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Real-world management of treatment-naïve diabetic macular oedema: 2-year visual outcome focusing on the starting year of intervention *from STREAT-DMO study*

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ABSTRACT

Background/aims To investigate the yearly change of real-world outcomes for best corrected visual acuity (BCVA) after 2-year clinical intervention for treatment-naïve diabetic macular oedema (DMO).

Methods Retrospective analysis of aggregated, longitudinal medical records obtained from 27 retina specialised institutions in Japan from Survey of Treatment for DMO database. A total of 2049 treatment-naïve centre involving DMO eyes of which the initial intervention started between 2010 and 2015, and had been followed for 2 years, were eligible. As interventions, anti-vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) agents, local corticosteroids, macular photocoagulation and vitrectomy were defined. In each eye, baseline and final BCVA, the number of each intervention for 2 years was extracted. Each eye was classified by starting year of interventional treatment.

Results Although baseline BCVA did not change by year, 2-year improvement of BCVA had been increased, and reached to +6.5 letters in the latest term. There is little difference among starting year about proportions of eyes which BCVA gained >15 letters, in contrast to those which lost >15 letters were decreased by year. The proportion of eyes receiving anti-VEGF therapy was dramatically increased, while those receiving the other therapies were gradually decreased. The proportion of eyes which maintained socially good vision of BCVA>20/40 has been increased and reached to 59.0% in the latest term.

Conclusion For recent years, treatment patterns for DMO have been gradually but certainly changed; as a result, better visual gain, suppression of worsened eyes and better final BCVA have been obtained. Anti-VEGF therapy has become the first-line therapy and its injection frequency has been increasing.

INTRODUCTION

Diabetic macular oedema (DMO) is a leading cause of blindness in working age people, with an estimated global prevalence of 21 million individuals.¹ Although DMO, a frequent microvascular complication, is characterised by vascular leakage and accumulation of extracellular fluid in the macula because of breakdown of the blood–retinal barrier,² the pathophysiology of DMO is complex and involves multiple pathways that lead to central thickening and, if untreated, visual loss.³ Thus, several therapeutic modalities have been proposed for the treatment of DMO. Historically, laser photocoagulation was established as the standard treatment for DMO in the 1980s,⁴ and vitrectomy was introduced in 1990s,⁵ followed by medical treatment with intravitreal⁶ or posterior subtenon⁷ injection of triamcinolone acetonide (TA) in 2000s. In recent years, the treatment of DMO has changed greatly with the advent of anti-vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) agents.⁸ Large clinical studies demonstrate that the effects of anti-VEGF therapy on DMO are functionally and anatomically superior to those of the other therapies.^{9–13} Although continuous anti-VEGF injections over 2 years improved visual acuity in patients with DMO from 8 to 12 letters^{14 15} which bring better visual prognosis than the other treatments, a third of patients have an incomplete response to anti-VEGF therapy and thus a multimodal approach has the potential to treat complex aspects of DMO.¹⁶ In the ‘real-world’ clinical situations, anti-VEGF agents and other therapies with or without anti-VEGF agents are still being conducted.

The database, Survey of Treatment for DMO (STREAT-DMO), consisted of more than 2000 medical records from a demographically and geographically diverse patient sample in Japan, including all eligible patients who had diagnosed



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Table 1 Patient demographics at initial treatment

	Overall	2010–2012	2011–2013	2012–2014	2013–2015	2014–2016	2015–2017	P value for ANOVA	P value for trend test
Number of eyes	2049	136	285	365	551	468	244	–	–
Number of patients	1552	105	229	258	405	364	191	–	–
Mean age (years)*	63.5±10.8	64.8±10.7	64.0±10.6	63.3±11.1	62.3±11.4	64.6±10.3	63.0±9.5	0.033	0.547
Sex (male/female)	989/563	63/42	139/90	166/92	252/153	247/117	122/69	0.458	0.145
Duration of DM (M)†	94 (36–168)	120 (40–180)	120 (60–192)	71 (24–132)	84 (32–180)	96 (36–168)	60 (24–120)	0.006	0.001
HbA1c (%)*	7.7±1.8	7.5±1.5	7.6±1.8	7.6±1.7	7.9±2.0	7.6±1.6	7.7±1.8	0.170	0.425
eGFR (mL/min/1.73 m ²)*	64.8±27.2	65.2±27.6	61.9±23.7	65.9±30.6	67.1±28.2	61.3±25.5	68.1±26.6	0.176	0.657
Cataract surgery	n=818 (39.9%)	n=75 (55.1%)	n=96 (33.7%)	n=96 (26.3%)	n=154 (27.9%)	n=114 (24.4%)	n=82 (33.6%)	<0.001	<0.001
Photocoagulation outside the macula	n=617 (30.1%)	n=72 (52.9%)	n=114 (40.0%)	n=157 (43.0%)	n=243 (44.1%)	n=159 (34.0%)	n=73 (29.9%)	<0.001	<0.001

