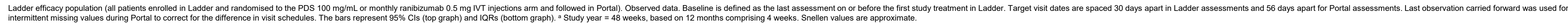


Long-Term Efficacy and Safety Outcomes of PDS Patients Enrolled in the Ladder Phase 2 Trial of PDS for nAMD Followed for Up to ~7 Years

- ▶ Patients with neovascular age-related macular degeneration (nAMD) experience suboptimal outcomes in real-world clinical practice due to under-treatment compared with those in clinical trials
- ▶ The Port Delivery Platform with ranibizumab (PDS) is a drug delivery system that continuously delivers ranibizumab to the eye
- ▶ Ladder was a phase 2, randomised, dose-ranging, active treatment–controlled trial in patients with previously treated nAMD; on study completion, patients were eligible to enter the Portal open-label extension trial
- ▶ We report long-term efficacy and safety outcomes of PDS-treated patients with nAMD enrolled in the Ladder trial and followed prospectively for up to 80 months (~7 years)

1. Long-Term Vision Outcomes Up to 7 Years in Previously Treated Patients With nAMD

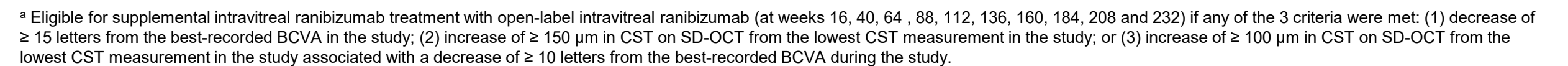


Ladder efficacy population (all patients enrolled in Ladder and randomised to the PDS 100 mg/mL or monthly ranibizumab 0.5 mg IVT injections arm and followed in Portal). Observed data. Baseline is defined as the last assessment on or before the first study treatment in Ladder. Target visit dates are spaced 30 days apart in Ladder assessments and 56 days apart for Portal assessments. Last observation carried forward was used for intermittent missing values during Portal to correct for the difference in visit schedules. The bars represent 95% CI. * Study year = 48 weeks, based on 12 months comprising 4 weeks.

These long-term outcomes support the PDS as a meaningful treatment option for patients with nAMD in clinical practice

- ▶ Ladder patients were randomised (3:3:3:2) to PDS 10, 40 or 100 mg/mL (refilled per pre-defined criteria) or monthly intravitreal (IVT) ranibizumab 0.5 mg injections
- ▶ Eligible patients could enrol in Portal receiving PDS 100 mg/mL with fixed 24-week refills (Q24W)
- ▶ Efficacy was evaluated from Ladder baseline to month 80 for Portal-enrolled patients in the PDS Q24W and IVT-PDS cohorts
- ▶ Safety data included all patients (n = 197) who received an implant in Ladder or Portal using surgical procedures incorporating pars plana laser ablation

2. Half of PDS 100 mg/mL Patients Maintained ~20/40 Snellen Vision for Up to 7 Years



3. Continuous Delivery of Ranibizumab via the PDS May Preserve Vision Better Than Standard of Care Injection Regimens Over the Long Term



6. Summary of Ocular AESIs in Patients Treated With the PDS for Up to 7 Years

All PDS = All patients who were enrolled in Ladder^d and received implants in Ladder or after rollover to Portal

Safety analyses were performed on the AI PDS population (all Ladder patients with the PDS plus intravitreal ranibizumab-to-PDS patients), January 2024 CC02.^a Efficacy population.^b Preferred Terms: cataract, cataract nuclear, cataract cortical, cataract subcapsular. ^c Preferred Terms: conjunctival bleed, conjunctival filtering bleed leak. Coded using MedDRA version 26.1. ^d Excludes n = 11 patients from the Ladder oral anti-thrombotic substudy. Table summary includes AEs that started or worsened (for existing condition) on or after the date of PDS implant. For frequency counts by Preferred Term, multiple occurrences of the same AE in an individual are counted only once. For frequency counts of total number of events rows, multiple occurrences of the same AE in an individual are counted separately. Study year = 48 weeks, based on 12 months comprising 4 weeks.