

EFFECT OF RANIBIZUMAB IN VISION-RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE ON PATIENTS DIAGNOSED WITH RETINAL PATHOLOGY

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BACKGROUND

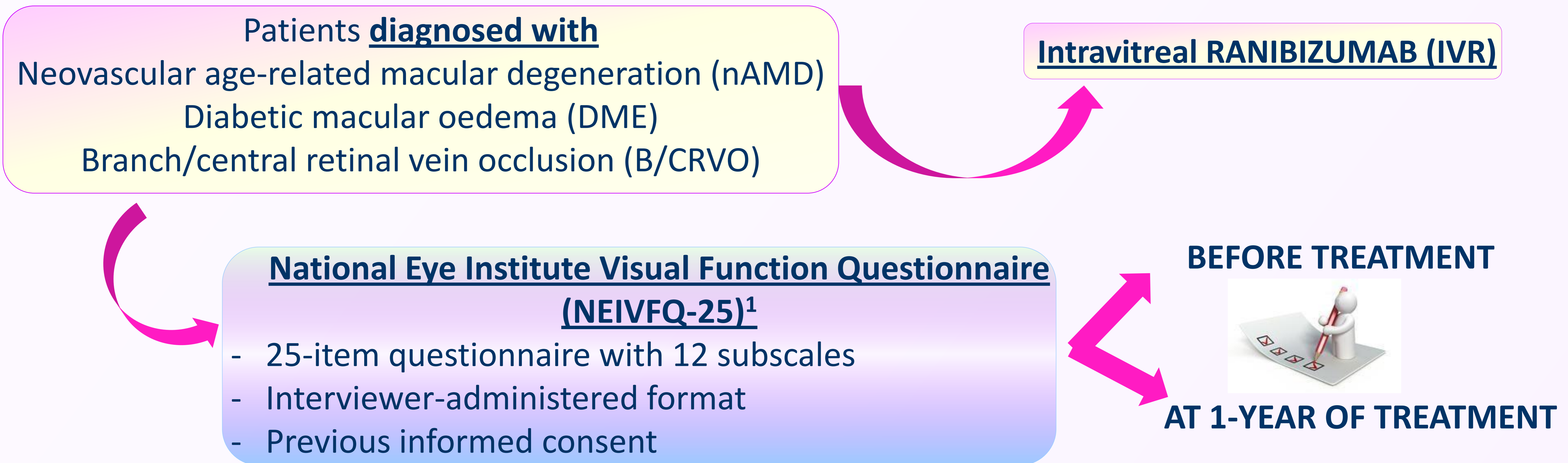
Ranibizumab is the election treatment in retinal pathologies, what produce a negative impact on patients' vision-related quality of life (vrQoL).

PURPOSE

To evaluate the effect of Ranibizumab in vrQoL on patients with retinal pathologies.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Observational, prospective study approved by the local Ethics Committee.