*Data are provided as mean±SD.

†Data are provided as median with range.

ANOVA, analysis of variance; DM, diabetes mellitus; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; HbA1c, glycohaemoglobin.

centre involving DMO without any previous interventions, and started initial treatment for centre involving DMO between January 2010 and December 2015, and had been followed for 2 years.¹⁷ Within this period, anti-VEGF agents of ranibizumab (February 2014) and aflibercept (November 2014) were approved to DMO in Japan. Thus, treatment patterns for DMO and its visual prognosis must be changed by year, but there were no reports about fluctuation of visual prognosis and intervention required for centre-involving DME by year to year.

In this study, to use this database, fluctuation of treatment patterns and 2-year visual prognosis were analysed and compared among starting year of intervention for DMO.

METHODS

In this study, all data were obtained from STREAT-DMO database in Japan, previously described.¹⁷ In brief, this retrospective observational study included all eligible patients who received a diagnosis of treatment-naïve centre involving DMO, started initial treatment between January 2010 and December 2015, and were followed for 2 years (22–26 months). Baseline clinical data obtained from the medical record of each patient included the age, gender, duration of diabetes, glycohaemoglobin and estimated glomerular filtration rate calculated from the creatinine level at initiation of treatment. The best corrected visual acuity (BCVA) determined with a decimal chart and the central macular thickness (CMT) measured by optical coherence tomography (OCT) at the initial and final visits were also extracted from the database. CMT in each eye at baseline and final visit was obtained by the same OCT device. Interventions for each eye during the 2-year period were determined. Centre involving DMO was diagnosed at each institution, and the timing of treatment was decided by each attending physician.

In Japan, ranibizumab was approved for DMO in February 2014, and aflibercept in November 2014. Bevacizumab was off label used before the approval of these two drugs and the treatment regimen of all anti-VEGF agents was decided by each physician. Treatment for DMO was classified as follows: (1) anti-VEGF agents (intravitreal bevacizumab (IVB), ranibizumab (IVR) or aflibercept (IVA)), (2) local corticosteroid (TA) therapy (intravitreal TA (IVTA) or subtenon TA (STTA)), (3) laser photocoagulation of the macular region and (4) vitrectomy. If cataract surgery was performed or laser photocoagulation outside the macular region was done to prevent retinal ischaemia during the

2-year period, this was also recorded because it could influence the visual prognosis.

The study was registered with the University Hospital Medical Information Network individual case data repository (UMIN#23160).

Clinical evaluation

To facilitate data analysis, decimal BCVA data were converted to the logarithm of the minimum angle of resolution (logMAR) values or ETDRS equivalent letter scores, as appropriate.¹⁸ Improvement of BCVA was determined by subtracting the final BCVA from the baseline BCVA. If BCVA increased by more than 0.3 logMAR (15 letters), this was defined as ‘improved’, while deterioration by more than 0.3 logMAR (15 letters) was defined as ‘worsened’. The proportion of eyes with each prognosis was calculated.

The goal of treating DMO is to keep useful BCVA, so the percentage of eyes with a final BCVA better than 0.3 logMAR (20/40 or more on a Snellen chart) was also calculated, since this represents socially useful vision and is defined as ‘good’ VA; in contrast, BCVA worse than 0.3 logMAR (20/40 or less on the Snellen chart) was defined as ‘poor’ VA.

