

Two-Year Effectiveness, Durability and Safety of Faricimab in Eyes With Neovascular Age-Related Macular Degeneration: Results From the UK FARWIDE-nAMD Study

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This analysis evaluated patient characteristics, effectiveness, safety and durability of faricimab treatment in eyes with nAMD with ≥ 24 months of follow-up

Conclusions

FARWIDE-nAMD 24-month results demonstrate effectiveness, durability and safety that are consistent with phase 3 trial

Effectiveness

- VA improved in treatment-naïve eyes and remained stable in previously treated eyes

Durability

- Mean number of faricimab injections declined sharply after the initial 6 months and further declined up to 24 months
- Previously treated eyes had notable extensions in their treatment intervals with faricimab at 24 months
- 61% of treatment-naïve eyes and 39% of previously treated eyes had a latest treatment interval of ≥ 12 weeks by month 24

Safety

- Rates of IOI and endophthalmitis were low and consistent with the phase 3 faricimab trials and other faricimab real-world studies^{1–4}

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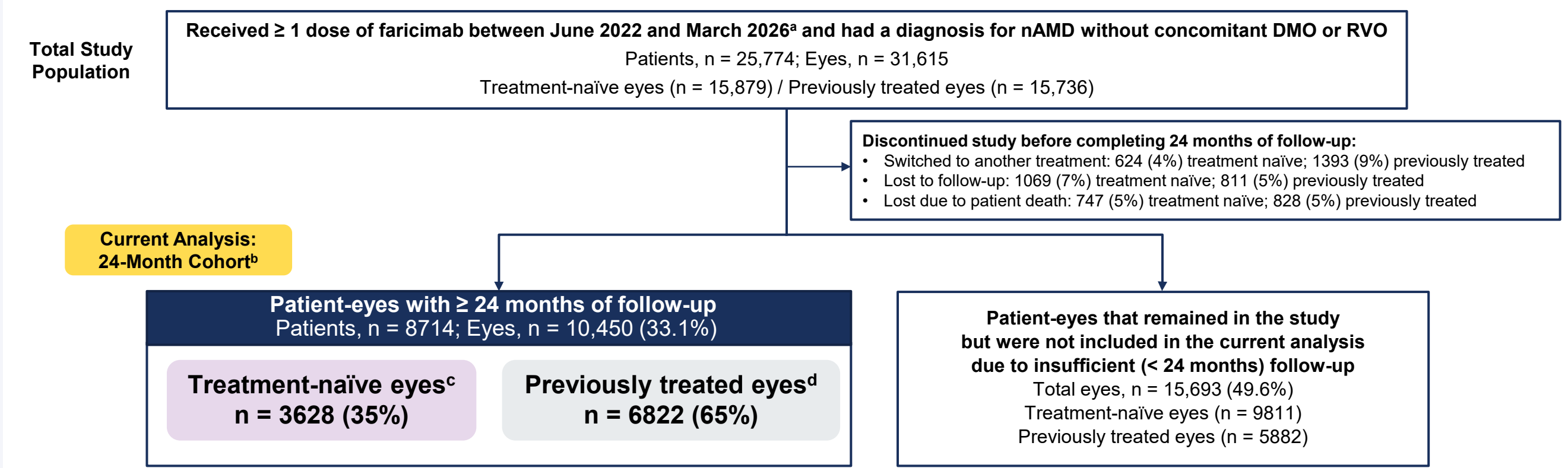
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Introduction

- FARWIDE is an observational study leveraging Medisoft EMR data from 34 National Health Service sites
- FARWIDE is the largest real-world study evaluating faricimab treatment patterns and outcomes outside the United States, providing insights into faricimab effectiveness and safety

