RCOphth Annual Congress
The ROYAL COLLEGE of OPHTHALMOLOGISTS
20-23 May 2024, ICC Belfast

# Our Initial Real-World Outcome Of Faricimab (Vabysmo) For Naive nAMD At CHFT

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**Introduction:** Faricimab, a recently NICE-approved anti-VEGF for nAMD, was introduced at CHFT in January 2023. A retrospective audit of 99 naïve wet AMD eyes treated with Faricimab from January 1st to September 1st, 2023, was conducted to assess outcomes and guide local / regional guidelines.

**Method:** Utilizing data from Medisight Audit Suit, clinical notes, and OCT scans. The study focused on injection patterns, OCT and clinical morphologic changes, and visual acuity at Baseline, Week 16, and on the last visit. The treatment protocol included four loading injections at 4-week intervals, followed by a week 16 review to determine further plans

## Pattern Of Injections (99 Eyes)

All had at least 6 months review since their first injection.

- Mean of 4 injections/eye & a Max of 7 injections/eye.
- Average post-loading injection interval was 8 weeks (range from 4 to 14 W), T&E initiated in 65 eyes (66%). Due to the short project span, a successful T&E required the OCT to remain dry or stable for 2 consecutive visits with no relapse

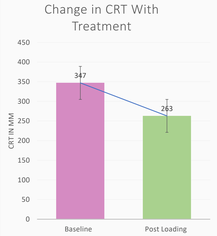
Loading started → W0 1st inj. → W4 2nd inj. → W8 3rd inj. → W 12 4th Inj. → Review at W 16 → T&E ? 2-4 W steps

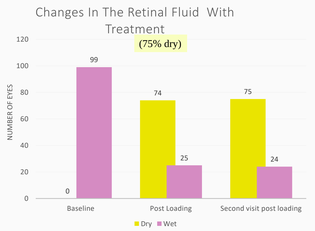
## Results

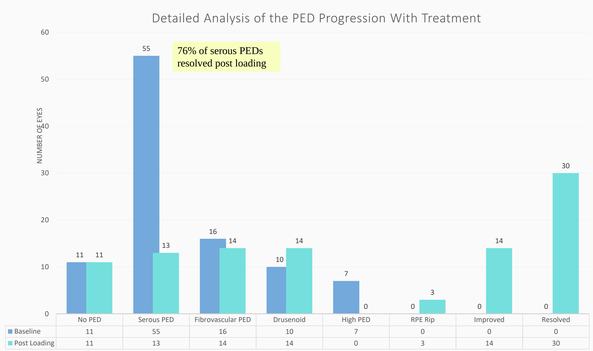
* At week 16, macular OCT turned dry in 75% of eyes, with a 24% reduction in mean CRT (347 to 263 microns post-loading), and a positive trend in PED improvement.
* Last visit outcomes demonstrated a mean ETDRS BCVA increase of 4 letters, with 77% experiencing vision gain or avoidance of loss. 50% maintained good vision.
* The mean post-loading injection interval was 8 weeks, and 66% transitioned to T&E.
* Three eyes experienced Geographic Atrophy-related vision loss, and three developed RPE rip, the latter maintained stable vision.
* One case switched to an alternative anti-VEGF due to unexplained ipsilateral shoulder and neck pain post-injection
* The demographics of our sample involved: Mean Age 76 years, with 82% aged 75 or older, 65% Females, and over 90% White Caucasian.

**Discussion**: Like the NOD, 50% of treated eyes maintained good vision, with only 3% experiencing significant vision loss despite treatment.
BCVA gain (+4 letters) in our study matches TENAYA (+3.3) and LUCERNE (+5.2) trials.
Positive effects on PED observed, warranting further analysis of OCT changes pre- and post-loading. Initial correlations with vision gain noted, but confirmation needed.
Considering PED morphology before treatment initiation is suggested; 3 out of 7 eyes with high PED developed RPE rip post-loading with no vision loss. Further studies in this area are warranted.