Alterations of treatment patterns and visual prognosis by starting year of intervention

To investigate the alterations of treatment patterns and visual prognosis, eligible eyes were classified by the starting year of interventional treatment. Total number, proportions of each intervention and clinical parameters in each group were extracted. Proportions of each anti-VEGF agents (IVB, IVR and IVA), and injection method of local corticosteroid (IVTA and STTA) were also calculated in each group.

Statistics

Results are presented as the mean±SD or median with IQR. One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to compare normally distributed continuous variables, while the Kruskal-Wallis H-test was employed to evaluate skewed variables. The χ^2 test was used to compare nominal scale variables. Treatment period comparisons were carried out with the paired t-test. Trend test for continuous term was analysed using linear regression model and Cochran-Armitage tests for trend, respectively. A two-tailed p value<0.05 was considered to indicate statistical

Table 2 Visual and anatomical outcomes for 2 years

	Overall	2010–2012	2011–2013	2012–2014	2013–2015	2014–2016	2015–2017	P value for ANOVA	P value for trend test
Baseline BCVA (logMAR)	0.44±0.37	0.46±0.33	0.51±0.41	0.44±0.35	0.44±0.36	0.40±0.35	0.43±0.38	0.003	0.002
Good/poor (eyes)	735/1314	38/98	82/203	129/236	195/356	198/270	93/151	0.002	<0.001
Final BCVA (logMAR)	0.40±0.42	0.49±0.39	0.45±0.44	0.44±0.43	0.41±0.48	0.33±0.35	0.30±0.36	<0.001	<0.001
Good/poor (eyes)	949/1100	48/88	119/166	140/225	256/295	242/226	144/100	<0.001	<0.001
Difference of BCVA	-0.04±0.40	0.03±0.41	-0.06±0.38	0.00±0.43	-0.03±0.45	-0.07±0.34	-0.13±0.31	<0.001	<0.001
P value	<0.001	0.3527	0.0055	0.9523	0.1107	<0.001	<0.001	–	–
95% CI (logMAR)	-0.0622 to -0.0278	-0.0372 to 0.1035	-0.1078 to -0.0188	-0.0427 to 0.0454	-0.0680 to 0.0070	-0.0978 to -0.0361	-0.1658 to -0.0884	–	–
Baseline CMT (µm)	443.8±154.8	435.7±165.8	447.3±155.9	456.1±158.1	446.1±161.1	441.1±151.5	425.9±131.8	0.279	0.180
Final CMT (µm)	335.6±139.6	347.9±158.3	335.5±134.4	354.0±151.8	327.3±149.3	331.3±130.4	328.9±104.6	0.070	0.059
Difference of CMT (µm)	-108.2±186.8	-87.8±213.6	-111.8±192.1	-102.1±198.9	-118.8±186.2	-109.8±183.5	-97.1±150.7	0.456	0.766
P value	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	–	–
95% CI (logMAR)	-116.3 to -100.0	-124.9 to -50.7	-134.7 to -88.9	-122.7 to -81.5	-134.5 to -103.1	-126.5 to -93.1	-116.1 to -78.0	–	–

Data were presented as mean value ±SD.
ANOVA, analysis of variance; BCVA, best corrected visual acuity; CMT, central macular thickness.

significance. Analyses were performed with SAS V.9.4 TS1M5 (SAS Institute) and were carried out by an independent biostatistics data centre (STATZ Institute, Tokyo, Japan).

RESULTS

Patient characteristics classified by 2-year observation period are listed in table 1. It is noteworthy that proportions of history of cataract surgery and photocoagulation outside the macula were higher in term 2010–2012 than the other periods ($p<0.001$ by ANOVA), and tended to decrease each year ($p<0.001$ by trend test).

Visual and anatomical outcome for 2-year period in each term are listed in table 2. There were significant tendencies to be better by year about both baseline BCVA ($p=0.002$ by trend test; figure 1A filled square) and final BCVA ($p<0.001$ by trend test; figure 1A open square). Furthermore, averaged improvement of BCVA also showed tendency to be better by year ($p<0.001$ by trend test; figure 1B). Interestingly, baseline BCVA in term 2011–2013 was worse than the other term, and improvement of BCVA in this term showed relatively good. While CMT in each starting year group showed statistically significant reduction, however there were no significant tendencies of baseline, final and difference of CMT by year.