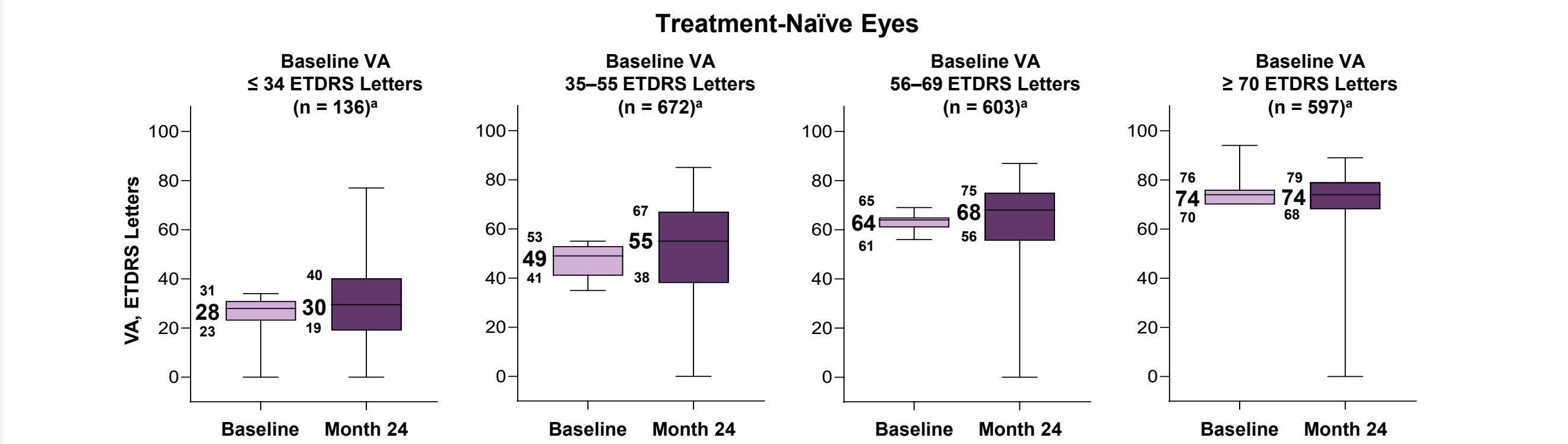
Results

1. 24-Month Outcomes Were Analysed in 10,450 Eyes of 8714 Patients

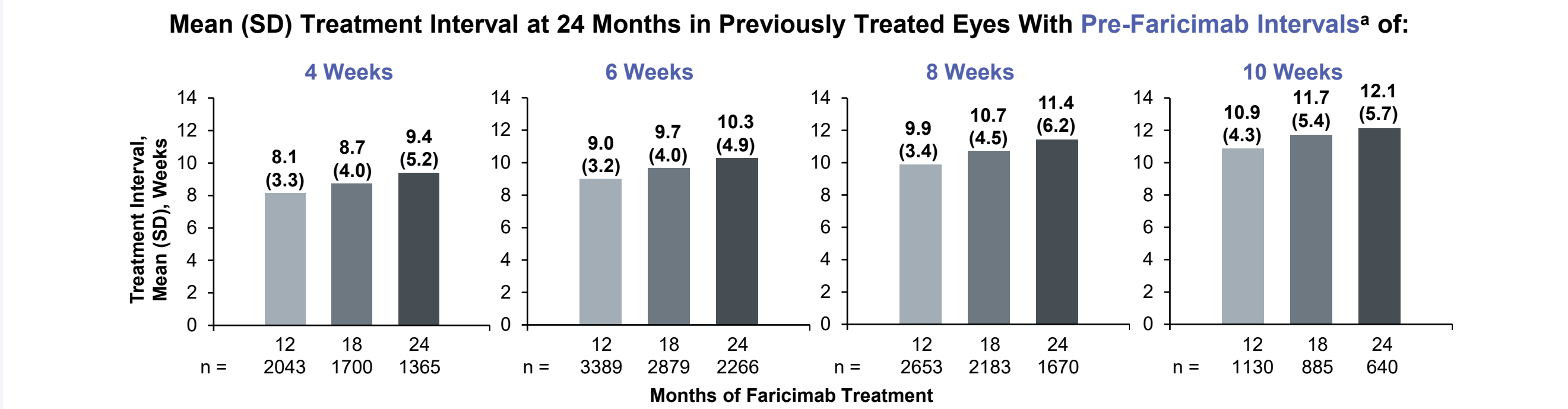


^a nAMD diagnosis, non-concomitant DMO or RVO, no participation in any IVI trials, conclusive anti-VEGF history. ^b The 24-month cohort is a subset of patients that had 24 months of follow-up. ^c Treatment-naïve eyes are those with no evidence of anti-VEGF at any time before initiating faricimab. ^d Previously treated eyes are those that received ≥ 1 prior anti-VEGF injection any time before faricimab initiation at the participating site.

