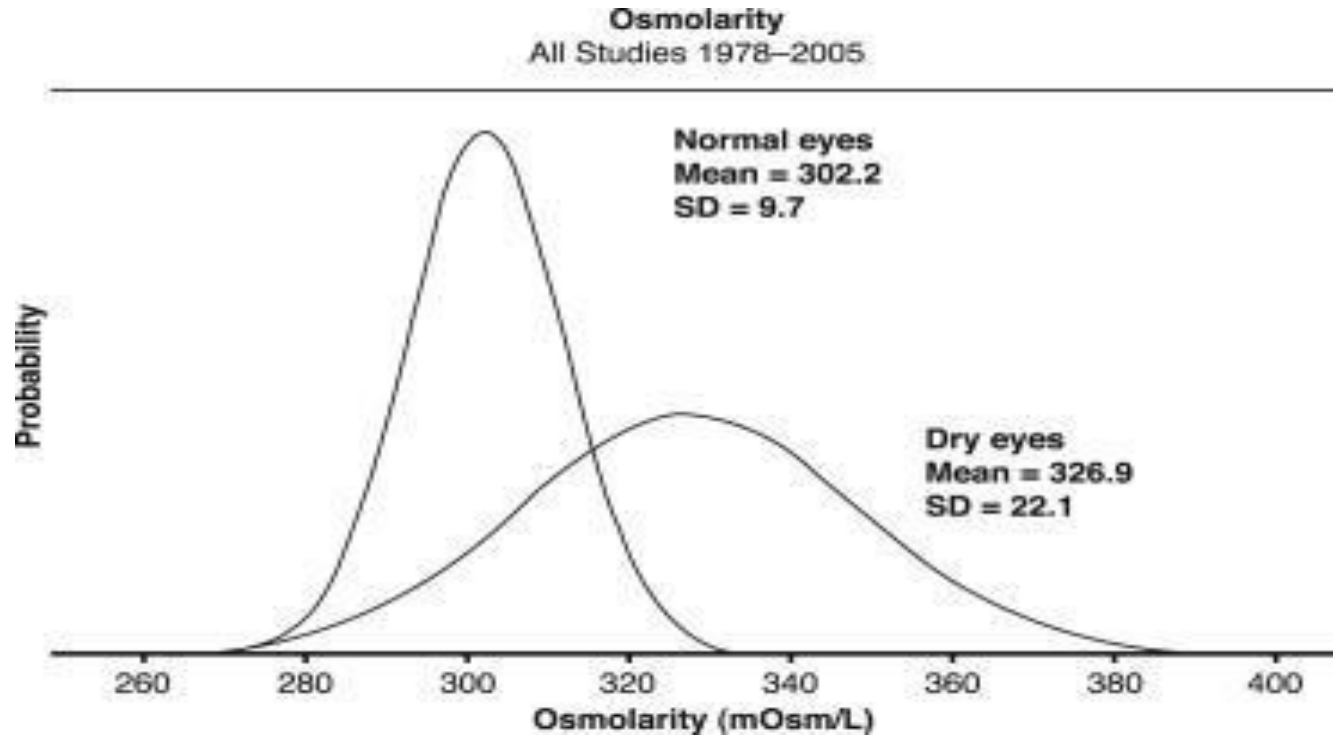
➤ **Ursache** → **reduzierte wässrige Phase**

- Hypovolämie wässrige Phase
- Hyperevaporation → geschädigte Lipidschicht

➤ wird als *Hauptursache für **Zellschäden***  
*an der Augenoberfläche* betrachtet



# Hyperosmolarität

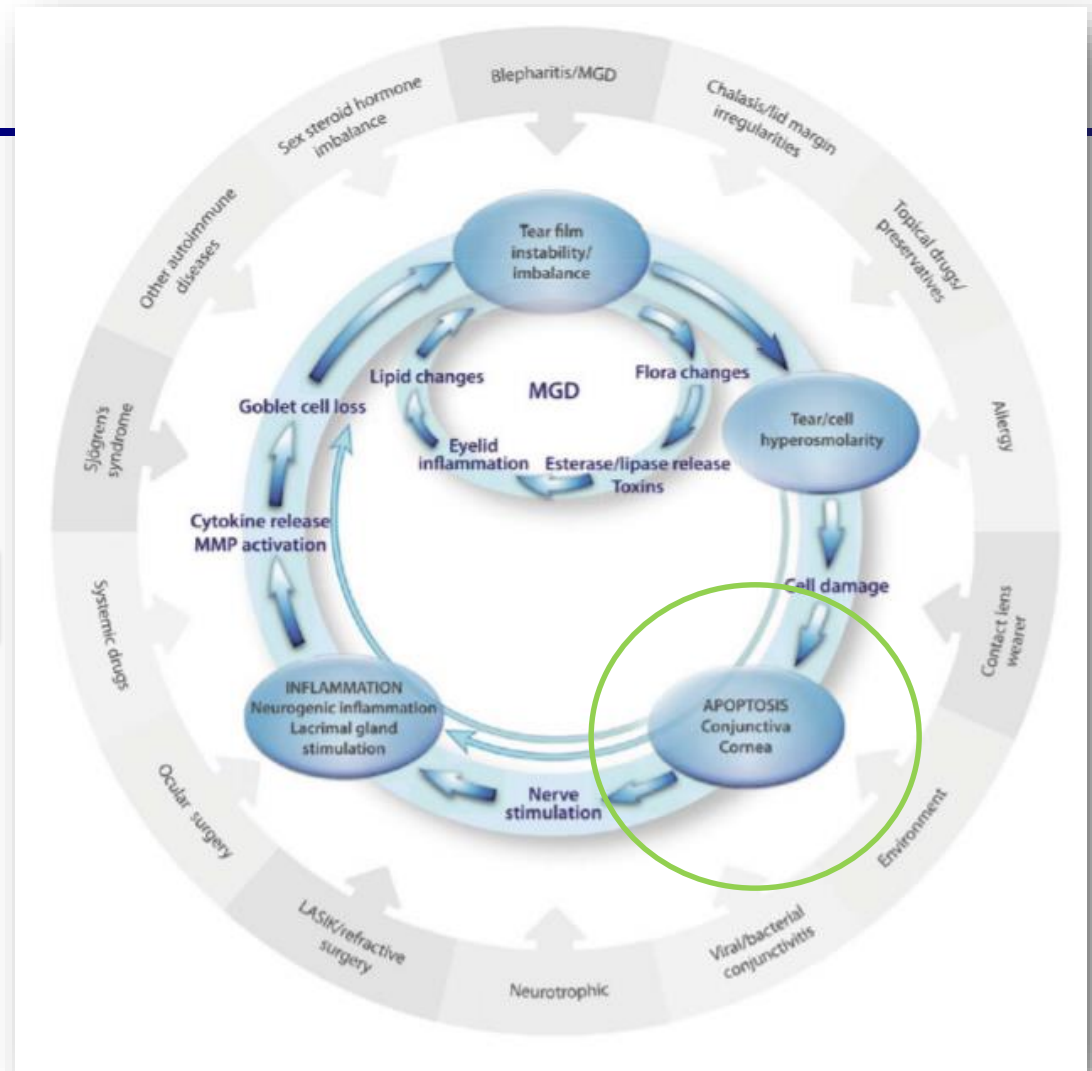


# Zelluläre Reaktion auf Hyperosmolarität

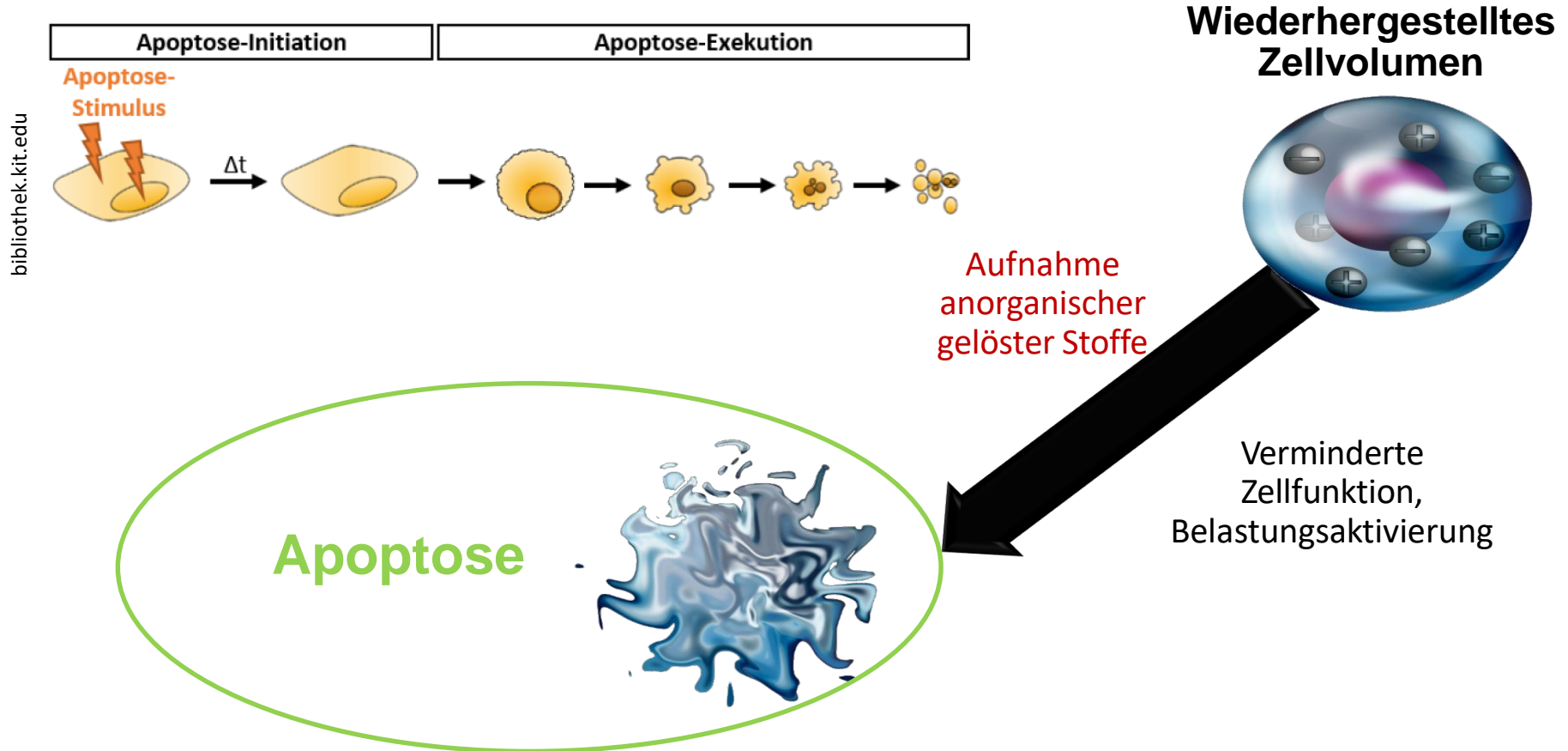


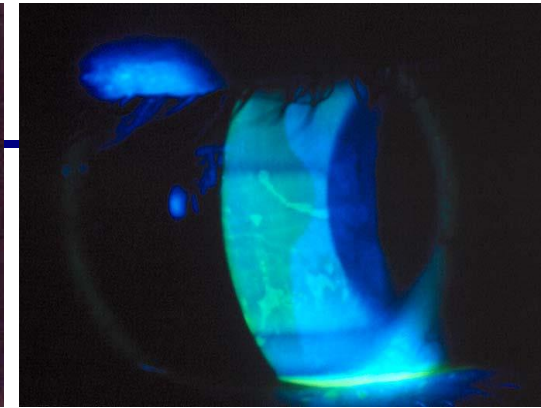
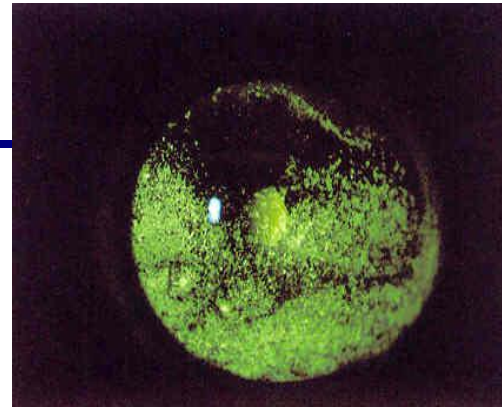
# „Circulus vitiosus“

## 3. Apoptose



# Hyperosmolarität → Apoptose-Initiation





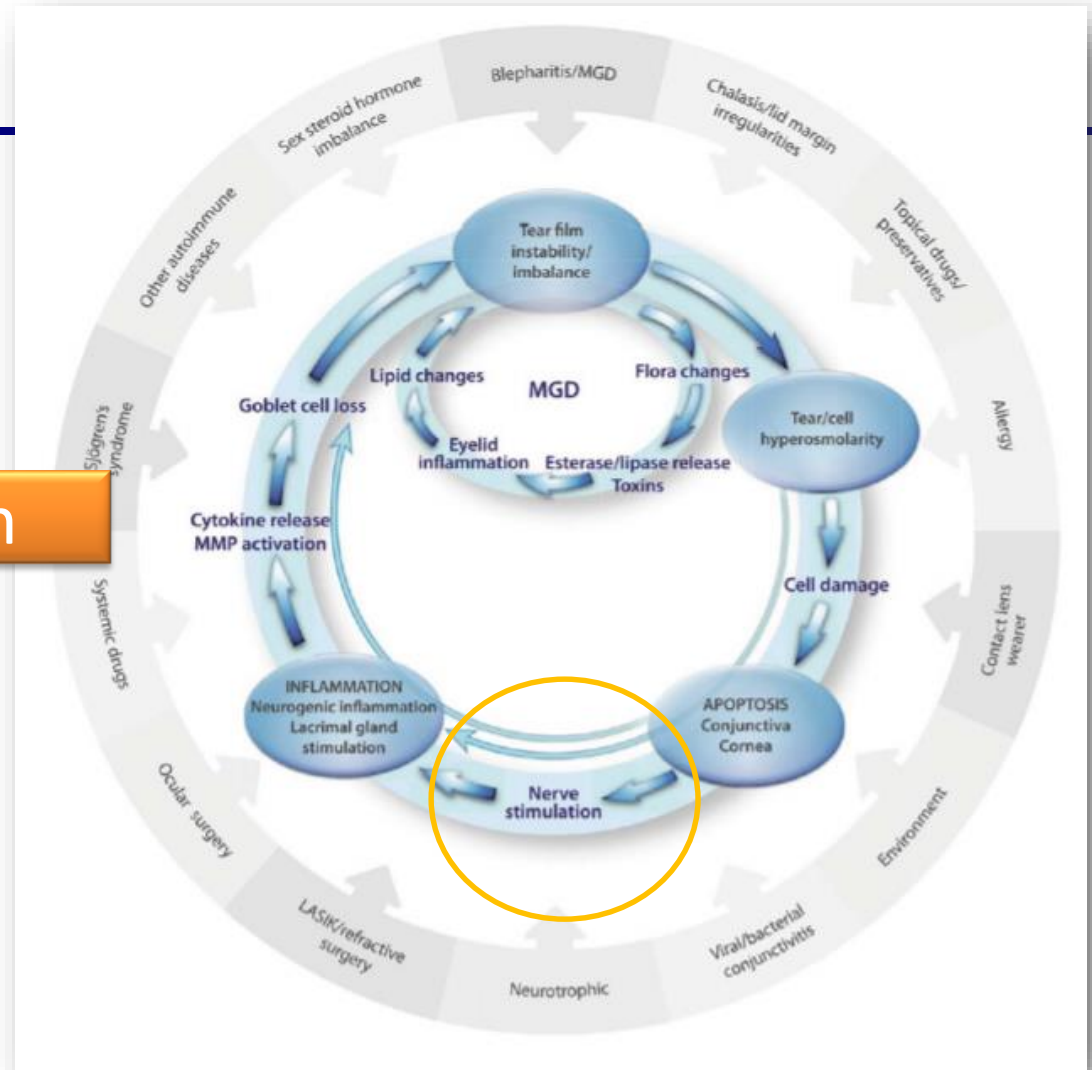
- **Apoptose** von Epithelzellen der **Konjunktiva** führt zum Verlust von Becherzellen → Störung der Muzinexpression <sup>1</sup>
- Epithelverletzungen der **Cornea** stimulieren Nervenenden der Hornhaut <sup>1</sup>
  - okuläre Beschwerden
  - verstärkter Lidschlag
  - kompensatorische Reflextränensekretion
- Schäden an den Epithelzellen der Hornhaut können das Sehvermögen deutlich einschränken <sup>2</sup>

