

EVOLUTION OF INTRAVITREAL THERAPY WITH ANTI-VASCULAR ENDOTHELIAL GROWTH FACTOR AGENTS IN THE LAST 5 YEARS

4CPS-058



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BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE

Anti-vascular endothelial growth factor agents
(anti-VEGF)

Standard of care

Age-related macular degeneration (nAMD)
Diabetic macular edema (DME)
Retinal vein occlusion (RVO)

In the last 5 years

new molecules
extended dosing intervals

AIM AND OBJECTIVES

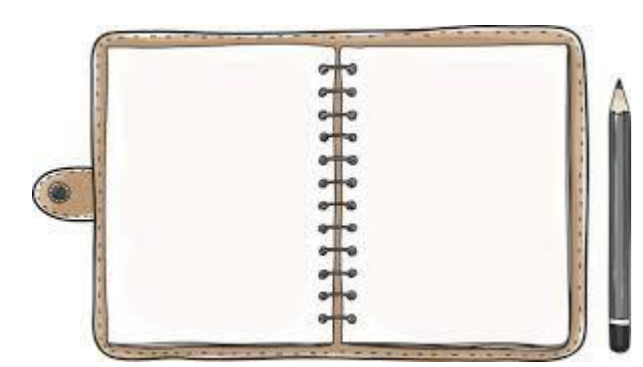
To analyze the use of **intravitreal anti-VEGF drugs** in a secondary-care hospital **over the last 5 years.**

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Retrospective observational study including all dispensations of

**AFLIBERCEPT
BROLUCIZUMAB
FARICIMAB
RANIBIZUMAB**

from 2020 to 2024.



