

What do you think is the future of glaucoma treatment?



Barbara Wirostko, M.D.

Co-founder & CMO

Qlaris Bio

“Continuous and sustained IOP control, genetic identification and approach, and neuro regeneration/protection are the three holy grails of glaucoma in the coming decade, and I can’t wait to see what we come up with next!”

How do you view the future of dry eye disease (DED) and the development of new treatment options?



Achim Krauss, Ph.D.

Founder, former President & CEO
AxeroVision

“Targeting Meibomian gland dysfunction will become more of a focus for new DED therapeutics. Once more mechanistically differentiated products for the treatment of DED are available, the field will probably follow the glaucoma field where most patients are on multiple mechanistically different medications.”

How can we meet the challenges of both chronic and preventable eye conditions?



Rajesh Rajpal, M.D.

Chief Medical Officer
Johnson & Johnson Vision

“I think the industry has a responsibility to be involved in education and raising awareness.... We must also encourage closer collaboration between optometrists and ophthalmologists. Both can partner successfully in ways that help build better systems of care for patients – what could be more important than that?”

What changes in pediatric ophthalmology do you want to see in the next 10 years?



Jugnoo Rahi, M.D.

Professor of Ophthalmic Epidemiology
University College London

"I would like us to be successful in really getting the message out that pediatric ophthalmology is a fantastic subspecialty to go into. Your impact really shapes a patient's whole life. As an individual clinician, the impact you have when you first see a patient as a baby is immense. Improving childhood vision means improving health and life chances across a life course – and that's something unique."

How long before gene therapies relegate many eye diseases to the history books?



Theresa Heah, M.D.

Chief Executive Officer
Intergalactic Therapies

“Gene therapy is the future of ophthalmology and the future of medicine. We have seen tremendous improvements over the past decade in the availability of treatments for patients where none existed. Today, we are at the tip of the iceberg. Our collective goal [at Intergalactic] is to unlock non-viral gene therapy’s potential to bring lifesaving and life-changing treatments to patients and create value for all stakeholders.”

What do you think is the next big frontier in the treatment of retinal vascular diseases?



Sasha Fauser, M.D.

Global Head of Ophthalmology
Roche pRED

“We all know our population is aging, and with that we expect to see significant increases in retinal diseases. We’re not there yet, but the science and the technology are definitely maturing and so my hope is that we will be able to shift from treating vision loss towards reversing, and even curing it, in the not-too-distant future.”

What do you believe are the remaining unmet needs in DED management?



George Magrath, M.D.

Chief Executive Officer
Lexitas Pharma Services

“There is plenty of room in the market to attack different mechanisms, as DED is multifactorial and only a portion respond to the current marketed products. DED will continue to become more segmented as diagnostics improve the identification of the underlying pathobiology and more alternative treatments become available addressing different aspects of the disease.”

What should eye care professionals know about DED?



Dagny Zhu, M.D.

Cataract & Refractive Surgeon

“We should all be looking to learn more about the latest advances in ocular surface disease and be open to embracing and adopting new technologies to better diagnose and treat DED. If we don’t, we’re doing our patients a disservice, as it is our responsibility as ophthalmologists to stay up-to-date on the newest technologies that can improve our patients’ lives.”

What is the future role of technology in ophthalmology clinical trials?



Joseph Tauber, M.D.

Executive Director

Lexitas Pharma Services

“We’ll see tech play a big part in helping find, educate, and place study coordinators. It can also accelerate tedious trial tasks like data collection, reducing monitoring visits and improving the patient experience. Software will continue to help us manage electronic source documents and speed up information transfer as more companies take advantage of the cloud.”

How will AI and machine learning help advance ophthalmology?



Thomas Fuchs

Dean, AI & Human Health
Mount Sinai School of Medicine



James Tsai, M.D.

Chair, Dept. of Ophthalmology
Mount Sinai School of Medicine

“AI is revolutionizing how we deliver health care to patients. Ophthalmology is at the forefront of this change since the image domain lends itself exceptionally well to modern deep learning-based AI. At Mount Sinai, we can realize the vision of an AI-driven ophthalmology that will drastically improve care for nearly every patient visiting our hospitals.”

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