1. Bron et al. Ocul Surf 2009

2. Kaido et al. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci 2011

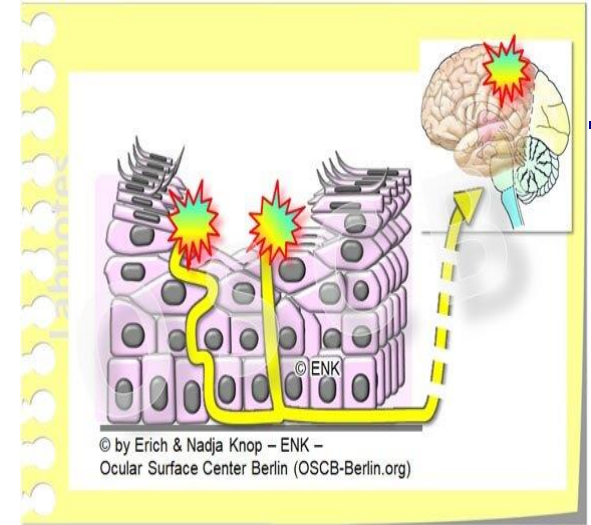
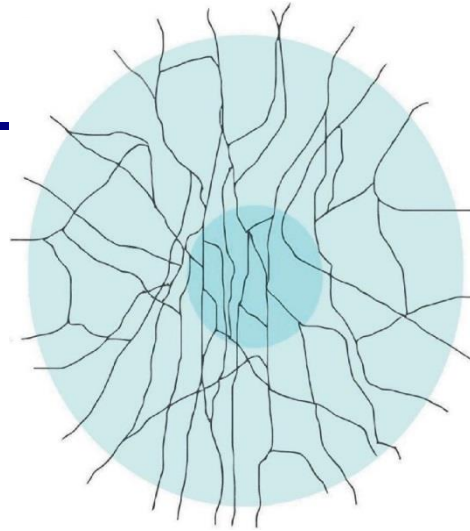
# „Circulus vitiosus“

## 4. Nervenstimulation





# Nervale Stimulation



## Apoptose<sup>1</sup> →

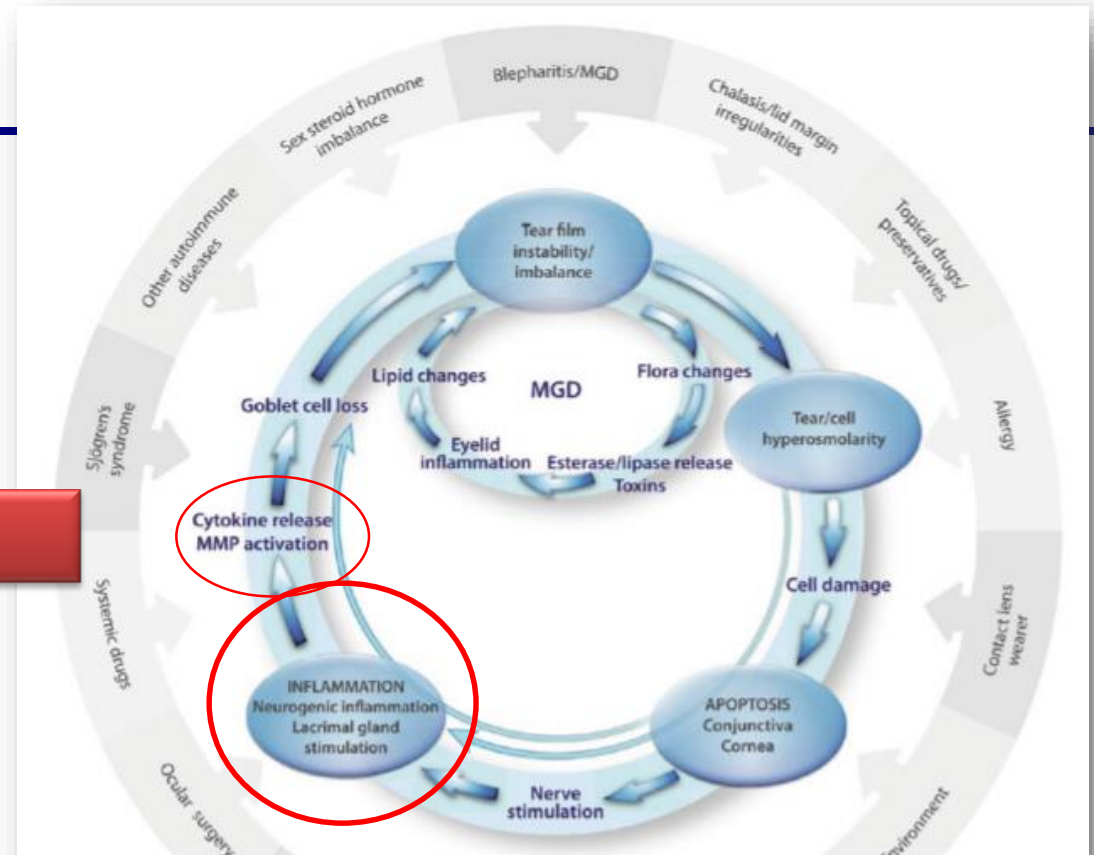
- Epithelverletzungen der Cornea stimulieren **Nervenenden** der Hornhaut<sup>1</sup>
  - okuläre Beschwerden durch neurosensorische Abnormalitäten<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Bron et al. Ocul Surf 2009

2. Tomas-Juan J et al. J Optom 2015

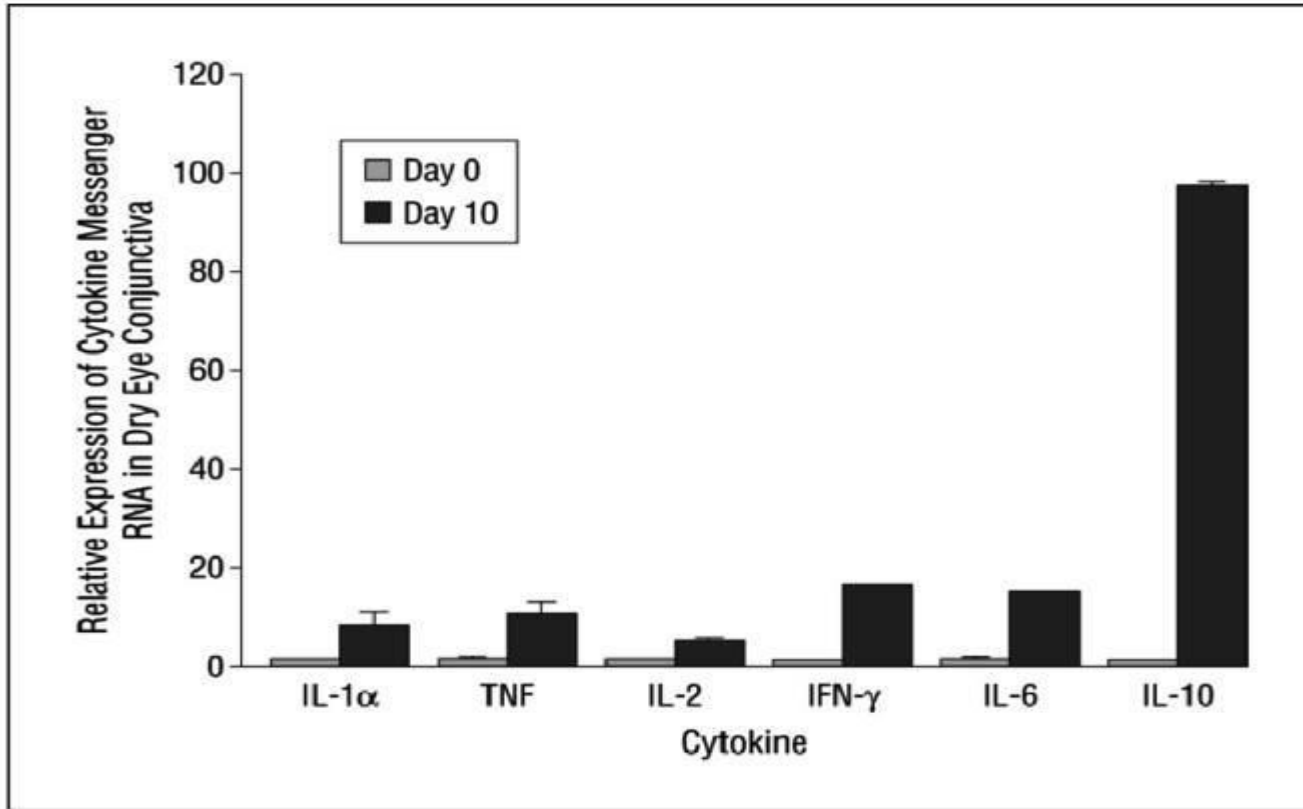
# „Circulus vitiosus“

## 4. Entzündung



→ vermutlich das **zentrale Element**  
bei den Krankheitserscheinungen des trockenen Auges

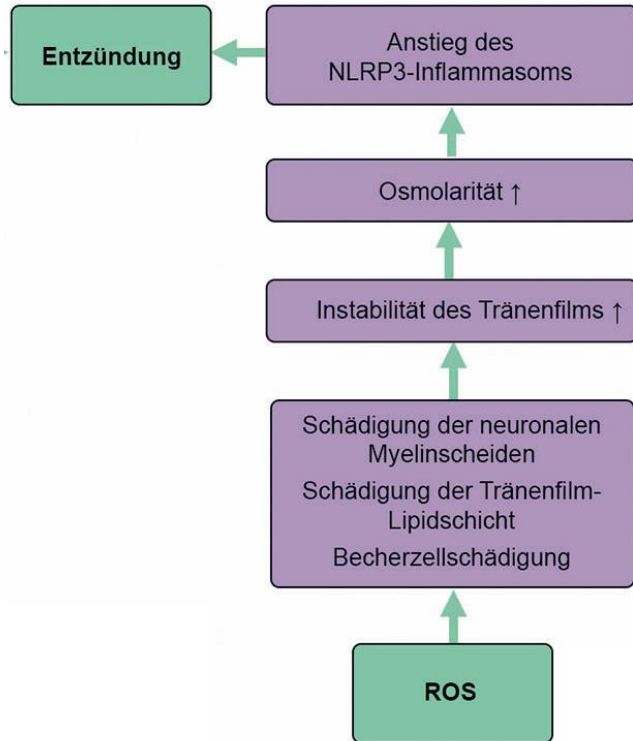
# Entzündung



## Matrix-Metalloproteinase-9-Tests

- Der Tränenfilm bei Trockenem Auge enthält **Entzündungsmarker**, einschließlich Matrix-Metalloproteinase-9 (MMP-9)<sup>1</sup>
- Der Test auf MMP-9 kann **schnell und einfach** mit handelsüblichen Sets durchgeführt werden
- MMP-9 **korreliert gut mit vielen anderen Tests** für das Trockene Auge, z. B. mit OSDI-Fragebogen, mit dem Schirmer-Test und den Messungen der MDD<sup>1</sup>





## ➤ ROS → reaktive Sauerstoffspezies

- Oxidativer Stress
  - als Zwischenprodukte des Stoffwechsels entstehen ständig **Freie Radikale**
  - Oxidativer Stress = zelluläre antioxidative Abwehr (Antioxidantien) „überfordert“
- erhöhen die Tränenfilminstabilität und die Osmolarität

➤ **Verstärkung der Entzündung**



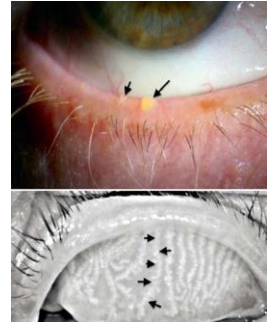
# DIAGNOSTIK

# Diagnostik des trockenen Auges

**Tab. 8** Zusammenfassung der wichtigsten Basis- und Zusatzuntersuchungen zur Diagnostik des trockenen Auges mit Subtypenklassifikation (Hyposekretion/Hyperevaporation)

Diagnostikverfahren	Untersuchung		Subtypen	
	Basisuntersuchung	Zusatzuntersuchung	Hyposekretion	Hyperevaporation
Anamnese mit standardisiertem Frage- und Diagnostikbogen	X	-	X	X
Beobachtung von Lidschlagfrequenz und Lidschluss	X	-	-	X
Inspektion des Lidrandes und der Lidstellung	X	-	-	X
Hornhautsensibilität	X	-	X	X
Semiquantitative Bestimmung des Tränenmeniskus an der Spaltlampe	X	-	X	-
Spaltlampenuntersuchung (Bindehaut, Hornhaut, Lidrand, Meibom-Drüsen)	X	-	X	-
Untersuchung auf lidkantenparallele konjunktivale Falten (LIPCOF)	-	-	X	-
Bestimmung der Tränenfilmaufreißzeit (BUT)	-	-	-	-
Vitalfärbungen von Hornhaut und Bindehaut	-	-	X	-
Tränenbasisekretionstest (Schirmer-Test mit Anästhesie)	-	-	X	-
Serologischer Ausschluss Sjögren-Syndrom	-	-	X	-
Osmolaritätsmessung des Tränenfilms	-	X	X	X
Nichtinvasive Tränenfilmaufreißzeit, Interferometrie	-	X	-	X
Beurteilung von Konsistenz und Sekretion des Meibum	-	X	-	X
Meibographie (Durchleuchtung der Lider, z. B. Visitenlämpchen zur Transillumination oder mit speziellen Zusatzgeräten)	-	X	-	X
Untersuchung auf <i>Demodex folliculorum</i>	-	X	-	X
Matrix-Metalloproteinase-9 (MMP-9)-Messung im Tränenfilm	-	X	X	X
Impressionszytologie zur Beurteilung der Becherzellen	-	X	X	X
In-vivo-konfokale Mikroskopie zur Darstellung von Augenoberfläche und Meibom-Drüsen	-	X	X	X
Tränenasservierung zur Bestimmung des Zytokinprofils	-	X	-	-

Positiver Vorhersagewert: 93%



## Beginn mit:



### Anamnese

- nicht pathognomonisch
- richtungsweisend zur DD trockenes Auge



### Standardisierter Fragebogen

Tab. 5 Auswahl derzeit verfügbarer Symptomfragebögen nach DEWS (International Dry Eye Workshop Study Group)-Report II 2017 [18]

Fragebogen	Beschreibung	Kategorie	Anzahl der Fragen	Einsatzgebiet
McMonnies	Schlüsselfragen zum trockenen Auge	Symptome und Risikofaktoren	15	Klinische Studien
OSDI	Ocular Surface Disease Index	Symptome und Lebensqualität	12	Klinische Studien
IDEEL	Impact of Dry Eye on Everyday Life	Symptome und Lebensqualität	57	Epidemiologische und klinische Studien
DEQ	Dry Eye Questionnaire	Symptome	21	Epidemiologische und klinische Studien
DEQS	Dry Eye-Related Quality-of-Life Score	Symptome und Lebensqualität	15	Klinische Praxis
SPEED	Standard Patient Evaluation of Eye Dryness	Symptome	4	Epidemiologische Studien, klinische Praxis
SANDE	Symptom Assessment In Dry Eye	Symptome	2 (visuelle Analogskala)	Klinische Praxis
NEI-VFQ	National Eye Institute Visual Function Questionnaire	Sehfunktion und Lebensqualität	25	Klinische Forschung

#### Ocular Surface Disease Index\* (OSDI)<sup>1</sup>

Ask each patient the following 12 questions, and circle the number in the box that best represents each answer. Use 1 to 5 from A, B, C, D, E, and F according to the instructions inside each box.

Have you ever noticed any of the following during the last week?

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1 Eyes that are watery or itchy?	0	1	2	3	4	5
2 Eyes that are sore or red?	0	1	2	3	4	5
3 Difficulty in seeing?	0	1	2	3	4	5
4 Discomfort?	0	1	2	3	4	5
5 Pain or a stinging?	0	1	2	3	4	5

Subtotal score for answers 1 to 5:

Have you had any of the following problems during the last week?

