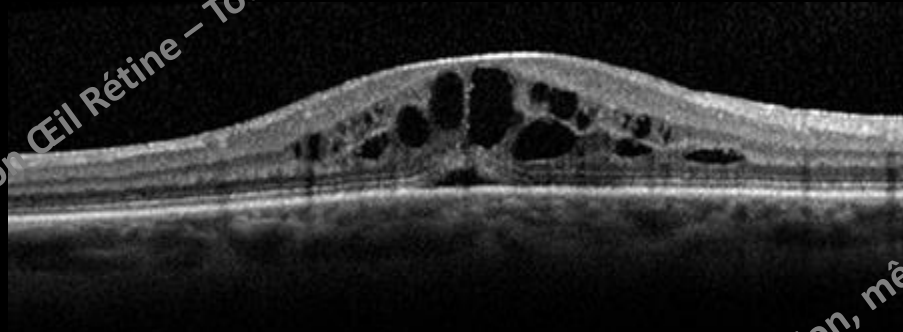


Anti-VEGF et OMD



Dr Fathalah BENBOUZID

Dr Vincent GUALINO



Traitement systémique de l'OMD

- **Glycémie**

- **L'équilibre de l' HbA1C ne doit pas retarder le début du traitement**



- **HTA:** Nulle norme **130/80** (AHA 11/2017) (insuffisance rénale, anémie..)

- **Dyslipidémies**

Hypercholestérolémie

Statines:
Macro circul
>
Micro circul

- Hypertriglycémie:

Fénofibrate
DNID
Réduction LK pour
RD et non OMD

Effects of Medical Therapies on Retinopathy Progression in Type 2 Diabetes

The ACCORD Study Group and ACCORD Eye Study Group*

CONCLUSIONS

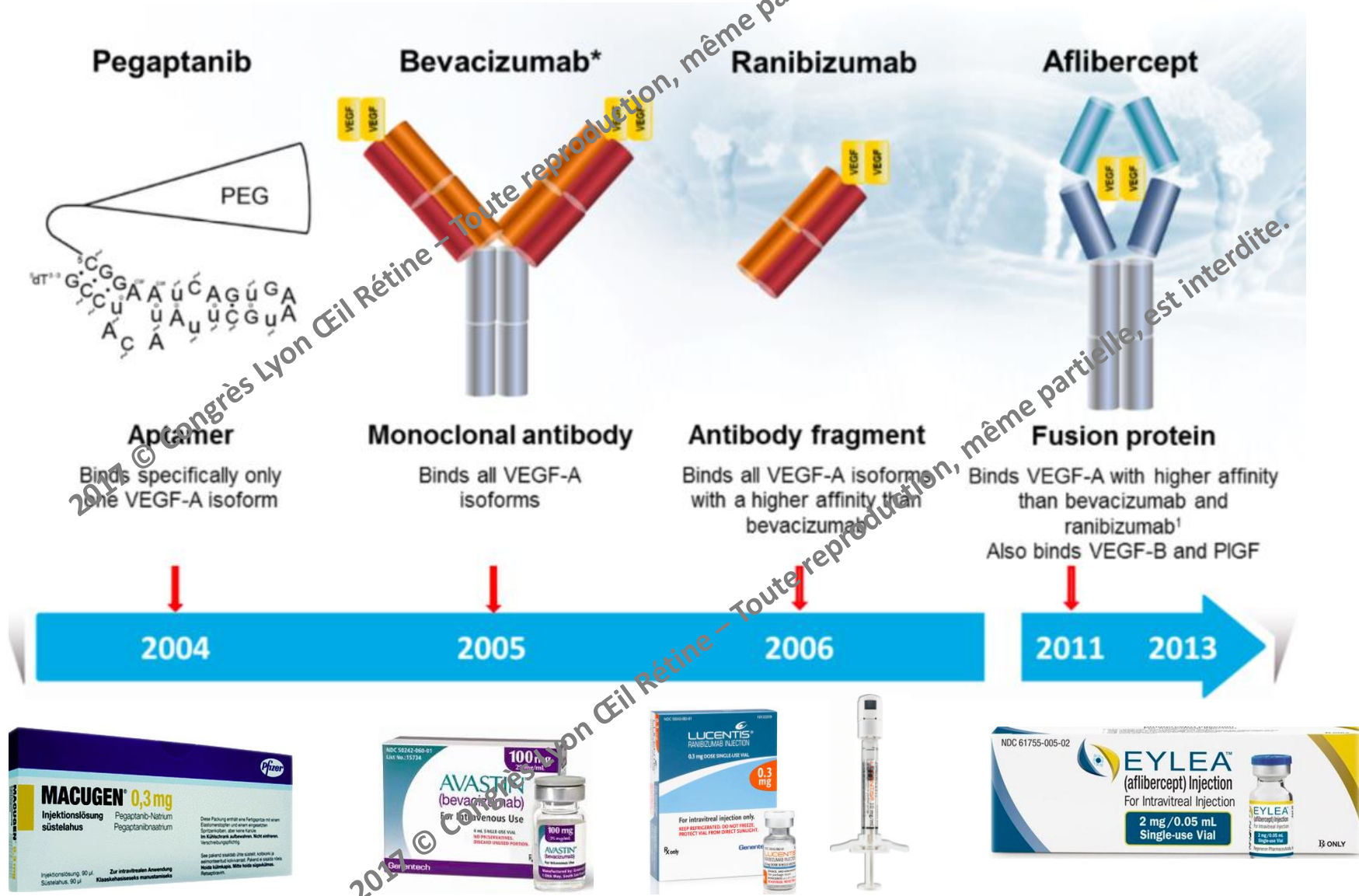
Intensive glycemic control and intensive combination treatment of dyslipidemia, but not intensive blood-pressure control, reduced the rate of progression of diabetic retinopathy. (Funded by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute and others; ClinicalTrials.gov numbers, NCT00000620 for the ACCORD study and NCT00542178 for the ACCORD Eye study.)

Effect of fenofibrate on the need for laser treatment for diabetic retinopathy (FIELD study): a randomised controlled trial

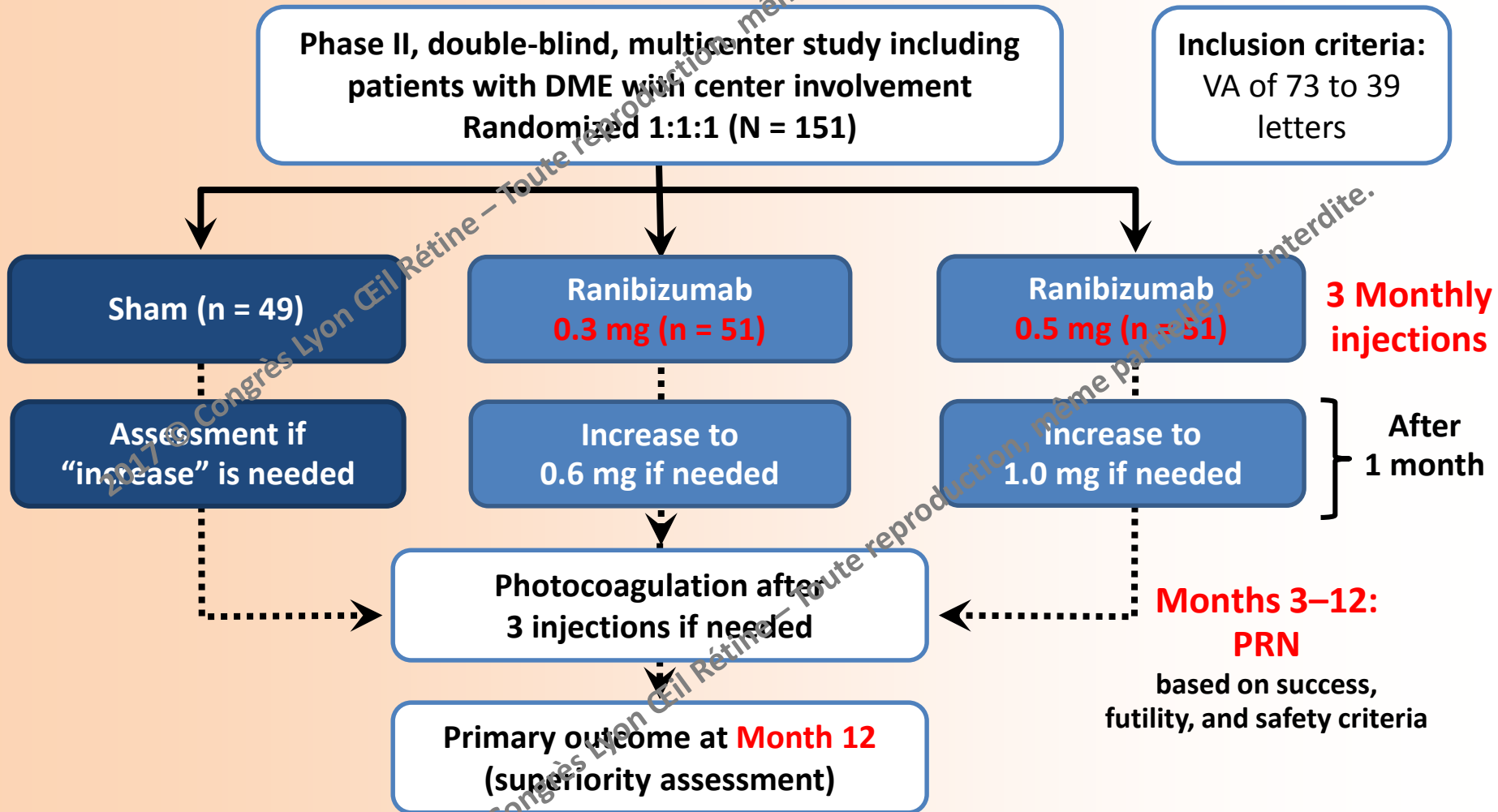
A C Keech, P Mitchell, P A Summanen, J O'Day, T M E Davis, M S Moffitt, M-R Taskiran, R J Simes, D Tse, E Williamson, A Merrifield, L T Laatikainen, M C d'Emden, D C Crimet, R L O'Connell, P G Colman, for the FIELD study investigators*

Interpretation Treatment with fenofibrate in individuals with type 2 diabetes mellitus reduces the need for laser treatment for diabetic retinopathy, although the mechanism of this effect does not seem to be related to plasma concentrations of lipids.

Les anti-VEGF en ophtalmologie



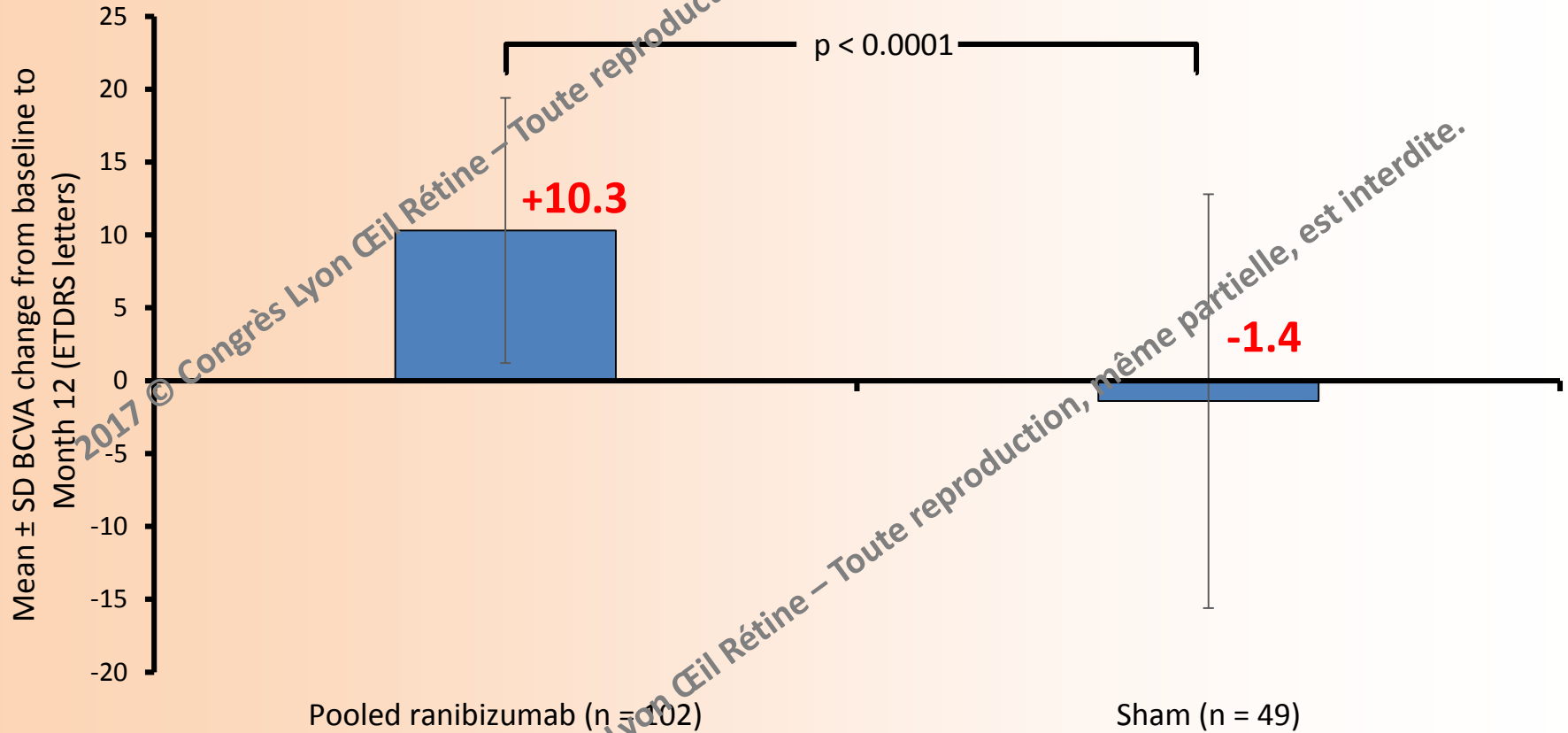
RESOLVE (2010): phase II, Ranibizumab Vs sham, 3+PRN,