Proportions of ‘improved’ eyes which gained >0.3 logMAR for 2 years were slightly increased by year ($p=0.02$ by trend

test; figure 2A filled rhombus), in contrast to those of worsened eyes which lost >0.3 logMAR showed tendency to decrease ($p<0.001$ by trend test; figure 2A open rhombus). Proportions of eyes which maintained ‘good’ final BCVA $>20/40$ were gradually increased by year ($p<0.001$ by trend test; figure 2B).

Treatment patterns and averaged frequency of each treatment for 2 years were listed in table 3. Proportion of eyes which received anti-VEGF therapy was increased by year ($p<0.001$ by trend test), but that received corticosteroid was not changed by year ($p=0.137$ by trend test) while proportions of eyes which received macular photocoagulation and vitrectomy were decreased by year ($p<0.001$ by trend test; figure 3).

Proportion of eyes which received IVB in anti-VEGF therapy was dramatically decreased ($p<0.001$ by trend test), in contrast to those which received IVR and IVA were increased by year ($p<0.001$ by trend test; figure 4A).

Proportions of eyes which received IVTA and STTA did not affect by year ($p=0.446$, $p=0.094$ by trend test). Regardless of the observational term, STTA was conducted in most cases of local corticosteroid therapy (figure 4B).

Averaged required number of each intervention for 2 years in each term was listed in table 3. Required number of anti-VEGF agents were dramatically increased by year ($p<0.001$ by trend test), in contrast to those of corticosteroid, macular photocoagulation and vitrectomy did not affect by year ($p=0.517$, $p=0.339$, $p=0.221$ by

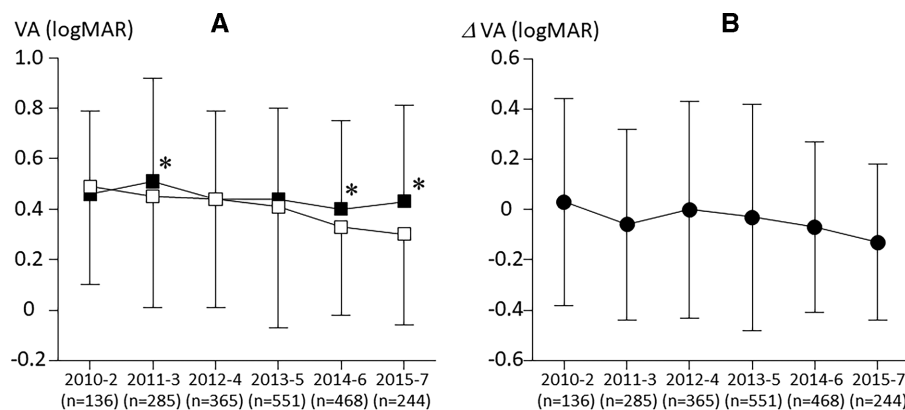


Figure 1 (A) Alterations of averaged baseline best corrected visual acuity (BCVA) (black square) and final BCVA (white square) according to the 2-year term by starting year to final year. (B) Alteration of improvement of BCVA according to the 2-year term (black circle). Each vertical bar indicates SD of the mean. Each asterisk indicates statistically significant difference between baseline and final BCVA in each term.