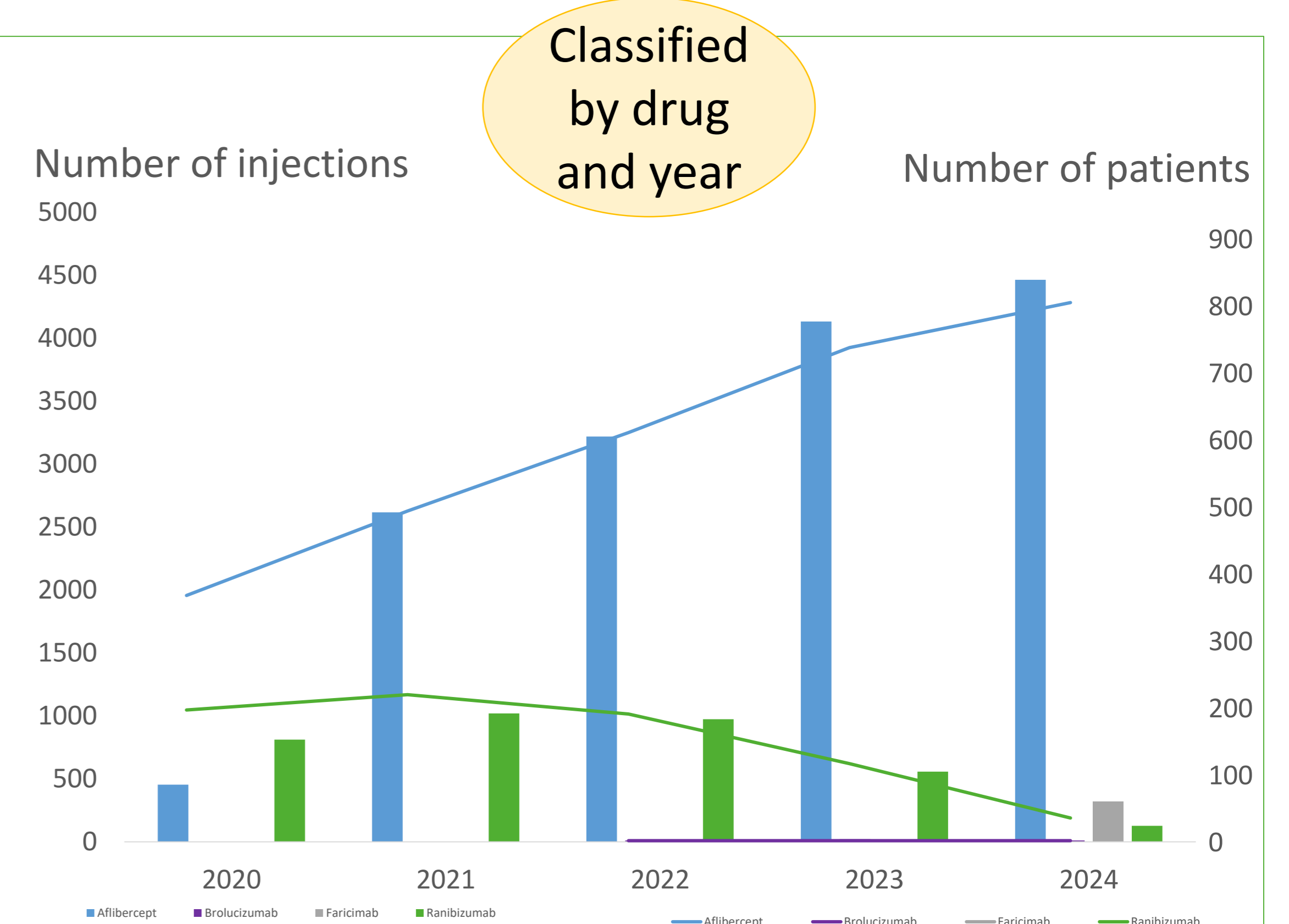
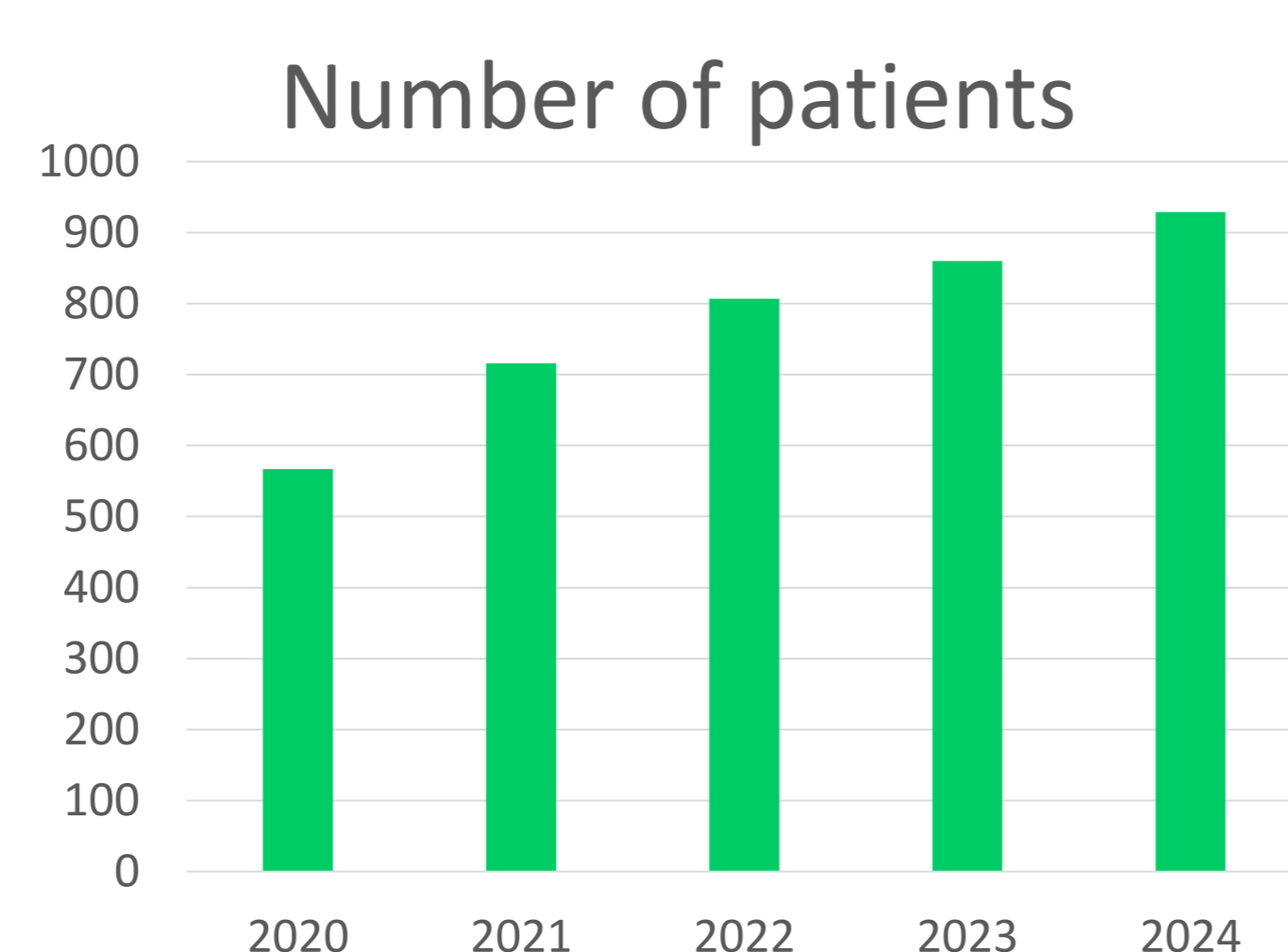