	A	B	C	D	E	F
6 Stinging?	0	1	2	3	4	5
7 Stinging at night?	0	1	2	3	4	5
8 Difficulty with contact or dark lenses (if W)?	0	1	2	3	4	5
9 Blurring VU?	0	1	2	3	4	5

Subtotal score for answers 6 to 9:

How often have you had the following symptoms during the last week?

	A	B	C	D	E	F
10 How often have you had the following symptoms during the last week?	0	1	2	3	4	5
11 How often have you had the following symptoms during the last week?	0	1	2	3	4	5

Subtotal score for answers 10 to 12:

ADD SUBTOTALS A, B, and C to obtain D (25 = sum of scores for all questions answered)

Total number of questions answered:

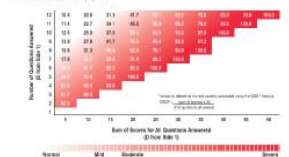
Please have your doctor calculate the patient's final OSDI score.

Evaluating the OSDI<sup>®</sup> Score<sup>1</sup>

The OSDI is scored on a scale of 0 to 100, with higher scores representing greater disability. The index demonstrates sensitivity and specificity of detecting disease severity in both mild and severe cases of dry eye disease. The OSDI is used to evaluate disease severity for measuring dry eye disease (prevalence, incidence, and severity) and effect of interventional therapies.

Assessing Your Patient's Dry Eye Disease<sup>1</sup>

Use your answers 11 and 12 from table 1 to compare the sum of scores for all questions answered (D), and the number of questions answered (E) using the following table. First enter your patient's score (marked D), then the corresponding number of questions answered (marked E) to determine whether your patient's score indicates normal, mild, moderate, or severe dry eye disease.



Patient's Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Please list the patient's symptoms by eye (if any): \_\_\_\_\_

Eye Care Practitioner's Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

1. Based on DEWS Report II. 2. Based on DEWS Report II. 3. Based on DEWS Report II. 4. Based on DEWS Report II. 5. Based on DEWS Report II. 6. Based on DEWS Report II. 7. Based on DEWS Report II. 8. Based on DEWS Report II. 9. Based on DEWS Report II. 10. Based on DEWS Report II. 11. Based on DEWS Report II. 12. Based on DEWS Report II. 13. Based on DEWS Report II. 14. Based on DEWS Report II. 15. Based on DEWS Report II. 16. Based on DEWS Report II. 17. Based on DEWS Report II. 18. Based on DEWS Report II. 19. Based on DEWS Report II. 20. Based on DEWS Report II. 21. Based on DEWS Report II. 22. Based on DEWS Report II. 23. Based on DEWS Report II. 24. Based on DEWS Report II. 25. Based on DEWS Report II. 26. Based on DEWS Report II. 27. Based on DEWS Report II. 28. Based on DEWS Report II. 29. Based on DEWS Report II. 30. Based on DEWS Report II. 31. Based on DEWS Report II. 32. Based on DEWS Report II. 33. Based on DEWS Report II. 34. Based on DEWS Report II. 35. Based on DEWS Report II. 36. Based on DEWS Report II. 37. Based on DEWS Report II. 38. Based on DEWS Report II. 39. Based on DEWS Report II. 40. Based on DEWS Report II. 41. Based on DEWS Report II. 42. Based on DEWS Report II. 43. Based on DEWS Report II. 44. Based on DEWS Report II. 45. Based on DEWS Report II. 46. Based on DEWS Report II. 47. Based on DEWS Report II. 48. Based on DEWS Report II. 49. Based on DEWS Report II. 50. Based on DEWS Report II. 51. Based on DEWS Report II. 52. Based on DEWS Report II. 53. Based on DEWS Report II. 54. Based on DEWS Report II. 55. Based on DEWS Report II. 56. Based on DEWS Report II. 57. Based on DEWS Report II. 58. Based on DEWS Report II. 59. Based on DEWS Report II. 60. Based on DEWS Report II. 61. Based on DEWS Report II. 62. Based on DEWS Report II. 63. Based on DEWS Report II. 64. Based on DEWS Report II. 65. Based on DEWS Report II. 66. Based on DEWS Report II. 67. Based on DEWS Report II. 68. Based on DEWS Report II. 69. Based on DEWS Report II. 70. Based on DEWS Report II. 71. Based on DEWS Report II. 72. Based on DEWS Report II. 73. Based on DEWS Report II. 74. Based on DEWS Report II. 75. Based on DEWS Report II. 76. Based on DEWS Report II. 77. Based on DEWS Report II. 78. Based on DEWS Report II. 79. Based on DEWS Report II. 80. Based on DEWS Report II. 81. Based on DEWS Report II. 82. Based on DEWS Report II. 83. Based on DEWS Report II. 84. Based on DEWS Report II. 85. Based on DEWS Report II. 86. Based on DEWS Report II. 87. Based on DEWS Report II. 88. Based on DEWS Report II. 89. Based on DEWS Report II. 90. Based on DEWS Report II. 91. Based on DEWS Report II. 92. Based on DEWS Report II. 93. Based on DEWS Report II. 94. Based on DEWS Report II. 95. Based on DEWS Report II. 96. Based on DEWS Report II. 97. Based on DEWS Report II. 98. Based on DEWS Report II. 99. Based on DEWS Report II. 100. Based on DEWS Report II.



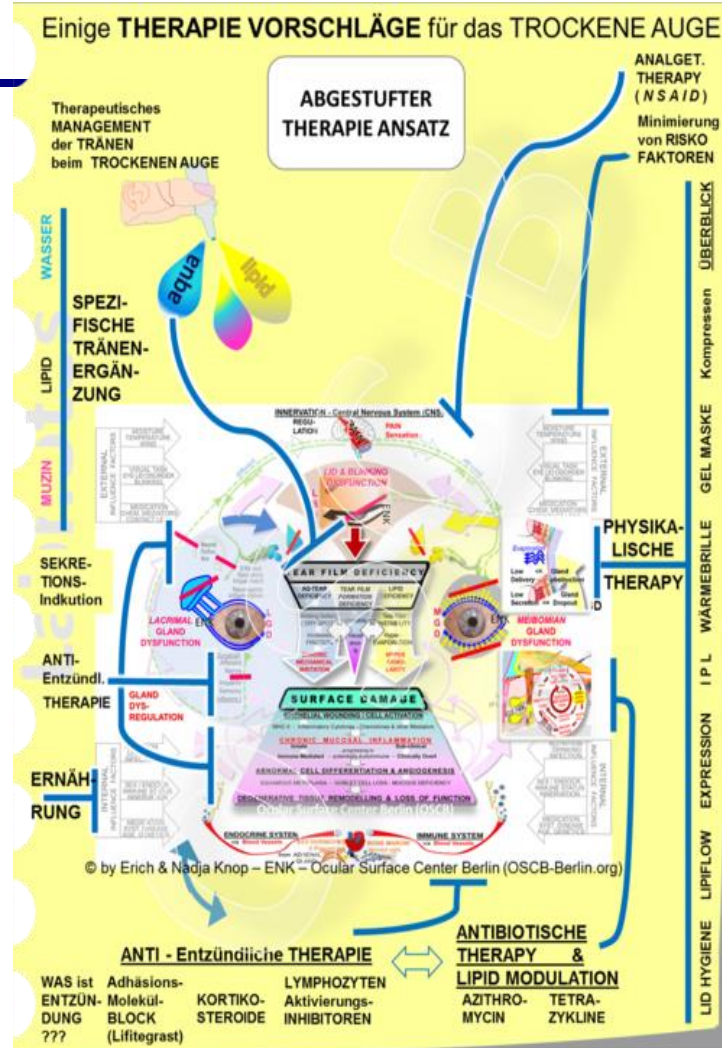
# Einteilung des trockenen Auges in 4 Schweregrade

Schweregrad des trockenen Auges	1	2	3	4
Schwere und Häufigkeit	mild, episodisch ungünstige Umweltbedingungen	moderat, auch ohne Umweltbelastung	schwer, häufig/konstant ohne Umweltbelastung	äußerst schwer, behindernd
Visussymptome	keine, eventuell „müde Augen“	vorhanden, aktivitätslimitierende Episoden	vorhanden, limitieren chronisch/konstant Aktivitäten	ständig, eventuell behindernd
Bindehautinjektion	keine/mild	keine/mild	+/-	+/**
Hornhautanfärbung	keine/mild	variabel	vor allem zentral	schwere punktförmige Erosionen
Hornhautbefund Tränenanzeichen	keine/mild	variabel	Keratothia filiformis, Schleimbildung, Tränen debris	Keratothia filiformis, HH-Ulkus Schleimbildung, Tränen debris
Lider/Meibomdrüsen	MDD variabel	MDD variabel	MDD häufig	Trichiasis, Keratinisierung, Symblephara
Tränenfilmaufreißzeit (Sekunden)	variabel	≤ 10	≤ 5	sofortiger Tränenfilmaufriss
Schirmer-Test I (Messung der Sekretion der Tränenrüse) (mm/5 Minuten)	variabel	≤ 10	≤ 5	≤ 2

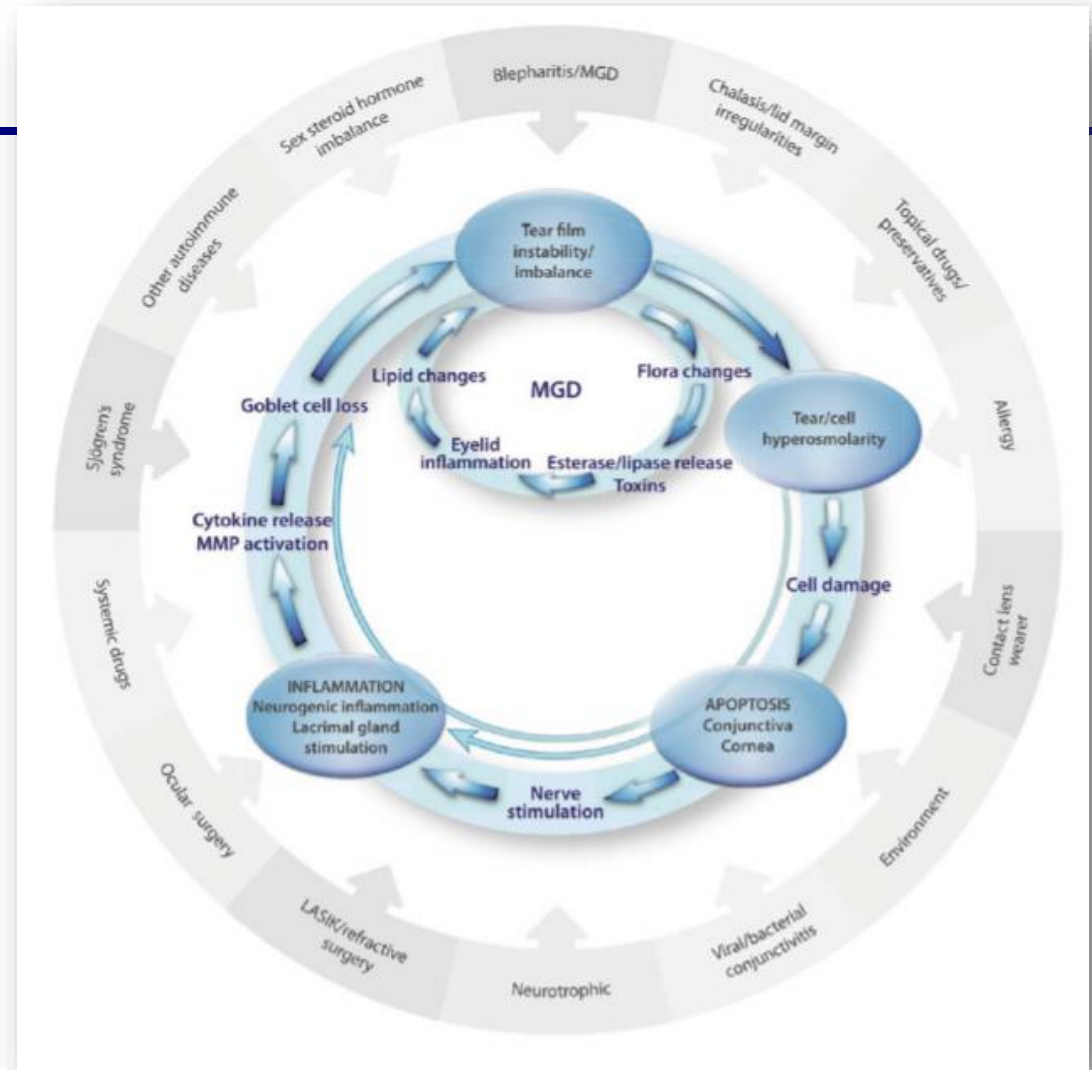
# THERAPIE



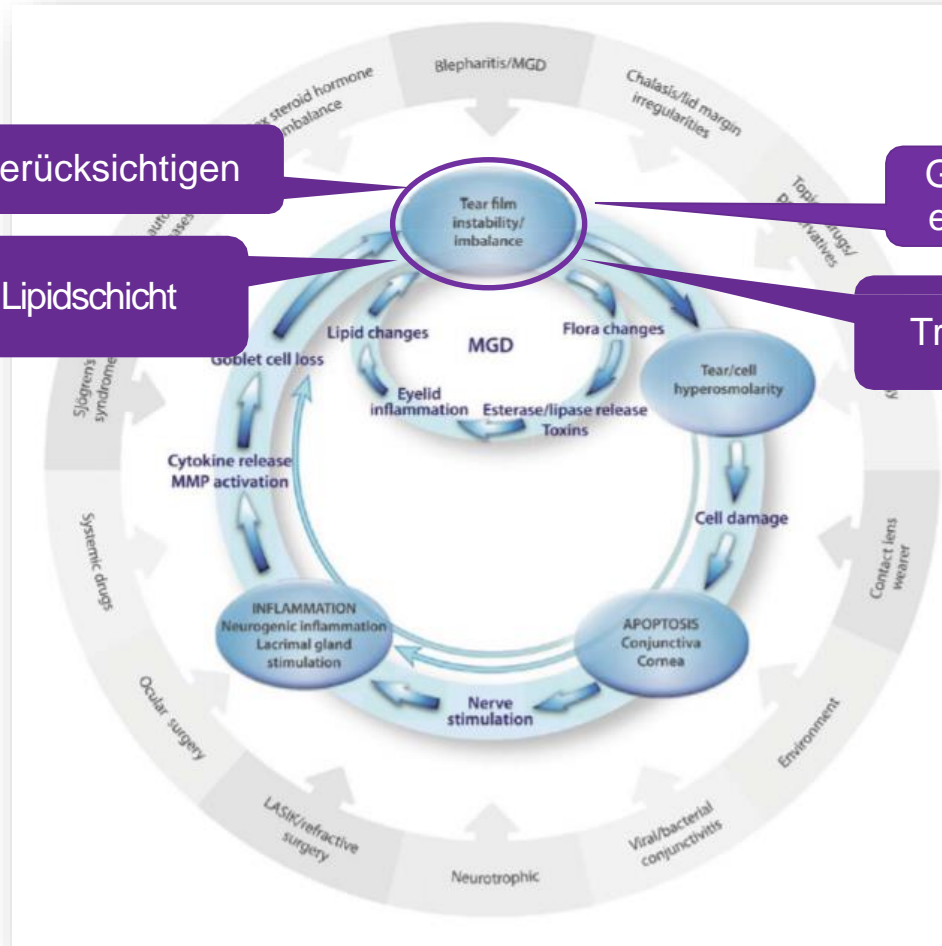
**Sinnvoll:  
Kausale  
Stufentherapie**



- **Verhindern** des Einstiegs in den „Circulus vitiosus“
- **Veränderung** der äußeren Faktoren
- **Fördern** des Ausstiegs:  
→ zielgerichtete Therapie



