One-year Clinical Efficacy and Durability of Intravitreal Faricimab versus Aflibercept (2mg) in Treatment Naïve eyes with Diabetic Macular oedema (DMO) in NHS Lanarkshire: A real-world study.

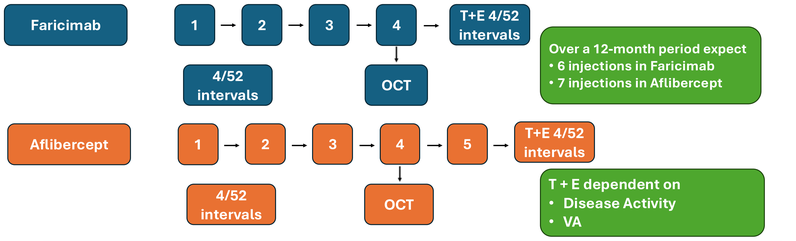
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Background

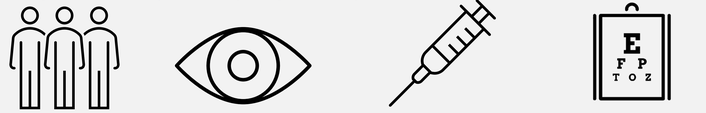
- Faricimab (Vabysmo, Genentech-Roche) is a novel bispecific mAB to Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor (VEGF-A) & Angiopoietin-2 (Ang-2)
- Landmark studies **YOSEMITE** & **RHINE** demonstrated **6mg Faricimab** as clinically & anatomically non-inferior to **2mg Aflibercept (Eyelea, Bayer)**
  - Centre-involving DMO with CST ≥ 325 µm & BCVA ETDRS 25-73 letters
  - Outcomes achieved whilst extending treatment interval, **alleviating burden** of service provision



Aim: Evaluate real-world, one-year clinical efficacy and durability of intravitreal 6mg Faricimab versus 2mg Aflibercept in treatment naïve eyes with DMO

Methods

- Retrospective analysis of a prospectively curated database



Patients ≥ 18 years old with Type 1 or 2 Diabetes Mellitus

Treatment Naïve centre-involving DMO patients

Receiving IVT 6mg Faricimab or 2mg Aflibercept between May 2023 until November 2024

BCVA ETDRS ≤ 75 Letters (Snellen 20/32)

- Demographic, Clinical and Anatomical Factors assessed via TrakCare, Clinical Portal, Clinical Patient Notes, OCT Scans (IMAGEnet6 Topcon)

Primary Outcome Measures

- Clinical (BCVA) and Anatomical Efficacy (CRT, ART, % Demonstrating Macular Fluid) at baseline, 4-months (post-loading) and 1 year

Secondary Outcome Measures

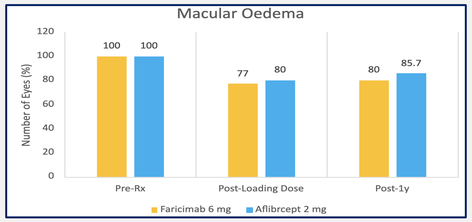
- Clinical Durability (Treatment Intervals & Injection Number) at baseline, 4-months (post-loading) and 1 year

Results

1. Demographic Characteristics

Faricimab	Demographic	Aflibercept
14	**Patients**	13
20	**Eyes**	14
8 (57.1%)	**Male (%)**	9 (69.2%)
53 (31-76)	**Median Age (Range)**	68.5 (46 – 86)
11 (55%)	**Laterality, Right Eye (%)**	9 (64.3%)
61	**Mean BCVA, Letters**	65
464.35	**CRT (µm), Mean**	427.8

2. Drying Efficacy



Higher drying effect in Faricimab Cohort

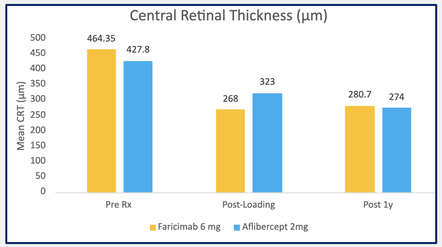
3. Visual Gains

Mean Best Corrected Visual Acuity (EDTRS Letters)

Faricimab 6mg		Aflibercept 2mg
61 Letters	Pre Tx	65 Letters
65 Letters	Post-Loading (4 months)	67 Letters
68 Letters	Post 1y	71 Letters

Continued visual gains throughout both cohort

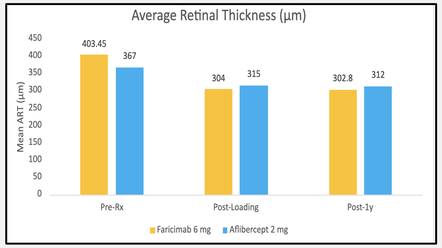
4. Anatomical Efficacy



↓34% CRT
FARICIMAB 6MG POST 1Y
↓21% CRT
AFLIBERCEPT 2MG POST 1Y

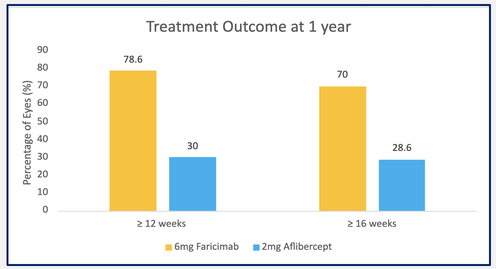
Comparable Baseline Characteristics

Higher reduction in CRT & ART in Faricimab Cohort



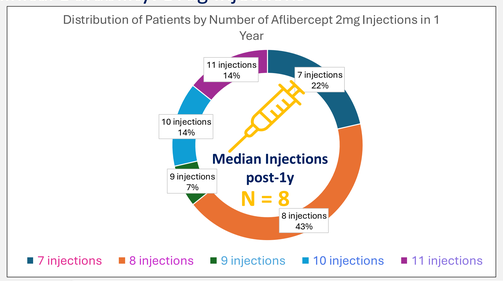
↓21% ART
FARICIMAB 6MG POST 1Y
↓14% ART
AFLIBERCEPT 2MG POST 1Y

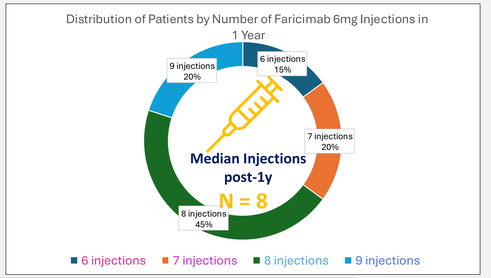
5. Clinical Durability: Drug Intervals



Higher prevalence of extended treatment intervals achieved in Faricimab arm

6. Clinical Durability: Drug Injections





Similar Median number of Injections but Higher range of injection number in Aflibercept cohort

Conclusion

In our cohort, intravitreal 6mg Faricimab was clinically non-inferior to 2mg Aflibercept in treatment naïve DMO eyes over 1 year, demonstrating superior visual gains and anatomical drying efficacy. Higher proportion of patients receiving 6mg Faricimab achieved extended treatment intervals, suggesting potential benefits of dual VEGF-A/Ang-2 growth factor inhibition in optimizing service provision whilst maintaining anatomical outcomes.

References
1. Girach et al. I J Clinical Practice. 2007 Jan 8;61(1):88–97.
2. Subhi et al. Acta Ophthalmologica. 2024 May 11;102(7):821–7.
3. Wong wt al. Ophthalmology. 2023 Dec 1;131(6).