Patients with center-involving DME in at least 1 eye (focal or diffuse) received 3 consecutive monthly RBZ 0.3 or 0.5 mg monthly injections, followed by an as-needed regimen with predefined retreatment criteria. Dose doubling and retreatment laser were permitted at investigator discretion. DME, diabetic macular edema; PRN, *pro re nata*; VA, visual acuity
Massin P, et al. Diabetes Care 2010;33:2399-405

RESOLVE (2010): Ranibizumab > Sham in DME

Mean BCVA change from baseline to **Month 12**



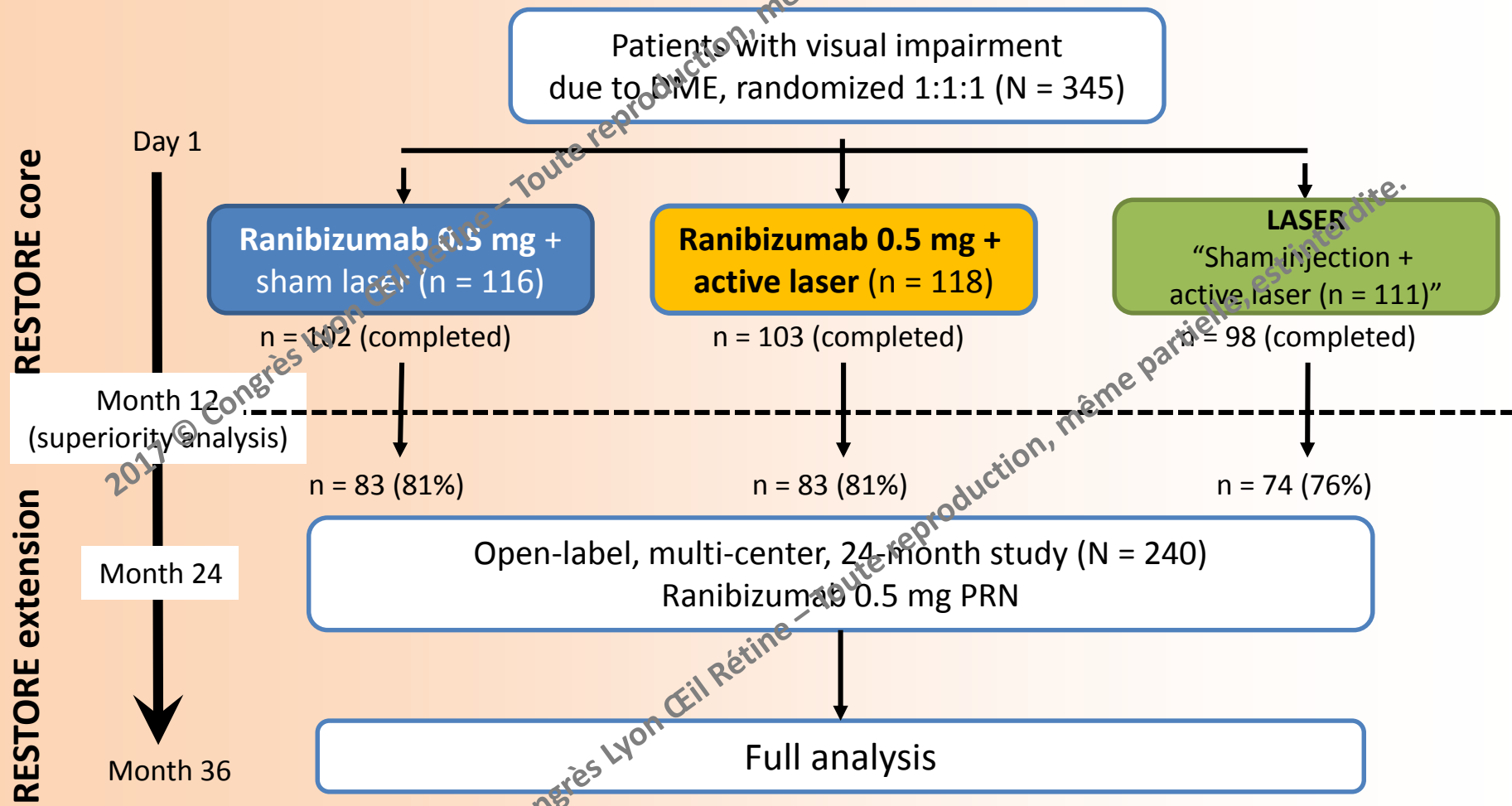
Pooled ranibizumab (n = 102)

Sham (n = 49)

Primary efficacy endpoint: mean average change from baseline to Month 1 through Month 12: Ranibizumab = 7.8 ± 7.7 ETDRS letters; Sham = -0.1 ± 9.8 ETDRS letters ($p < 0.0001$)
Patients with center-involving DME in at least 1 eye (focal or diffuse) received 3 consecutive monthly RBZ 0.3 or 0.5 mg monthly injections, followed by an as-needed regimen with predefined retreatment criteria. Dose doubling and rescue laser were permitted at investigator discretion; BCVA, best-corrected visual acuity; DME, diabetic macular edema; ETDRS, Early Treatment Diabetic Retinopathy Study; SD, standard deviation
Massin, P, et al. Diabetes Care 2010;33:2399-405

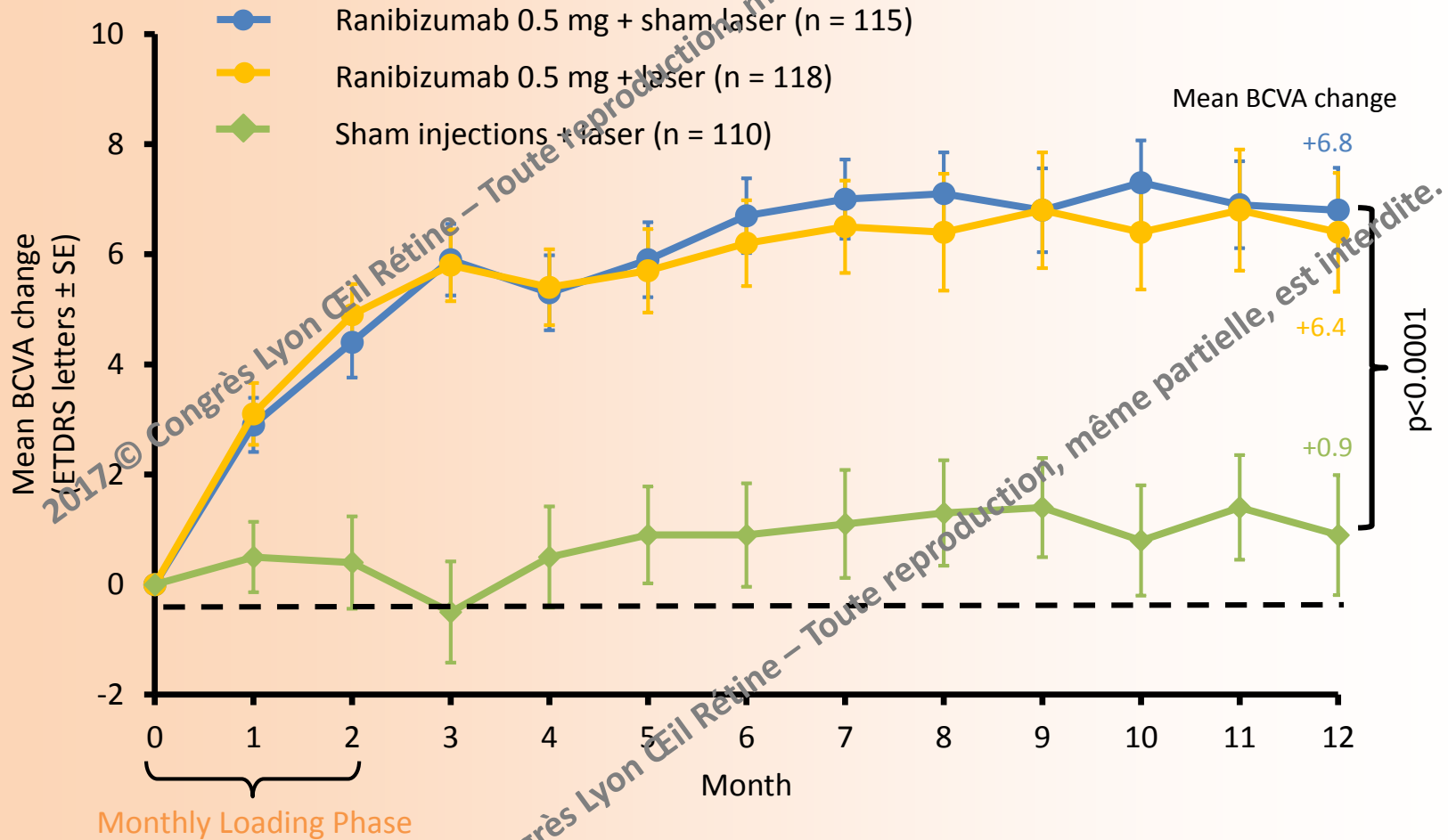
RESTORE (2011 +2) :

Phase III, supériorité Ranibizumab Vs Laser, 3q4 puis PRN
efficacité au long terme et safety