# Therapie der Tränenfilminstabilität



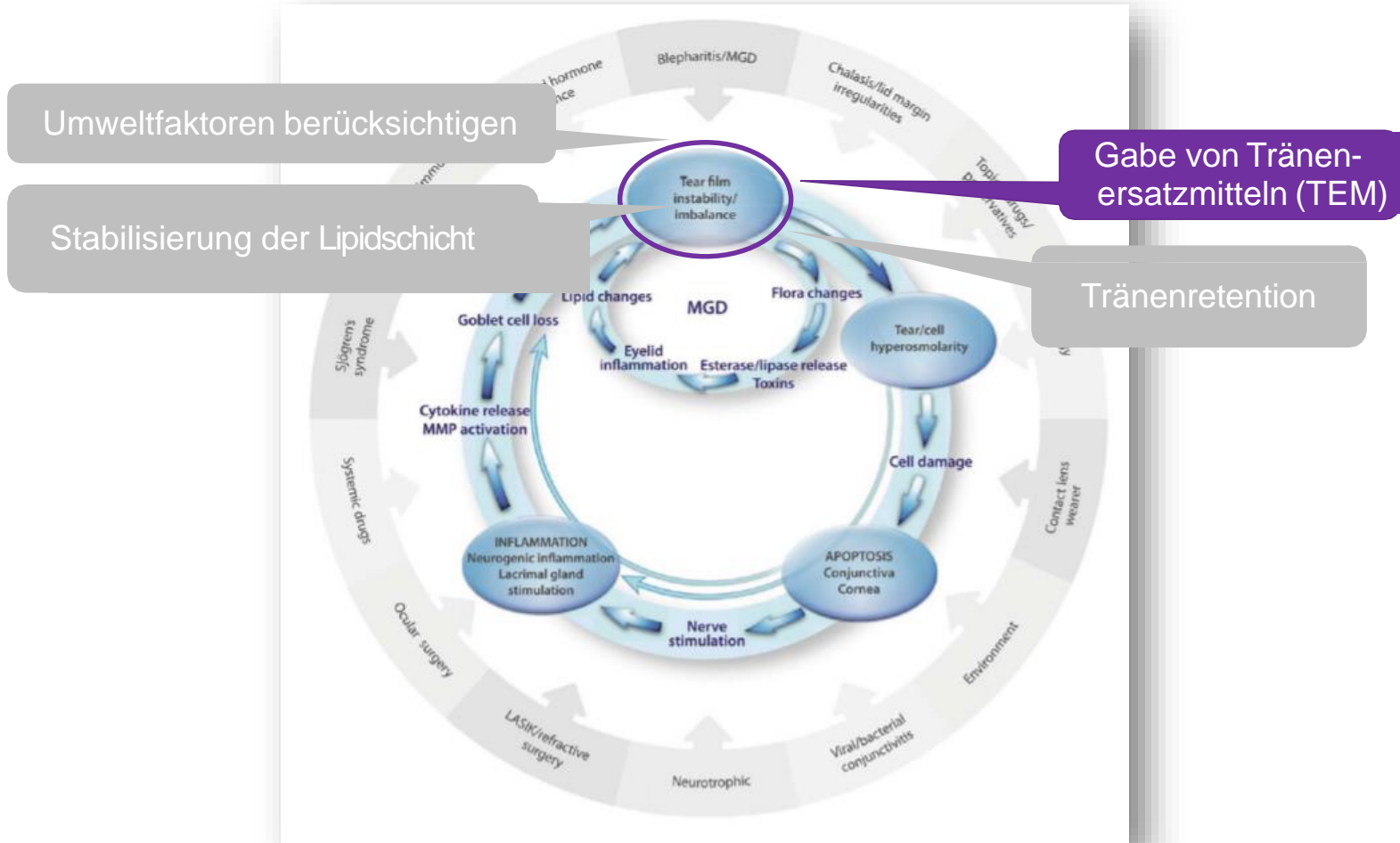
Umweltfaktoren berücksichtigen

Stabilisierung der Lipidschicht

Gabe von Tränenersatzmitteln (TEM)

Tränenretention

# Unterschiedliche Behandlungsansätze



## ➤ Cellulosederivate

- mukoadhäsive & hygroskopische Eigenschaften
- Methylcellulose / Hydroxyethylcellulose / Carboxymethylcellulose (CMC)
  - ❖ z.B. VisuXL gel®, Artelac®, Oculotect®



hyaluronsäure.com

## ➤ Polymere

- zusätzlich viskositätssteigernde Eigenschaften
- **synthetische Polymere:** Polyvinylalkohol / Polyvinylpyrrolidon / Polyacrylat (Carbomer)
  - ❖ z.B. Siccprotect®, Lacophthal®, SicOphthal®
- **natürliche Polymere:** Guar, Hydroxypropyl-Guar
  - ❖ z.B. Visine intensiv®

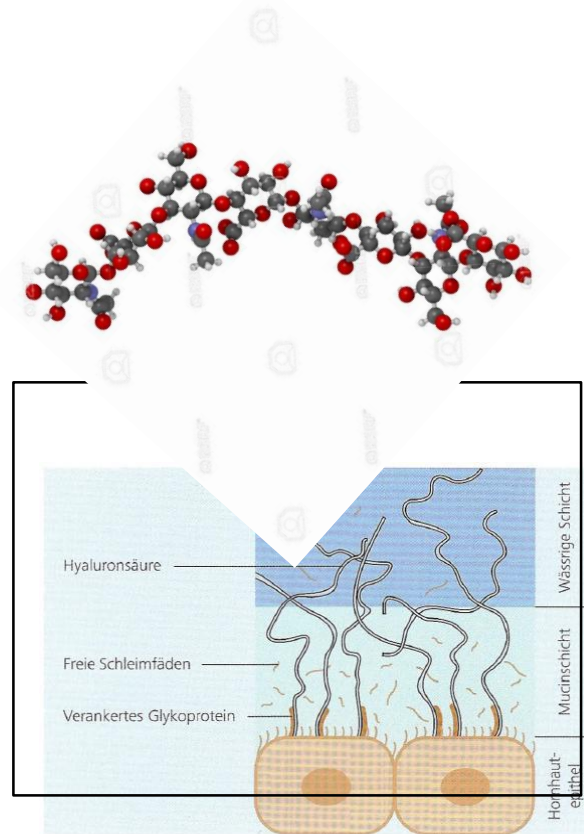


## ✓ Hyaluronsäure

## Lineares Polysaccharid-Polymer

- **Fähigkeit Wasser zu speichern (hygroskopisch)**
  - **fördert die Verweildauer des Tränenfilms**
- **benetzende/mukoadhäsive Eigenschaften**
  - **Bestandteil der menschlichen TFs**
- **verringert den Epithelzellverlust**
- **fördert die Zellregeneration**

➔ **fördert die Wundheilung**

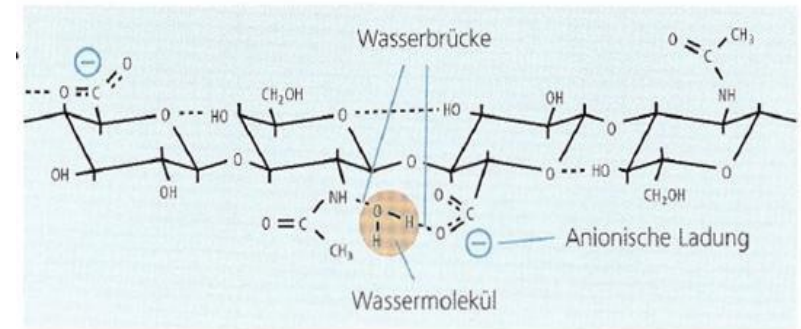


*Hyaluronsäure-Lösungen sind mucoadhäsiv und mukomimetisch.*



## Lineares Polysaccharid-Polymer

- **Stabilisierung des Tränenfilms**
  - **ab 0,1%iger Lösung**
- **Viskoelastisches Verhalten**
  - HA ist scherverdünnend  
(viskos beim Auftragen auf das Auge,  
jedoch beim Blinzeln gut fließfähig)
- **Effektivität ↑ durch Erhöhung der Viskoelastizität**

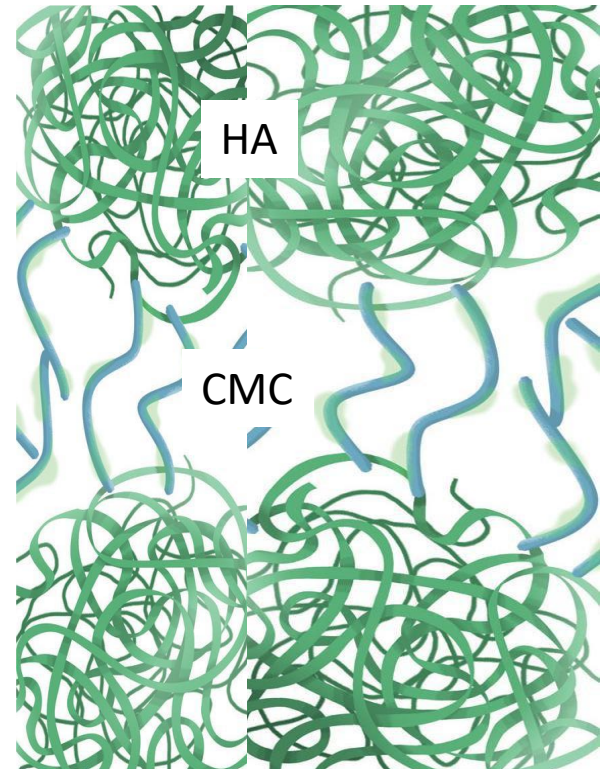


*Das Polymer Hyaluronsäure bindet große Wassermengen.*

# Matrixverbindung von CMC und Hyaluronsäure

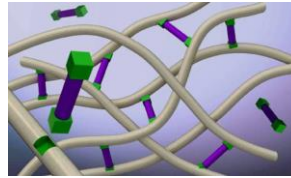
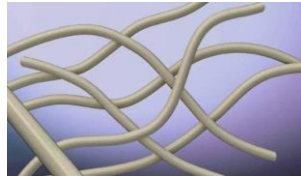
Die spiralförmige Struktur von HA sorgt dafür, dass sich das **Polymer** mit dem **Cellulosederivat CMC** verbindet und interagiert: eine **flexible Matrixbindung** wasserlöslicher Polymere entsteht<sup>1,2</sup>

- Die Matrixbindung ermöglicht eine **Erhöhung der Viskosität**<sup>2</sup>



Durch Quervernetzung

→ Erhöhung der **Viskoelastizität**



## Vorteile:

*Lai JY et al. Materials 2012; 5:1986-2002*

- verlängert die Kontaktzeit an der Augenoberfläche
- senkt die Applikationsfrequenz

❖ z.B. VisuXL® AT



## In vivo comparison of the residence time of cross-linked compared to linear hyaluronic acid in rabbit eye.

Mirko Muzzi 1, Rita Mencucci 2  
1 Department of Health Sciences, Section of Clinical Pharmacology and Oncology, University of Florence, Italy.  
2 Ophthalmology Unit, Careggi University Hospital, Florence, Italy.

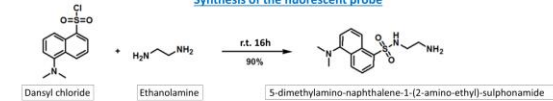


### Purpose

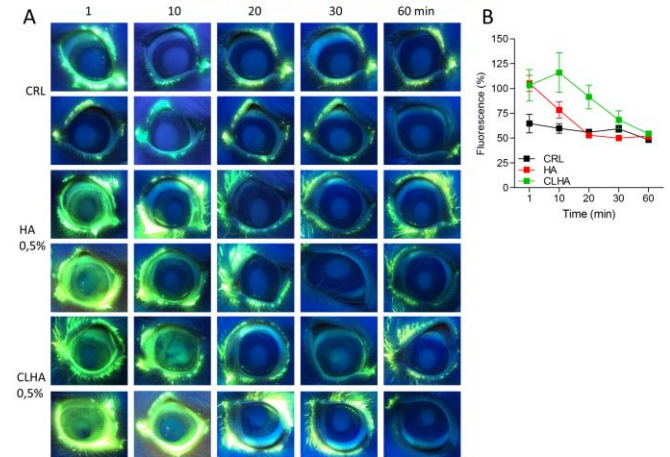
Dry Eye Disease is one of the most common ophthalmic disorders. Tear substitutes are commonly prescribed and hyaluronic acid is one of the most used components, requiring several administrations a day.

Our aim is to evaluate the behaviour of a chemically modified and cross-linked (CLHA) derivative of hyaluronic acid (HA) in the attempt to find a tear substitute capable to have a longer residence time on the ocular surface.

### Synthesis of the fluorescent probe



### Clearance of HA and CLHA from the ocular surface of rabbits



Representative images (A) and relative quantifications (B) of HA and CLHA fluorescent solutions (50µl of 0.5%) instilled onto the ocular surface of rabbit's eyes. Controls received 50µl of 0.5% fluorescein saline solution.

### Conclusions

The present study of residence time kinetics in rabbit eye shows that CLHA has a longer residence time on the ocular surface compared to linear HA.

# Quervernetzte Hyaluronsäure

OPEN ACCESS Freely available online

PLOS ONE

## Efficacy of a Crosslinked Hyaluronic Acid-Based Hydrogel as a Tear Film Supplement: A Masked Controlled Study

David L. Williams<sup>1\*</sup>, Brenda K. Mann<sup>2,3</sup>

**1** Department of Veterinary Medicine, Cambridge University, Cambridge, United Kingdom, **2** SenoX Animal Care, Inc., Salt Lake City, Utah, United States of America, **3** Department of Bioengineering, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, United States of America

### Abstract

Keratoconjunctivitis sicca (KCS), or dry eye, is a significant medical problem in both humans and dogs. Treating KCS often requires the daily application of more than one type of eye drop in order to both stimulate tear production and provide a tear supplement to increase hydration and lubrication. A previous study demonstrated the potential for a crosslinked hyaluronic acid-based hydrogel (xCMHA-S) to reduce the clinical signs associated with KCS in dogs while using a reduced dosing regimen of only twice-daily administration. The present study extended those results by comparing the use of the xCMHA-S to a standard HA-containing tear supplement in a masked, randomized clinical study in dogs with a clinical diagnosis of KCS. The xCMHA-S was found to significantly improve ocular surface health (conjunctival hyperaemia, ocular irritation, and ocular discharge) to a greater degree than the alternative tear supplement ( $P=0.0003$ ). Further, owners reported the xCMHA-S treatment as being more highly effective than the alternative tear supplement ( $P=0.0024$ ). These results further demonstrate the efficacy of the xCMHA-S in reducing the clinical signs associated with KCS, thereby improving patient health and owner happiness.

**Citation:** Williams DL, Mann BK (2014) Efficacy of a Crosslinked Hyaluronic Acid-Based Hydrogel as a Tear Film Supplement: A Masked Controlled Study. PLoS ONE 9(6): e99766. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0099766

**Editor:** Elisabeth Engel, Biomaterials for Regenerative Therapies Group, Institute for Bioengineering of Catalonia, Baldiri Reixac 15-21, Barcelona 08028, Spain, **Technical University of Catalonia, Av. Diagonal 647, Barcelona 08028, Spain, XERES-BN, Museo de Luna 11, Zaragoza 50, Spain**

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**Funding:** The authors have no support or funding to report.

**Competing Interests:** B.K. Mann is employed by and owns stock in SenoX Animal Care where the hydrogel used in the study was developed. D.L. Williams has no competing interests. This does not alter the authors' adherence to PLOS ONE policies on sharing data and materials.