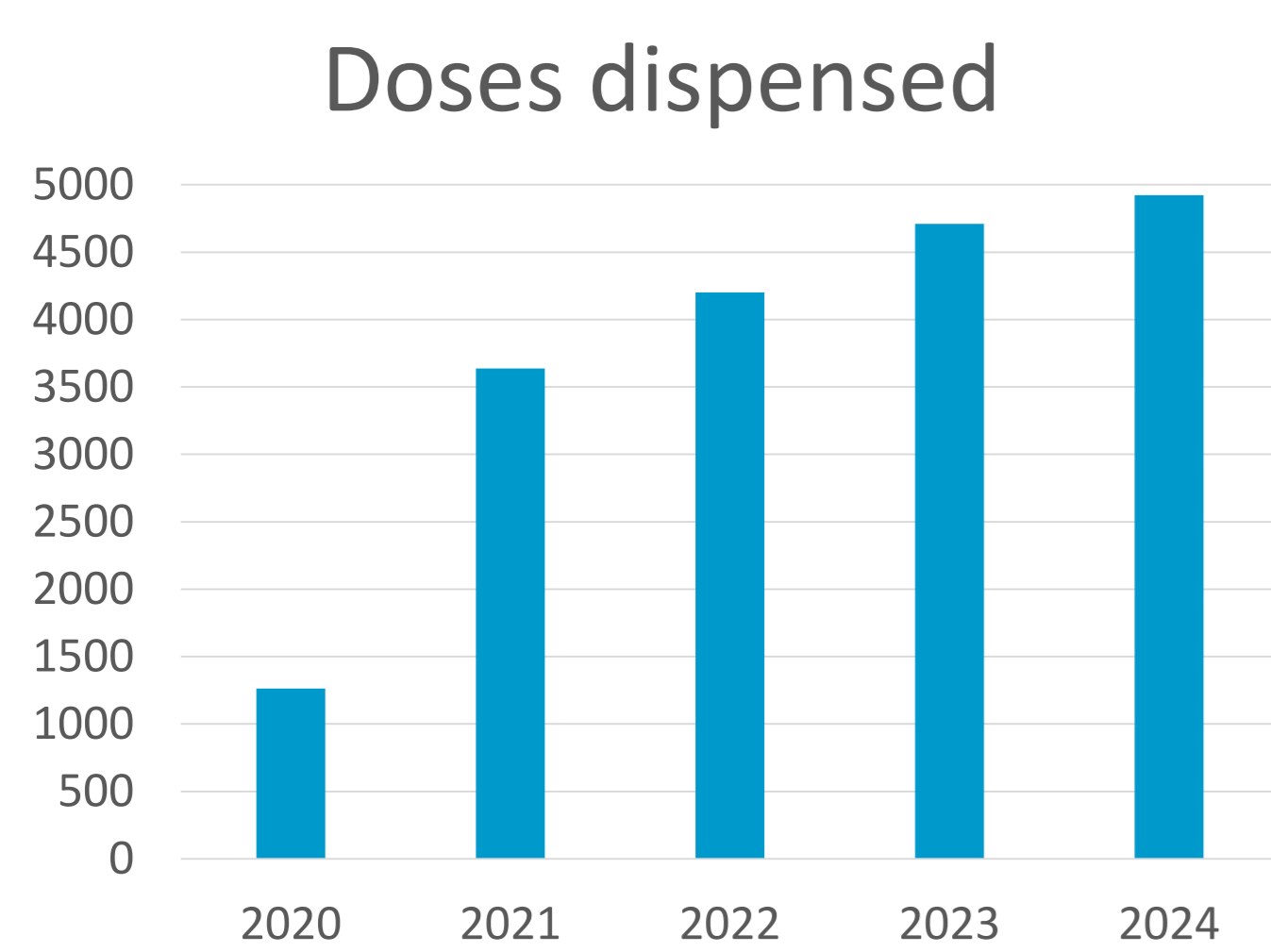
Number of patients
Number of dispensations
Diagnoses
Treatment cost