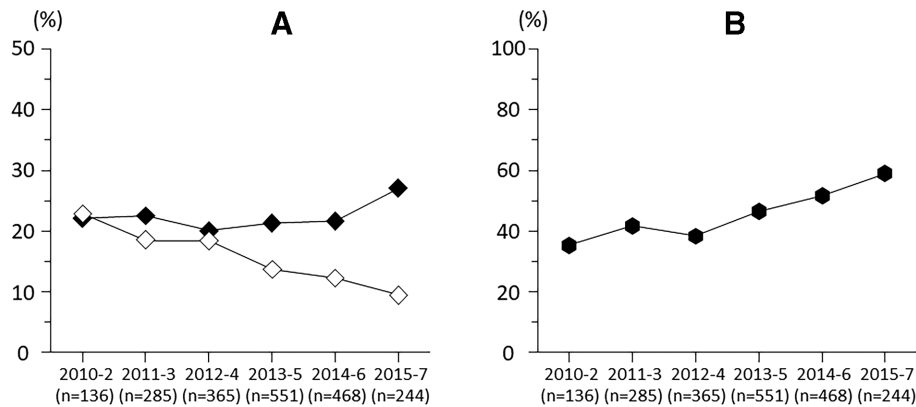


Figure 2 (A) Alterations of proportions of eyes with >15 letters gaining from baseline (black rhombus: %) and proportions of eyes with >15 letters worsening from baseline (white rhombus: %). (B) Alteration of proportions of eyes having 'good' final best corrected visual acuity >20/40 (black hexagon: %).

trend test; figure 5A). As to anti-VEGF agents, required number of IVB was 2–3 times regardless of starting year, in contrast, those of IVR and IVA simply increased by year (figure 5B).

DISCUSSION

According to results of this study, treatment patterns for DMO were found to have been changed in recent years; proportion of eyes which received anti-VEGF therapy has been increased, in contrast to those received macular photocoagulation and vitrectomy has been decreased by year. Improvement of BCVA for 2 years of intervention to DMO was gradually better, and the percentage of eyes with final BCVA better than 20/40 were also gradually higher by year. In contrast, anatomical regression of CMT was not influenced

by treatment pattern and starting year of intervention. Previous study results suggested that CMT cannot substitute reliably as a surrogate for visual acuity.¹⁹ In this study, although it should be handled carefully because each CMT was measured with different instrument, anatomical regression of DMO was also found not to be related to functional improvement.

Alterations of visual prognosis by year

According to our study results, improvement of BCVA for 2 years after the initial intervention in each term tended to be better by year. Considering the fact that both baseline and final BCVA showed tendency to be better by year, improvement of BCVA seems to have been affected by the changes of treatment patterns

Table 3 Treatment frequency and its number of eyes

	Overall	2010–2012	2011–2013	2012–2014	2013–2015	2014–2016	2015–2017	P value for ANOVA	P value for trend test
Anti-VEGF	n=1234 (60.2%)	n=80 (58.8%)	n=107 (37.5%)	n=201 (55.1%)	n=324 (58.8%)	n=343 (73.3%)	n=179 (73.4%)	<0.001	<0.001
Number of times	3.8±3.3	2.5±1.8	1.8±1.5	2.9±2.7	3.5±3.0	4.7±3.7	5.5±3.6	<0.001	<0.001
Bevacizumab	n=635 (31.0%)	n=80 (58.8%)	n=103 (36.1%)	n=180 (49.3%)	n=224 (40.7%)	n=37 (7.9%)	n=11 (4.5%)	<0.001	<0.001
Number of times	2.2±2.0	2.5±1.7	1.6±0.9	2.4±2.3	2.4±2.2	1.9±1.3	1.3±0.5	0.003	0.969
Ranibizumab	n=578 (28.2%)	n=2 (1.5%)	n=4 (1.4%)	n=44 (12.1%)	n=152 (27.6%)	n=284 (60.7%)	n=92 (37.7%)	<0.001	<0.001
Number of times	3.3±2.8	1.0	1.0±0.0	2.1±1.6	2.9±2.3	3.4±3.1	4.2±2.8	<0.001	<0.001
Aflibercept	n=336 (16.4%)	n=1 (0.7%)	n=4 (1.4%)	n=14 (3.8%)	n=69 (12.5%)	n=139 (29.7%)	n=109 (44.7%)	<0.001	<0.001
Number of times	4.1±3.0	2.0	5.0±4.1	3.5±2.8	2.4±1.9	4.0±2.9	5.4±3.3	<0.001	<0.001
Corticosteroid	n=1077 (52.6%)	n=66 (48.5%)	n=145 (50.9%)	n=195 (53.4%)	n=345 (62.6%)	n=220 (47.0%)	n=106 (43.4%)	<0.001	0.137
Number of times	2.0±1.3	1.9±1.2	2.0±1.3	2.1±1.3	2.0±1.4	2.2±1.4	1.7±1.1	0.097	0.517
Intravitreal TA	n=162 (7.9%)	n=8 (5.9%)	n=4 (1.4%)	n=42 (11.5%)	n=66 (12.0%)	n=28 (6.0%)	n=14 (5.7%)	<0.001	0.466
Number of times	1.7±1.1	1.4±0.7	2.0±0.8	1.5±0.7	1.6±1.2	2.4±1.5	1.7±1.1	0.014	0.034
Subtenon TA	n=966 (47.1%)	n=62 (45.6%)	n=144 (50.5%)	n=167 (45.8%)	n=288 (52.3%)	n=205 (43.8%)	n=100 (41.0%)	0.020	0.094
Number of times	2.0±1.3	1.9±1.2	2.0±1.2	2.0±1.4	2.1±1.3	2.0±1.2	1.6±1.0	0.022	0.117
Macular PC	n=746 (36.4%)	n=40 (29.4%)	n=122 (42.8%)	n=141 (38.6%)	n=236 (42.8%)	n=154 (32.9%)	n=53 (21.7%)	<0.001	<0.001
Number of times	1.9±1.4	1.7±1.1	1.9±1.4	2.0±1.4	1.8±1.3	2.0±1.6	1.3±0.6	0.010	0.339
Vitrectomy	n=597 (29.1%)	n=64 (47.1%)	n=125 (43.9%)	n=115 (31.5%)	n=148 (26.9%)	n=76 (16.2%)	n=69 (28.3%)	<0.001	<0.001
Number of times	1.1±0.3	1.1±0.3	1.1±0.3	1.1±0.2	1.0±0.2	1.0±0.2	1.1±0.2	0.558	0.221

