

# TREATMENT OF NEOVASCULAR AGE-RELATED MACULAR DEGENERATION USING ANTI-VEGF THERAPY: A NETWORK META-ANALYSIS OF THERAPEUTIC ALTERNATIVES

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## Background and importance



Neovascular age-related macular degeneration (nAMD) is the leading cause of vision loss in older adults. Anti-vascular endothelial growth factor (anti-VEGF) therapies have improved outcomes in this population. Comparative evidence is essential to inform clinical decision-making.

## Aim and objectives



Perform a network meta-analysis (NMA) assessing the efficacy and safety of anti-VEGF agents for nAMD.

## Material and methods



PubMed  
Phase III randomised controlled trials (RCTs)  
Ranibizumab, brolucizumab, aflibercept and faricimab in nAMD

Baseline characteristics: age, sex, race, best-corrected visual acuity (BCVA) and central subfield thickness (CST)

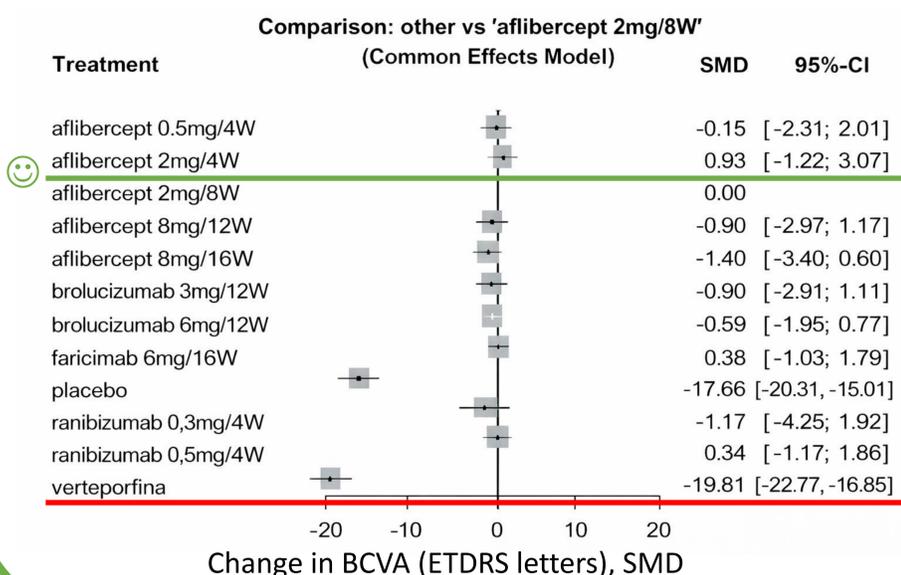
Primary endpoint: change in BCVA (ETDRS letters).  
R 4.4.1 → aflibercept 2mg/8W as the reference.

## RESULTS

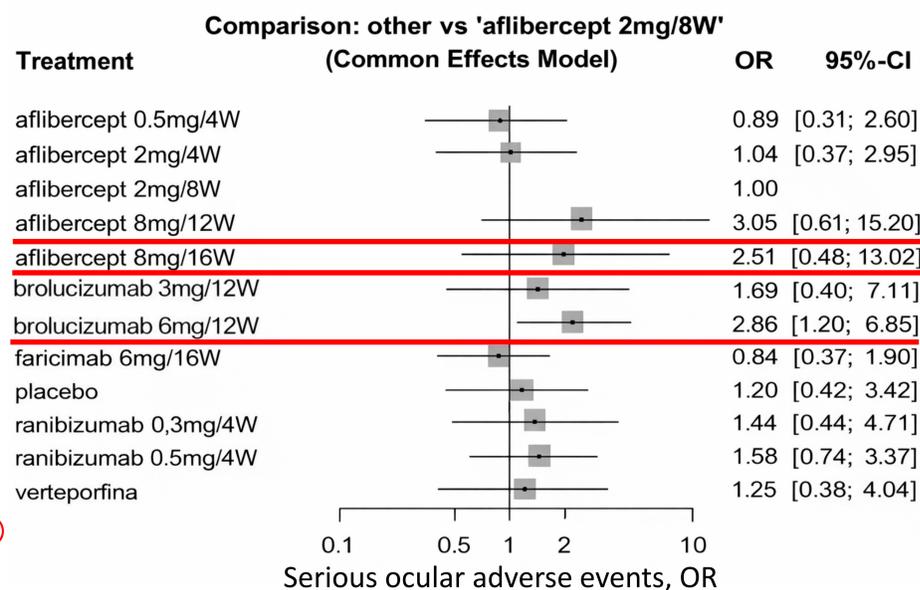


9 RCTs.  
Populations were comparable:  
Mean age ≈ women ≈55%  
baseline BCVA 50–60 letters  
CST 350–460 μm

### EFFICACY (W48)



### SAFETY



## Conclusion and relevance



Anti-VEGF therapies are significantly more effective than verteporfin. No major safety differences were observed for most agents, although brolucizumab 6mg Q12W may carry a higher risk of ocular adverse events. Further long-term studies are needed.

## Contact data



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