



Analysis of the Frequency of Administration of Ranibizumab 0.165 mg Syringe and Aflibercept 3.6 mg Syringe in Age-Related Macular Degeneration and Diabetic Macular Edema: Resource Management Implications.

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OBJECTIVES

Ranibizumab and aflibercept are indicated, among others, for the treatment of adult patients with age-related macular degeneration (AMD) and visual impairment due to diabetic macular edema (DME). This study aimed to analyze the frequency of patient visits to achieve therapeutic effects for both treatments in these indications, assessing the workload and optimizing resource management.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This was a retrospective observational study which included patients treated for AMD and DME with ranibizumab and aflibercept over one year.

 Period: January 2024 to December 2024.

 Data Source: Dispensing data from the pharmacy was reviewed.

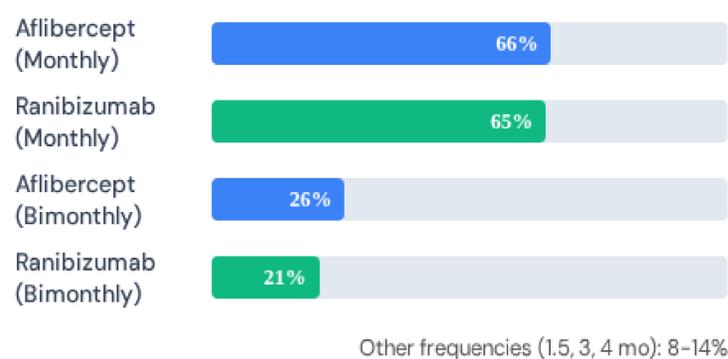
 Categorization: Patients were categorized by administration frequency: monthly, every month and a half, bimonthly, quarterly, and every four months, following the "treat and extend" regimen.



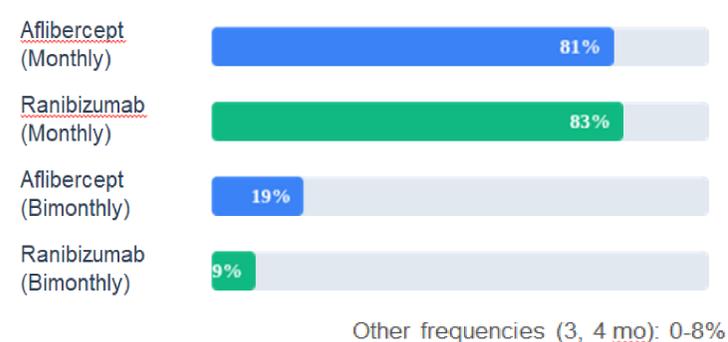
RESULTS

A total of 529 AMD and 261 DME patients were analyzed. In AMD, 276 patients were treated with aflibercept and 253 with ranibizumab. For DME, 138 received aflibercept and 123 ranibizumab.

AMD: Administration Frequency



DME: Administration Frequency



CONCLUSIONS

 To achieve therapeutic outcomes, patients must attend consultations with a frequency of less than or equal to 1 month for both indications.

 An appropriate option would be to explore longer intervals of efficacy or to seek therapeutic alternatives that allow for spacing out doses.

 The frequency of visits is similar for both treatments in AMD and DME.