

Perfluorohexyl octane ophthalmic solution a: overview of a prescription treatment for dry eye disease that directly targets tear evaporation

¹Siddhi Landge, ²Amol Naikwadi

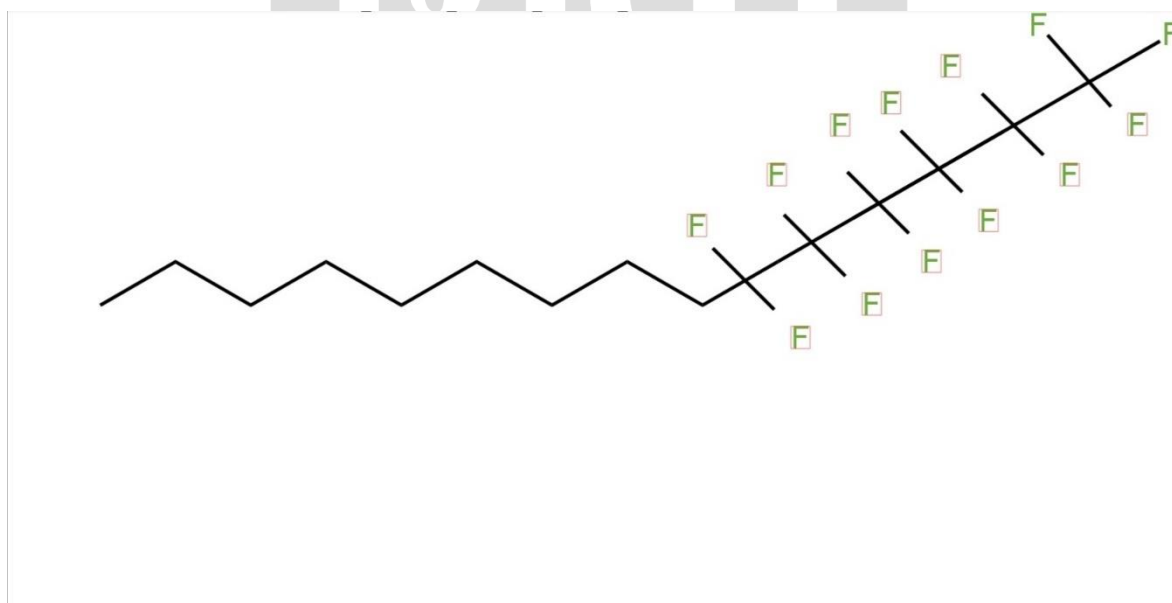
¹Student, ²professor
Department of chemistry
Dr Naikwadi college of pharmacy
Jamgoan, sinnar, nashik, INDIA.

Abstract- perfluorohexyl octane supported by the US Food and Medication Organization to treat the signs and side effects of dry eye infection (DED). Dissimilar to most DED medicines, PFHO tends to evaporative. DED, which addresses by far most of DED cases. PFHO might work as a proxy for the tear film's lipid layer, hindering vanishing.

Perfluorohexyl octane (PFHO) is a fluorinated compound known for its unique properties, including high chemical stability and low surface tension. This abstract explores its applications in various fields, such as medicine, electronics, and industry, highlighting its potential as a versatile and efficient material in diverse technological advancements. Perfluorohexyl octane is a perfluorinated liquid hydrocarbon with the chemical formula C₈F₁₈. This compound is characterized by a fully fluorinated carbon backbone, imparting exceptional chemical inertness and thermal stability. Perfluorohexyl octane is known for its instability, repels water, and resists solvent, making it valuable in a range of applications. In electronics, perfluorohexyl octane's low surface tension makes it suitable for use as a dielectric fluid in electronic cooling applications, where efficient heat dissipation is crucial. Its non-flammable nature enhances its safety in electronic devices in industrial settings. Perfluorohexyl octane's chemical stability and resistance to extreme conditions have led to its consideration for use in lubricants as well as in processes requiring a stable and nonreactive medium. This abstract aims to provide an overview of the diverse applications of perfluorohexyl octane, showcasing its unique properties that make it a promising candidate in fields ranging from medicine to electronics and industry.

