

Observe and Plan Regimen

Briefly, the regimen started with three monthly loading doses of anti-VEGF, followed by a monthly observation period, in order to determine the individual injection-recurrence interval. Active recurrence was defined as the presence of any intra- or subretinal fluid (i.e., a no-tolerance regimen) or the presence of new haemorrhage. The observed interval, from the last injection to the first reappearance of disease activity, was then used to calculate the future treatment interval (shortest: half a month; longest: 3 months). This was applied in a treatment plan including several injections (three injections if the interval ≤ 2 months, two injections if the interval ≥ 2.5 months), followed by a monitoring visit at the same time-interval after the injection series. The monitoring visit allowed for periodic adjustment of the treatment interval, depending on the presence or absence of exudative signs on SD-OCT. The patients remained on the same drug during the entire 2-year study period.

The key results were good and showed stable improvement in visual acuity over the 2-year period (improvement by 8.7, 9.7, and 9.2 letters at months 3, 12, and 24, respectively), which was achieved by a mean of 7.8 and 5.8 injections during years 1 and 2, respectively, and with a mean of 4.0 and 2.9 ophthalmic examinations, respectively. The mean treatment interval (after the loading doses) was 2.0 months during year 1, and 2.2 months during year 2.