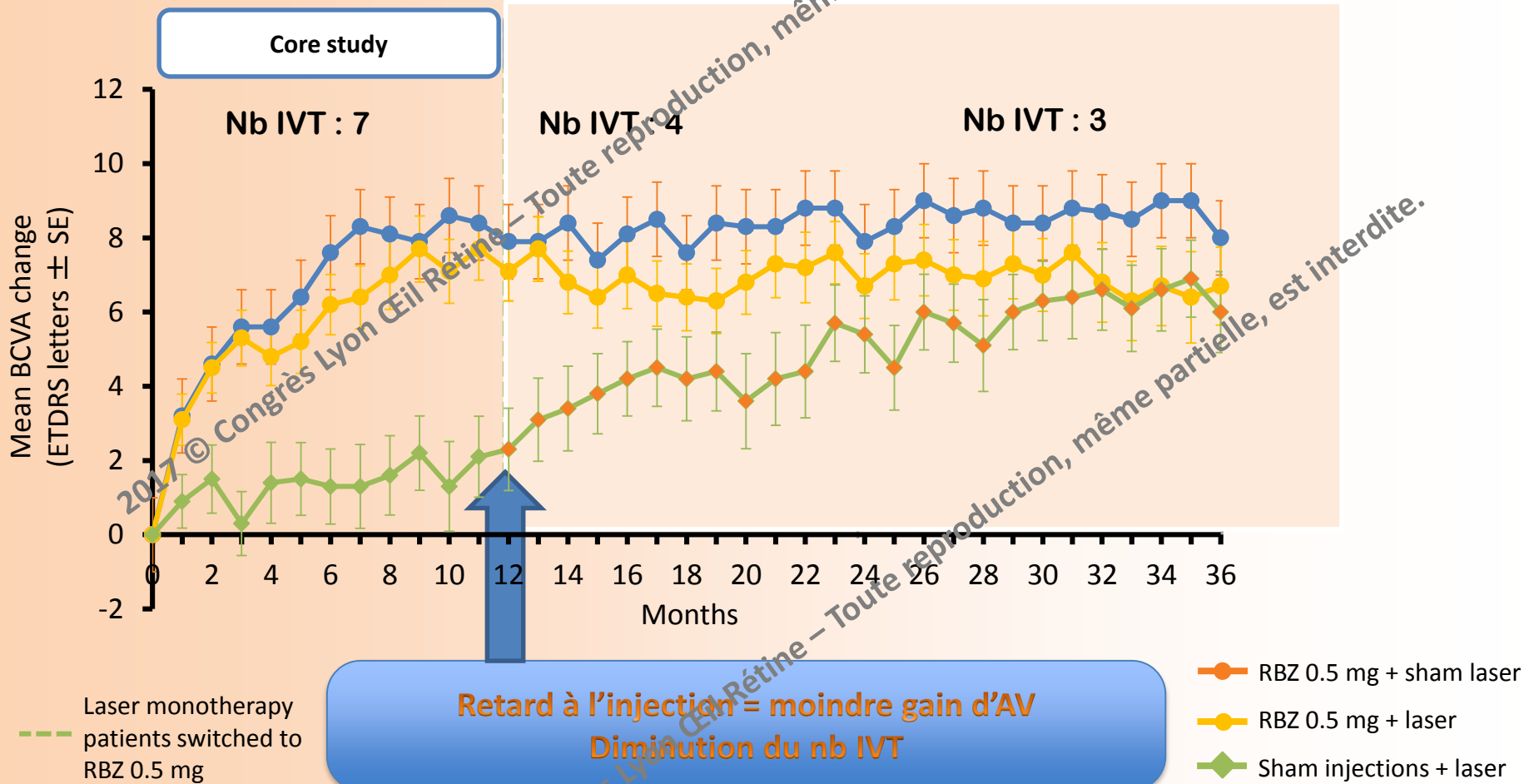


RESTORE (2010):

Ranibizumab « PRN » avec ou sans Laser > Laser seul (Gain d' AV)

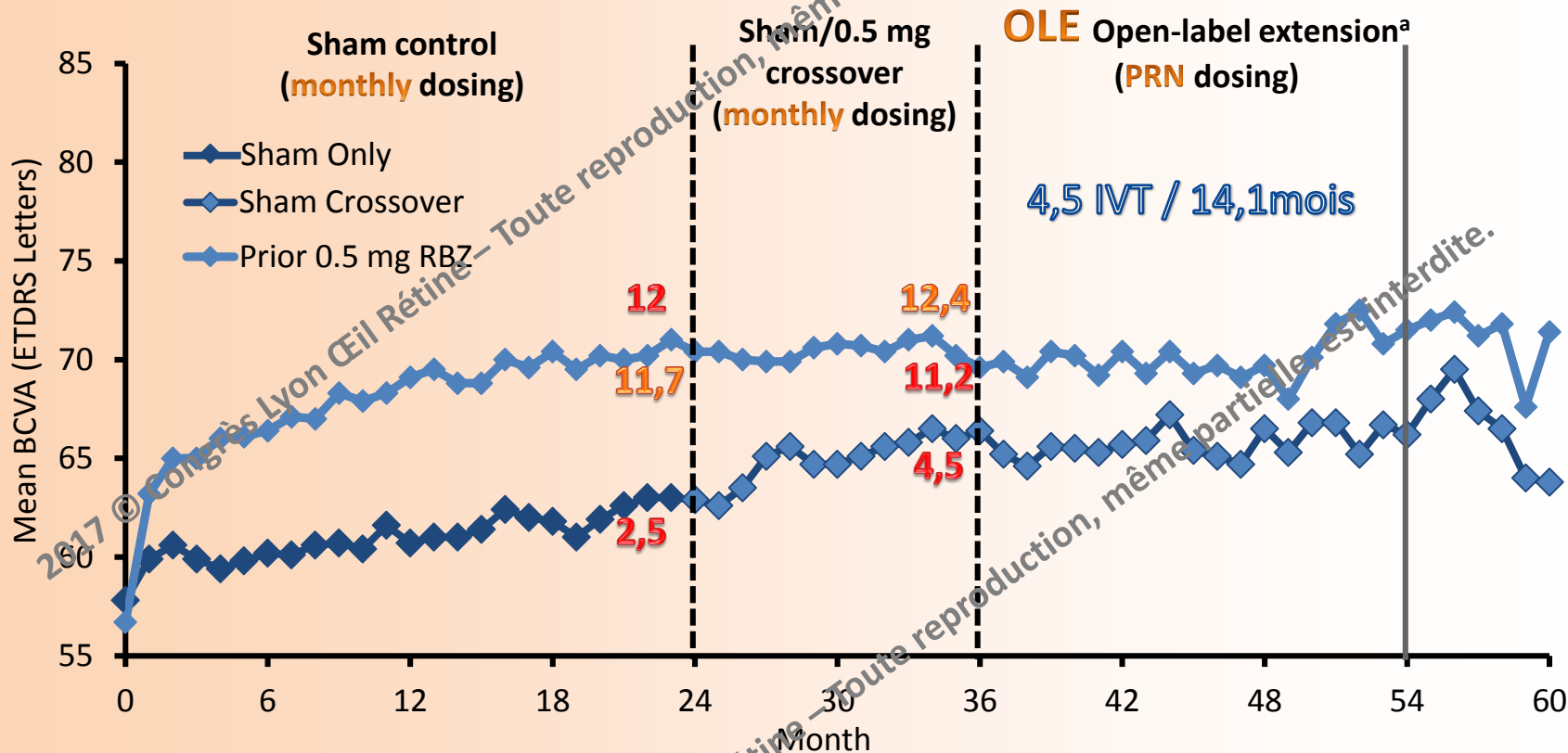


RESTORE (2011+2): Gain d'AV maintenu sur 36 mois (PRN)



Patients received 3 consecutive monthly injections followed by further injections on a PRN basis and laser / sham laser was performed at baseline; active laser was performed PRN at investigator's discretion in accordance with ETDRS guidelines; BCVA, best-corrected visual acuity; ETDRS, Early Treatment Diabetic Retinopathy Study; PRN, *pro re nata*; RBZ, ranibizumab; SE, standard error; VA, visual acuity
Schmidt-Erfurth U, et al. Ophthalmology 2014;121:1045-53

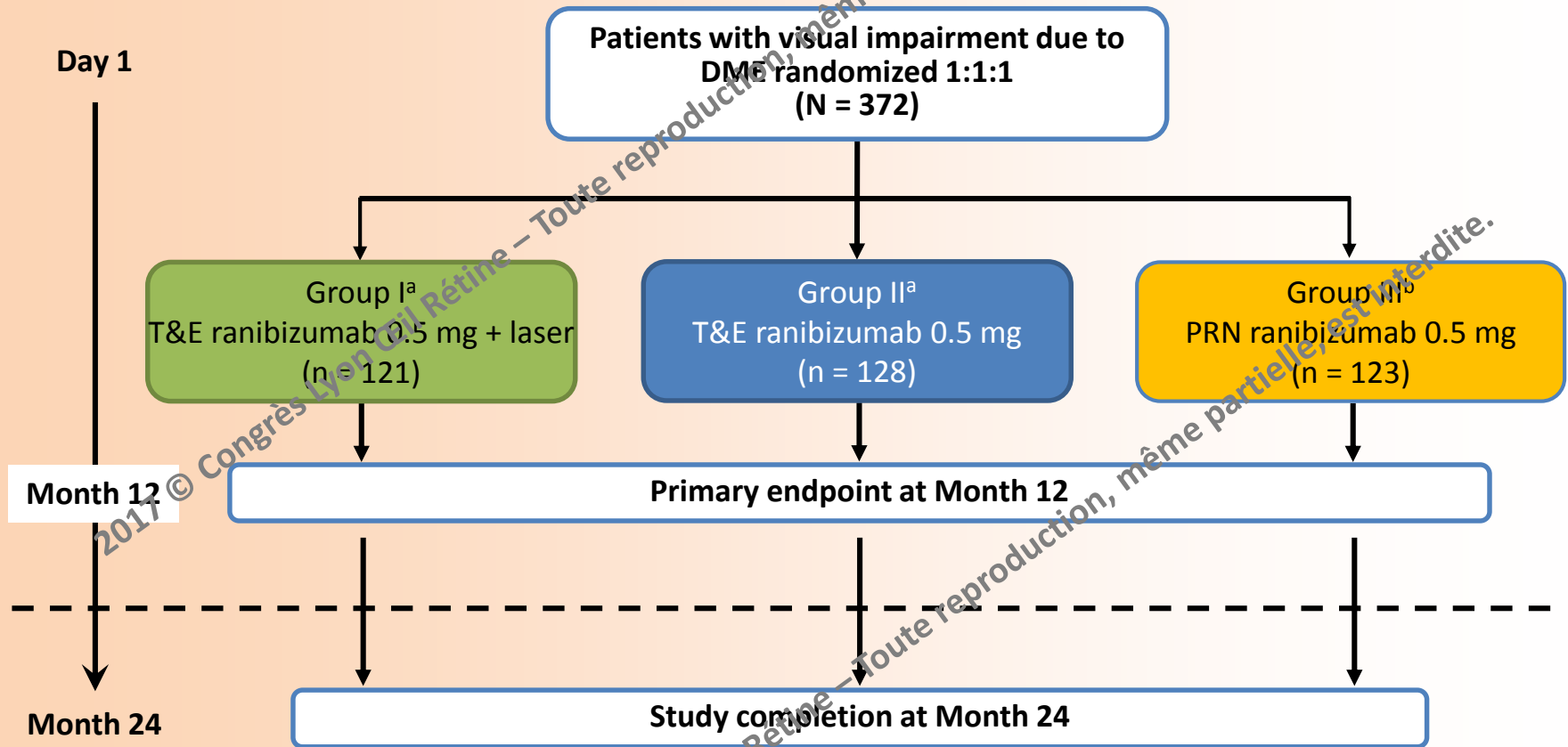
RISE / RIDE / OLE : Ranibizumab mensuel puis PRN



Gain d'AV stable à 36 mois régime Mensuel
PRN Gain d'Av maintenu et réduction nb IVT (4,5 IVT en 14,1mois)
IVT précoces = gain AV supérieur

^aData become unstable after Month 54 due to the low number of patients at that point. BCVA, best-corrected visual acuity; ETDRS, Early Treatment Diabetic Retinopathy Study; PRN, pro re nata; RBZ, ranibizumab; VA, visual acuity Morse L, et al. 37th Annual Meeting of the Macula Society. February 19-22, 2014. Key Largo, FL, USA