Data about number of times were presented as mean value ±SD.

ANOVA, analysis of variance; PC, photocoagulation; TA, triamcinolone acetonide; VEGF, vascular endothelial growth factor.

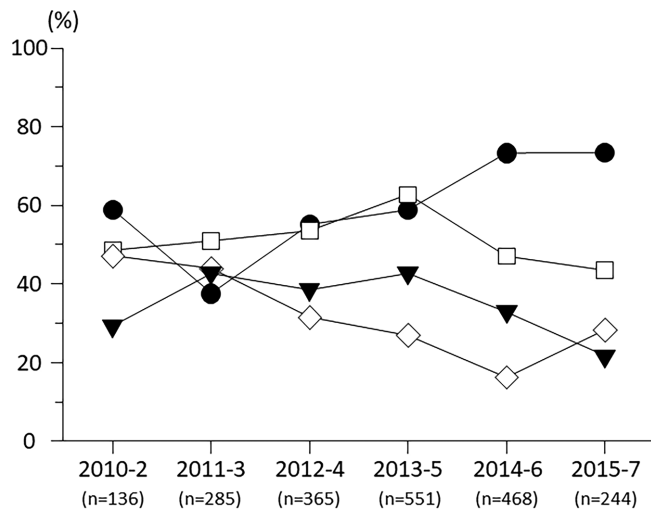


Figure 3 Alterations of proportions of eyes which received anti-vascular endothelial growth factor agents (black circle), local corticosteroids (white square), macular photocoagulation (black triangle) and vitrectomy (white rhombus).

for DMO, indicating that the treatment options by retina specialists have become effective by year. Although it remains unclear the reason why the term of 2011–2013 alone is out of this trend, baseline BCVA in this term was statistically worse than in the other term; therefore, it is likely to be caused by a ceiling effect (eyes with good BCVA at baseline had less vision to gain to return to normal vision, making very large improvements impossible).²⁰

In this study, averaged baseline BCVA of 0.44 (0.40–0.51) logMAR which is converted to 63 (59–65) letters was almost the same as those in previous clinical trials, whose averaged baseline BCVA was 62.4–64.8 letters in RESTORE study, 58.8–60.8 letters in VIVID/VISTA studies.¹¹ Even a latest improvement of BCVA in this study which was -0.13 logMAR (+6.5 letters) did not reach to clinical trials of +6.7–7.9 letters,¹² or +11.1–11.5 letters.¹¹ In these clinical trials, averaged number of anti-VEGF drug injection for 2 years was 14.5–15.2 times,¹² or 13.5–22.6 times,¹¹ while the latest averaged injection number in our study was 5.5 times, and 26.6% of DMO eyes did not receive anti-VEGF therapy.