## OCT Progression With Treatment



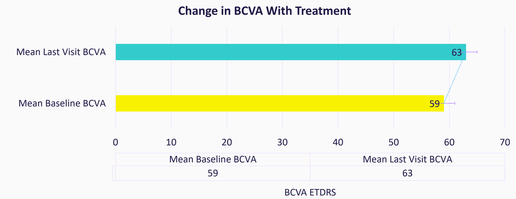



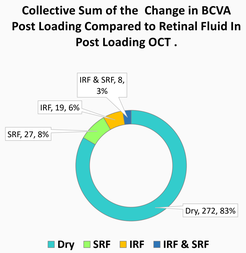



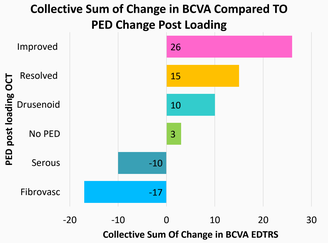

| CRT | Pre-Loading (µm) | Post- Loading (µm) | % of the Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Average | 347 | 263 | -24% |
| Min | 175 | 164 | -6% |
| Max | 819 | 467 | -71% |

| | OCT Baseline (eyes) | OCT Post Loading (eyes) |
|---|---|---|
| IRF | 15 | 9 |
| SRF | 38 | 9 |
| IRF & SRF | 46 | 7 |
| Dry | 0 | 74 (75%) |
| Wet | 99 | 25 (25%) |

## Change in BCVA With Treatment



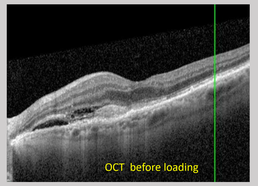



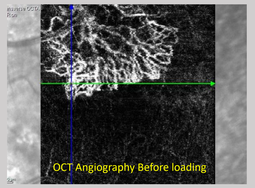



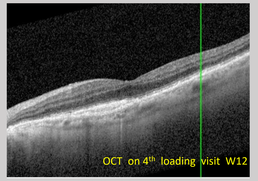

- The Mean change in BCVA was +4 letters
- 77% had stable or gained vision, 23% lost vision despite treatment. (with margin of fluctuation 3 letters +/-)
- 50% maintained good vision, 38% gained 5 or more letters, 20% gained 10 or more letters, while 3% lost >15 letters,

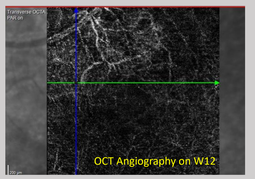
*Further AI Analysis:* on further analysis created by the embedded AI tool of Microsoft Excel, this revealed a positive trend in Vision gain when the OCT was dry in the post loading visit, and when the PED resolved after loading. On the other hand, worse vision loss was noted with persistent Fibrovascular PED in the post loading OCT.

Case 1 : VA from 55 to 66 on 4th loading visit

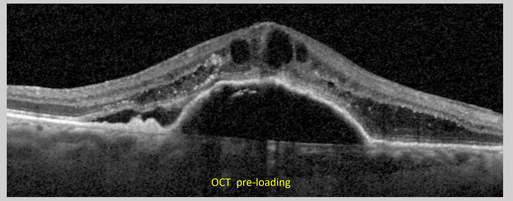


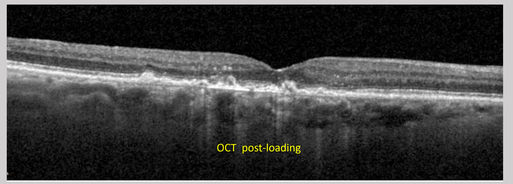




Case 2: OCT pre- and post-loading: BCVA up from 47 to 56 letters




**In conclusion,** CHFT's initial results suggest Faricimab's favourable tolerability and efficacy in managing nAMD. This retrospective audit contributes valuable insights for refining local/ regional guidelines and optimizing patient outcomes.

**References:**
- Faricimab for treating wet AMD, Technology appraisal guidance, June 2022, https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta800/chapter/1-Recommendations.
- National Ophthalmology Database Audit The Second Report of AMD Audit, March 2024 https://nodaudit.org.uk/sites/default/files/2024-03/NOD%20AMD%20Audit%20Full%20Annual%20Report%202024_0.pdf
- TENAYA and LUCERNE, Two-Year Results from the Phase 3 nAMD Trials of Faricimab, Arshad M. Khanani, MD, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ophtha.2024.02.014

**Abbreviations Key:**
nAMD: neovascular age-related macular degeneration; CHFT: Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust; OCT: Optical Coherence Tomography; T&E: Treat and Extend Protocol; PED: pigment epithelial detachment; CRT: Central Retinal Thickness; PED: Pigment Epithelial Detachment; RPE: retinal pigment epithelium; ETDRS: Early Treatment Diabetic Retinopathy Letters Vision Chart; VA: Visual Acuity; um: Micron; IRF, intraretinal fluid; SRF, subretinal fluid; BCVA: Best Corrected Visual Acuity; AI: Artificial Intelligence.

**Declaration:**
The first author was sponsored to present the outcome of this study at the Yorkshire Vabysmo meeting in Nov 2023.