Real World Outcomes of Intravitreal Faricimab Treatment in Patients with Diabetic Macular Oedema

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Introduction

Faricimab is a bispecific antibody that targets VEGF-A and angiopoietin-2 (Ang-2). Landmark trials such as YOSEMITE and RHINE have provided key evidence of the efficacy of faricimab in treating diabetic macular oedema, however, these studies have been limited to treatment naïve patients.

This study was conducted to characterise the real-world treatment outcomes—functional, anatomical, and treatment frequency—of intravitreal faricimab therapy in treatment-naïve and previously treated patients with diabetic macular oedema (DMO).

Methods

Study Design: Retrospective, multi-site study

Study Period: 30/11/2022 – 25/09/2024

Inclusion: DMO patients who received 4 loading doses of faricimab

Data Collected:

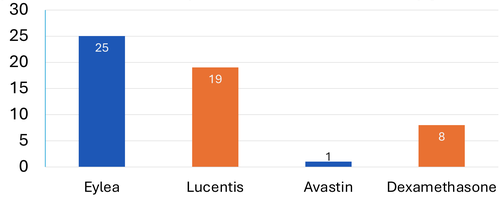
- Patient demographics
- Ocular comorbidities
- Visual acuity (VA)
- OCT: central retinal thickness (CRT), subretinal fluid (SRF), intraretinal fluid (IRF), hyperreflective foci (HRF), diffuse retinal thickening (DRT)
- Treatment history and frequency

Results

67 eyes (54 patients) were commenced on intravitreal faricimab treatment during the study period. 72% of patients were male, and the average age was 63.7 years.

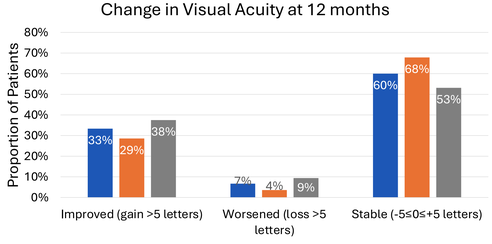
Treatment History

37 patients received prior intravitreal therapy



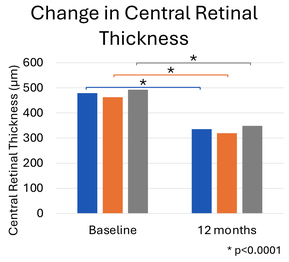
Functional Outcomes

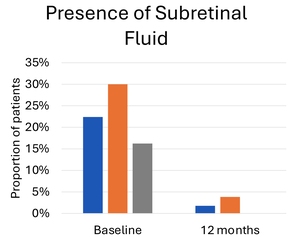
The mean baseline visual acuity for all patients was 62.2 ± 13 letters, with a mean increase of +2.91 and +4.8 letters at 6 and 12 months, respectively ($p<0.0001$). At 12 months, treatment naïve patients noted +5.5 letters increase compared to +4.2 letters by previously treated patients.

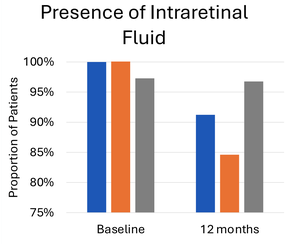


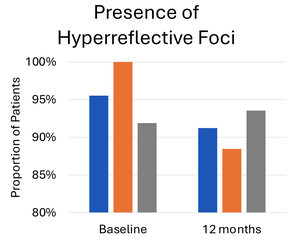
Results

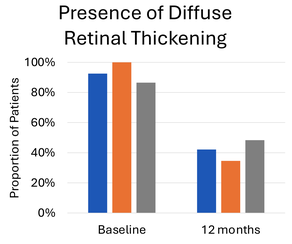
Anatomical Outcomes









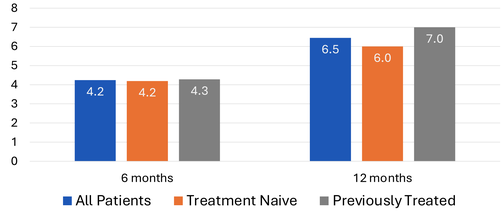


All Patients Treatment Naive Previously Treated

Results

Treatment Frequency

Mean number of injections at 6 and 12 months



The mean injection interval at 12 months was 11 weeks.

Subgroup Analysis

Treatment naïve eyes noted greater improvement in outcomes compared to previously treated eyes at 12 months

- Higher VA (67.6 vs 66.4 letters)
- Lower CRT (322 vs 349 µm)
- Less IRF and SRF

Conclusion

Intravitreal faricimab significantly improved visual and anatomical outcomes in a real-world DMO population, with greater benefit seen in treatment-naïve eyes than those previously treated.

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