RETAIN: T&E (+/- Laser) Vs PRN

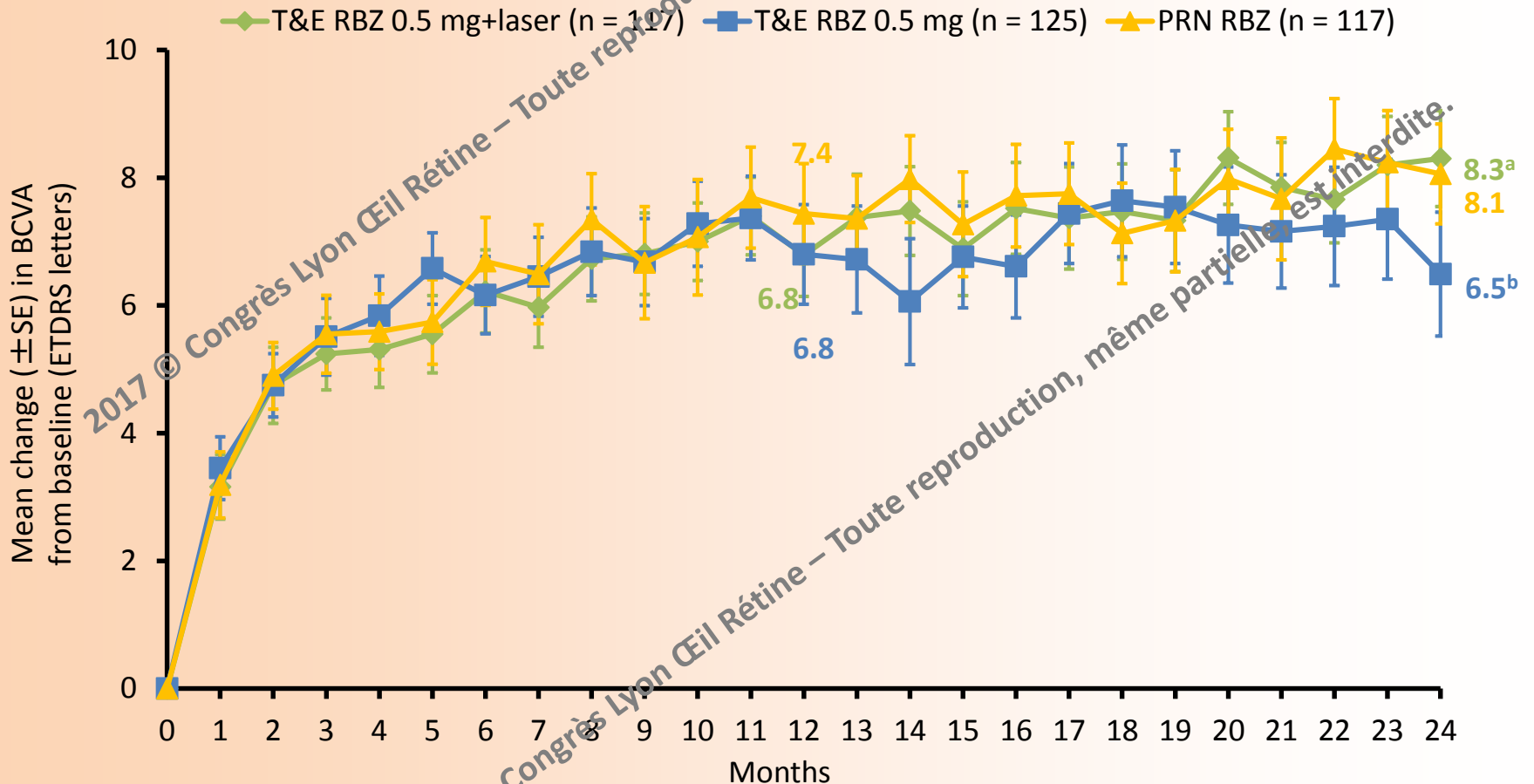


^aGroup I/II: Ranibizumab injection at baseline (Group I: additional laser treatment at baseline and PRN subsequently according to ETDRS guidelines); monthly ranibizumab 0.5 mg treatment until VA stability, monthly monitoring, incremental extension in the inter-treatment interval by 1 month (maximum prolongation up to 3 months) at stable VA, when VA decreases due to DME at T&E visit resume monthly treatment until VA stability and re-enter the extension treatment phase; ^bGroup III: Ranibizumab injection at baseline, monthly treatment until VA stability, monthly monitoring, when VA decreases due to DME resume monthly treatment until VA stability; DME, diabetic macular edema; ETDRS, Early Treatment Diabetic Retinopathy Study; PRN, *pro re nata*; T&E, treat and extend; VA, visual acuity
Prünte C, et al. AAO Annual Meeting Retina Subspecialty Day. Nov 15, 2013. New Orleans, LA, USA

RETAIN:

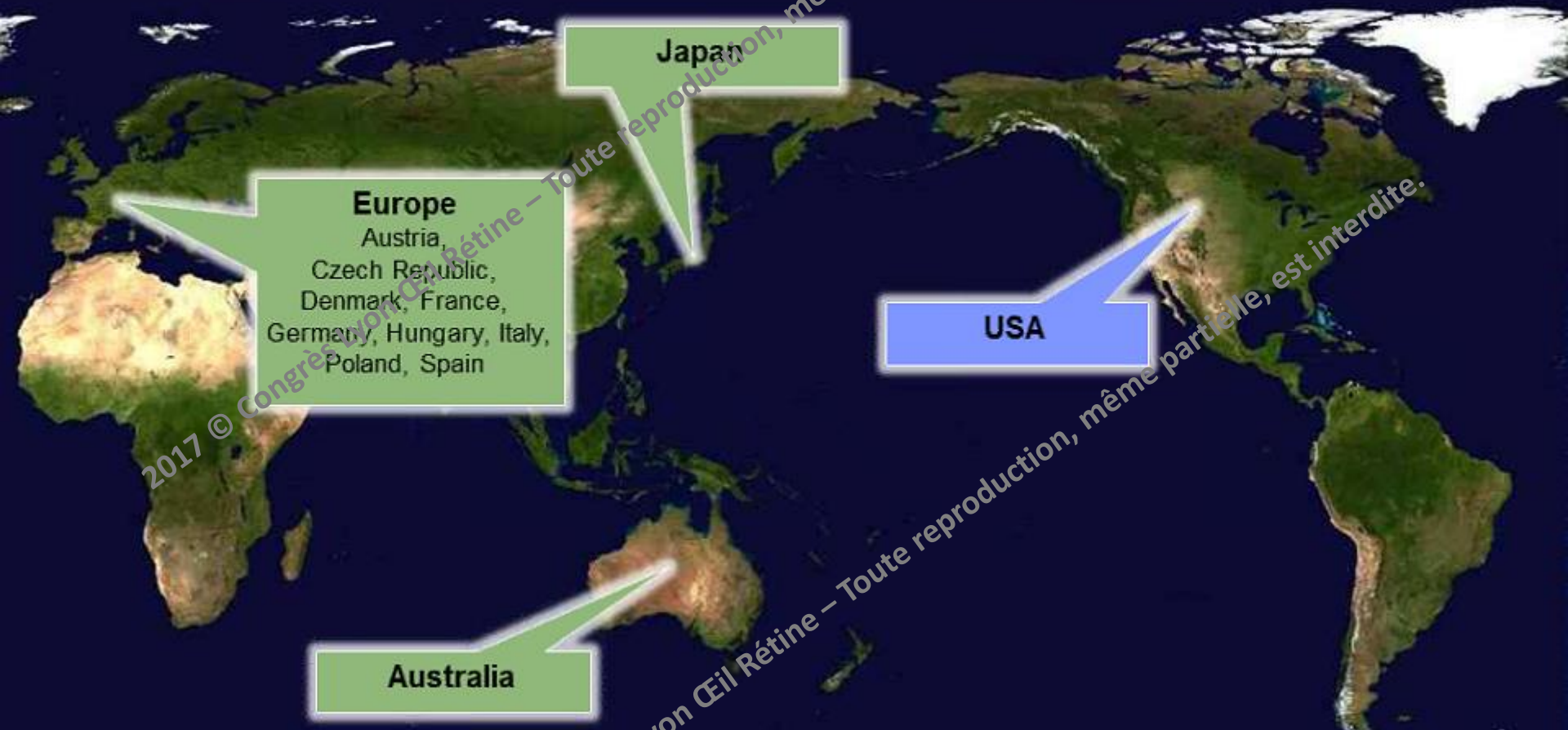
Gain AV maintenu en T&E

Pas de différence statistiquement significative entre les trois bras à M12 et M24



^ap = 0.9327 vs PRN; ^bp = 0.1599 vs PRN; CMH test (row mean scores statistic) with the observed values as scores; Full analysis set (MV/LOCF, mean value interpolation/last observation carried forward); CMH, Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel; ETDRS, Early Treatment Diabetic Retinopathy Study; PRN, *pro re nata*; RBZ, ranibizumab; T&E, treat and extend
Prünte C, et al. AAO Annual Meeting Retina Subspecialty Day. Nov 15, 2013. New Orleans, LA, USA

Study Sites



Europe
Austria,
Czech Republic,
Denmark, France,
Germany, Hungary, Italy,
Poland, Spain

Japan

USA

Australia

VIVID^{DME}
73 centres
406 randomised patients

VISTA^{DME}
54 centres
466 randomised patients

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Study Design

Patients with clinically significant DME
with central involvement and ETDRS BCVA 20/40 to 20/320
N=406 (VIVID^{DME}) N=466 (VISTA^{DME})

Patients randomised
1:1:1

IVT-AFL
2 mg q4 wks[†]

IVT-AFL
2 mg q8 wks^{*†}

Laser
photocoagulation^{†‡}

Critère principal
Variation moyenne MAVC
par rapport à la baseline

Primary endpoint
Week 52

Critères secondaires
% Gain MAVC ≥15 lettres
Delta ≥2 Score DRSS
Delta CRT

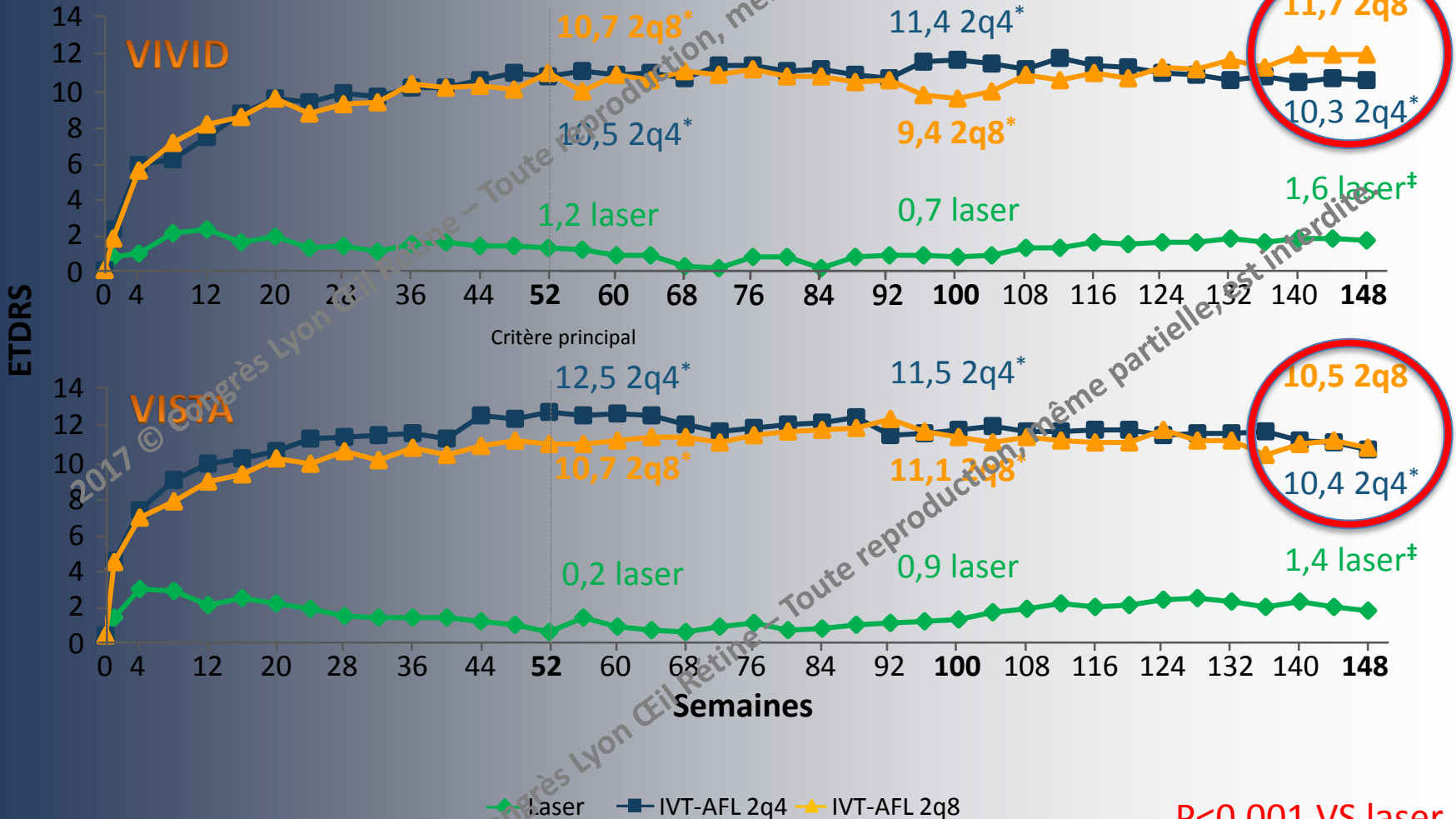
Continued treatment through Year 3

*After 5 initial monthly doses; †at Week 24 additional active treatment was allowed in the case of disease reoccurrence/worsening based on prespecified criteria (laser in the IVT-AFL arms/IVT-AFL in the laser arm); ‡at Year 3 IVT-AFL could be given as needed if retreatment criteria met. BCVA, best-corrected visual acuity; DME, diabetic macular edema; DRSS, diabetic retinopathy severity score; IVT-AFL, intravitreal aflibercept.