The proportion of worsened eyes decreased by year, while those of improved eyes did not change much. The yearly alterations of treatment patterns seem to have rescued the worsened

eyes. In the latest term of 2015–2017, there were 27.0% of improved and 9.4% of worsened eyes, which is still less than the previous reports in RESTORE study¹² ($\approx 25.0\%$ of improved, and $\approx 1\%$ of worsened eyes), or in VIVID/VISTA studies¹¹ ($\approx 35.0\%$ of improved, and $\approx 2\%$ of worsened eyes). More proportions and more injection number of anti-VEGF agents may lead suppression of worsened eyes.

Treating DMO eyes according to regularly administration of anti-VEGF agents probably produce the best possible visual prognosis, but treatment is expensive and compliance is difficult to maintain. Our real-world data indicated that there still remained room to devise treatment options for DMO.

The optimal goal of treatment for DMO is to achieve good visual acuity of 20/40 or more after any interventions.²¹ According to the other real-world study of anti-VEGF treatment for DMO results, 51.9%–62.3% patients achieved $>20/40$ BCVA.²² In our study, the proportion of eyes which maintained final $>20/40$ BCVA is increased and reached to 59.0% in the latest term of 2015–2017. Even in this period, 26.6% of eyes did not receive anti-VEGF agents during the clinical course.

Alterations of treatment patterns by year

According to our data set, treatment patterns for DMO were changed by year. Especially, in the term of 2014–2016, and 2015–2017, proportion of anti-VEGF therapy was dramatically increased. In Japan, ranibizumab, a humanised anti-VEGF monoclonal antibody Fab fragment that binds to VEGF-A,¹⁰ and aflibercept, a fusion glycoprotein consisting of the extracellular domain of VEGF receptors 1 and 2 fused to the Fc domain of human IgG1 that binds to VEGF-A, VEGF-B and placental growth factor¹¹ was approved in February and November 2014. Thus, in the last two terms, retina specialists must not hesitate to apply anti-VEGF agents.

While, corticosteroid therapy which is usually applied as STTA regardless of the starting year in Japan had been applied to half of DMO eyes. In contrast, macular photocoagulation and vitrectomy tended to reduce each year. These interventions were likely to have been replaced by anti-VEGF therapy.

Recently, anti-VEGF therapy is recommended as the first-line therapy for centre involving DMO, which is a leading cause of vision impairment,^{23,24} while not a few patients were found to be inconsistent or non-responsive to anti-VEGF agents^{25,26} and retina specialists still debate about the best second-line

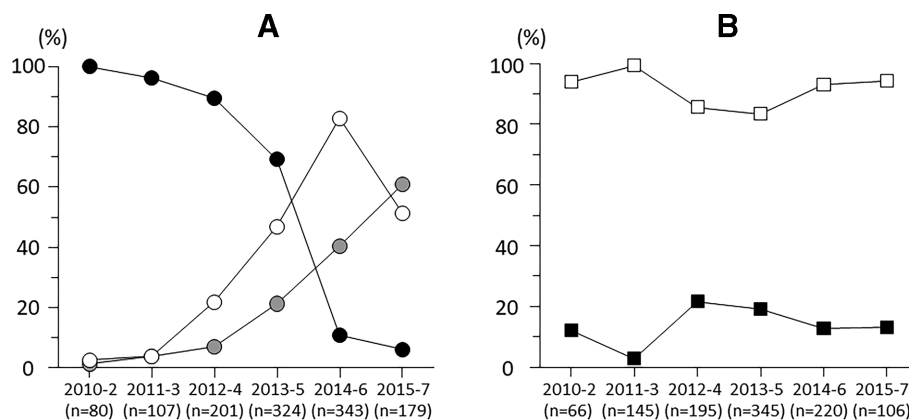


Figure 4 (A) Alterations of proportions of eyes which received bevacizumab (black circle), ranibizumab (white circle) or aflibercept (grey circle) to eyes which received anti-vascular endothelial growth factor agents. (B) Alterations of proportions of eyes which received as intravitreal (black square) or subtenon (white square) injection to eyes which received local corticosteroids.