Keywords- Perfluoro hydro carbons; meibomian gland dysfunction; perfluorohexyl octane; tear film; corneal fluorescein staining; retinal detachment; fluorinated compound

Structure of perfluorohexyl octane



Molecular formula -C₁₄H₁₂F₁₃

Molecular weight – 432.269, monoisotopic weight – 432.1122666666

Synonyms – 1(perfluorohexyl)octane

F6H8

NOVO3

Tetradecane ,1,1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6 – tridecafluoro

Brand name – miebo

Clinical trial experience

Since clinical preliminaries are led under generally differing conditions, unfavourable response rates seen in clinical preliminaries of a medication can't be straightforwardly contrasted with rates in the clinical preliminaries of another

drug and may not mirror the rates saw by and by.

In patients with DED, 614 patients got something like one portion of MIEBO in two randomized controlled clinical preliminaries across 68 destinations in the US. The most well-known visual unfavourable response was obscured vision. Obscured vision and conjunctival redness were accounted for in 1-3% of people.

Unique properties of perfluorohexyl octane

PFHO has gone through a careful report and exhaustive portrayal inside the Novaliq (Heidelberg, Germany) non-clinical and pre-clinical testing program, then, at that point, advancing to a broad clinical review exertion in a joint effort with Bausch + Lomb (Bridgewater, NJ, U.S.A.). This organization has exposed the special properties and characteristics of PFHO. PFHO (C₁₄H₁₇F₁₃) is a semi fluorinated alkane portrayed by its sub-atomic design, which bestows an unmistakable arrangement of properties [12,19,20]. It includes a lipophobic/aerophilic fluorinated section and a lipophilic hydrocarbon fragment [12,20]

The structure potentially empowers PFHO to copy significant elements of meibum by shaping a fluid layer at the air-fluid point of interaction of the tear film, really repressing dissipation [19]. Moreover, its bipartite sub-atomic construction awards PFHO a decreased surface strain, working with quick spreading across the visual surface [12,21]. This spreading property additionally supports limiting contact, ultimately adding to diminished distress during squinting. The lower surface strain empowers PFHO to yield more modest drop sizes contrasted with fluid drops, possibly relieving the issue of drop flood after instillation Like other semi fluorinated alkanes, PFHO is clear [12,20], with a refractive file like that of water, which assists with limiting vision obscuring after instillation [16]. In a clinical investigation of 57 patients with low lipid layer thickness (≤ 75 between aerometric variety units), the utilization of PFHO was not related with higher-request visual variations but rather was connected to further developed harmless tear-separation time, showing that PFHO might assist with settling the tear film in patients with more slender lipid layer thicknesses [22]. As PFHO contains no water, it can't uphold the microbial development that can prompt visual diseases, permitting it to be sans additive and subsequently keep away from worries about the additive related visual harmfulness seen with fluid drops [12,20]. Moreover, in light of the fact that PFHO is non-fluid, it has no pH, a typical wellspring of visual bothering in other effective drops in the physiological reach. As with other semi fluorinated alkanes, PFHO is synthetically and physiologically dormant, which can additionally diminish the gamble for visual irritation The degree of PFHO's fundamental accessibility following its application to the eye's surface has been fastidiously test in a solitary pharmacokinetic examination, uncovering significantly restricted retention. In exploratory creature models, it was seen that most of PFHO, when controlled to the eye, goes through vanishing from the visual region into the environment. Any moment amount finding its direction into the gastrointestinal system through tear channel waste is discharged inside a range of 24 hours by means of feces [23]. The partial PFHO that goes through fundamental retention through effective application is accordingly removed through exhalation. In an environmental examination led for the US FDA endorsement of PFHO ophthalmic arrangement, it was assessed that the concentration of PFHO at the mark of passage into the oceanic environment would be < 1 section for every billion [23]. In this manner, while insignificant PFHO amounts might enter the climate, those levels are supposed to be very low, and the non-unsafe nature and low bioavailability of PFHO demonstrate that its belongings in the climate would almost certainly be negligible Another possible advantage of PFHO is that, as other semi-fluorinated alkanes, it can go about as an O₂ transporter, as semi fluorinated alkanes are known to move O₂ [24]. Utilizing 19F-atomic attractive reverberation yet spectroscopy, PFHO was found to have an O₂-conveying limit of around 260 mmHg (O₂ halfway tension), 62% higher than that of air. In way, PFHO layered on the outer layer of the eye isn't a hindrance to O₂ works with O₂ transport to the corneal surface, which is of crucial significance for keeping up with the wellbeing of the connective corneal perfluorohexyl octane (PFHO) ophthalmic arrangement, how-ever, is a water-and additive free skin drop explicitly indicated to treat the two signs and side effects of DED by repressing tear film hyper-evaporation PFHO ophthalmic arrangement is remembered to go about as a meibum proxy, tending to the significant underlying driver of dry eye: evaporation. Preclinical information has exhibited that following PFHO administration, PFHO is held in tears for something like 6 hours and in meibomian organs for as long as 24 hours, while it restrains the dissipation of saline by roughly 80% in vitro Clinically,