4. Median VA Improved at 24 Months in Treatment-Naïve Eyes With Baseline VA < 70 Letters and Was Maintained in Eyes With Baseline VA ≥ 70 Letters



7. Sustained Interval Extension With Faricimab Achieved in Previously Treated Eyes



^a Pre-index anti-VEGF treatment interval: average of the last 2 pre-index treatment intervals. Patient-eyes are only included if this average was ≤ 77 days. 4 weeks: > 0 to ≤ 5 weeks, 1–35 days; 6 weeks: > 5 to ≤ 7 weeks, 36–49 days; 8 weeks: > 7 to ≤ 9 weeks, 50–63 days; 10 weeks: > 9 to ≤ 11 weeks, 64–77 days. ^b Other eyes switched from ranibizumab (14.1%), brolucizumab (3.1%) and bevacizumab (1.6%).

Methods

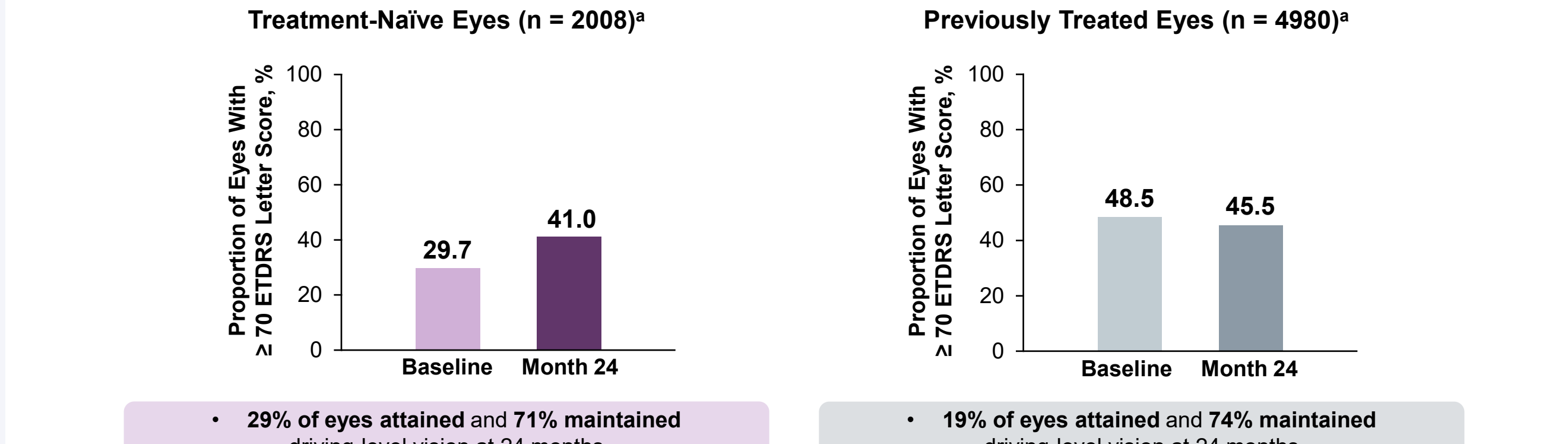
- Data analysed includes patient-eyes that initiated faricimab between June 2022 and March 2026 and had:
 - Documented diagnosis of nAMD
 - Non-concomitant DMO or RVO
 - No participation in any IVI trials
 - Conclusive anti-VEGF history
 - ≥ 1 faricimab injection on or after June 2022

