Efficacy and safety of Faricimab in the treatment of neovascular age-related macular degeneration – real world experience

Lucy Elvidge, Rose Herbert, Indu Kumar

BACKGROUND

- *Faricimab, a novel anti-VEGF injection approved for the treatment of neovascular age-related macular degeneration (nAMD) is an IgG monoclonal antibody with a biospecific profile targeting Ang-2 and VEGF-A.*
- *This retrospective audit evaluates the efficacy and safety of Faricimab for the treatment of nAMD.*

METHODS

- Medisight search to identify the first 40 treatment naive and 40 switch patients with nAMD treated with Faricimab at Aintree University Hospital
- Data collection included:
  - Demographics: age, gender, medical and smoking history
  - Primary outcomes: visual acuity (VA), central macular thickness (CMT), treatment intervals, complications
- Results then compared against four key studies FARWIDE[1], FARETINA[2], TRUCKEE[3], TENAYA[4].

Inclusion criteria

- ≥1 intravitreal injection of Faricimab (time frame)
- Recorded diagnosis of neovascular AMD
- Both treatment naïve and switch patients included

1. Baseline patient demographics

Characteristics at Index Faricimab injection	Treatment Naïve	Switch patients
Laterality of eye injected		
Unilateral	35	34
Bilateral	5	6
Age		
Mean	78.4	79.9
Gender		
Female	17	17
Male	22	23
Smoking status		
Current, prev.	10	13
Non-smoker	7	8
Unrecorded	29	25
Systemic conditions		
Yes	18	31
No	6	2
Unrecorded	16	13
Hypertension		
yes	15	22
no	10	11
unrecorded	15	13
Ocular comorbidities		
Yes	17	5
no	23	9
Unrecorded	0	32

References

1. Reynolds R et al. Real-world treatment patterns and outcomes in the first 6 and 12 months of faricimab use among eyes with diabetic macular edema (DME) in the UK: FARWIDE-DME. Investigative Ophthalmology & Visual Science. 2024;65(7):6237-6237.

2. Borkar DS et al. FARETINA-AMD- Early Treatment Patterns and Outcomes in Patients with Neovascular Age-Related Macular Degeneration Initiating Faricimab: an IRIS RegistryTM Analysis. Investigative Ophthalmology & Visual Science. 2023;64(8):2218-2218.

3. Aziz AA et al. The Real-World Efficacy and Safety of Faricimab in Neovascular Age-Related Macular Degeneration: The TRUCKEE Study - 2 Year Results. Investigative Ophthalmology & Visual Science. 2024;65(7):2789-2789.

4. Khanani et al. TENAYA and LUCERNE: Two-Year Results from the Phase 3 Neovascular Age-Related Macular Degeneration Trials of Faricimab with Treat-and-Extend Dosing in Year 2. Ophthalmology. 2024;131(8):914-926. doi:10.1016/j.ophtha.2024.02.014.

5. Khanani AM, Kotecha A, Chang A, Chen SJ, Chen Y, Guymer R, Heier JS, Holz FG, Iida T, Ives JA, Lim JI, Lin H, Michels S, Quezada Ruiz C, Schmidt-Erfurth U, Silverman D, Singh R, Swaminathan B, Willis JR, Tadayoni R. TENAYA and LUCERNE: Two-Year Results from the Phase 3 Neovascular Age-Related Macular Degeneration Trials of Faricimab with Treat-and-Extend Dosing in Year 2. Ophthalmology. 2024 Aug;131(8):914-926. eng. Epub 20240219. doi:10.1016/j.ophtha.2024.02.014. Cited in: Pubmed; PMID 38382813.