PFHO has reliably been seen signs, for example, all out corneal fluorescein staining, and side effects, as demonstrated by the visual simple scale (VAS) dryness score, of DED. Besides, PFHO's vigorous and very much described bearableness profile further improve its commitment as a possibility for patients with DED. As another kind of DED treatment, there are sufficient chances to investigate its compound properties, connections with the tear film, and clinical impacts. Extra areas of interest remember impacts of PFHO for tear film soundness, visual surface mending, and nature of life.

Chemical properties

perfluorohexyl octane is a fluorocarbon compound with unique chemical properties it characterized by its inertness hydrophobicity and lipophilicity making it resistant to water and oil additionally it has a low surface tension and High thermal stability. These properties make perfluorohexyl octane suitable for various applications, such as in medical imaging, as a heat transfer fluid or as a lubricant in situations where conventional oils might fail.

Physical properties

perfluorohexyl octane is a fluorocarbon compound with unique physical properties.

1. Density - generally low density due to the presence of fluorine atoms.
2. boiling point - perfluorohexyl octane typically has a high boiling point given the strong Intermolecular forces resulting from fluorine – carbon interaction.
3. solubility - it is often insoluble in water and exhibit low solubility in many organic solvents
- 4 viscosity - fluorocarbons like perfluorohexyl octane can have low viscosity, contributing their use as a lubricant or heat transfer fluids.
- 5 chemical inertness - the compound is known for its chemical inertness, making it resistant to Chemical reaction under various conditions.

Mode of action

Albeit the specific component of activity isn't yet known, perfluorohexyl octane is an amphiphilic semifluorinated alkane, which has properties that consider miscibility in fluid arrangements. These amphiphilic properties hypothetically permit perfluorohexyl octane to settle the tear film by framing an enemy of evaporative layer on the corneal surface while taking into consideration dispersion of oxygen.[11][12]

Indications

MIEBO (perfluorohexyl octane) ophthalmic solution is indicated for the treatment for signs and symptoms of dry eye disease.

Recommended dose

insert one drop of MIEBO ophthalmic solution four time daily into affected eyes.

Administration instructions

Stage 1 – remove the cap from eye drop bottle

Stage 2 – holding the bottle upstanding gently squeeze the bottle

Stage 3 – while squeezing flip around the bottle and releases the pressure

Stage 4 – keep the bottle upside down and place the bottle above your eye and squeeze it and repeat the step for another affected eye condition

supplies and handling

MIEBO perfluorohexyl octane ophthalmic solution is supplied as a sterile, clear, transparent, and colourless liquid in different portion 5 ml polypropylene bottles with droppers tips and screw covers packaged in a container NDC 24208-377-05

storage

Storage capacity of MIEBO at 25degree celsius subsequent to opening can be use until the lapse date on the container.

Patient counselling

1 uses with contact lenses

Advise patient that should contact focal points ought to be eliminate prior and for no less than 30

Minutes after administration of perfluorohexyl octane

2 administration guidelines

Advise patients to insert one drop of MIEBO four times a daily as directed by physician

FACTS CONCERNING DRY EYE DISEASE

eye sickness is a typical condition that happens when your tears can't give satisfactory grease to your eyes. Tears can be insufficient and temperamental for some reasons. For instance, dry eyes might happen on the off chance that you don't deliver an adequate number of tears or on the other hand assuming you produce low quality tears.