2. Baseline Patient Demographics of 24-Months Cohort

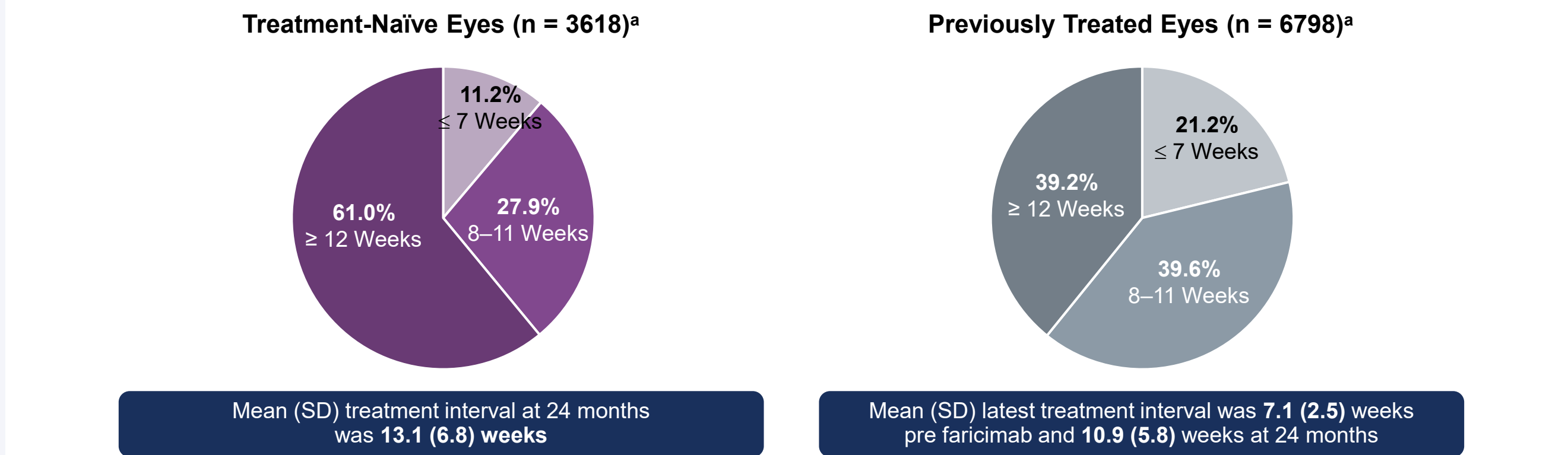
Characteristics at Index Injection (Patient Level)	n = 8714
Age at index (first) faricimab injection, mean (SD), years	79.8 (7.4)
Sex, n (%) ^a	
Female	4494 (51.6)
Race, n (%)	
White/White British/White Irish	4692 (53.8)
Asian/Asian British	94 (1.1)
Black/Black British	27 (0.3)
Chinese	9 (0.1)
Other ^b	457 (5.3)
Unknown	3435 (39.4)
Index of Multiple Deprivation deciles, n (%)	
1–2 (most deprived)	1191 (13.7)
3–4	1449 (16.6)
5–6	1827 (21.0)
7–8	2046 (23.5)
9–10 (least deprived)	2005 (23.0)
Unknown	196 (2.2)

^a Male, n = 2877 (33%); sex not stated, n = 1343 (15.4%). ^b Includes any other White or mixed background or other ethnic group.

5. Driving-Level VA: Meaningful Improvement in Treatment-Naïve Eyes With High Proportion Maintained in Treatment-Naïve and Previously Treated Eyes