\* Email: dlw33@cam.ac.uk

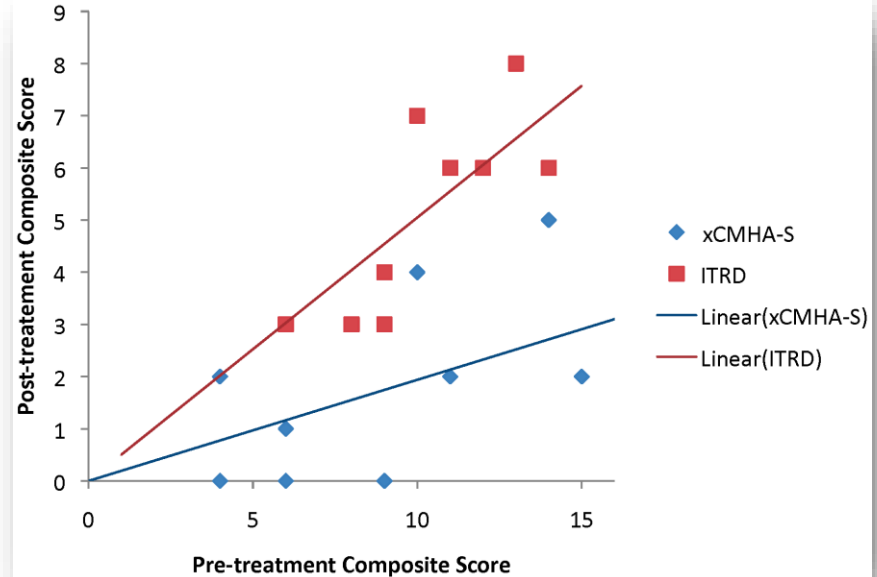
### Introduction

Dry eye or keratoconjunctivitis sicca (KCS), is a widespread problem in both the human and canine populations. The prevalence of KCS in humans may vary between 5 and 33%, in different reports and with different methods of ocular evaluation [1]. The prevalence in the canine species varies between 1 to 4% [2]. Topical cyclosporine has been developed as a widely efficacious lacrimogenic agent in dogs [3] and more recently in man, [4] but not all individuals in either affected population respond adequately to the drug by a higher rate of tear production. Also, the high price of the product puts it out of the financial reach of many dog owners. For these reasons an effective, less expensive tear replacement eyedrop is still required. Many of these are available as topical medications containing a wide number of lubricating agents, including polyacrylic acid, polyvinyl alcohol, and hyaluronic acid (HA) [2,5]. Since HA is a naturally occurring polysaccharide found as a lubricative agent in joint fluid, to use as a similar agent on the ocular surface is particularly appropriate [6,7]. For tear supplements containing HA, previous reports have shown that the viscoelasticity of the polysaccharide leads to an increase in tear stability and a consequent reduction in many of the symptoms of dry eye [8–10].

The viscoelasticity of HA-based products can vary significantly, depending on the molecular weight and concentration of the HA used, as well as the concentration of salt present due to interaction with the polyanionic HA [8,11,12]. Such variation in rheologic properties, such as viscoelasticity, can lead to differences in

comfort and efficacy for a dry eye formulation [13]. Typical HA-based tear supplements have been a simple solution of high-molecular weight, low concentration HA. However, by covalently crosslinking HA, such as the formulation documented herein, leads to a more viscoelastic material. This increase in viscoelasticity extends the contact time of the HA with the ocular surface and will thus allow for less frequent application, reducing the overall cost and burden on the patient and in the case of dogs, the owner. The covalent HA crosslinking described here, acts in a different manner than the physical or ionic crosslinking occurring in solutions of simple high molecular weight HA.

The crosslinked modified HA, thiolated carboxymethyl HA (CMHA-S), used in the present study has previously been used in other formulations to treat skin and corneal wounds [14,15]. The hydrogel formulation used in this study was specifically developed as a tear supplement for the treatment of canine KCS. We have previously characterised the hydrogel rheologically to compare with non-crosslinked solutions of HA [16]. We also compared the ocular surface efficacy of this product to a previous study using a different tear replacement drop, evaluating tear production by use of the Schirmer tear test, conjunctival hyperaemia, ocular discharge and ocular irritation as determined by blink frequency and palpebral aperture narrowing [17]. Although the previous study demonstrated promising results, it was neither masked nor randomised, and the comparison of the products relied on two populations of KCS-affected dogs. Here we present the results of a study in which KCS-affected dogs were randomly assigned to treatment with either the CMHA-S product or a commercial tear



Williams et al., PLoS one 9.6 (2014)

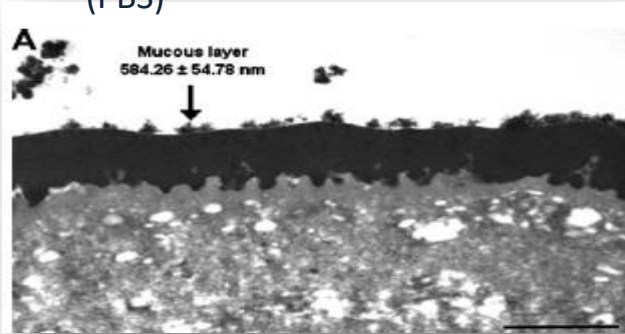
Beispiele:

- **Hydroxypropyl (HP)-Guar** (z.B. Systane® Hydration, Systane® BALANCE)
- **Tamarindenextrakt** (z.B. Visine® intensiv)
- **Carbomere** (z.B. Corneregel®, Vidisic®, Visc ophthal®)

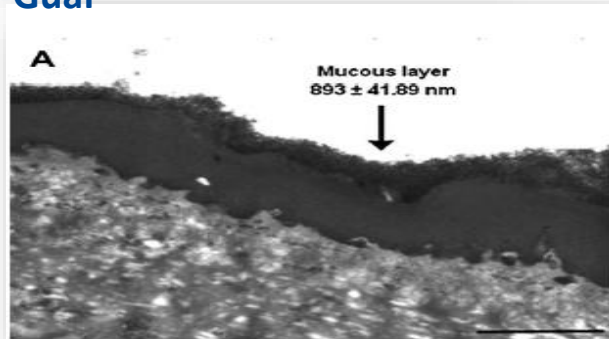


# HP-Guar erhöht die Dicke der Mucinschicht

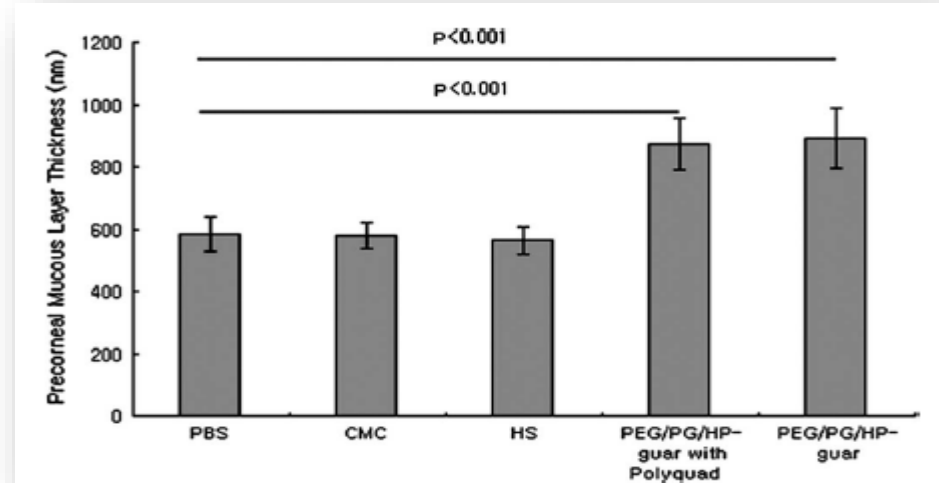
Kontrolle  
(PBS)



HP-Guar

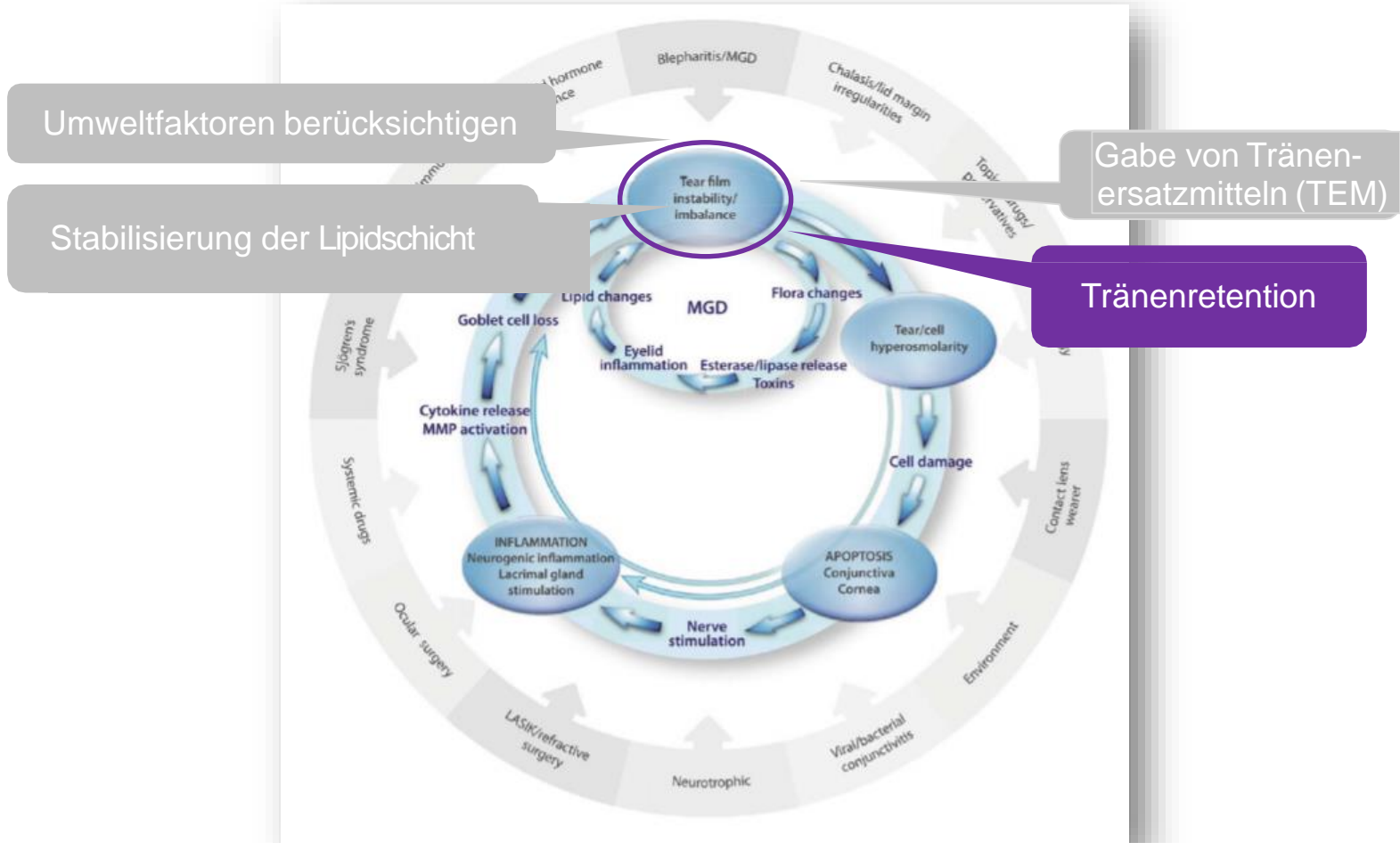


Kurzfristig: bereits nach 15 min erhöhte Mucin-Schichtdicke



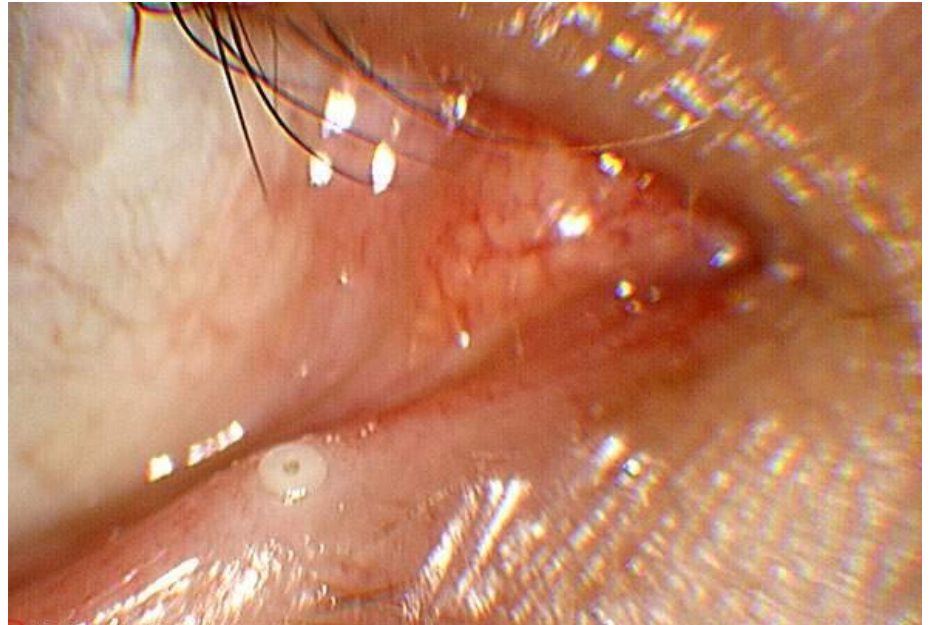
Nach 7 Tagen Therapie (4x täglich):  
HP-Guar erhöht die Mucinschicht-Dicke  
Keine Veränderung nach Carboxymethylcellulose (CMC)  
oder Hyaluronsäure (HS) gegenüber der Kontrolle (PBS)

# Unterschiedliche Behandlungsansätze



- beim **hypovolämischen** trockenen Auge
- bevorzugt: **passagerer Verschuß** der Tränenpünktchen

## Punctum Plugs

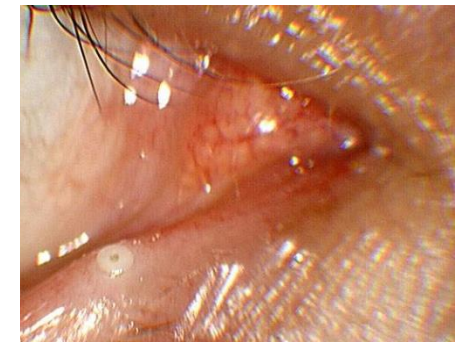




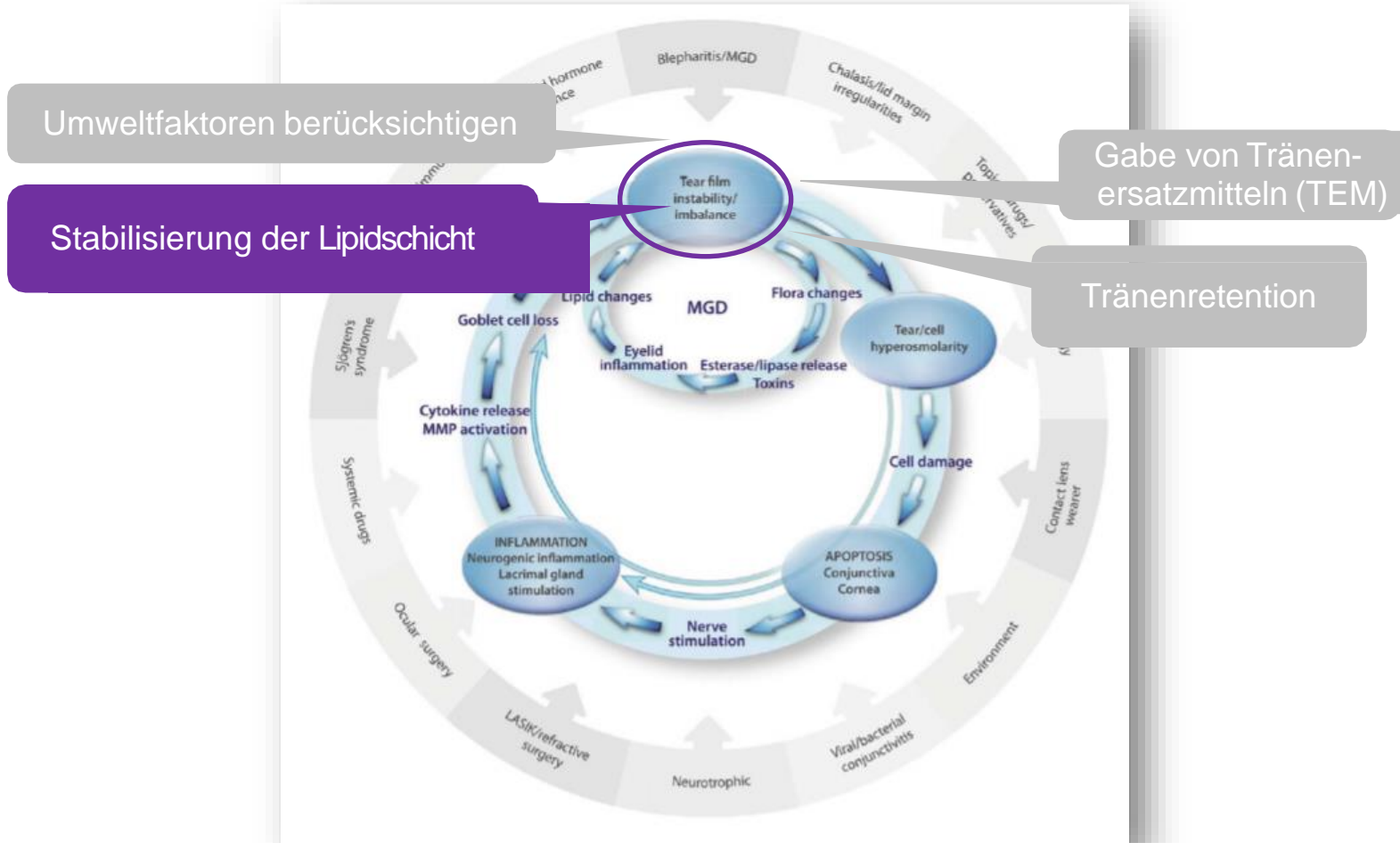
**Table 4**  
Level 2 studies of punctal occlusion in dry eye disease.

