

EFFECTIVENESS AND DURABILITY OF FARICIMAB IN DIABETIC MACULAR EDEMA IN REAL-WORLD CLINICAL PRACTICE

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BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE

Diabetic macular edema (DME) represents the most common cause of vision loss in diabetic patients. It's characterized by retinal thickening in the macular area as a result of microvascular changes. **Faricimab** is one of the latest therapeutic strategies, making it relevant to evaluate its effectiveness in real-world clinical practice.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES

To evaluate the **effectiveness and durability** of intravitreal faricimab in patients with DME who received a loading phase of at least three injections, those who received a single dose or those that maintained the prior anti-vascular endothelial growth factor (anti-VEGF) interval.

MATERIAL AND METHODS



Retrospective observational study. Tertiary hospital



Patients with DME treated with faricimab



February 2024 and August 2025



Statistical analyses: SPSSv.22



- ❖ Demographic variables: age, sex
- ❖ Therapeutic history: naïve, switch
- ❖ Effectiveness-related clinical variables:
 - Best-corrected visual acuity (**BCVA**) in logMAR scale before and after faricimab treatment
 - Optical coherence tomography (**OCT**)
 - Weeks dosing intervals (**Q**)

RESULTS



38 patients, 50% female
49 eyes



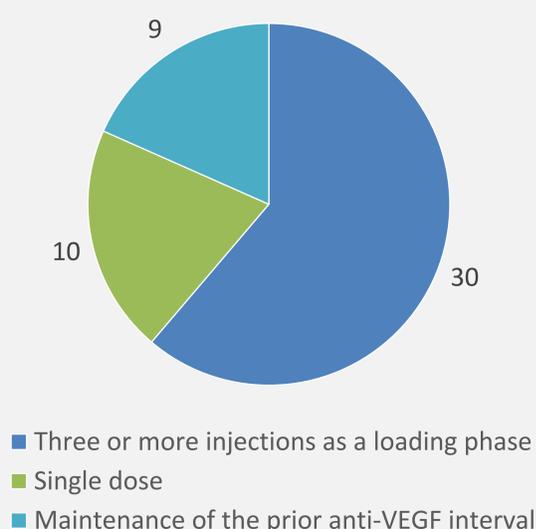
Median age of 72 years (range 39–84)



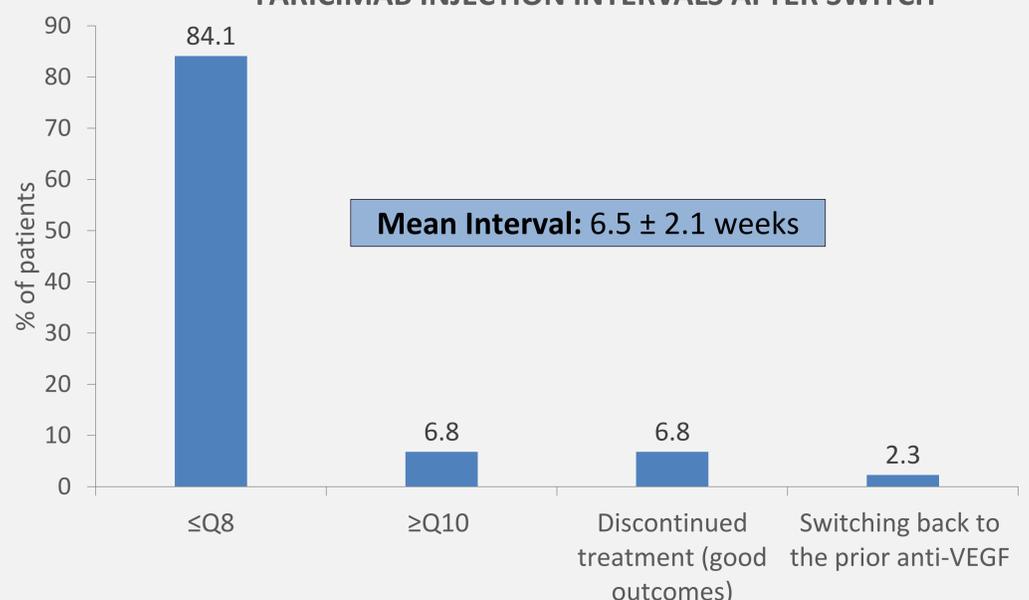
All patients were switched

Mean BCVA (LogMAR) Pre and Post-Treatment	No significant improvement (–0.01 [95% CI: –0.06 to 0.03]), nor within any subgroup.	✗
OCT	Anatomical improvement in 74.4% of treated patients.	✓

FARICIMAB TREATMENT STRATEGY AFTER SWITCH (N= 49 EYES)



FARICIMAB INJECTION INTERVALS AFTER SWITCH



CONCLUSIONS AND RELEVANCE

- ✓ **Faricimab** demonstrated **stability in visual acuity** and **short-term anatomical improvement** on optical coherence tomography in most patients with **diabetic macular edema**.
- ✓ The treatment interval of **≤Q8** reflects **adequate drug durability**.
- ✓ Studies with larger sample sizes and longer follow-up periods are needed, as well as **further research** on different treatment regimens **to optimize its effectiveness in real-world clinical practice**.