VIVID/VISTA:

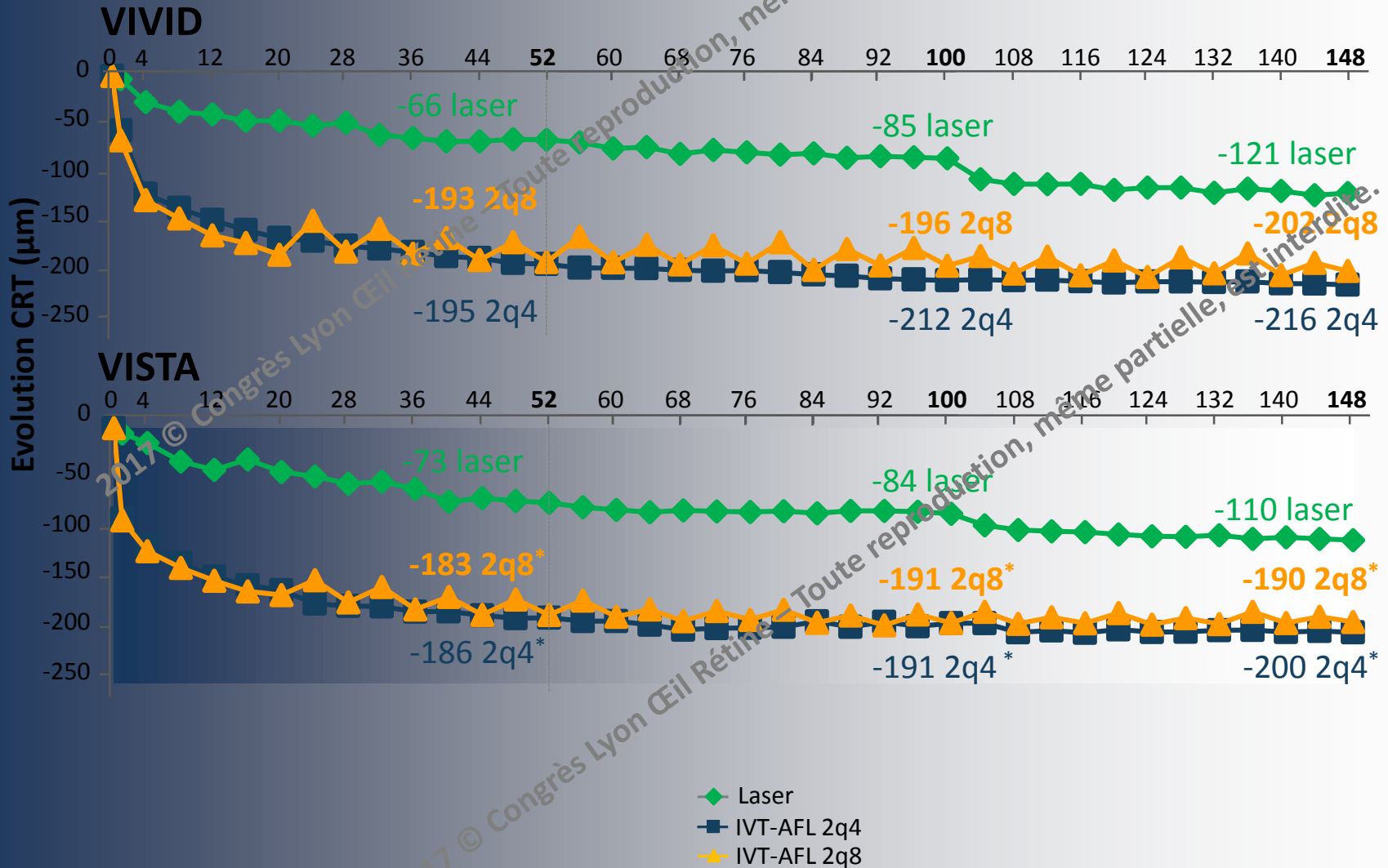
Gain AV

Gain moyen d'acuité visuelle en lettres



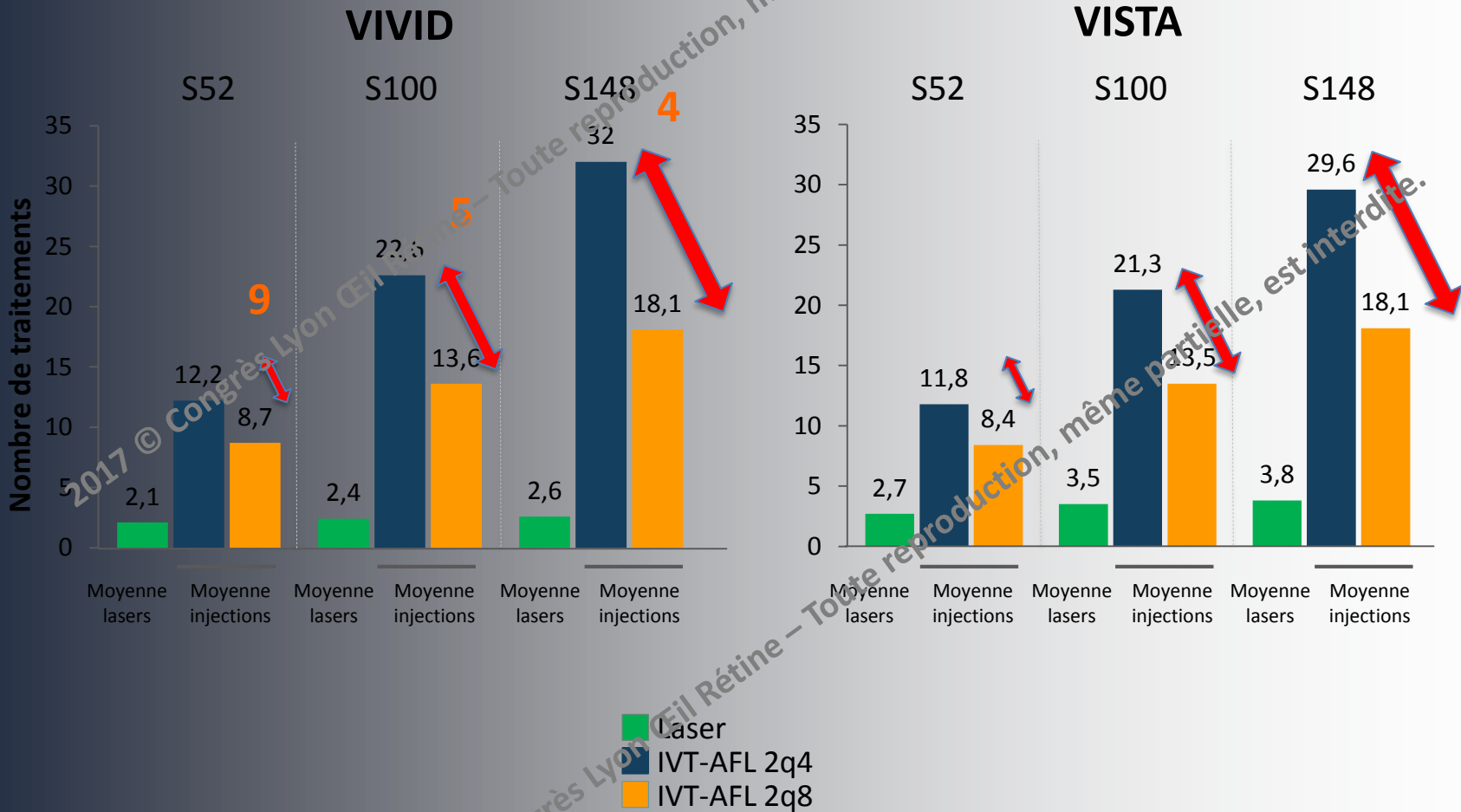
P<0,001 VS laser

VIVID/VISTA: Evolution CRT (OCT)



VIVID/VISTA:

Nombre IVT en diminution (2q4 / 2q8)



Conclusions VIVID & VISTA

Critère principal

Variation moy MAVC / baseline

- Amélioration de la MACV **Aflibercept > Laser**
- Gain moyen de **12 lettres** , **40%** gain 3 lignes ETDRS

Critères secondaires

% Gain MAVC ≥ 15 lettres
Delta ≥ 2 Score DRSS
Delta CRT

- Amélioration anatomique OCT (CRT) **rapide et stable** dans le temps
- **Équivalence** Aflibercept 2q8 et Aflibercept 2q4 (MAVC et OCT)
- Réduction de 2 stades DRSS pour **40%** des patients
- Bonne **tolérance et sécurité** du traitement

=> Schéma Aflibercept **2q8 proactif** : réduit le nb IVT, nb visites => **AMM**

Résultats concluants ? Oui, Mais...



Endurance phase IV ouverte PRN

Outcomes With As-Needed Aflibercept and
Macular Laser Following the Phase III VISTA
DME Trial: ENDURANCE 12-Month Extension
Study



[Am J Ophthalmol. 2017 Jan;173:56-63](#)

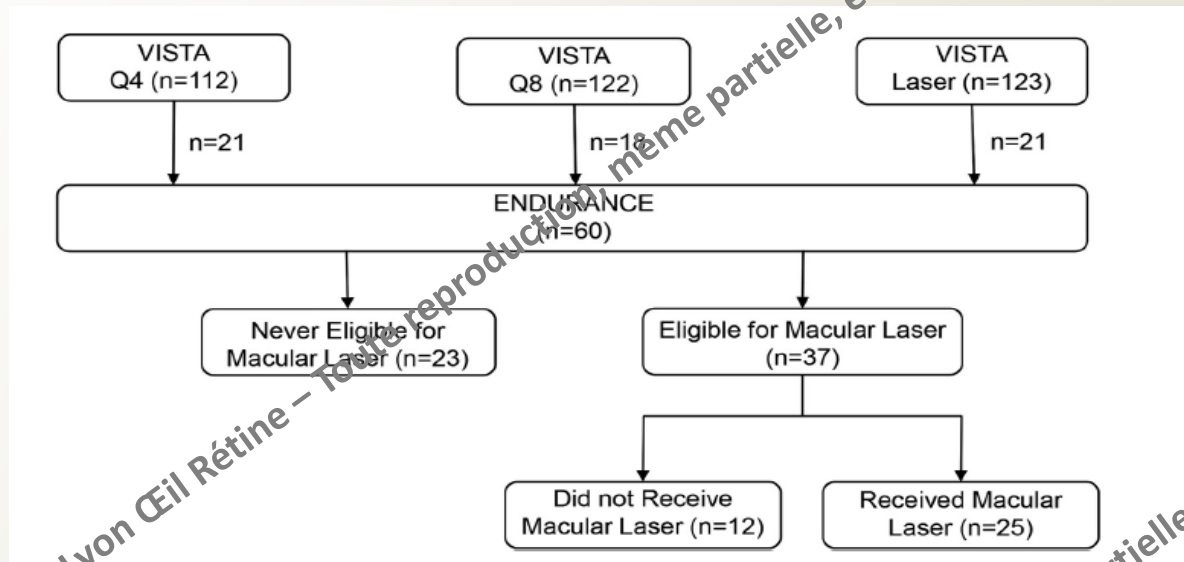
CHARLES C. WYKOFF, RYAN T. LE, RAHUL N. KHURANA, DAVID M. BROWN, WILLIAM C. OU, RUI WANG,
W. LLOYD CLARK, AND DAVID S. BOYER, ON BEHALF OF THE ENDURANCE STUDY GROUP

Long-term outcomes with as-needed aflibercept in
diabetic macular oedema: 2-year outcomes of the
ENDURANCE extension study

[Br J Ophthalmol. 2017 Aug 16](#)

Charles C Wykoff,^{1,2} William C Ou,¹ Rahul N Khurana,^{3,4} David M Brown,^{1,2}
W Lloyd Clark,⁵ David S Boyer,⁶ for the ENDURANCE Study Group

Protocole de l'étude



- **60 patients** issus de VISTA
- **Traitement PRN**
- **Suivi:** 4s « si pas IVT 3 visites » -> 8s « si pas IVT 3 visites » -> 12s
- **Laser :** Si >2 IVT pendant les 24s **Re-LASER** à 90 jours si encore 2IVT

- **Critères d'évaluation :**

- **Principal :** Nb IVT à 12 mois / 24 mois
- **Secondaires :** évolution MAVC et CRT

OMD
->
IVT

Résultats 12M (4^{ème} année)

Principal:

- 30% stables sans IVT
- 4,5 IVT en moyenne 12 mois
- 62% laser sans de réduction nb IVT