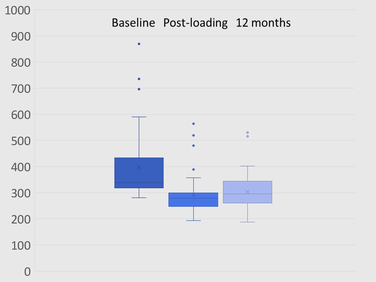
RESULTS

TREATMENT NAIVE

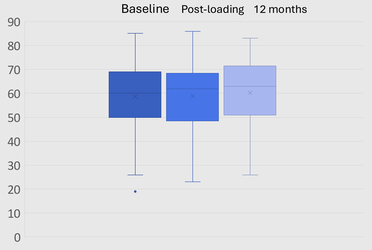
2. Table with primary outcome measure results

TREATMENT NAIVE	AINTREE	FARWIDE [1] (At 12 months)	FARETINA [2] after 7 injections	TRUCKEE [3] (after 7 injections)	TENAYA and LUCERNE [4]
Mean VA gain	**+1.8** p=0.37	+3.9 P=<0.001	+4.7 P=<0.001	+3.22 P=0.001	TENAYA +5.8 LUCERNE +6.6
CMT mean change (µm)	**-92.2** p<0.0001		-53.9 P<0.001	-93.3 p=0.0001	TENAYA -136.8 LUCERNE -137.1
Treatment interval					
Mean no. injections in 12 months	**5.7**	6.9	6.4		6.5
Injection interval at 12 months (weeks)	**12.0**	9.7	9		45.0

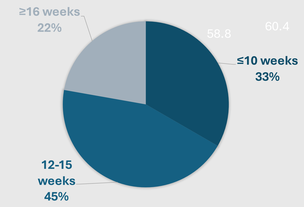
3. CMT at baseline, post-loading and at 12 months



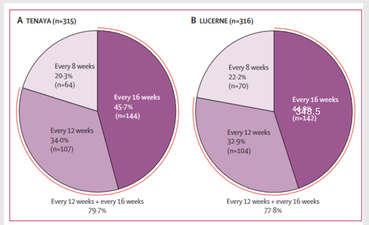
4. Visual Acuity at baseline, post loading and 12 months



5. Treatment intervals with Faricimab at Aintree



6. Treatment intervals with Faricimab in Tenaya and Lucerne [4]



7. Table of complications recorded

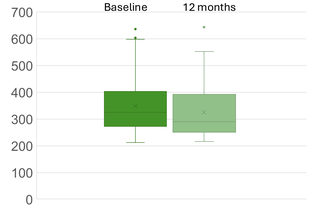
Complication	Number of cases	Percentage
Uveitis	2	0.01%
Endophthalmitis	2	0.01%
Raised Intraocular Pressure	3	0.02%
Vitreous haemorrhage	3	0.02%

SWITCH PATIENTS

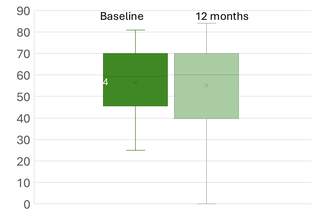
8. Table with primary outcome results for switch patients

SWITCH PATIENTS	AINTREE	FARWIDE [1] (At 12 months)	FARETINA [2] after 7 injections	TRUCKEE [3] (after 7 injections)
Mean VA gain	-1.4 p=0.52	-0.5	+0.3	+0.47 p=0.55
CMT mean change (µm)	**-23.6** p=0.06	N/A	22.4 p<0.001	-38.4 p<0.0001
Treatment interval				
Injection interval on previous anti-VEGF	6.8	N/A	N/A	6.3
Injection interval at 12 months (weeks)	**9.1**	7.6	7.9	5.8-7.5
Mean no. injections in 12 months	**6.1**	7.4	7.4	N/A

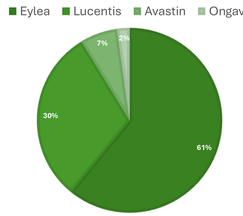
9. CMT at baseline, post-loading and at 12 months



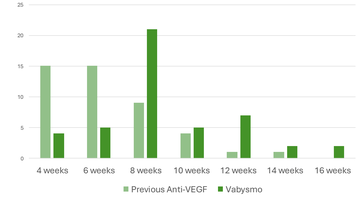
10. Visual Acuity at baseline, post loading and 12 months



11. Anti-VEGF treatments switched from



12. Treatment interval compared to previous Anti-VEGF



CONCLUSIONS

- Good visual and anatomic improvement comparable to other real-world data.
- Most patients maintained stable vision.
- Reduction in CMT in treatment naïve group.
- Fewer injections required.
- Extension of interval injections from 6.8 weeks on previous anti-VEGF to 9.1 weeks, reducing no. appointments required.
- Good safety profile with adverse events rarely occurring.