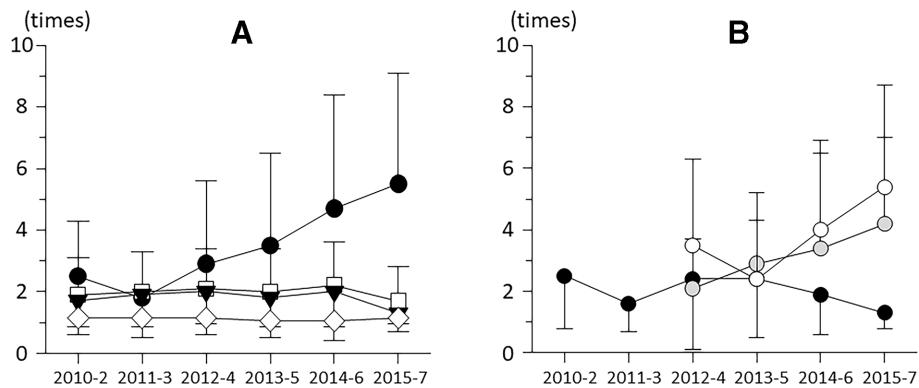


Figure 5 (A) Alterations of averaged required number of interventions for 2 years, which was anti-vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) agents (black circle), local corticosteroids (white square), macular photocoagulation (black triangle) and vitrectomy (white rhombus). (B) Alterations of averaged required number of each anti-VEGF agent for 2 years, as bevacizumab (black circle), ranibizumab (white circle) and aflibercept (grey circle). Note that ranibizumab and aflibercept had been approved since 2014; thus, these data on first two terms were omitted.

therapy. As a second-line therapy, corticosteroid is considered to be effective for chronic DMO,²⁷ and macular photocoagulation is agreed as an excellent treatment for centre threatening DMO with good vision.⁴ Vitrectomy may be expected as alternative therapy for persistent DMO which resisted to the other therapies despite that the efficacy of vitrectomy for DMO remains uncertain.²⁸

Before 2014 in the absence of approved anti-VEGF agents, bevacizumab, an off-labelled, humanised anti-VEGF monoclonal antibody²⁹ was widely used with fewer (1.8–2.9) injections. Among large prospective clinical trials that evaluated the efficacy and safety of ranibizumab and bevacizumab treatment in patients with DMO, the largest gains in BCVA were seen in trials that used the most frequent (monthly) administration of anti-VEGF. These results suggest a correlation between the frequency of anti-VEGF injections and efficacy.³⁰ Annual increase of frequency of anti-VEGF injections may be involved in better visual prognosis, and in the latest periods, retina specialists in Japan positively tended to use ranibizumab and aflibercept with a greater number of injections. In contrast, treatment frequency of other therapies was less than two times per 2 years and did not change by treatment term. Thus, both proportions of anti-VEGF therapy and its frequency were increased by year and cause better 2-year visual prognosis for DMO. More recently, comparison of efficacy for visual prognosis among aflibercept, ranibizumab and bevacizumab was investigated, and superiority of aflibercept for DMO eyes with worse baseline BCVA was reported.^{31 32} In this study, increased proportion and frequency of aflibercept by year may also have contributed to better 2-year visual prognosis for DMO.

Different from randomised controlled trials which assess the effectivity of certain treatment interventions under controlled conditions, real-world studies provide information on the clinical results under real-world conditions. To conduct real-world studies, data collection must be cared, however were usually performed automatically from electronic medical records^{21 33} or extracted from public healthcare systems.^{34 35} In our STREAT-DMO database, apart from these previous retrospective studies, submitted data from each institution were collected in the statistics centre, and manually checked and carefully reviewed one by one by numerous investigators. Also in our database, clinical course in each eye was limited to 2 years; thus, it was possible to compare the visual prognosis among starting year of intervention. Although real-world data

have numerous limitations, results can be better generalised to typical clinical practice.³⁶ According to our study results, application of anti-VEGF therapy to treatment-naïve DMO eyes and its frequency has been increased year by year; as a result, visual prognosis, especially as decreasing worsened eyes, has been better in Japan. In future, mimic study should be required to compare with our current yearly information.

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