Secondaires

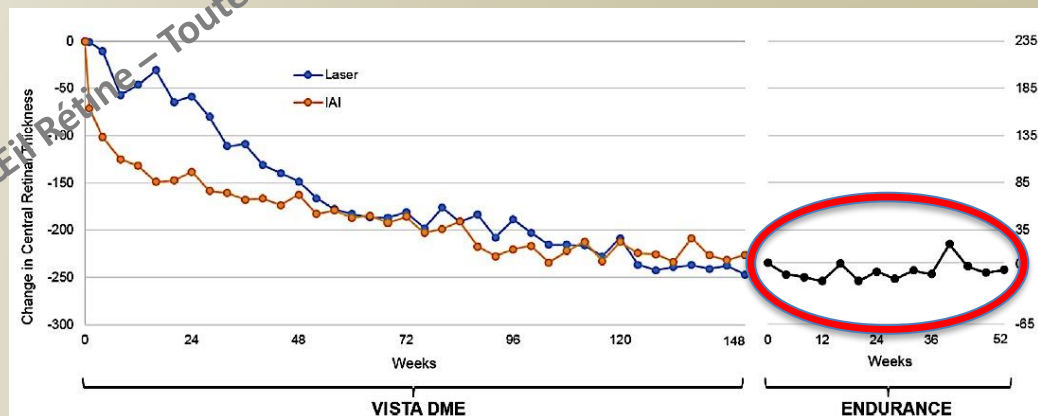
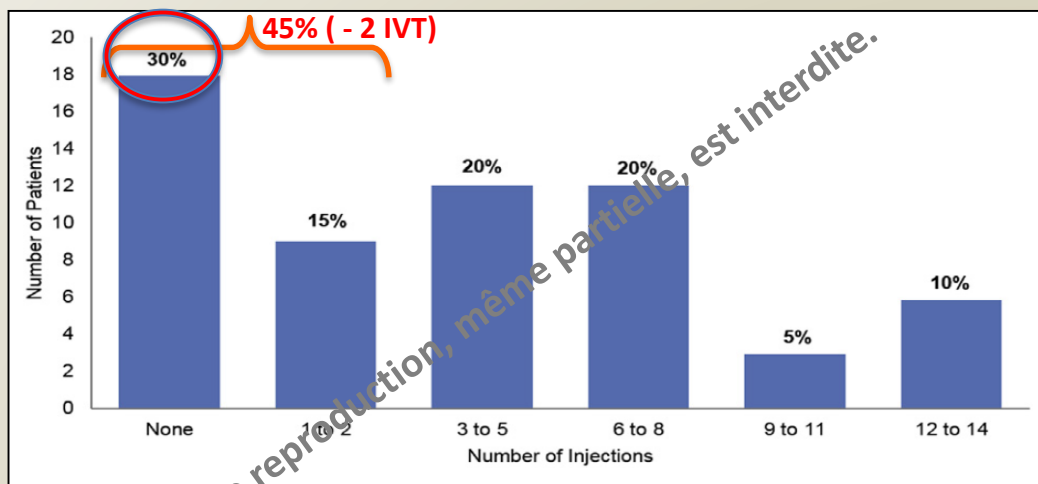
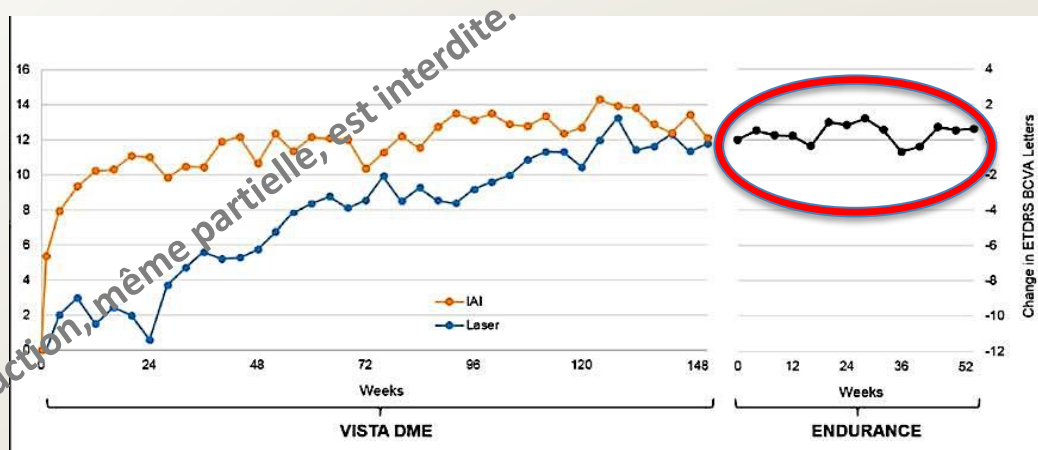
- Gain AV stabilisé (+/- 1,5 Lettre)
- Assèchement OCT stabilisé
- Evo DRSS (2 patients RDNP-> RDP)
- Tolérance : RAS

OLE Study (RISE / RIDE) : Ranibizumab

24.2% patients sans IVT

4,5 IVT en moyenne 14,1 mois

Plus de tolérance micro récidives OMD?



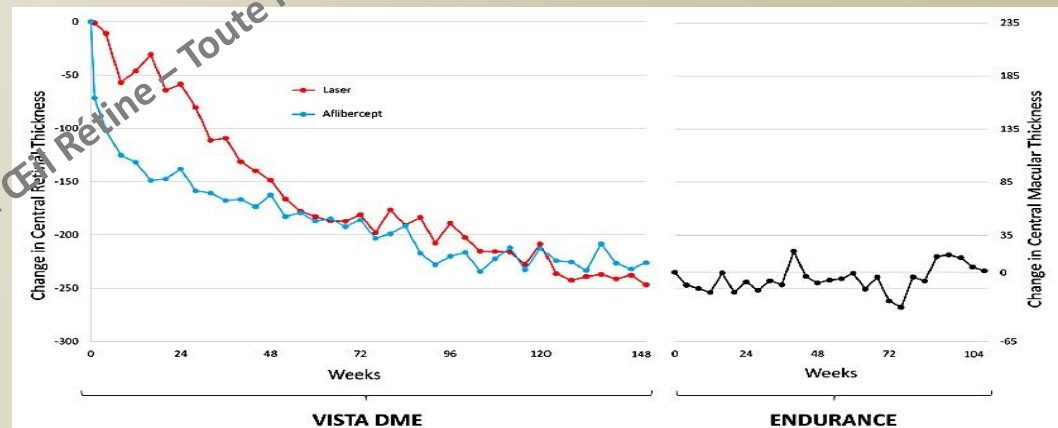
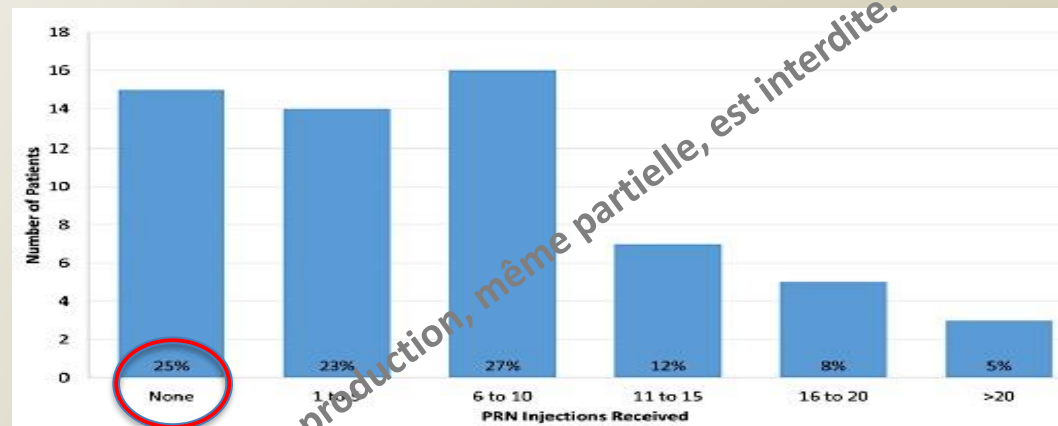
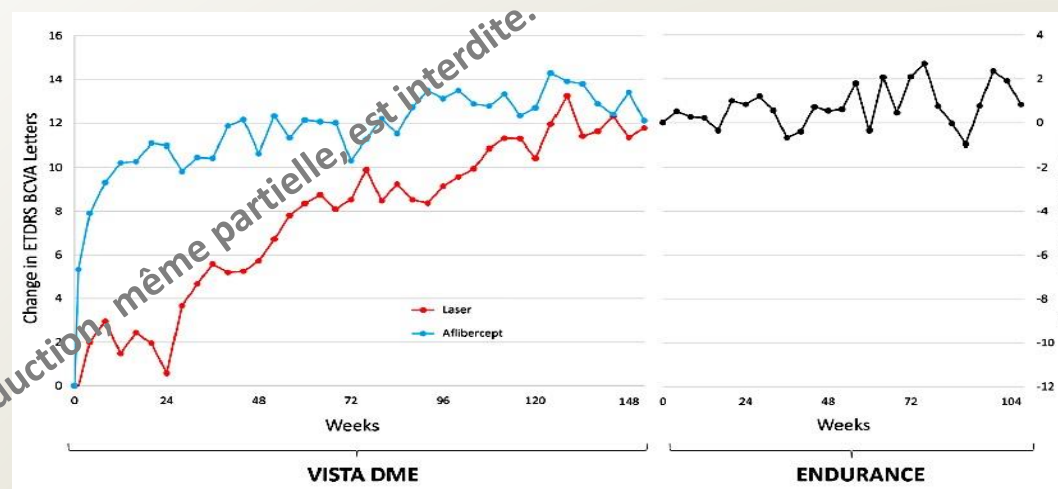
Résultats 24 M (5 ème année)

Principal:

- **25 % sans IVT (0-24 M)**
- **7,7 IVT en moyenne (0-24 M)**
 - 4,5 IVT en moyenne 0-12 M
 - **3,4 IVT en moyenne 12-24 M**
- **45% laser (0-24)**
 - **26% laser (12-24M)**
- Pas de réduction IVT
- Pas d'impact CRT
- Pas d'impact MAVC

Secondaires:

- Gain AV stabilisé (+/- 3 Lettres / VISTA)
- Assèchement OCT stabilisé
- **Evo DRSS : 10% RDNP-> RDP**
- **Pas de lien nb IVT / Evo RDP (p=0,10)**
- Tolérance : RAS



Quelle molécule ?



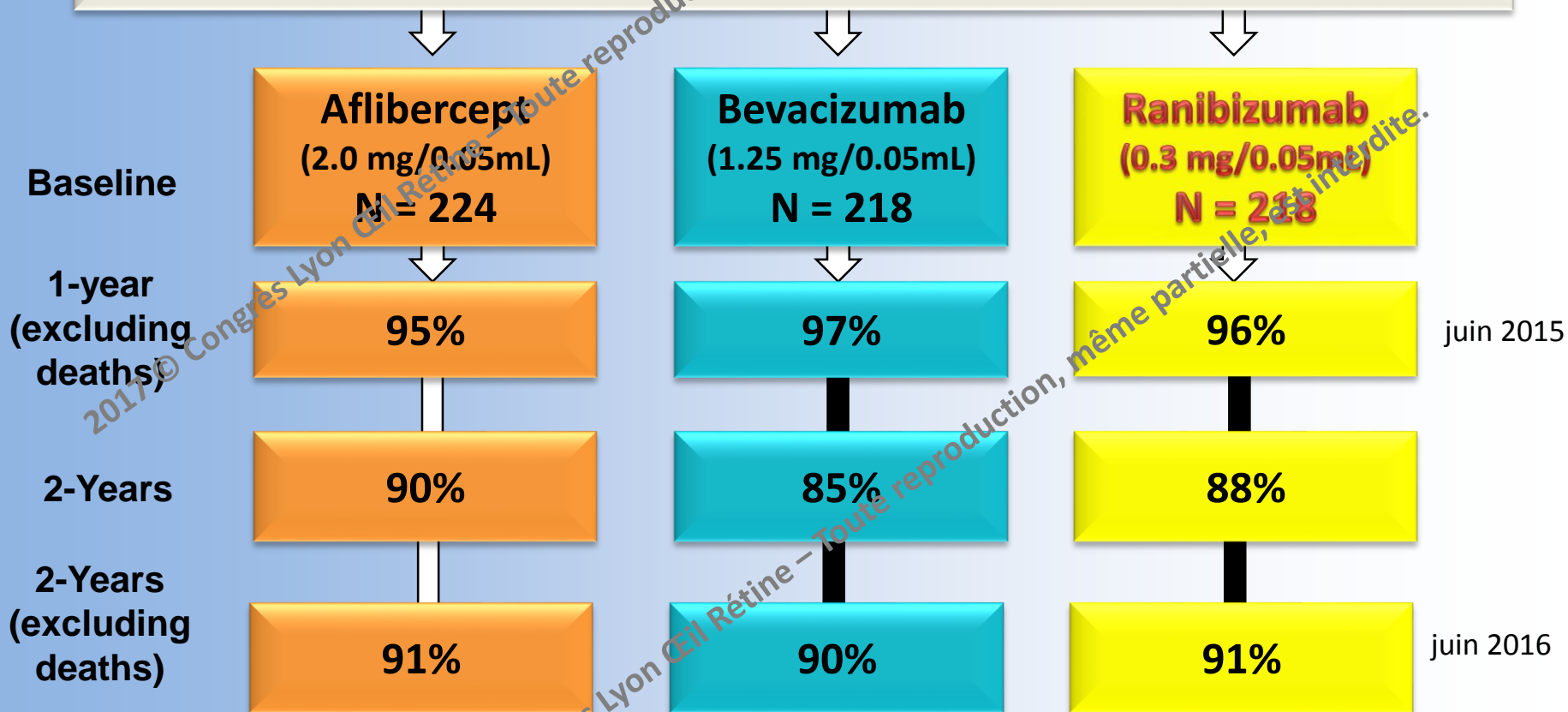
Le choix peut être difficile mais y réfléchir n'est pas inutile...

