

# EFFECTIVENESS OF FARICIMAB TREATMENT: REAL-WORLD STUDY IN A TERTIARY HOSPITAL

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## Background and Importance

Faricimab treats nAMD and DME by targeting both VEGF-A and Ang-2, potentially allowing longer dosing intervals with sustained efficacy. Real-world data are needed to confirm these benefits in clinical practice.

## Aim and Objectives

To assess the real-world effectiveness of Faricimab in extending treatment intervals while maintaining visual outcomes in patients with nAMD and DME at a tertiary hospital.

## Materials and Methods

Retrospective observational study of patients treated with Faricimab (January 2024–March 2025). Data included demographics, diagnosis, prior anti-VEGF therapy, injections, treatment intervals, visual acuity, and treatment changes. Effectiveness was defined as maintaining clinical response while extending dosing intervals, using electronic health records data.

## Results

**N=83** patients (92 eyes) → mean age **79** years; **47.8%** female.

Diagnoses:

86.9% nAMD

10.6% DME

2.2% macular telangiectasia.

### PREVIOUS TREATMENTS

NAIVE

4,3%

RANIBIZUMAB

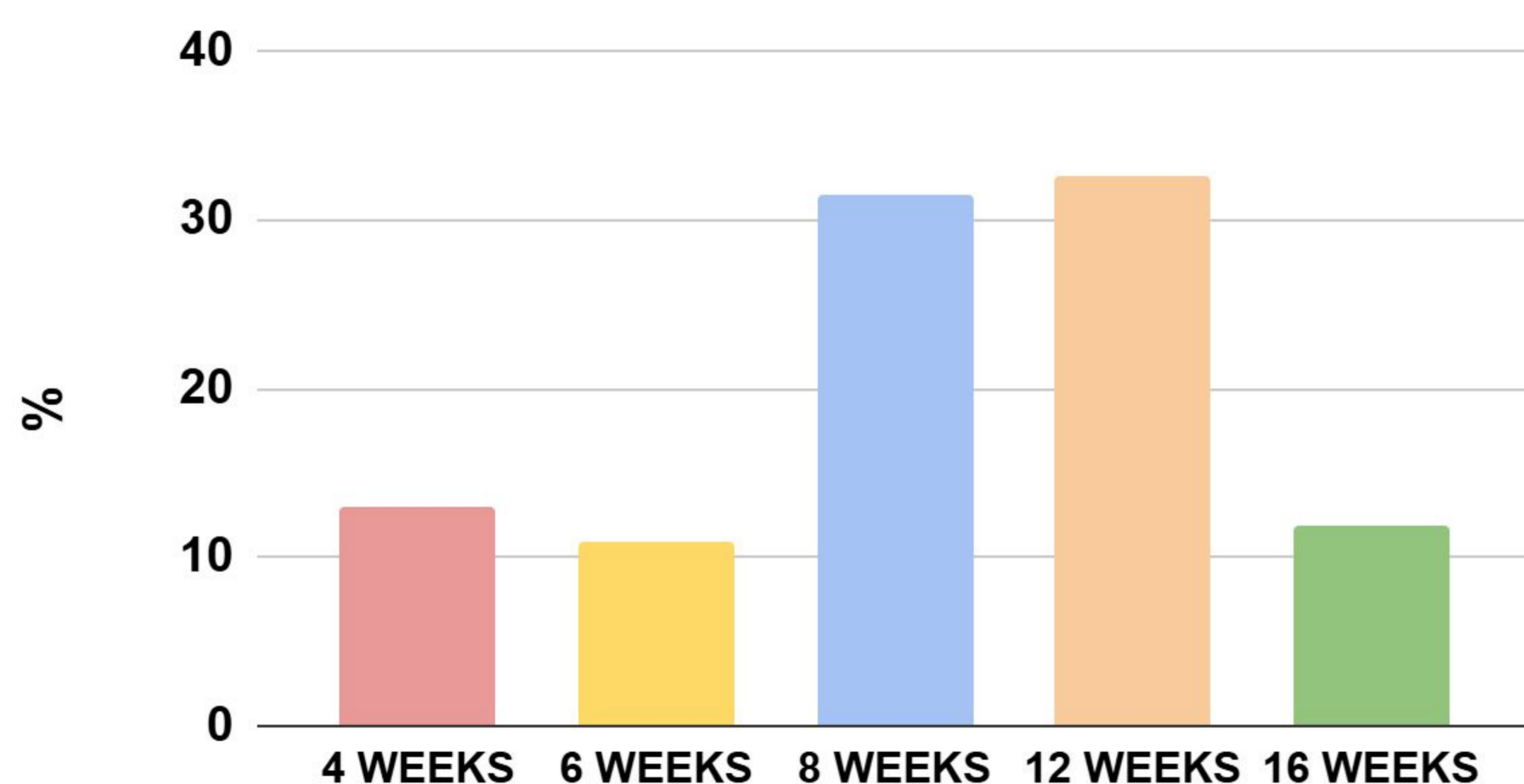
7,6%

BROLUCIZUMAB

16,3%

AFLIBERCEPT  
71,8%

Mean number of Faricimab injections was **7.6 ± 2.75**.



MAXIMUM TREATMENT INTERVALS ACHIEVED

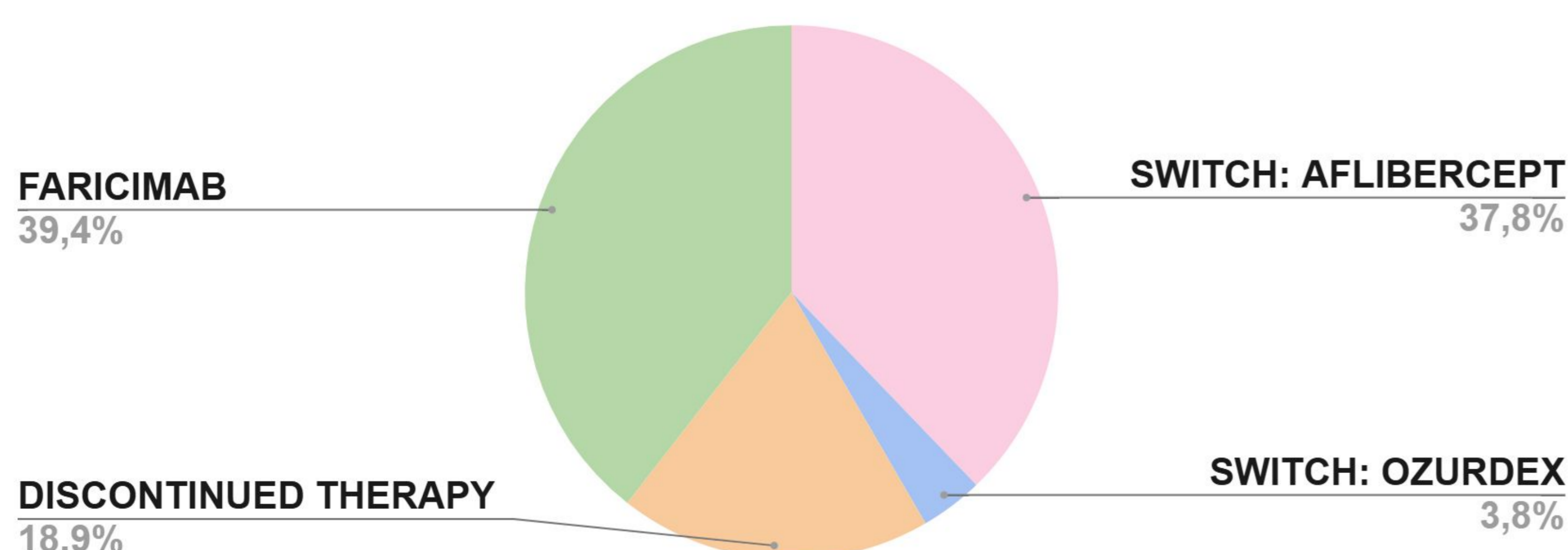
**67.4%** of eyes achieved **longer treatment intervals** compared with prior therapy.

At analysis:

- **48.9%** maintained their **maximum extension**.
- **50%** required **interval shortening**.

**Mean visual acuity with pinhole was 0.39.**

## FINALLY



## Conclusion & Relevance

- More than half of treated eyes achieved **longer treatment intervals** compared with previous anti-VEGF therapies, supporting the effectiveness of **faricimab** for individualized dosing in real-world practice.
- About half of patients did not maintain the maximum interval achieved, highlighting the need for **close monitoring** and **personalized retreatment strategies**.



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