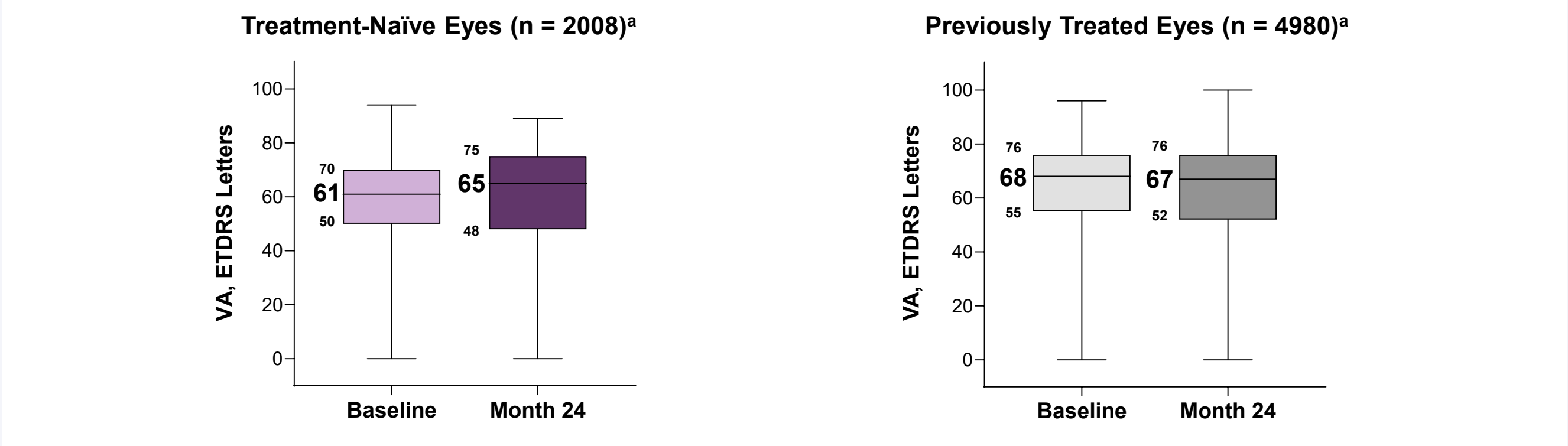


8. 61% of Treatment-Naïve Eyes and 39% of Previously Treated Eyes Had a Latest Treatment Interval of ≥ 12 Weeks at Month 24

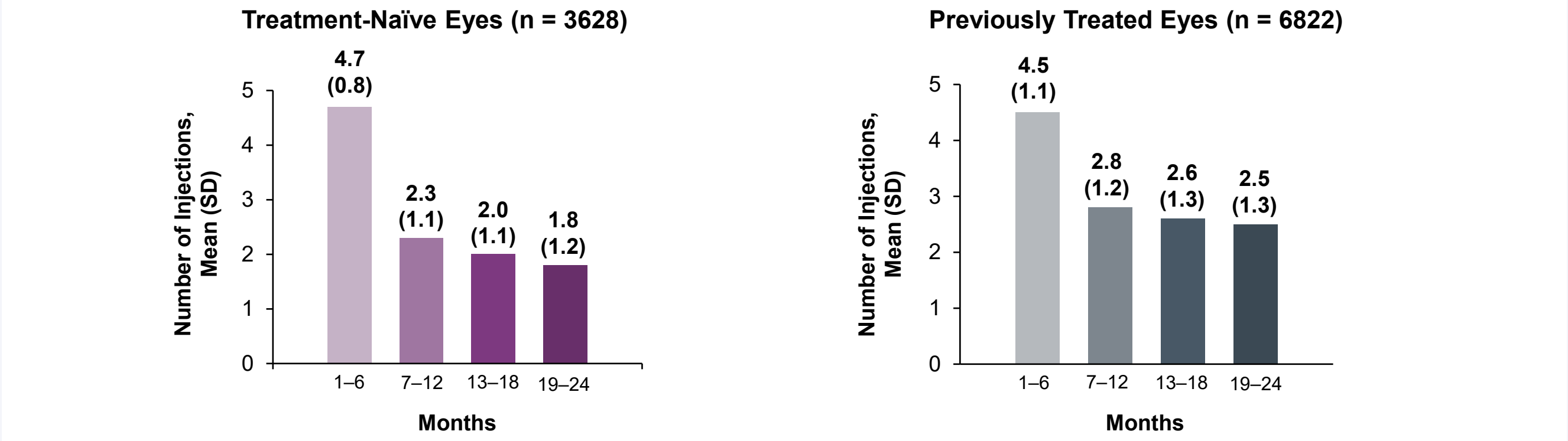


- Ophthalmic assessment, treatment and diagnostic information were obtained from the EMR
- Analyses are descriptive
- Limitations:
 - Data capture was limited to what was collected in routine clinical practice
 - Data are specific to the United Kingdom and may not be readily generalisable to other countries

