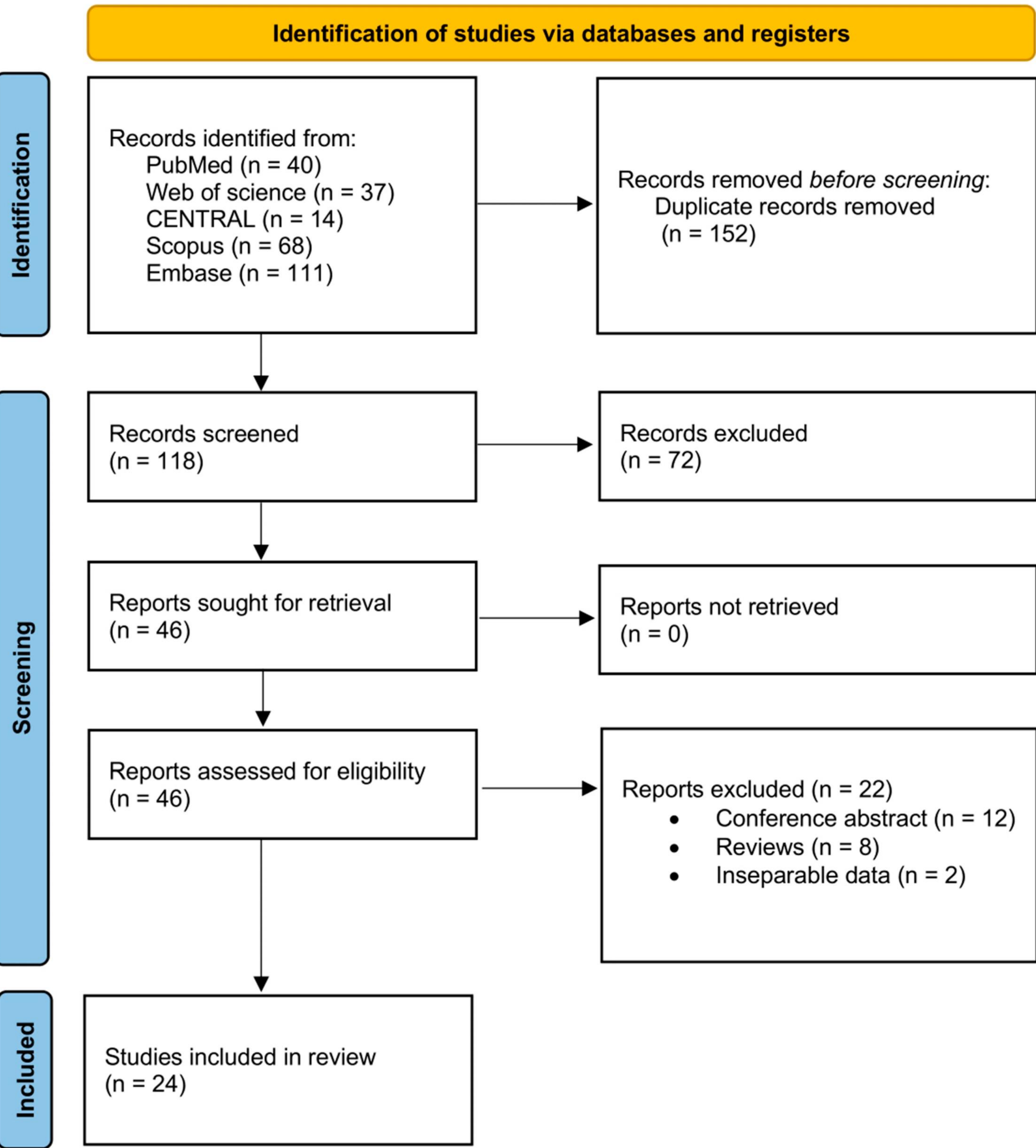


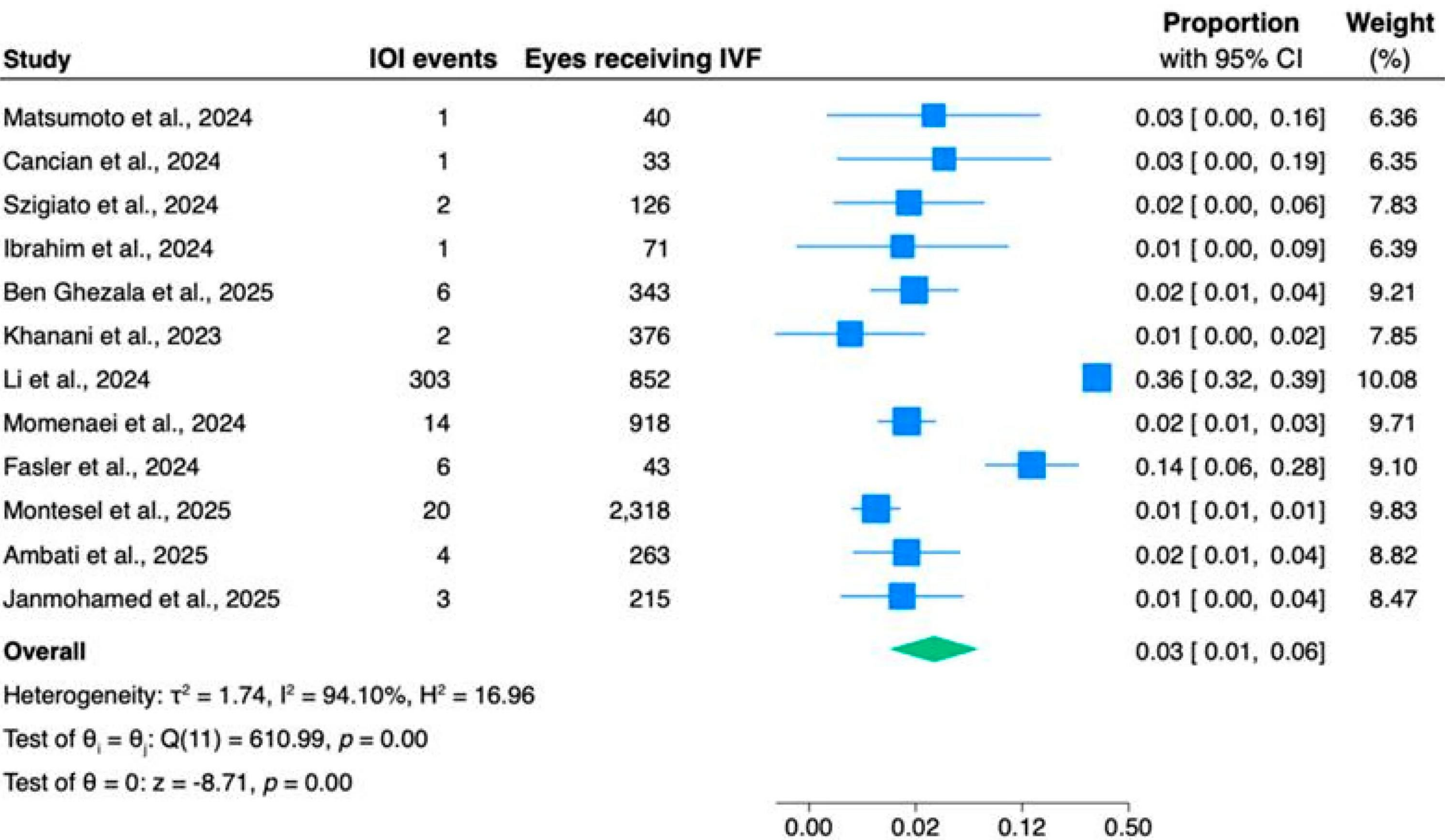
Introduction

- Neovascular age-related macular degeneration (nAMD) and diabetic macular oedema (DME) are leading causes of visual impairment worldwide.
- Faricimab is a novel dual-pathway agent targeting VEGF-A and angiopoietin-, demonstrates proven efficacy in improving anatomical and visual outcomes
- Intraocular inflammation (IOI), although rare, is a recognised complication of intravitreal therapy

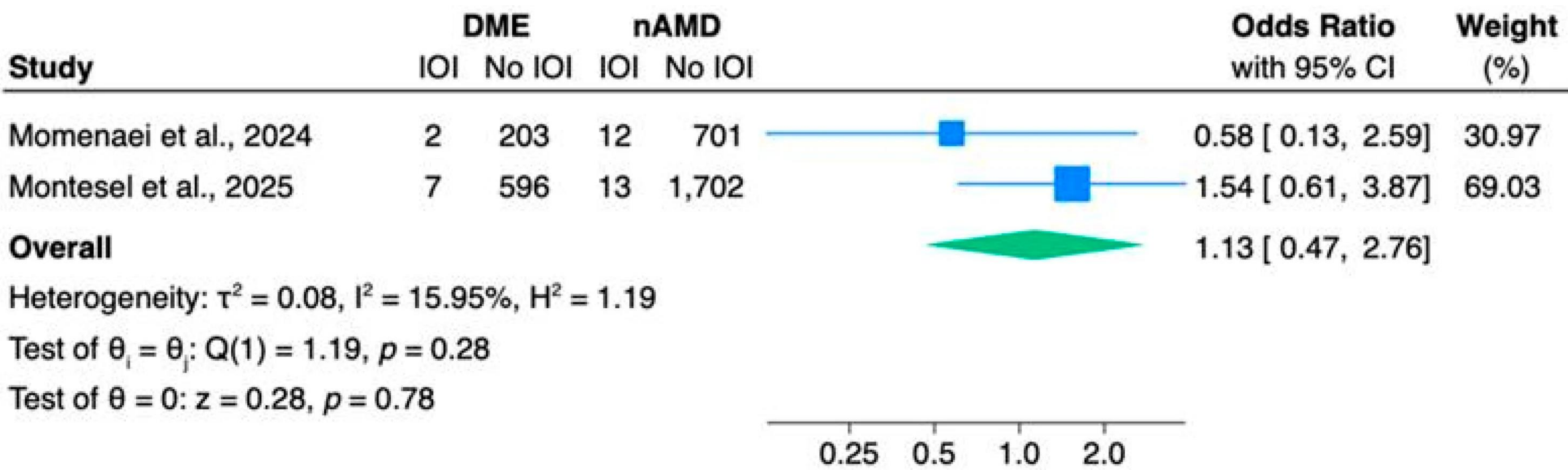
Methods



Results



Random-effects REML model



Random-effects REML model

Conclusions

- Faricimab is an effective anti-VEGF therapy for **nAMD and DME**
- Intraocular inflammation (IOI), although uncommon, represents a **clinically significant risk**
- **Vigilant post-injection monitoring** is essential to reduce sight-threatening complications
- Further **long-term real-world studies** are needed to:
 - Better define IOI risk
 - Standardise definitions
 - Optimise monitoring strategies



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