Dry eyes feel awkward. You might encounter dry eyes in specific circumstances, like on a plane, in a cooled room, while riding a bicycle or subsequent to taking a gander at a PC screen for a couple of hours.

Pathophysiology

DED has customarily been ordered into two classes: fluid inadequate and evaporative.[1][26] These two classifications, nonetheless, are not totally unrelated, and various patients have a blend of these systems of DED. Watery tear lack is portrayed by deficient tear creation with transcendent causes comprising of Sjogren Disorder (essential or optional); illnesses, irritation, or potentially brokenness of the lacrimal organ; impediment of the lacrimal organ; and foundational drugs (i.e., decongestants, allergy medicines, diuretics, beta-blockers, and so forth) Evaporative dry eye is described by expanded tear film vanishing and a lack in the lipid part of the tear film. For this situation, the amount of tears delivered is ordinary; notwithstanding, the nature of tears causes unnecessary dissipation. This adjustment is most often brought about by meibomian organ brokenness. Meibomian organs line the eyelid edges and discharge oils that become the lipid layer of the tear film and diminish the dissipation of tears. Meibomian organ brokenness might be made by lacking emission due decay, exit the organs, or check of the organ holes. Other significant reasons for expanded tear vanishing incorporate unfortunate squinting (low rate, deficient cover conclusion), issues of the top gap, lack in vitamin A, contact focal point use, and ecological elements (low stickiness, high wind stream)

Symptoms

- Sticky fluid in or around your eyes
- Aversion to light
- Eye redness
- An impression of having something in your eyes
- Trouble wearing contact focal points
- Trouble with evening driving
- Watery eyes, which is the body's reaction in such a way as to bother dry eyes
- Obscured vision or eye exhaustion

Preventions

, especially irregular foggy vision, is a typical grumbling and may likewise be portrayed as glare or haloes around lights around evening time.

Vision change and challenges in perusing.

A vibe of tired eyes or trouble opening the eyes.

Inordinate flickering.

Eyelid jerking.

Dryness is a typical issue for contact focal point wearers, and bothering may make contact focal points self-conscious or even difficult to wear.

Tired eyes. Shutting the eyes might furnish alleviation to certain people with dry eyes.

Failure to cry in extreme DED.

Assessment or evaluation

There is no single 'best quality level' sign or side effect for the analysis of DED. Assessment of the two side effects and indications of DED is suggested as signs might be available without side effects, as well as the other way around.

Side effects

A verbal history permits the non-prearranged elicitation of dry eye side effects. Moreover, numerous surveys have been created to evaluate for side effects of DED. The utilization of an approved survey permits exact measurement of side effects as an evaluating instrument as well as checking for movement and reaction to medicines. A few surveys exist, for example, the Visual Surface Sickness Record (OSDI), Dry Eye Poll (DEQ-5), and Side effects Examination in Dry Eye (SANDE), and others, which might be helpful in evaluating dry eye side effects. Numerous polls additionally incorporate inquiries regarding emotional visual capability or aggravations that might be owing to dry eye.[31]

Tear Strength

Tear Film Separation Time (TBUT). This is the timespan between a total squint and the primary break in the tear film. This is most frequently acted in the center rutilizing a cut light magnifying lens in the wake of imparting sodium fluorescein stain to improve the perceivability of the tear film. An end of less than ten seconds for the presence of a fix in the tear film is frequently thought to be steady with DED. On the other hand, a harmless tear separation time can be

estimated without fluorescein utilizing instrumentation that assesses the impressions of examples or rings from the tear film or the utilization of interferometry to evaluate for the presence of intermittence of the lipid layer after a squint.

Tear Volume

Tear meniscus evaluation- Evaluation of the tear meniscus is performed at the cut light by making a decision about the second -rate tear film meniscus level. This procedure is easy to perform however is dependent upon poor inter visit repeatability.[32] Instrumentation has been created for more true estimation of the tear film meniscus yet isn't presently broadly accessible in many facilities.