3. Median VA Improved in Treatment-Naïve Eyes From Baseline to 24 Months and Remained Stable in Previously Treated Eyes



6. Mean Number of Faricimab Injections Declined Sharply After 6 Months and Continued to Decline Steadily Up to 24 Months



9. Low Rates of IOI and Endophthalmitis Among nAMD, DMO and RVO Eyes With Any Duration of Follow-Up

Pooled AEs ^a Across nAMD, DMO and RVO		
	Treatment-Naïve Eyes n = 22,853	Previously Treated Eyes n = 23,965
IOI % of events per injection	0.20% (335 events from 169,233 injections) ^b	0.17% (395 events from 229,156 injections) ^b
Endophthalmitis % of events per injection	0.02% (40 events from 169,233 injections) ^b	0.03% (73 events from 229,156 injections) ^b

^a Among eyes meeting the eligibility criteria of the FARWIDE-nAMD/DMO/RVO studies. Eyes were included in the safety analysis if they had no evidence of IOI or endophthalmitis in the 12 months prior to faricimab initiation. AEs are included if they are within 180 days after a faricimab injection and before a subsequent anti-VEGF injection. If AEs of the same type occur within 30 days of each other, then only the first is included. Only 1 event per injection is counted. ^b IOI and endophthalmitis events were identified using the post-operative complications, diagnoses or clinical examination findings on a patient's EMR. Endophthalmitis events were additionally identified using surgical records of vitreous biopsy or anterior chamber tap or IVTs of cefazidime or vancomycin on a patient's EMR.

References

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Financial Disclosures

- SRdS: Consultant: AbbVie, Roche; Travel Support: Bayer
- DV: Advisory Board and Consultancy: Astellas, Bayer, Novartis, Outlook, Roche, Teva; Honoraria: AbbVie, Bayer, Novartis, Roche; Educational Grants: AbbVie, Alimera, Bayer, Novartis, Roche; Clinical Trial PI: Bayer, EyeBio, Novartis, Roche
- GAoS: Advisory Board: AbbVie, Apellis, Astellas, Bayer, Novartis, Roche, Teva; Consultant: Boehringer Ingelheim, Roche; Speaker/Travel Support: AbbVie, Bayer, Heidelberg Engineering, Novartis, Roche
- JT: Advisory Board: Allergan, Apellis, Bayer, Novartis, Roche, Teva; Consultancy: Boehringer Ingelheim, Roche; Speaker: Allergan, Bayer, Heidelberg Engineering, Novartis; Travel Support: Allergan, Bayer, Heidelberg Engineering, Novartis, Roche; Educational Grant: Bayer

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- RPG: Consultancy: AbbVie, Apellis, Bayer, Biogen, Boehringer Ingelheim, Novartis, Roche
- GCC, PD: Employee: Genentech, Inc.
- AD: Employee: Roche Products Ltd.
- MD: Employee: Medisoft Ltd.

Study and Product Disclosures

- In the UK, faricimab is approved for the treatment of neovascular age-related macular degeneration, visual impairment due to diabetic macular oedema and visual impairment due to macular oedema secondary to retinal vein occlusion
- This study is a non-interventional, retrospective secondary data use study, leveraging data from the Medisoft EMR systems
- The study was considered exempt from Institutional Review Board review as the research involved only the collection of existing data, which had been de-identified and are unable to be traced
- Funding was provided by F. Hoffmann–La Roche Ltd. for the study and third-party writing assistance, which was provided by Hannah Chaffield, PhD, of Envision Pharma Group

Abbreviations

AE, adverse event; DMO, diabetic macular oedema; EMR, electronic medical record; ETDRS, Early Treatment Diabetic Retinopathy Study; IOI, intraocular inflammation; IVI, intravitreal injection; nAMD, neovascular age-related macular degeneration; RVO, retinal vein occlusion; SD, standard deviation; VA, visual acuity; VEGF, vascular endothelial growth factor.