THE IMPLEMENTATION OF FARICIMAB

HIGHLIGHTING THE REAL WORLD EFFICACY AND SAFETY IN PATIENTS WITH NEOVASCULAR AGE RELATED MACULAR DEGENERATION

INTRODUCTION

Intravitreal Faricimab injections (IVTF) have been approved in the UK since November 2022 for the treatment of neovascular age-related macular degeneration (nAMD).

There were pre-study manufacturer trials on treatment naïve nAMD patients, however none were caried out on treatment-resistant nAMD patients. Here we report the efficacy and safety of IVTF in both treatment-naïve and treatment-resistant patients from East Lancashire NHS Foundation Trust (ELHT) with nAMD.

AIMS & OBJECTIVES

TO COLLECT REAL WORLD DATA

The primary aim was to collect real world efficacy and safety data on the use of IVTF for patients with nAMD treated at ELHT.

FARICIMAB IMPLEMENTATION

The secondary aim was to share our journey of implementing the use of IVTF at ELHT, including the creation of a trust protocol for both naïve and switch patients.

RETINAL FLUID RESOLUTION

The study also aimed to look at the resolution of retinal fluid (sub retinal or intra-retinal fluid) alongside the standard methods of central retinal thickness (CRT) and visual acuity (VA).

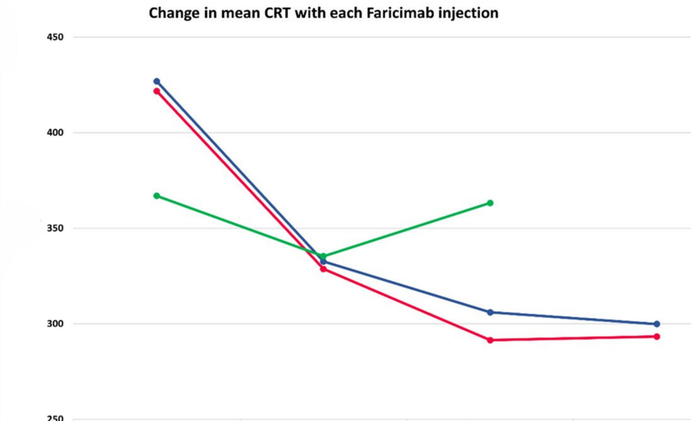
RESULTS

99 eyes were included from 89 patients. A total of 350 IVTF were given.

The mean change in CRT was, -127.09±97.39 µm (p< .001) for naïve eyes, -115.59±145.02 µm (p< .001) for SLD, and -57.61±58.06 µm (p< .001) for SPRN.

48 eyes (48.48%) had better VA, 22 (22.22%) had no change in VA, 29 (29.29%) worse VA.

In group 1, 2 and 3; there was complete resolution of SRF and/or IRF in 90%, 84.4% and 53.6% respectively.



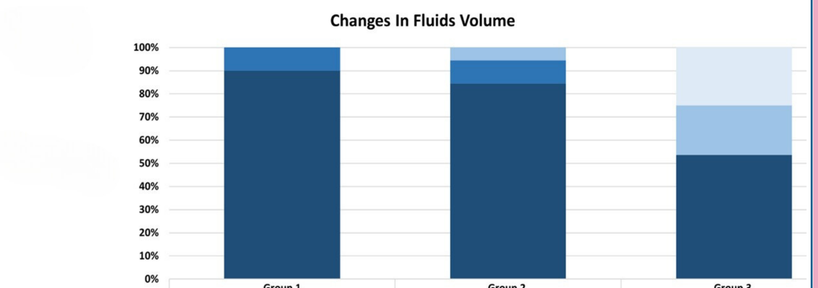
	Injection 1	Injection 2	Injection 3	Injection 4
Group 1	427	333	306	300
Group 2	422	329	291	293
Group 3	367	335	363	

METHOD

A prospective real-world study where patients with nARMD were given IVTF.

Group 1: treatment naïve and Group 2: switch loading dose (SLD), were given a course of 4 loading doses of IVTF 4 weeks apart. Followed by a treat and extend regime.

Group 3: Switch pro re nata (SPRN), were given a single IVTF and then reviewed at 8 weeks.



	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3
No change	0	0	25
increase in SRF and/or IRF	0	5.6	21.4
improvement in SRF and/or IRF	10	10	0
Complete Resolution	90	84.4	53.6

"2% rate of sterile intra-ocular inflammation."

"0% rate of vasculitis, endophthalmitis or retinal artery occlusions."

"90% complete resolution of retinal fluid in treatment naive patients."

KEY MESSAGES

1. **IVTF was associated with an improvement in retinal fluid and CRT in both treatment naïve and treatment resistant nAMD patients.**
2. **Patients who have been resistant to an alternative anti-VEGF have better IVTF outcomes if given loading doses rather than PRN treatment.**
3. **Further work and longer patient follow ups are required to assess the rate of Faricimab efficacy at 1 and 2 years.**

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References: Heier JS, Khanani AM, Quezada Ruiz C, Basu K, Ferrone PJ, Brittain C, et al. Efficacy, durability, and safety of intravitreal faricimab up to every 16 weeks for neovascular age-related macular degeneration (TENAYA and LUCERNE): two randomised, double-masked, phase 3, non-inferiority trials. The Lancet. 2022 Feb 19;399(10326):729–40. Rush RB, Rush SW. Intravitreal Faricimab for Aflibercept-Resistant Neovascular Age-Related Macular Degeneration. Clinical Ophthalmology. 2022 Dec;Volume 16(2):4041–6.