Author	Subject group	N	Treatment duration (months)	Reported benefits	Comments
Balaram et al., 2001 [283]	Dry eye with plug	50	6	Improved symptoms	37% plug loss; more likely to lose plugs inserted in upper puncta
Kojima et al., 2002 [308]	Dry eye with silicone plug	51	21	Improved symptoms, epithelial damage	55.9% plug loss
Nava-Castaneda et al., 2003 [309]	Dry eye with collagen and silicone plug	61	2	Improved symptoms, vital staining	
Farrell et al., 2003 [310]	Dry eye with collagen plug	62	0.3	Improved symptoms, tear function	Benefit of occluding only lower puncta
Altan-Yaycioglu et al., 2005 [311]	Dry eye with collagen and silicone plug	24		Improved tear function	Similar results with both types
Miyata et al., 2006 [272]	Dry eye with atelocollagen plug	28	2	Improved tear function, vital staining, TBUT, Schirmer score	
Chen et al., 2007 [312]	Dry eye with Smart plug	54	13	Improved symptoms, vital staining	
Hirai et al., 2012 [270]	Dry eye with atelocollagen plug	37	2	Improved symptoms, ocular surface status	
Yung et al., 2012 [257]	Dry eye post-LASIK with plug	18	3	Improved symptoms, tear function	
Kaido et al., 2012 [252]	Short TBUT patients with plug	43	1	Improved symptoms, tear function, vital staining	
Shi et al., 2013 [313]	Dry eye with silicone plug	65	6	Improved symptoms, corneal staining, TBUT and Schirmer score	
Capita et al., 2015 [274]	Dry eye SS with hypromellose occlusion	38	2	Improved symptoms, corneal staining and Schirmer score	
Tong et al., 2016 [263]	Moderate dry eye with punctal plug	29	0.75	Improved symptoms, corneal staining	No changes in tear cytokines

LASIK - laser in-situ keratomileusis; N - number of subjects; SS - Sjögren syndrome; TBUT - tear break up time.



# Unterschiedliche Behandlungsansätze



## ➤ Phospholipide

(z.B. VisuEVO®; Systane BALANCE®; Tears again®)

## ➤ Rizinusöl

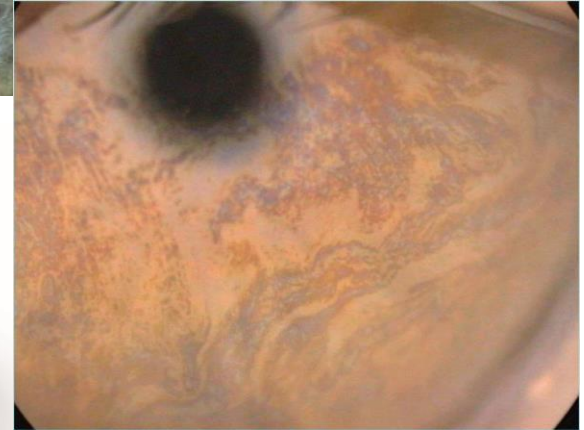
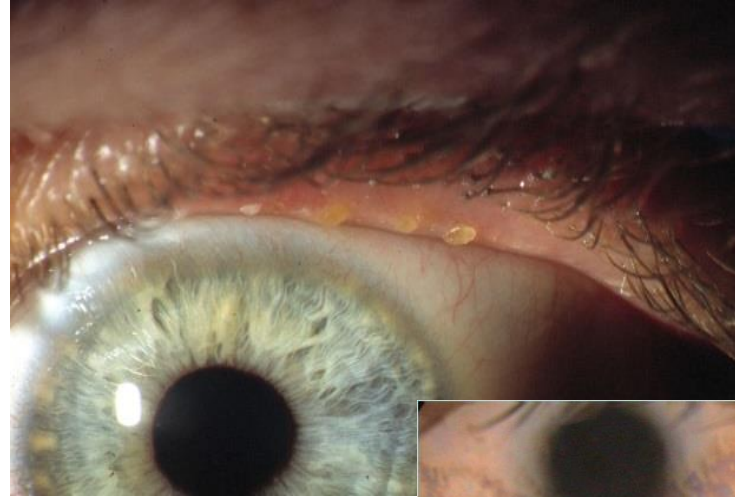
(z.B. Optive plus®)

## ➤ Triglyceride

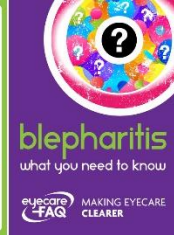
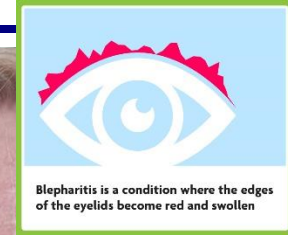
(z.B. Artelac lipids®; Visine®)

## ➤ Mineralöle

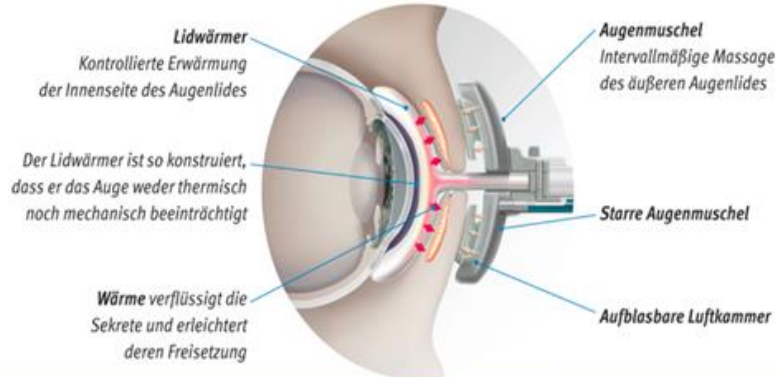
(z.B. Cationorm®; Evotears®)



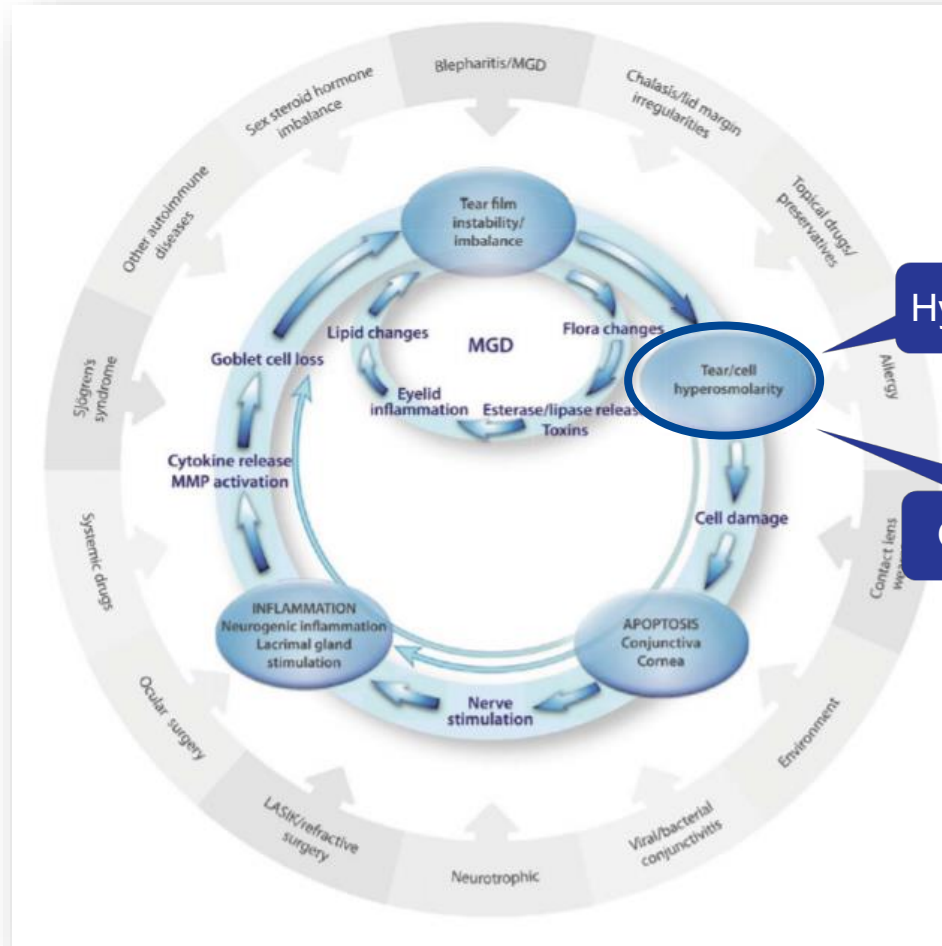
# Therapieansatz Lipid-Störung oder MDD



## LipiFlow® - Behandlung



# Unterschiedliche Behandlungsansätze

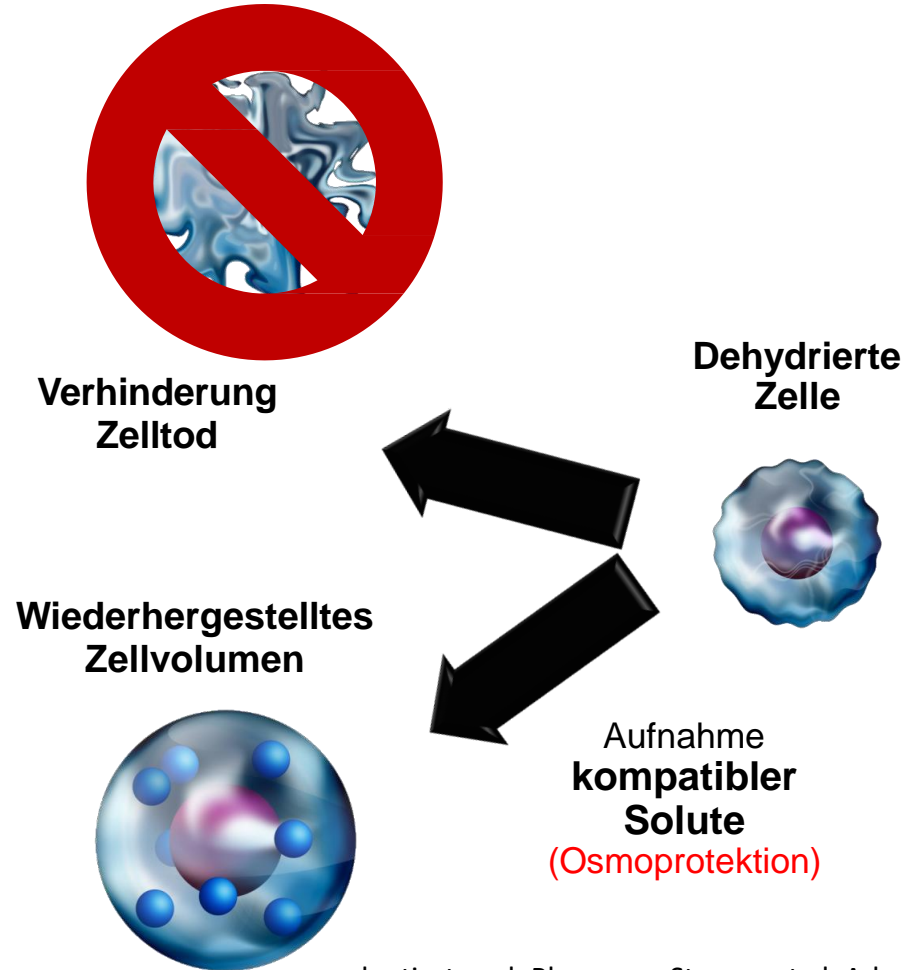


Hypotone TEM

Osmoprotektiva

## Osmoprotektiva werden

- von Zellen aufgenommen
  - das Zellvolumen wiederhergestellt
  - die Proteinfunktion stabilisiert
- **ausbleibender Zellschaden**



# Therapieansätze für Hyperosmolarität:

## Osmoprotektiva

Eigenschaften		Verminderung entzündungsbedingter Signale?	Schutz der Zellen vor Hyperosmolarität/Austrocknung?
Erythritol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kleines Polysaccharid, das durch Aquaglyceroporin-Kanäle transportiert wird</li> <li>• Stabilisiert Proteine</li> <li>• Kommt im Tränenfilm des Auges vor</li> </ul>	😊	😊
Glycerol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Polyol</li> <li>• Verlässt die Zelle schnell wieder</li> </ul>		😊
L-Carnitin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aminosäure, die über OCTN2 in das Cytosol transportiert wird</li> <li>• Stabilisiert vermutlich die Proteinoberflächen</li> <li>• kommt in Tränen des Auges vor</li> </ul>	😊	😊
Taurin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aminosäure</li> <li>• Kommt im Tränenfilm des Auges vor</li> <li>• Bietet bei vielen Tieren metabolischen Schutz</li> <li>• Weit verbreitet in tierischem Gewebe</li> </ul>		😊
Trehalose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kleines Disaccharid, das in Hefe und Insekten als Osmoprotektant wirkt</li> </ul>	😊	😊 (gegen Austrocknung)

## ➤ Hypotone TEM

(z.B. Thealoz Duo®;  
Hyabak®;  
Cationorm®)

## ➤ Osmoprotektiva

(z.B. Thealoz Duo®)

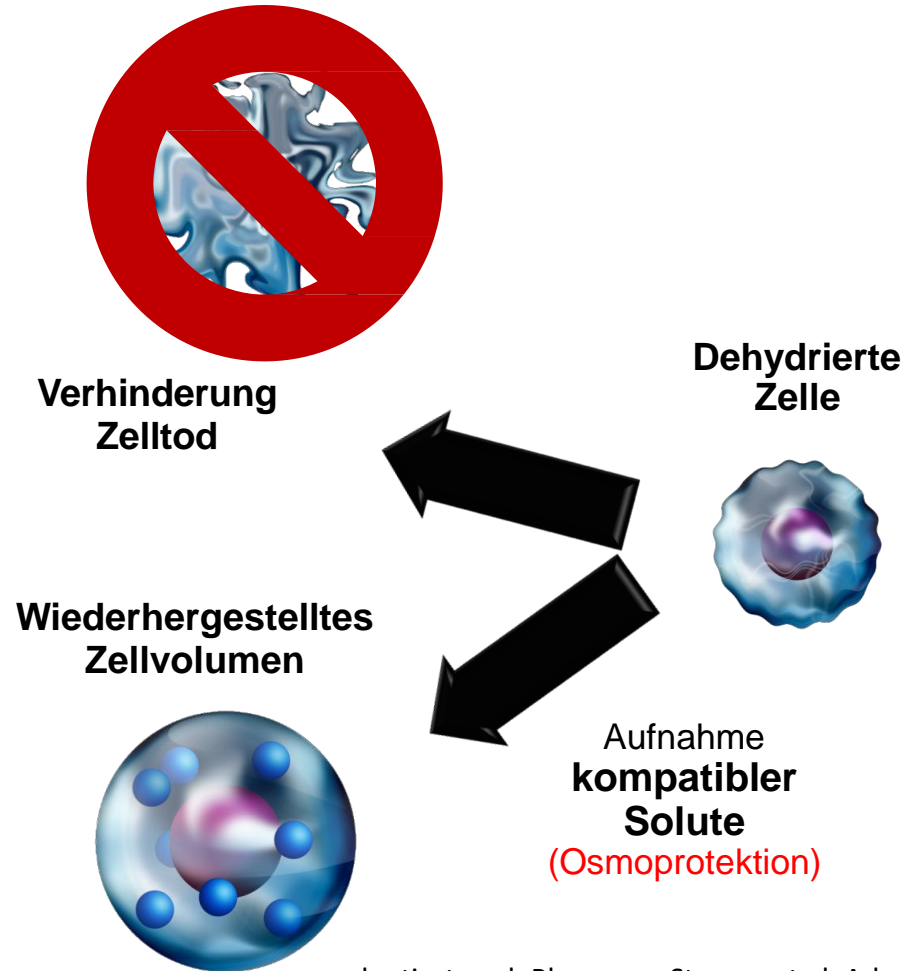
→ Trehalose

z.B. Systane® BALANCE

→ Glycerol)