Data were obtained from *Farmatools*[®] and analyzed in an *Excel*[®] database.

RESULTS

Over the last 5 years

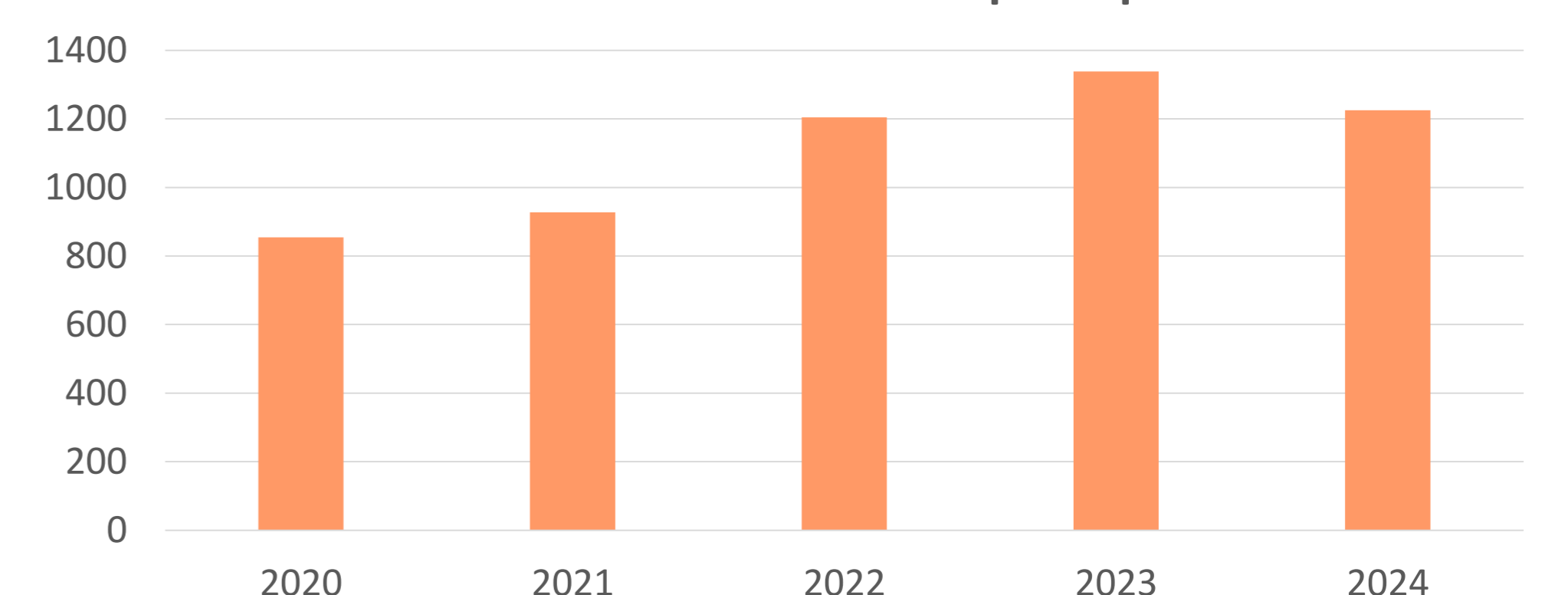
18,735 intravitreal anti-VEGF doses were dispensed.



Classified by most frequent diagnoses and drug

	nAMD	DME	RVO
Aflibercept	44.7 - 53.9%	24.7 - 33.9%	21.2 - 22.1%
Brolucizumab (2022-2024)	66.7%	33.3%	
Faricimab (2024)	56.4%	43.6%	
Ranibizumab	60.1 - 71.1%	18.4 - 25.9%	9.9 - 14.5%

Annual treatment cost per patient



CONCLUSION AND RELEVANCE

The number of patients has gradually increased, while the number of doses has almost quadrupled. It is necessary to evaluate real-world data and position the use of these drugs due to the aging of the population, their chronic administration and the economic impact involve.