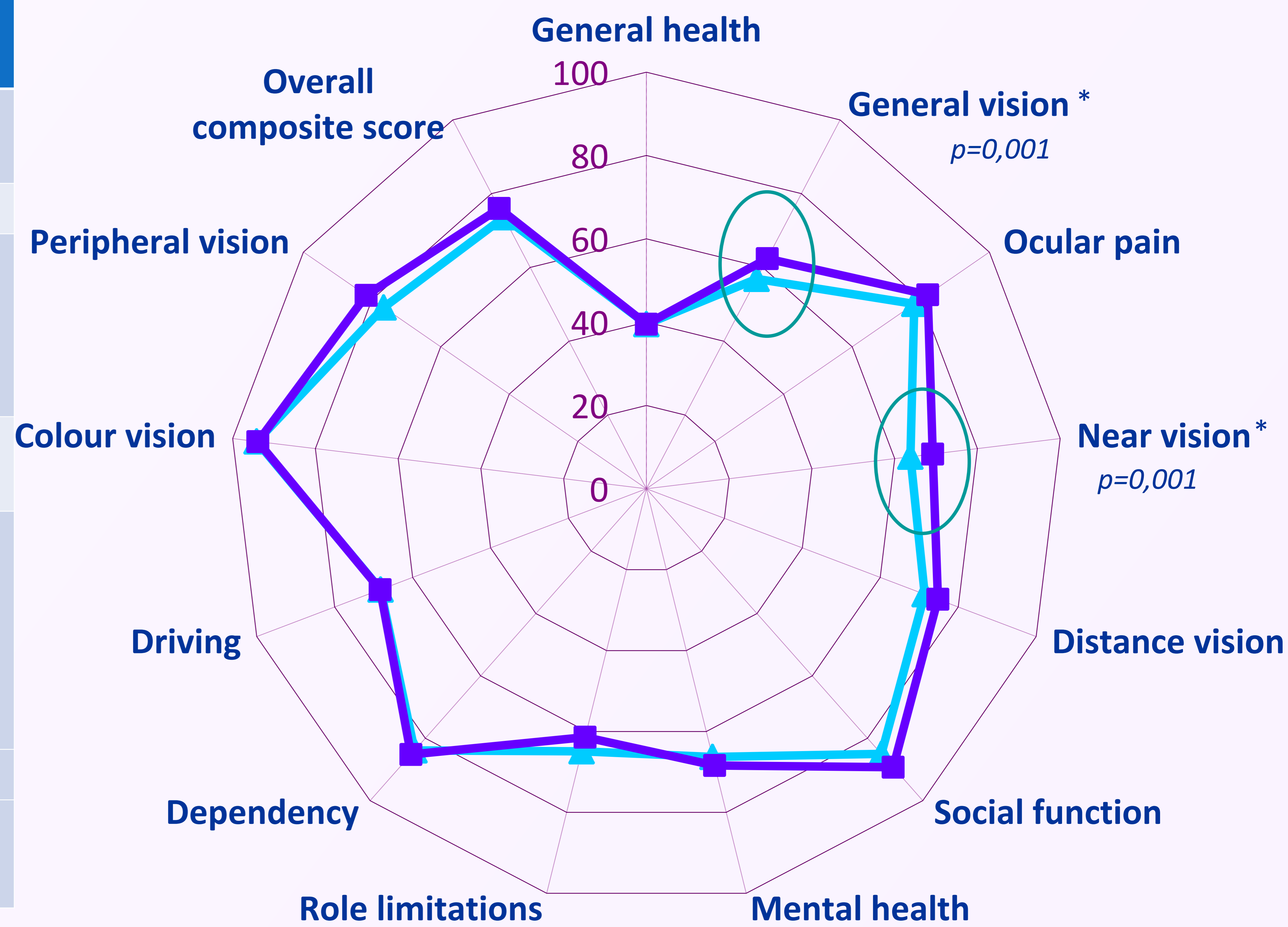
Collect data: Sex, age, retinal pathology, affected eye, other ocular pathologies, number of IVR injections and best-corrected visual acuity (BCVA).

Statistical analysis: SPSS version 20.0.

RESULTS

PATIENTS INCLUDED: 93	Mean ± SD / n (%)
SEX	Females 55 (59,1%) Males 38 (40,9%)
AGE	74,1 ± 11,1
RETINAL PATHOLOGY	nAMD 63 (67%) DME 20 (21,3%) BRVO 8 (8,5%) CRVO 3 (3,2%)
AFFECTED EYE	right 40 (43%); left 29 (31,2%) bilateral 24 (25,8%)
OCULAR PATHOLOGIES	no cataract 45 (48,4%) cataract without surgery 17 (18,3%) pseudoaphakia 31 (33,3%) glaucoma 7 (7,5%) vitrectomy 3(3,2%)
NUMBER OF IVR	6,45 ± 2,99
BCVA (logMar)	Baseline 0,8±0,7 12 months 0,7±0,6; p=0,230

NEIVFQ-25 SCORES Baseline vs 12 months



CONCLUSION

Ranibizumab improved statistically significant general vision and near vision subscales but not the overall composite score during one year of treatment. The BCVA kept over the study.

REFERENCES

1. Mangione CM (2000) The National Eye Institute 25-Item Visual Function Questionnaire (NEIVFQ-25) Scoring Algorithm – August 2000.

▲ BASELINE ■ 12 MONTHS