Schirmer test

A Schirmer paper strip is collapsed at the score with the more limited end patient rests with shut eyes. The Schirmer I test is performed without effective sedative to quantify essential and reflex tearing with under 5 to 10mm (contingent upon cutoff utilized) of wetting following 5 minutes of analytic of watery lack. On the other hand, an effective sedative can be managed. Then, at that point, lingering liquid smeared from the sub-par fornix preceding performing testing to gauge essential discharge with under 5 to 10 mm of wetting is thought of as symptomatic for watery inadequacy snared over the horizontal top edge to keep away from disturbance of the cornea while the Phenol red test-Like Schirmer testing, a cotton string colour with phenol red is snared over the worldly eyelid into the sulcus for 15 seconds while the patient rests with shut eyes. At the point when wet, the string becomes red with cutoff values going from under 10 to 20mm utilized clinically

Tear Film assay

Tear film Osmolarity. Raised osmolarity and expanded changeability of osmolarity of the tears are attributes of DED. Osmolarity esteems regularly increment with sickness seriousness. Different end values have been accounted for, with 308 mOsm/L utilized as an edge to diagnose gentle/moderate sickness, while 316 mOsm/L has been utilized as an end for more extreme disease. [31] Studies have demonstrated the way that elevated degrees of osmolarity can prompt favorable to fiery consequences for the visual surface, with the emission of incendiary cytokines and metalloproteinases that can cause persistent epithelium brokenness and incite apoptosis. [36] Framework Metalloproteinases. These proteases are tracked down in the tears of people with dry eyes. Grid metalloproteinase-9 (MMP-9) levels can be tried utilizing a place of-care test.[37]

Assessment for fundamental sickness

Various fundamental sicknesses might cause DED, especially essential Sjogren disorder and optional Sjogren disorder brought about by other immune system conditions like rheumatoid joint inflammation, lupus, moderate foundational sclerosis, and dermatomyositis. Other foundational irregularities like Parkinson's sickness, androgen inadequacy, thyroid infection, and diabetes have additionally been related with DED. Assessment for foundational illness causing optional dry eye might be justified assuming a basic condition is thought. A survey of frameworks is demonstrated to evaluate for fundamental foundational illnesses. Sjogren disorder may likewise include the salivary organs prompting dry mouth and inclining toward periodontal illness, and other mucous films might be impacted, for example, vaginal, gastric, and respiratory mucosae. Research facility testing for Sjogren disorder (antibodies to Ro/SS-An or La/SS-B), rheumatoid component, and antinuclear antibodies. Reference to a rheumatologist might be demonstrated, and a few instances of Sjogren disorder might require a salivary organ biopsy by an oral specialist.

Treatment

Further treatment choices incorporate serum eye drops, oral or skin secretagogues, remedial contact focal points, amniotic film uniting, careful punctal impediment, and tarsorrhaphy.

Differential diagnosis

Many circumstances might bring out side effects like those brought about by DED. A few circumstances may likewise be related with or lead to DED, like hypersensitive conjunctivitis, cicatricial conjunctivitis, filamentary keratitis, and neurotrophic keratitis. Recognizing the basic essential condition in these cases is vital to lessening the movement of the sickness and deteriorating of dry eye.

Differential analysis incorporates:

Conjunctivitis (unfavourable susceptible, viral, bacterial, parasitic/chlamydial)
Foremost blepharitis
Demodex blepharitis
Cicatricial conjunctivitis (Stevens-Johnson Disorder, mucous film pemphigoid)
Bullous Keratopathy

Contact focal point related keratoconjunctivitis

Eyelid malposition (entropion, ectropion) or anomaly (trichiasis) prompting visual surface illness

Keratitis (interstitial, filamentary, contact focal point related, neurotrophic)

Prognosis

There are negligible distributed information depicting the regular history of treated and untreated DED.[23] DED is frequently viewed as constant, with times of worsening because of discontinuous contributing variables.

Expanded tear vanishing

The oil film delivered by little organs on the edge of your eyelids (meibomian organs) could become stopped up. Hindered meibomian organs are more normal in individuals with rosacea or other skin problems.