DRCR.net (Protocole T)

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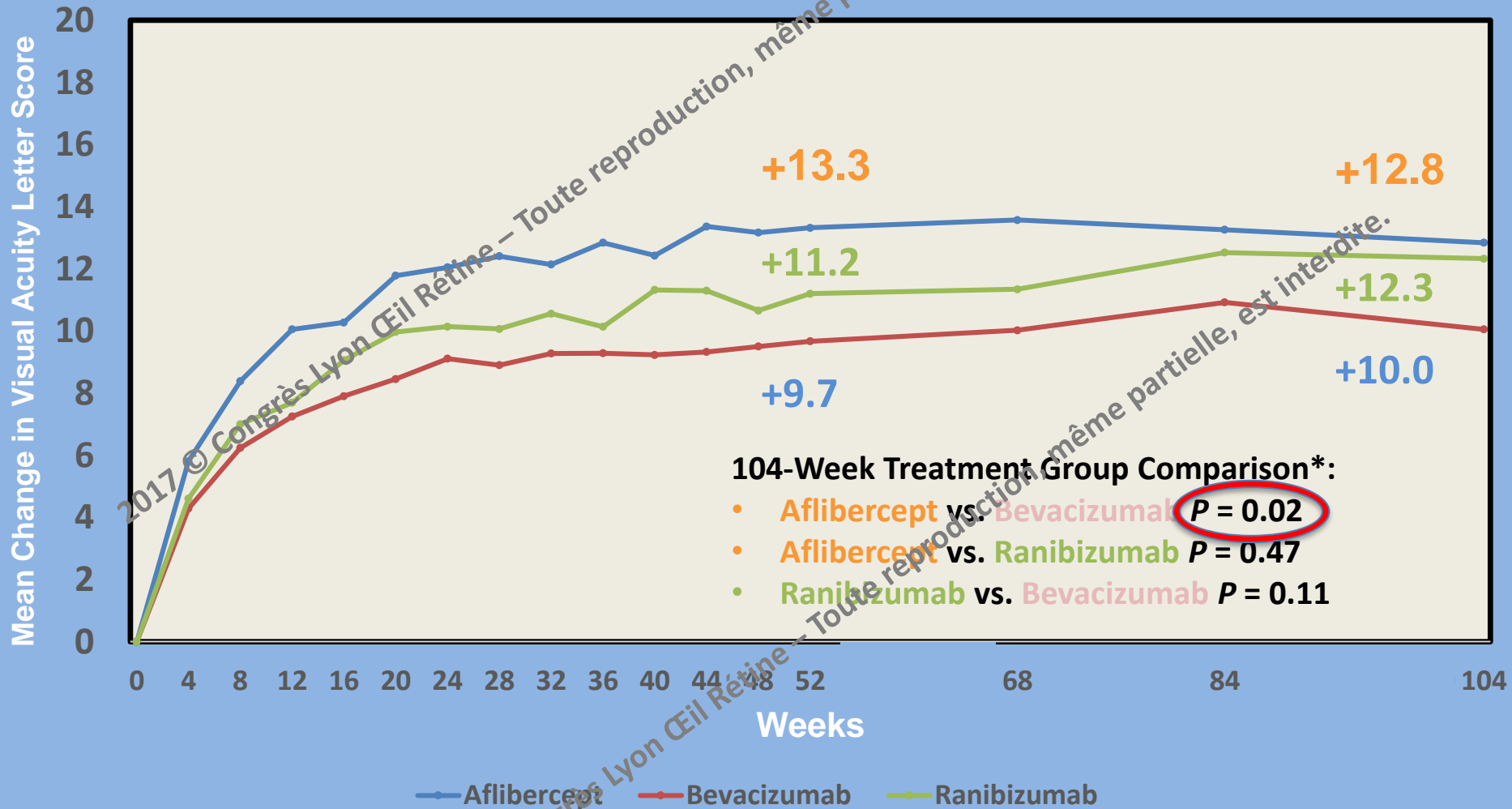
Protocole T: Randomization