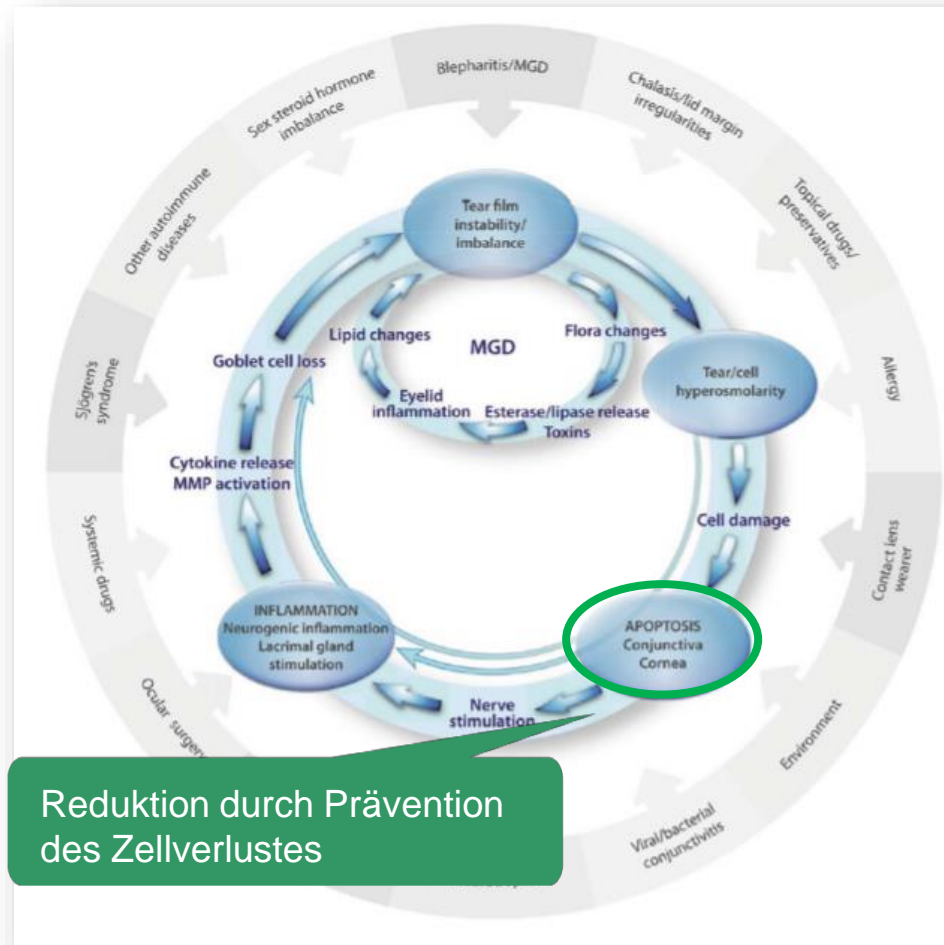
z.B. Optive® PLUS

→ Glycerol, Erythritol



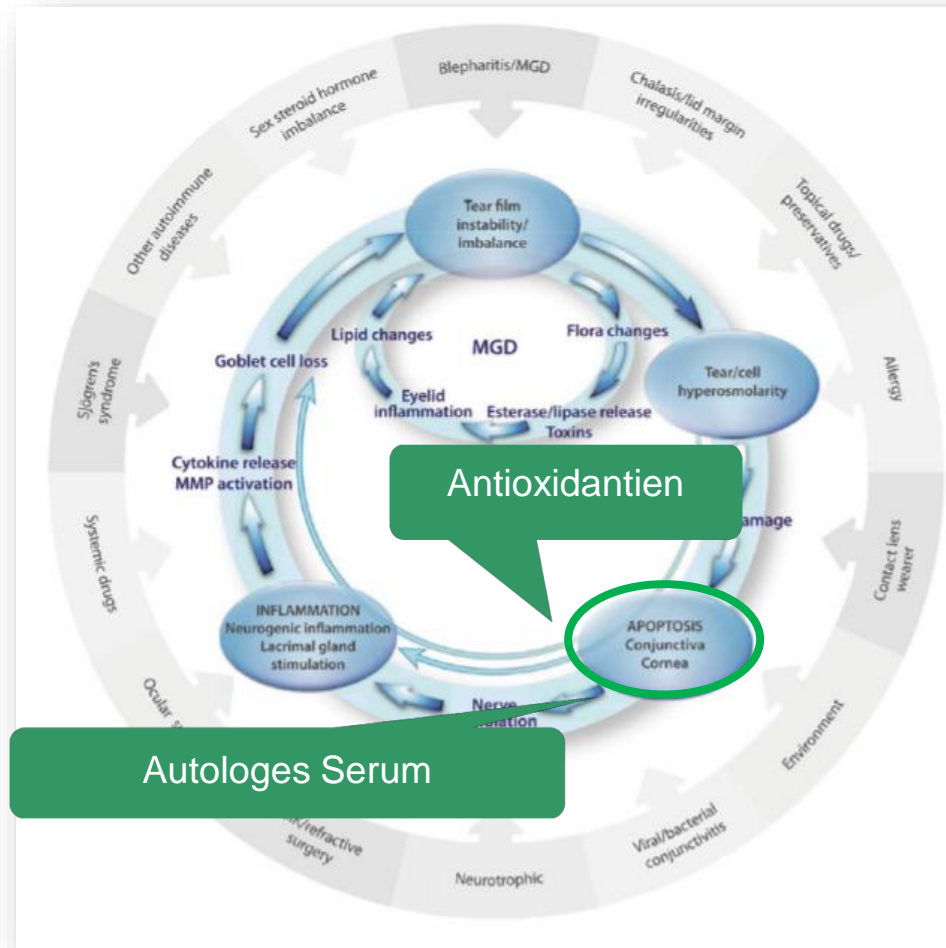


# Unterschiedliche Behandlungsansätze



Reduktion durch Prävention  
des Zellverlustes

# Unterschiedliche Behandlungsansätze



➤ Aufbau sehr ähnlich wie  
**natürlicher Tränenfilm**

➤ **Autologes Serum**

- ✓ wird mit NaCl auf ca. 20% verdünnt
  - TGF-β dtl. höher im Serum  
→ wirkt wachstumshemmend
- ✓ im gefrorenen Zustand (-20°C) 3(-9) Monate haltbar
  - 1 Monat aufgetaut im Kühlschrank bei +4°C

➤ enthaltene **Wachstumsfaktoren** erhöhen

- ✓ conjunktivales / korneales / nervales Zellwachstum
  - NGF (Nerve Growth Faktor)  
→ Besserung der nervalen Problematik
- ✓ Anzahl der Becherzellen
  - Muzinproduktion ↑



**Table 1** Comparison of the biochemical properties of normal, unstimulated human tears, and serum<sup>51 52</sup>

	Tears	Serum
pH	7.4	7.4
Osmolality (SD)	298 (10)	296
EGF (ng/ml)	0.2-3.0	0.5
TGF-β (ng/ml)	2-10	6-33
Vitamin A (mg/ml)	0.02	46
Lysozyme (mg/ml) (SD)	1.4 (0.2)	6
SlgA (μg/ml) (SD)	1190 (904)	2
Fibronectin (μg/ml)	21	205

EGF, epidermal growth factor; TGF-β, transforming growth factor beta; SlgA, surface immunoglobulin A.

## Wesentlicher Faktor in der Pathogenese des DED:

- Oxidativer Stress
- wird durch Inflammation verstärkt
  - Interleukin (IL)-1, IL-6, IL-8, TNF-alpha

### ➤ Therapeutischer Ansatz:

Antioxidantien, wie Vitamin C, E oder Coenzym Q10

- ❖ z.B. VisuXL® AT, VisuGel® AT
- ❖ CoQun® AT



Mol Biosci (2007) 37:31–37  
DOI 10.1007/s12033-007-0052-y

REVIEW

### Bioenergetic and Antioxidant Properties of Coenzyme Q<sub>10</sub>: Recent Developments

Gian Paolo Littarru · Luca Tiano

Published online: 1 August 2007  
© Humana Press Inc. 2007

**Abstract** For a number of years, coenzyme Q (CoQ<sub>10</sub> in humans) was known for its key role in mitochondrial bioenergetics; later studies demonstrated its presence in other subcellular fractions and in plasma, and extensively investigated its antioxidant role. These two functions constitute the basis on which research supporting the clinical use of CoQ<sub>10</sub> is founded. Also at the inner mitochondrial membrane level, coenzyme Q is recognized as an obligatory co-factor for the function of uncoupling proteins and a modulator of the transition pore. Furthermore, recent data reveal that CoQ<sub>10</sub> affects expression of genes involved in human cell signalling, metabolism, and transport and some of the effects of exogenously administered CoQ<sub>10</sub> may be due to this property. Coenzyme Q is the only lipid soluble antioxidant synthesized endogenously. In its reduced form, CoQH<sub>2</sub>, ubiquinol, inhibits protein and DNA oxidation but it is the effect on lipid peroxidation that has been most deeply studied. Ubiquinol inhibits the peroxidation of cell membrane lipids and also that of lipoprotein lipids present in the circulation. Dietary supplementation with CoQ<sub>10</sub> results in increased levels of ubiquinol-10 within circulating lipoproteins and increased resistance of human low-density lipoproteins to the initiation of lipid peroxidation. Moreover, CoQ<sub>10</sub> has a direct anti-atherogenic effect, which has been demonstrated in apolipoprotein E-deficient mice fed with a high-fat diet. In this model, supplementation with CoQ<sub>10</sub> at pharmacological doses was capable of decreasing the absolute concentration of lipid hydroperoxides in atherosclerotic lesions and of minimizing the size of atherosclerotic lesions in the whole aorta.

Whether these protective effects are only due to the antioxidant properties of coenzyme Q remains to be established; recent data point out that CoQ<sub>10</sub> could have a direct effect on endothelial function. In patients with stable moderate CHF, oral CoQ<sub>10</sub> supplementation was shown to ameliorate cardiac contractility and endothelial dysfunction. Recent data from our laboratory showed a strong correlation between endothelium bound extra cellular SOD (ecSOD) and flow-dependent endothelial-mediated dilation, a functional parameter commonly used as a biomarker of vascular function. The study also highlighted that supplementation with CoQ<sub>10</sub> that significantly affects endothelium-bound ecSOD activity. Furthermore, we showed a significant correlation between increase in endothelium bound ecSOD activity and improvement in FMD after CoQ<sub>10</sub> supplementation. The effect was more pronounced in patients with low basal values of ecSOD. Finally, we summarize the findings, also from our laboratory, on the implications of CoQ<sub>10</sub> in seminal fluid integrity and sperm cell motility.

**Keywords** Coenzyme Q10 · Mitochondrial bioenergetics · Cardiac contractility · Endothelial function · Lipoprotein peroxidation · Sperm cell motility

**Introduction**

Coenzyme Q is a lipid with a wide distribution in nature and refers to a general structure composed of a nucleus, i.e. 2,3-dimethoxy-5-methylbenzoquinone, and, substituted at position 6 of this quinone, a side chain consisting of isoprene units (five carbons) all in trans configuration, and with one double bond. In human tissues by far the most abundant form of coenzyme Q is coenzyme Q<sub>10</sub>, which has

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Institute of Biochemistry, Polytechnic University of the Marche,  
Via Ranieri, Ancona 60131, Italy  
e-mail: g.littarru@univpm.it

## Wesentlicher Faktor in der Reduktion der Apoptose

### Concomitant Effect of Topical Ubiquinone Q10 and Vitamin E to Prevent Keratocyte Apoptosis After Excimer Laser Photoablation in Rabbits

Rosario Brancato, MD; Tito Fiore, MD; Laura Papucci, PhD; Nicola Schiavone, PhD; Lucia Formigli, PhD; Sandra Zecchi Orlandini, PhD; Pier Giorgio Gobbi, PhD; Francesco Garones, MD; Martino Donnini, PhD; Andrea Lapucci, PhD; Sergio Capaccioli, PhD

**ABSTRACT**

**PURPOSE:** To investigate in vivo whether ubiquinone Q10 together with vitamin E protects rabbit corneas from keratocyte apoptosis after excimer laser irradiation.

**METHODS:** Photorefractive keratotomy (PRK) was performed in both eyes of three New Zealand white rabbits. During 3 days before surgery, each right eye received four times daily instillation of an eye-drop solution containing ubiquinone Q10 0.20% and vitamin E 0.04%; each left eye was treated with a solution that did not contain ubiquinone or vitamin E. The central cornea was analyzed after surgery using the in situ end labelling (ISEL) technique of nicked DNA to detect DNA fragmentation. To determine the number of ISEL-positive nuclei, an average of 70 random microscopic fields (five for each de-epithelialized tissue section) of 150,000  $\mu$ m<sup>2</sup> were examined in the right and left cornea samples at 240X by two different observers.

**RESULTS:** Light microscopic examination of the sections from corneas treated before PRK showed that cells committed to apoptosis by PRK were about 50% compared to those of untreated controls.

**CONCLUSIONS:** Treatment of rabbit eyes before PRK with ubiquinone Q10 lowered the number of apoptotic events. [*J Refract Surg* 2002;18:135-139]

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*The authors have no proprietary interest in the materials presented herein.*

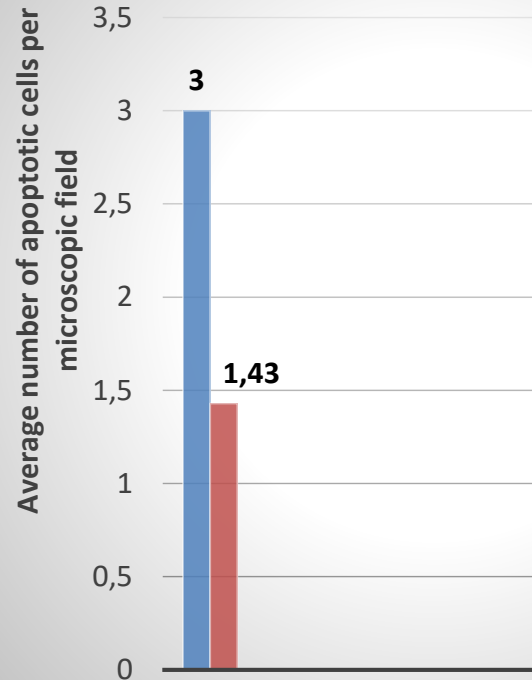
*Correspondence:* Prof. Rosario Brancato, Department of Ophthalmology & Visual Sciences, Università Hospital San Raffaele, Via Olgettina 48, 20132 Milan, Italy. Tel: 390 2 264 1196. Fax: 390 2 264 2112; E-mail: brancato@maris.it