Normal reasons for expanded tear vanishing include:

Back blepharitis (meibomian organ brokenness)

Squinting on rare occasions, which will in general happen with specific circumstances, like Parkinson's sickness; or while you're concentrating during specific exercises, for example, while perusing, driving or working at a PC

Eyelid issues, for example, the tops turning outward (ectropion) and the covers turning internal (entropion)

Eye sensitivities

Additives in effective eye drops

Wind, smoke or dry air

Lack of vitamin A

Risk factors

Factors that make it more probable that you'll encounter dry eyes include:

Being more established than 50. Tear creation will in general lessen as you age. Dry eyes are more normal in individuals north of 50.

Being a lady. An absence of tears is more normal in ladies, particularly in the event that they experience hormonal changes because of pregnancy, utilizing conception prevention pills or menopause.

Eating an eating routine that is low in vitamin A, which is tracked down in liver, carrots and broccoli, or low in omega-3 unsaturated fats, which are tracked down in fish, pecans and vegetable oils.

Wearing contact focal points or having a past filled with refractive medical procedure.

complications

Eye diseases. Your tears safeguard the outer layer of your eyes from contamination. Without satisfactory tears, you might have an expanded gamble of eye contamination.

Harm to the outer layer of your eyes. Assuming that left untreated, extreme dry eyes might prompt eye aggravation, scraped spot of the corneal surface, corneal ulcers and vision misfortune.

Diminished personal satisfaction. Dry eyes can make it challenging to perform regular exercises, like perusing.

Prevention the point, track down ways of keeping away from those circumstances to forestall your dry eyes side effects.

For example:

1. Keep away from air blowing in your eyes

Try not to coordinate hair dryers, vehicle radiators, climate control systems or fans toward your eye

2. Add dampness to the air.

In winter, a humidifier can add dampness to dry indoor air.

3. Think about wearing wraparound shades or other defensive eyewear.

Security safeguards can be added to the tops and sides of eyeglasses to obstruct wind and dry air.

4. Take eye breaks during long assignments.

Assuming you're perusing or doing another errand that requires visual focus, take occasional eye Or on the other hand squint over and over for a couple of moments to assist with spreading your tears equally over your eyes.

5 Know about your current circumstance.

The air at high heights, in desert regions and in planes can be very dry. While investing energy in such a climate, it could be useful to regularly shut your eyes for a couple of moments all at once to limit vanishing of your tears.

6 Position your PC screen underneath eye level

Assuming your PC screen is above eye level, you'll open your eyes more extensive to see the screen. Position your PC screen beneath eye level so you won't open your eyes as wide. This might assist with easing back the vanishing of your tears between eye flickers.

7. Quit smoking and keep away from smoke

. Assuming you smoke, ask your medical services supplier for help conceiving a quit-smoking procedure that is probably going to work for you. In the event that you don't smoke, avoid individuals who do. Smoke can deteriorate dry eyes side effects.

8 Utilize fake tears routinely.

Assuming that you have persistent dry eyes, use eye drops in any event, when your eyes feel fine to keep them all around greased up

Likely Causes or potentially Factors Related with DED

Fundamental meds like allergy medicines, antihypertensives, anxiolytics/benzodiazepines, diuretics, foundational chemicals, non-steroidal calming drugs, fundamental or breathed in corticosteroids, anticholinergic prescriptions, isotretinoin (causes meibomian organ decay), and antidepressants.[9]

Skin prescriptions incorporate glaucoma drops or additive harmfulness from eye drops containing preservatives.[10][11]

Skin sicknesses nearby the eyelids, like rosacea or eczema.[12]

Meibomian organ brokenness is a typical co-bleakness with thickening and erythema of the eyelids and lacking or changed discharges of meibomian glands.[13]

Ophthalmic medical procedure, including refractive medical procedure, waterfall medical procedure, keratoplasty, and cover surgery.[14]

Synthetic or warm consumes that scar the conjunctiva.[15]

Visual allergies.[16]

PC or gadget utilization as this might prompt diminished flickering while taking a gander at the screen.[17]

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