

# EFFICACY OF FARICIMAB IN NEOVASCULAR AGE-RELATED MACULAR DEGENERATION

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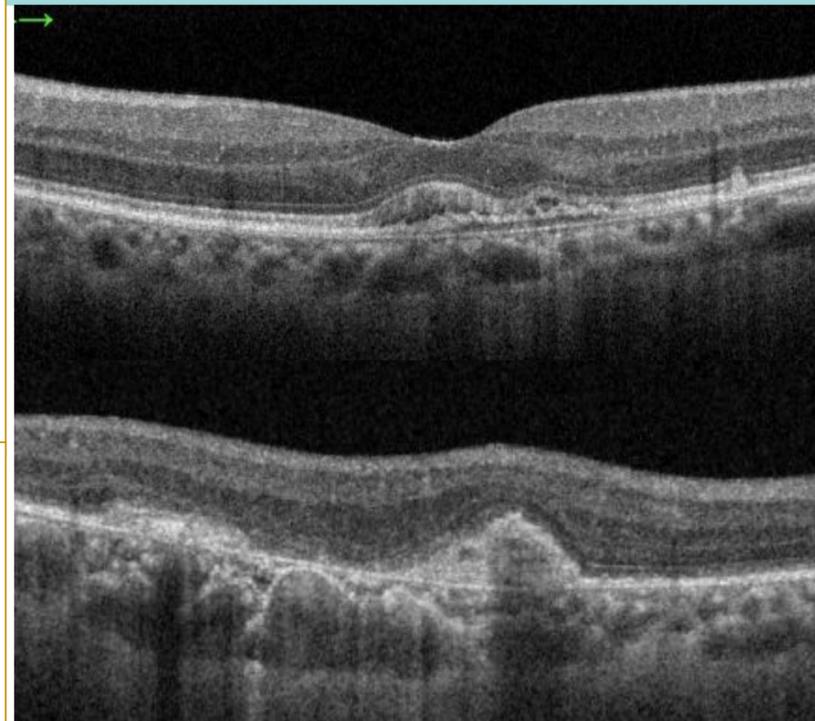


## BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE

Neovascular age-related macular degeneration (**nAMD**) is characterised by the growth of new vessels from the choriocapillaris extending into the retina, threatening the photoreceptors or the retinal pigment epithelium (**RPE**). Exudation, fluid accumulation and vessel haemorrhages can lead to loss of vision, due to detachment of the RPE or subretinal fibrosis, if not treated promptly.

## AIM

To report a case series of initial responses to intravitreal faricimab in patients already undergoing anti-VEGF therapy for nAMD.



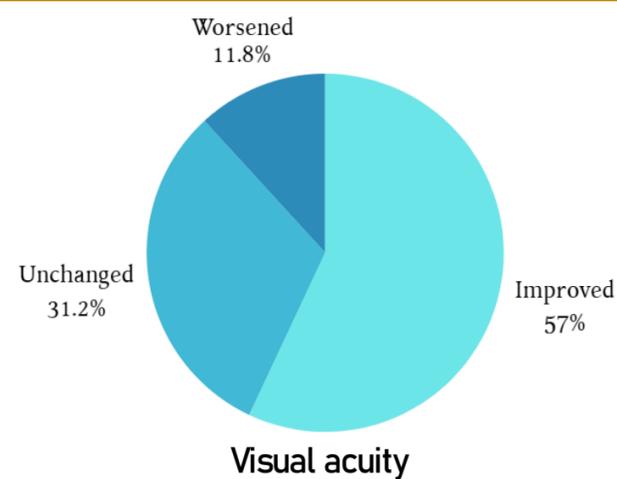
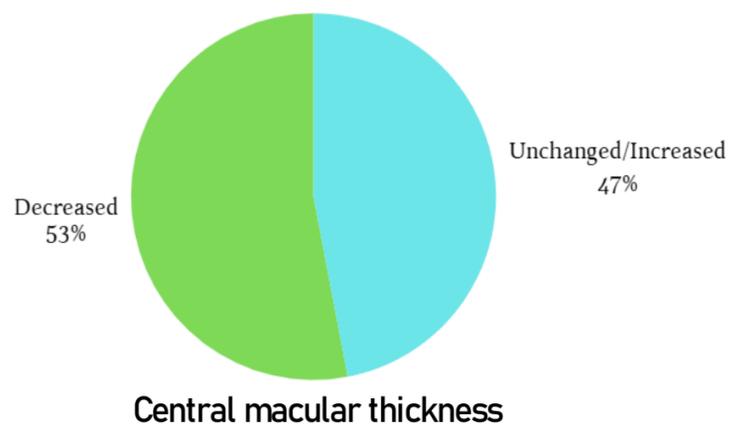
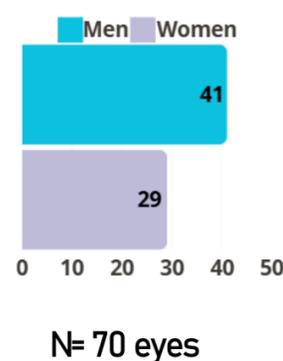
## MATERIAL AND METHODS

**70 eyes** of patients with nAMD who did not improve while receiving treatment with anti-VEGF therapy (aflibercept or ranibizumab) at a tertiary hospital were included. Patients were switched to intravitreal faricimab.

A prospective review of patients treated with faricimab for nAMD since October 2023 and with at least 3 months of follow-up since initiation of the new drug was performed. Collected data includes sex, age, previous treatment history, and pre- and post-treatment visual acuity.

The main outcome measures are changes in **visual acuity**, **central macular thickness** and intraretinal/subretinal fluid (**IRF/SRF**) values **before** and **after at least one injection** of faricimab. Optical coherence tomography scans were performed before starting faricimab and afterwards, as well as VA scanning and patient symptom reporting.

## RESULT



## CONCLUSIONS

While we await the opportunity to conduct a complete data analysis with our patient series, the preliminary results appear promising. Faricimab has demonstrated **improvement or maintenance of visual acuity** in patients with nAMD, indicating its potential to reduce the treatment burden in AMD.