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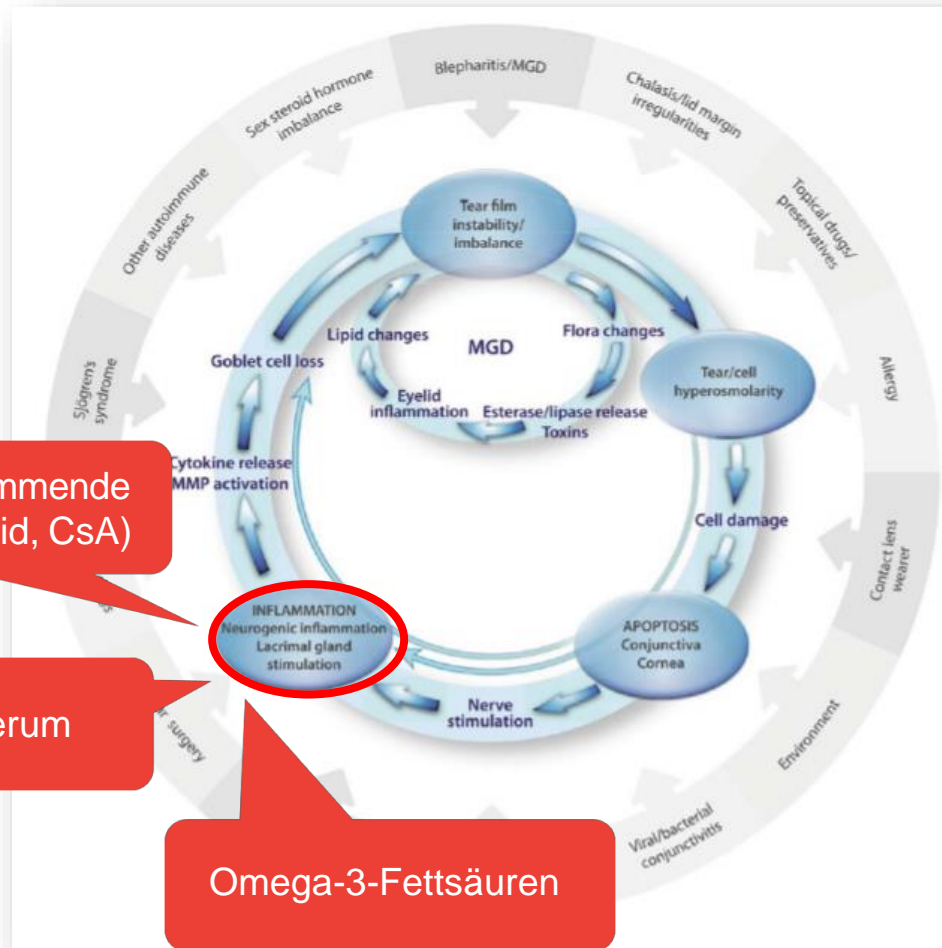
135

Preoperative treatment with ubiquinone Q10 reduced the number of cells committed to apoptosis



- left untreated eye  
3.0 (0.48); range 0 to 23
- right treated eye  
1.43 (0.39); range 0 to 12  
p < 0.02 Student's t-test

# Unterschiedliche Behandlungsansätze



Entzündungshemmende Therapie (Steroid, CsA)

Autologes Serum

Omega-3-Fettsäuren

## Wirkung:

- **antientzündlich**, neuroprotektiv, antikoagulierend, antihypertensiv
- optimale Wirkung nur, wenn Verhältnis von Omega-6-Fettsäuren : Omega-3-Fettsäuren = 4:1
  - westliche Welt: 15:1
- **bei MDD:** durch Omega-3-FS → Schmelzpunkt der Lipide niedriger



## DREAM-Studie\*

### Dry Eye Assessment and Management Research Group:

- 349 Patienten mit leichtem bis moderatem Dry Eye Syndrom
- RCT-Studie\* konnte **keine signifikante Verbesserung** von Omega-3-Fettsäuren (Leinsamen) im Vergleich zu Olivenöl zeigen
- **jedoch:** pflanzliche FS kurzkettiger als tierische (Fisch) → **Wirkverlust**





## ➤ **Steroide**

z.B. Loteprednol,  
Hydrocortison

## ➤ **Calcineurininhibitoren**

z.B. CsA 0,05-2%,  
Tacrolimus 0,03-0,1%



## ➤ **Azithromycin topisch**

z.B. Azyter®

## ➤ **Tetracycline system.**

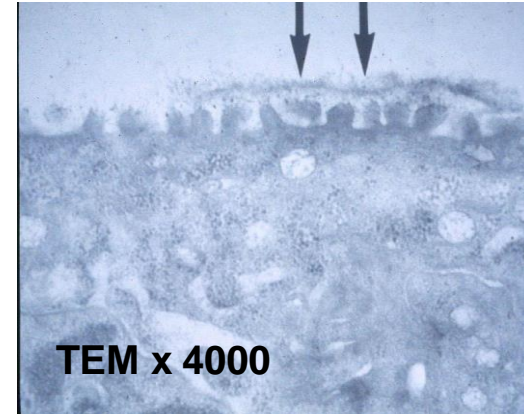
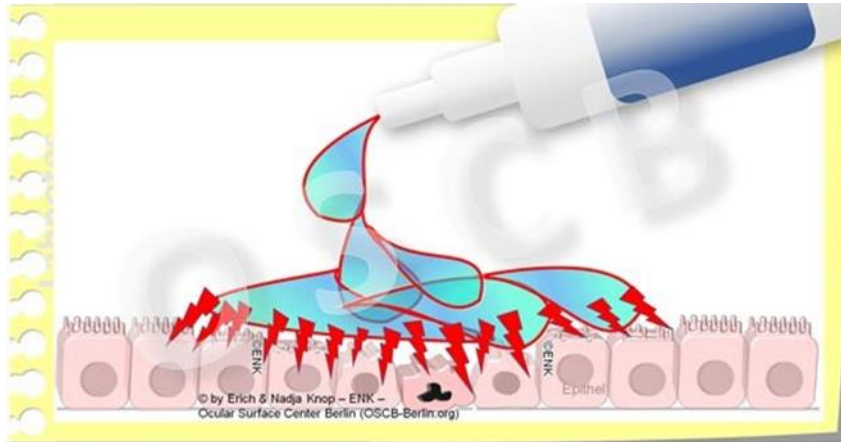
Oraycea ® 40mg/d (slow release)



# Cave: Konservierungsmittel → Entzündung

## Bindehautepithel nach Benzalkoniumchlorid

### ➤ Verstärkung der Oberflächenentzündung



## ➤ Lifitegrast \*

- ❖ Xiidra® AT (2x/d), Shire/Takeda Pharm. Company, Japan
- ❖ **antiinflammatorische Eigenschaften (T-Zell-Inhibitor)**
- ❖ FDA approved seit 2016 / Novartis nimmt EMA-Zulassungsantrag 2020 zurück



## ➤ Diquafosol

- ❖ Diquas® AT 3% (6x/d), Firma Santen, Japan
- ❖ Agonist P2Y2 Purin Rezeptor →
- ❖ **verbessert Muzin- und Tränenflüssigkeitsproduktion**
- ❖ zugelassen seit 2010: Japan, Thailand, Vietnam



## ➤ Rebamipide

- ❖ Mucosta Ophthalmic Suspension® 2%UD, Otsuka Pharmaceutical, Japan
- ❖ kommt aus der Gastroenterologie
- ❖ **Verbesserung Muzinproduktion Conjunktiva durch Erhöhung der Anzahl der Becherzellen &**
- ❖ **antiinflammatorische Eigenschaften**
- ❖ zugelassen in Japan seit 2012



## ➤ Chitosan-*N*-Acetylcystein\*

- ❖ Lacrimera® AT, CROMA PHARMA, Österreich
- ❖ 1 Tropfen/d für 5 Tage – 3 wöchige Wirkung
- ❖ **Ersatz der Mucinphase** durch Biopolymere
- ❖ seit 2019 als Medizinprodukt in Österreich erhältlich

German-innovation-award.de

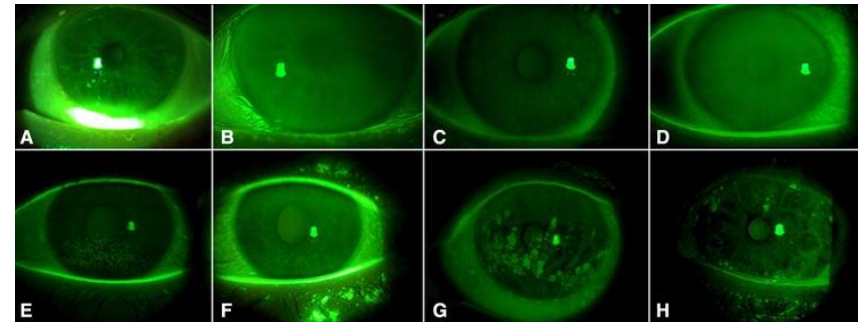


## ➤ DNase

- ❖ DNase AT 0,1% (4x/d), Pulmozyme®, Firma Roche
- ❖ aktuell Phase I/Phase II (GvHD gestoppt wg. Corona)
- ❖ **Reduktion von inflammationsförderndem Zelldebris durch Abbau der extrazellulären DNA**

## ➤ Akkupunktur

- ❖ Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Taiwan
- ❖ **Verbesserung BUT / OSDI / Visus**
- ❖ RCT: Sham- versus Laser-Akkupunktur



# ZUSAMMENFASSUNG

- ***Trockenes Auge*** – häufige Erkrankung variabler Ausprägung
  - Auslöser meist **Tränenfilminstabilität:**  
**wässriges Defizit** und/oder **Lipid-Störung**
- Multifaktoriell bedingt → „**Circulus vitiosus**“  
interagierender Faktoren stellt die wichtigsten  
Mechanismen dar:

# Schlüsselmechanismen des Trockenen Auges

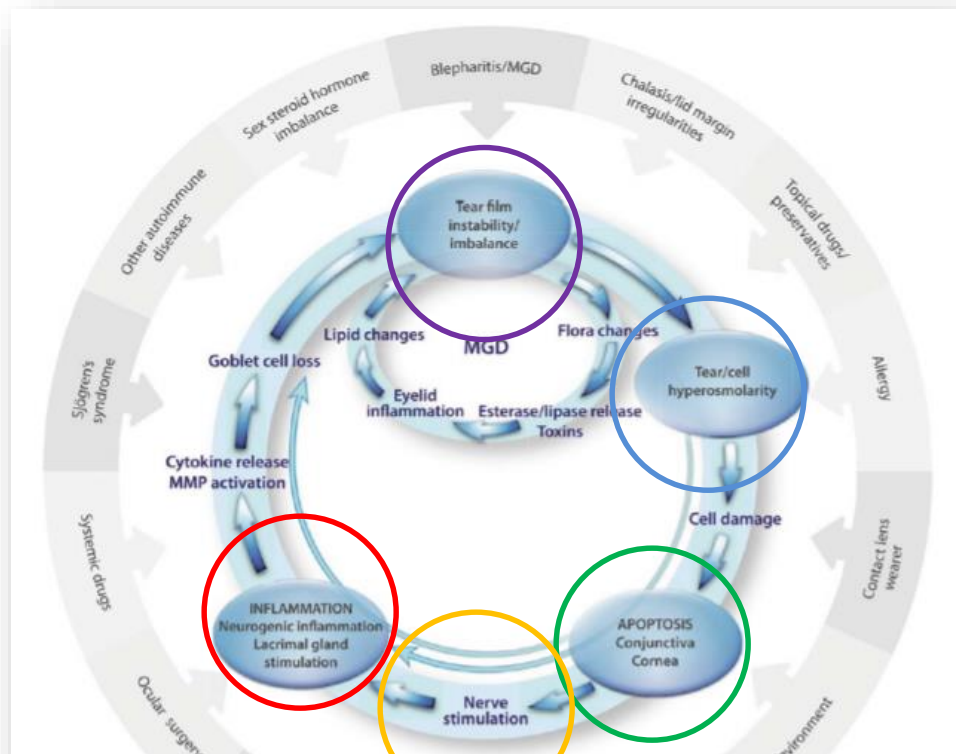
1. Instabilität des Tränenfilms

2. Tränen-Hyperosmolarität

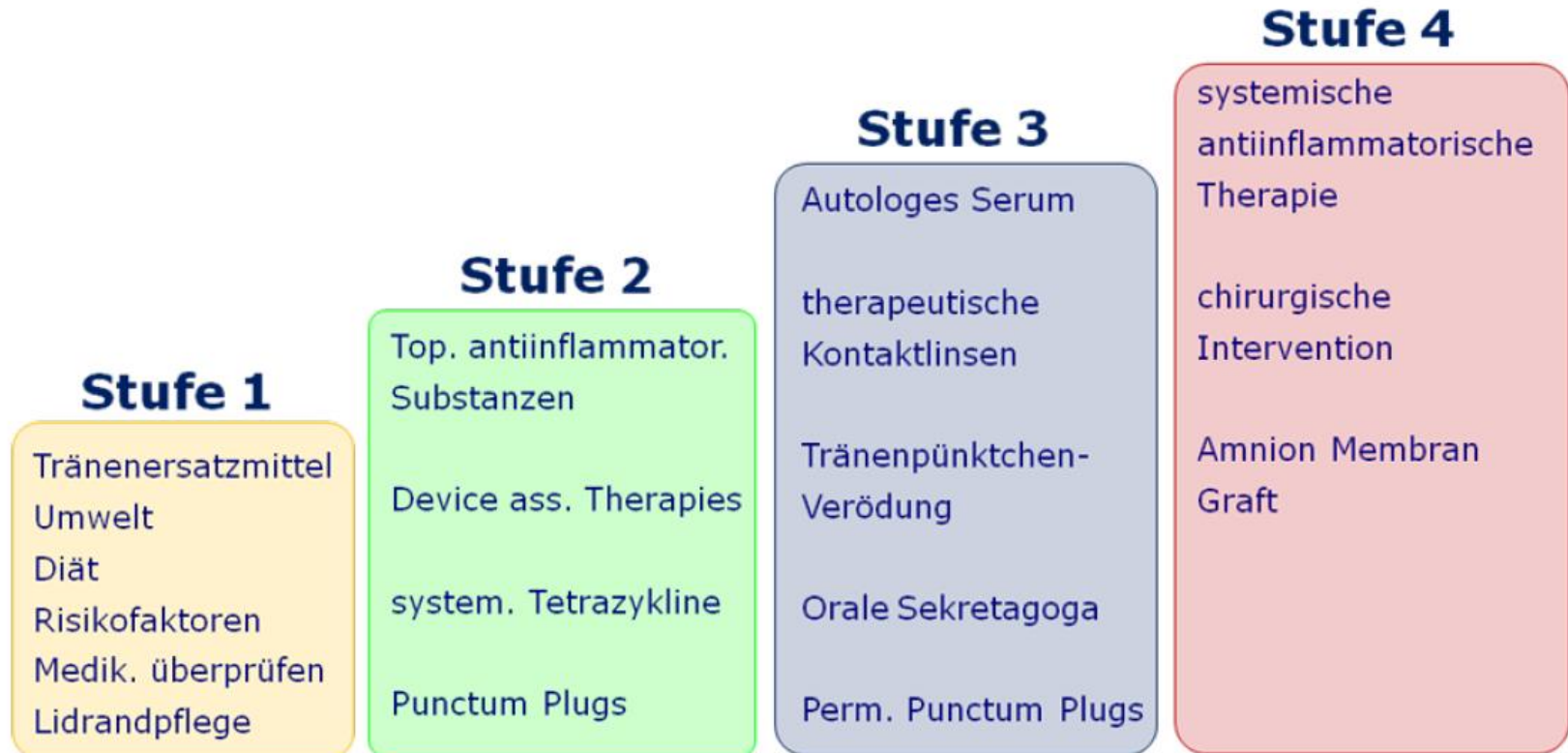
3. Apoptose

4. Nervenstimulation

5. Entzündung



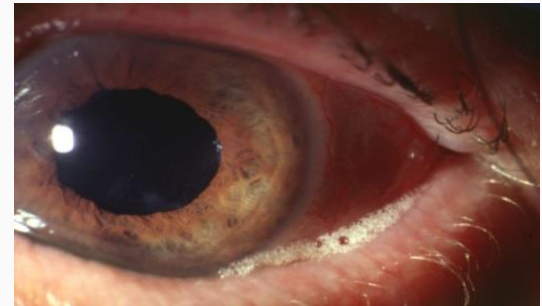
**Die Therapie muss an den zentralen Mechanismen ansetzen!**





## Zusätzliche Therapieoptionen bei **Meibomdrüsen-Dysfunktion**:

- lipidhaltige TEM
- lokale oder systemische Tetrazyklinderivate
  - ❖ lokal: Azithromycin
  - ❖ systemisch: Doxycyclin 40mg/d (slow release)
- thermisch-mechanische Behandlung (manuell oder geräteassistent) bestehend aus Wärmeapplikation, Massage und Reinigung der Lidkanten



**Vielen Dank!**