1-year Outcomes of Treatment-Resistant Neovascular Age-Related Macular Degeneration Switched from Aflibercept 2mg to Faricimab

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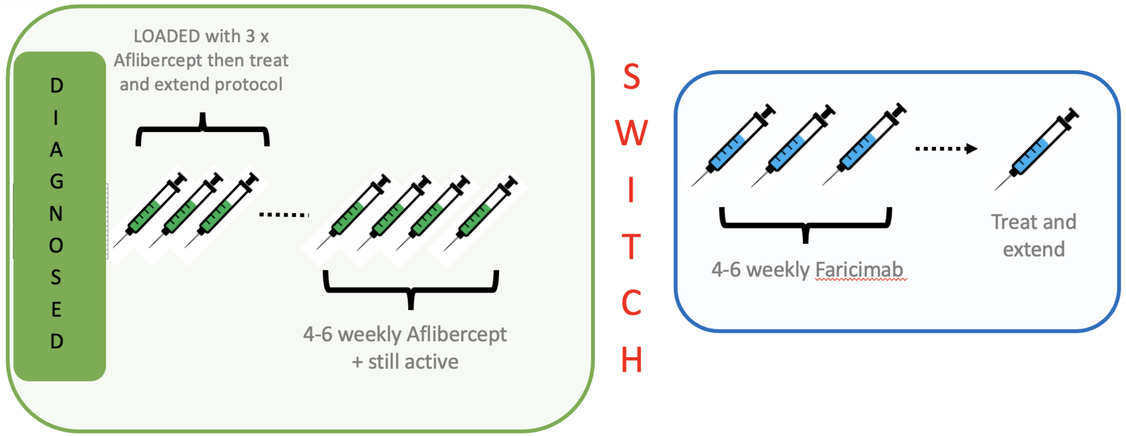
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Purpose:

While previous studies have demonstrated the efficacy of Faricimab in treatment-naïve neovascular age-related macular degeneration (nAMD) patients, its outcomes in patients switched from Aflibercept are less understood. This study aims to assess 1 year clinical, anatomical and functional outcomes of switching to Faricimab in patients undergoing Aflibercept intravitreal injections for nAMD with suboptimal response.

Methods:

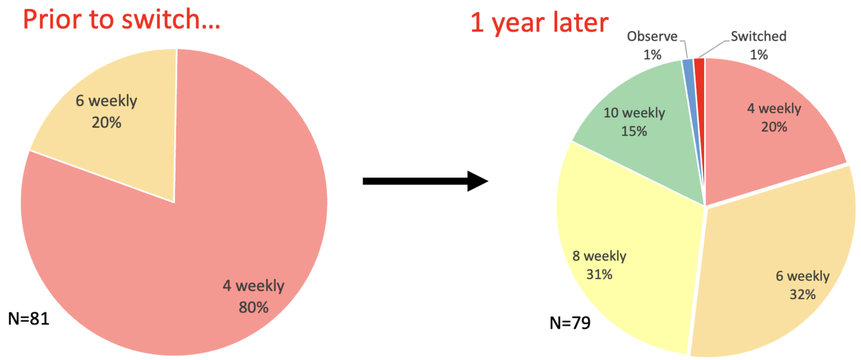
Retrospective case series review of patients switched from Aflibercept 2mg to Faricimab due to persistent suboptimal response to Aflibercept.
Persistent suboptimal response was defined as: persistent presence of intraretinal (IRF) or subretinal fluid (SRF) on OCT despite receiving six consecutive 4 or 6-weekly Aflibercept injections.
Patients were loaded with Faricimab then extended on a treat and extend protocol.



Results:

- **81 eyes of 68 patients were included.**
- **There was no change in mean visual acuity pre switch (65 letters) compared to 1 year post switch (65 letters), p=0.63.**
- **All patients pre switch had IRF and/or SRF on OCT. 1 year post switch 37/78 (47%) of eyes were dry.**
- **There was a significant increase in the mean injection interval between injections 1 year post switch (6.8 weeks) compared to pre switch (4.4 weeks), p=0.0001.**

Dosing Intervals



Conclusion:

Among patients with treatment-resistant nAMD, switching from Aflibercept 2mg to Faricimab may serve as a safe and effective option. Switching to Faricimab showed significant anatomical improvements on OCT and eyes were able to be extended to less frequent injections at 1 year.

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