Randomly Assigned Eyes
(one per participant): N = 660



Mean Change in Visual Acuity Over 2 Years

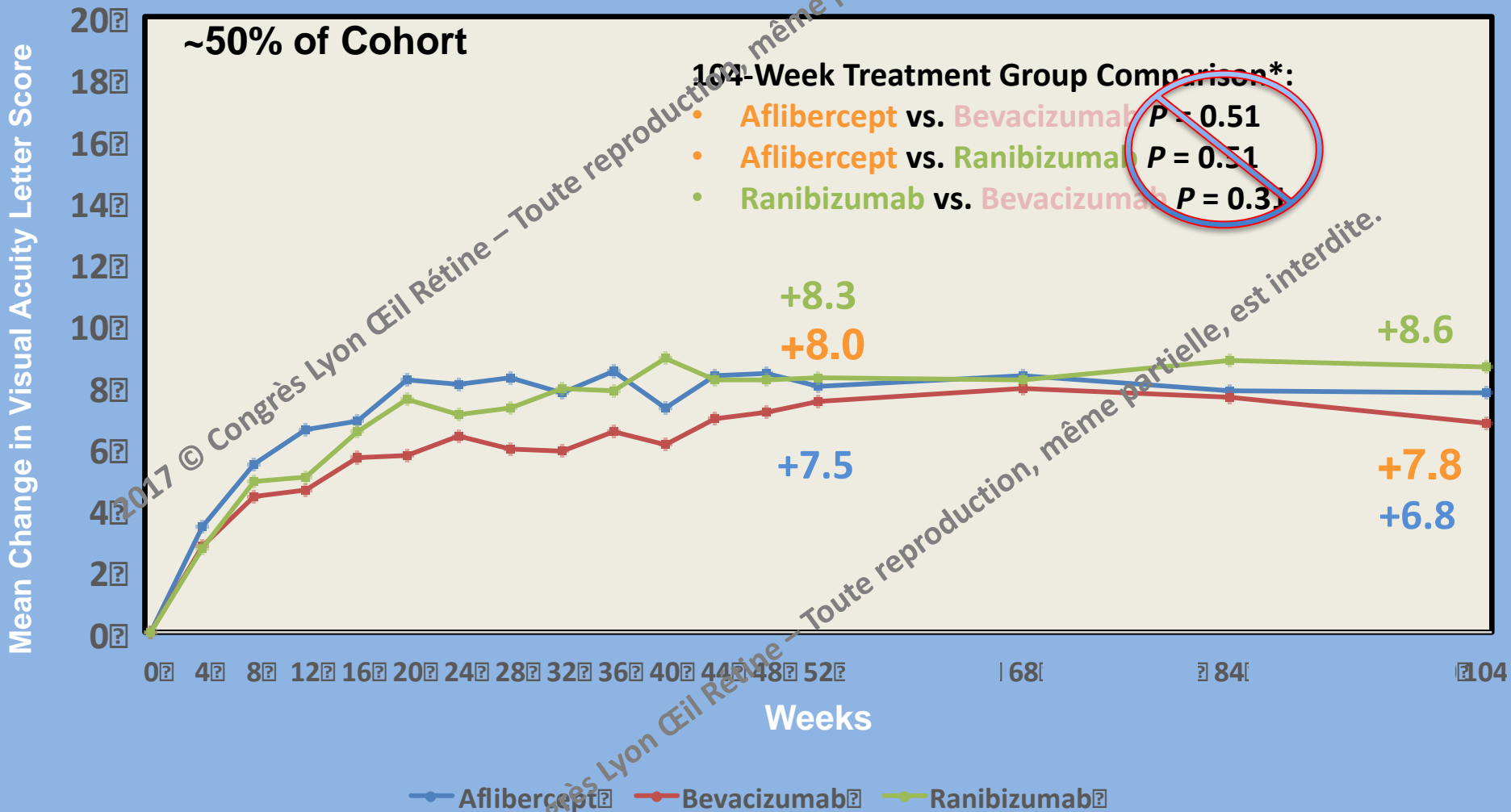
Full Cohort



* P-values adjusted for baseline visual acuity and multiple comparisons

Mean Change in Visual Acuity Over 2 Years

Baseline Visual Acuity **20/32 to 20/40**

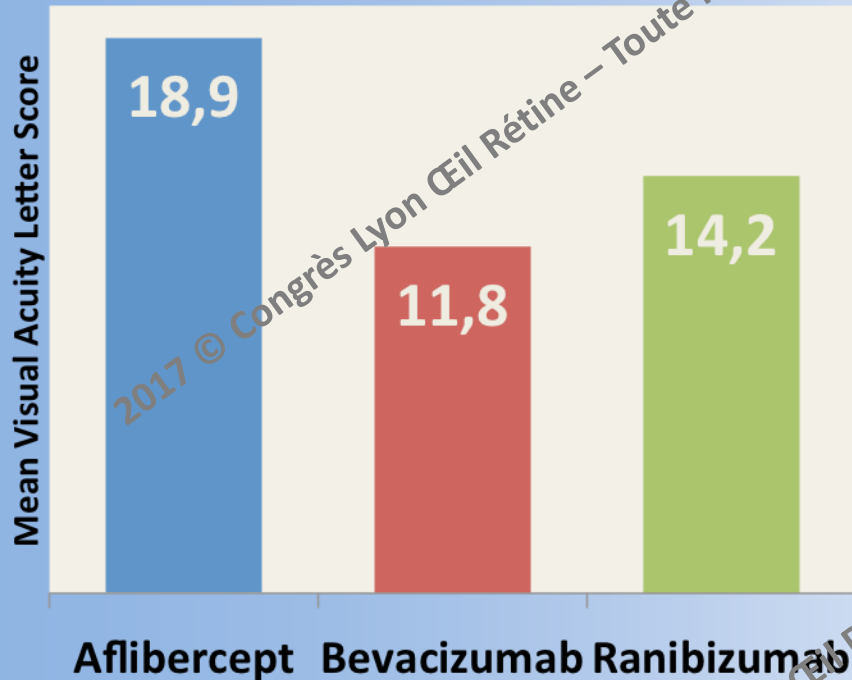


* P-values adjusted for baseline visual acuity and multiple comparisons

Visual Acuity Outcomes

Baseline = 20/50 or Worse

Observed Data

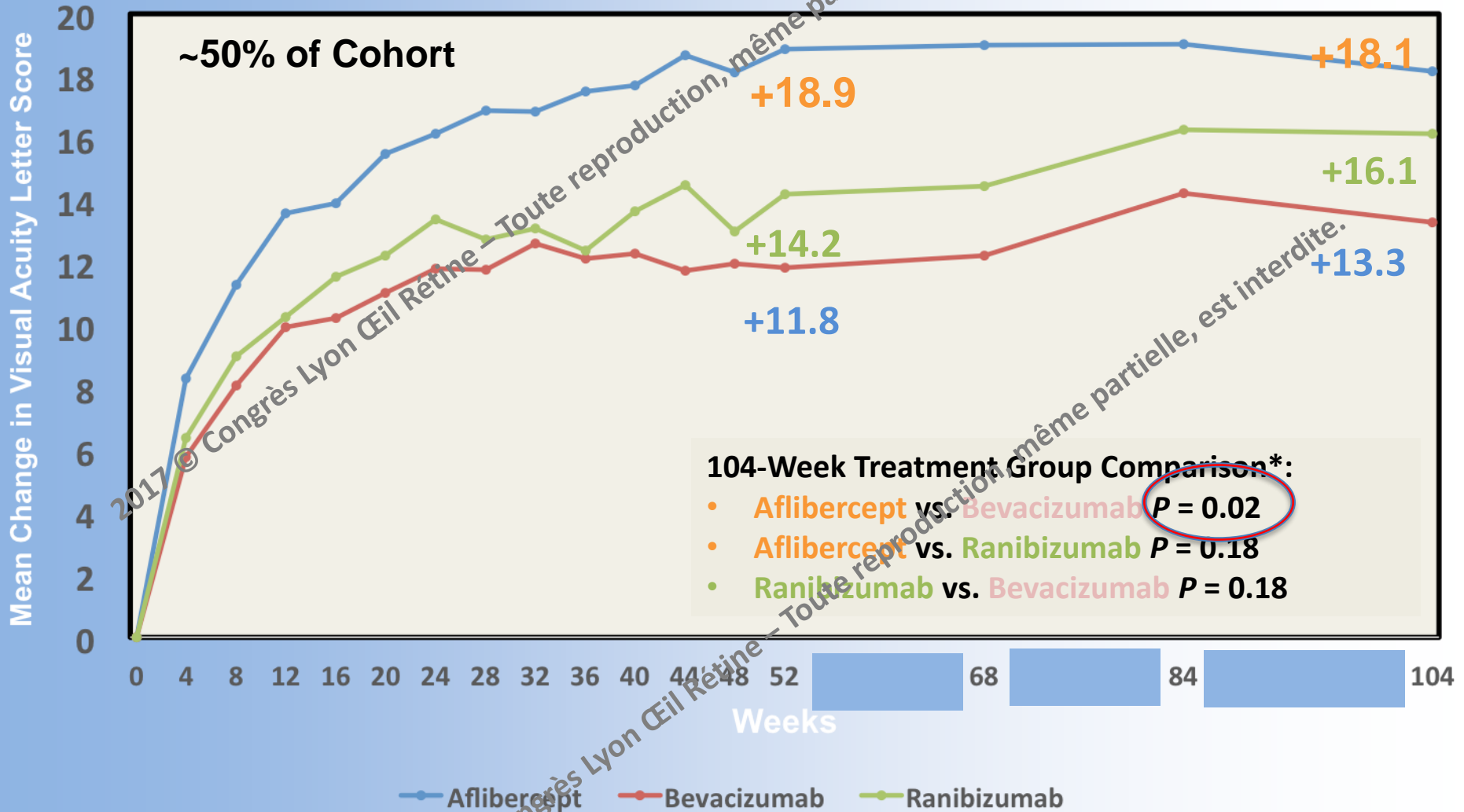


Treatment Group Comparisons

	Difference	CI	P-Value
Aflibercept vs Bevacizumab	+6.5	+2.9 to +10.1	<0.001
Aflibercept vs Ranibizumab	+4.7	+1.4 to +8.0	0.0031
Ranibizumab vs Bevacizumab	+1.8	-1.1 to +4.8	0.21

Mean Change in Visual Acuity Over 2 Years

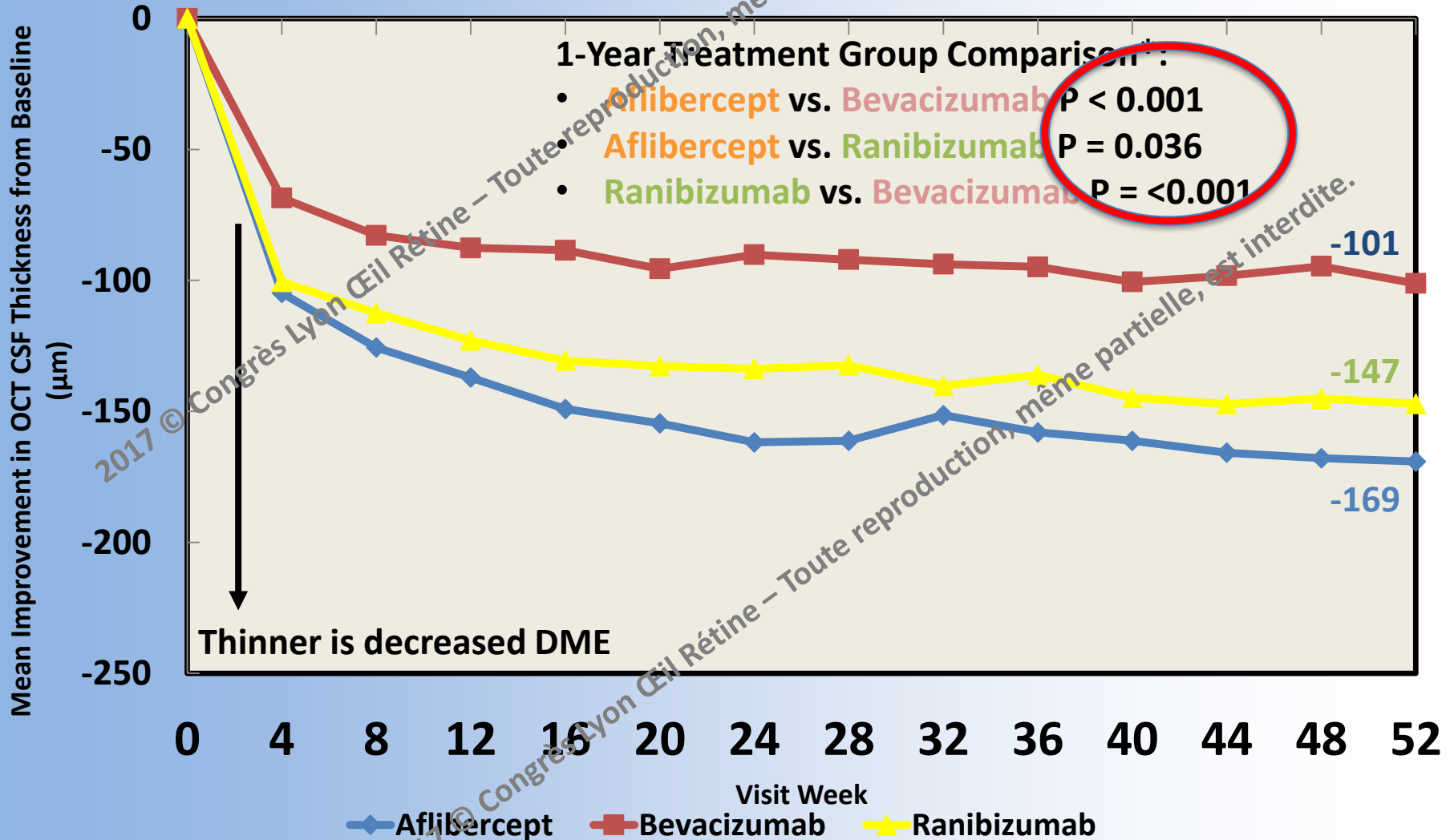
Baseline Visual Acuity **20/50 or Worse**



[52-Week: A vs. B $P < 0.001$ / A vs. R $P = 0.003$ / R vs. B $P = 0.21$]

* P-values adjusted for baseline visual acuity and multiple comparisons

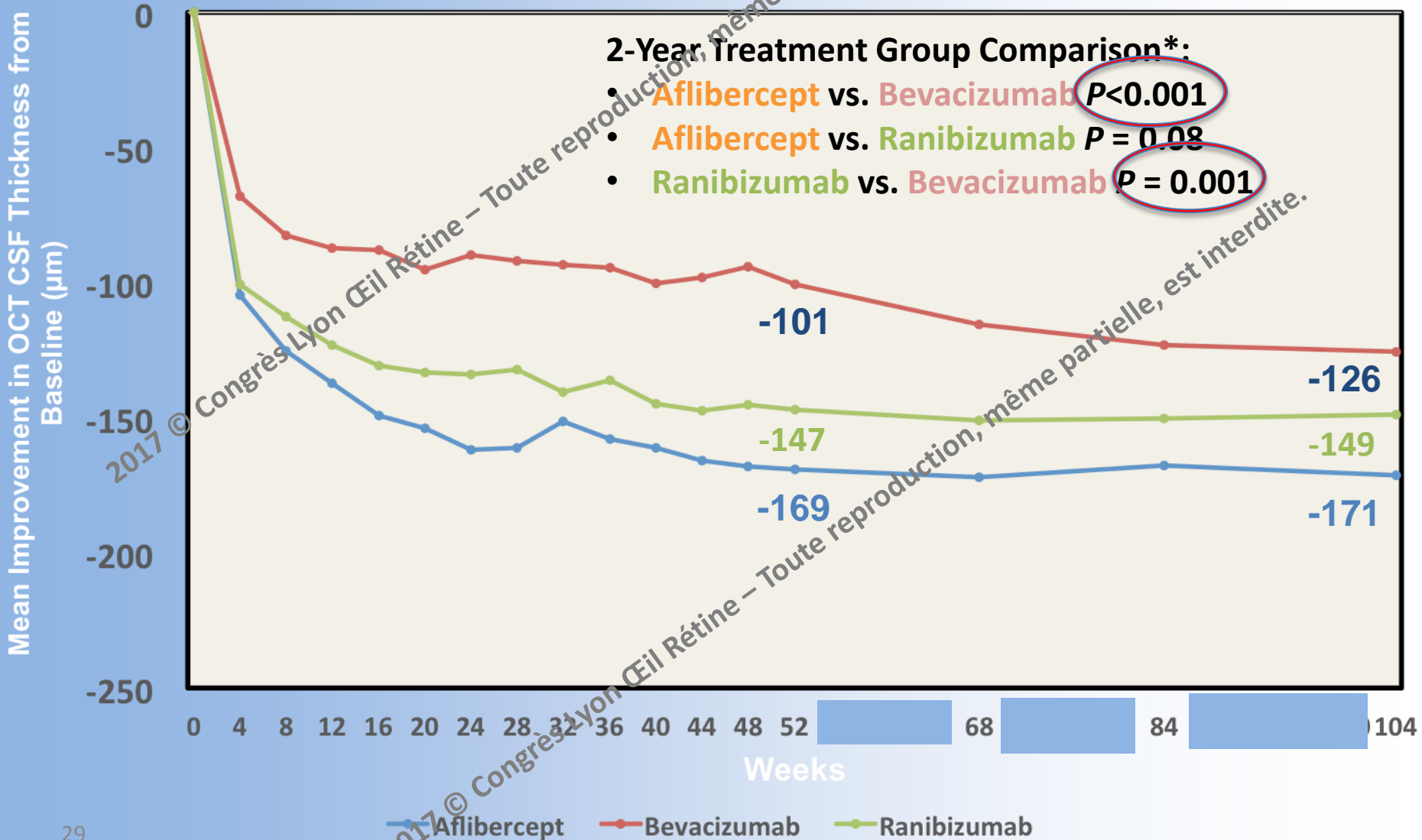
Overall Mean (μm) Change in OCT CST Over Time



* P-values adjusted for baseline visual acuity, OCT central subfield thickness, and multiple comparisons

Mean Change in OCT CST Over 2 Years

Full Cohort



* P-values adjusted for baseline visual acuity, OCT central subfield thickness, and multiple comparisons

OMD persistant

Wells JA et Al AAO 2017

E-Journal en direct de l'AAO 2017

Acuité visuelle à 2 ans
Yeux avec et sans OMD persistant à 2 ans

	OMDP à 2 ans					
	Oui			Non		
	Afliberce pt n = 29	Bévacizu mab n = 70	Ranibizu mab n = 38	Afliberce pt n = 30	Bévacizu mab n = 31	Ranibizu mab n = 29
Variation moyenne de l'acuité visuelle par rapport à l'inclusion	14,8	10,3	9,3	10,2	10,7	14,7
Gain ≥ 10 lettres (%)	62,1	51,4	44,7	63,3	54,8	65,5
Perte ≥ 10 lettres (%)	0	2,9	2,6	3,3	3,2	0

Images en Ophtalmologie AAO 2017 - D'après Wells JA Section XVI: diabètes, actualisé

- OMD persistant : présent inclusion présent à 6 mois malgré IVT anti-VEGF (546 patients)
 - Prévalence à 6 mois de traitement / molécule (Afli, Rani, Béva)
 - % patients avec OMD persistant à 2 ans « Chronicité) / molécule (Afli, Rani, Béva)
 - Gain de 10 lettres OMDP à 2 ans / molécule (Afli, Rani, Béva)

	Aflibercept	Ranibizumab	Bévacizumab
OMD Persistant à 24 se	32%	41%	66%
OMD Persistant à 2 ans	44%	54%	68%
Gain ≥ 10 lettres à 2 ans OMDP	62%	51%	45%

Moindre passage à la chronicité à 2 ans sous Aflibercept

Combinaisons ?

Protocole U

November 11, 2017

Effect of Adding Dexamethasone to Continued Ranibizumab Treatment in Patients With Persistent Diabetic Macular Edema

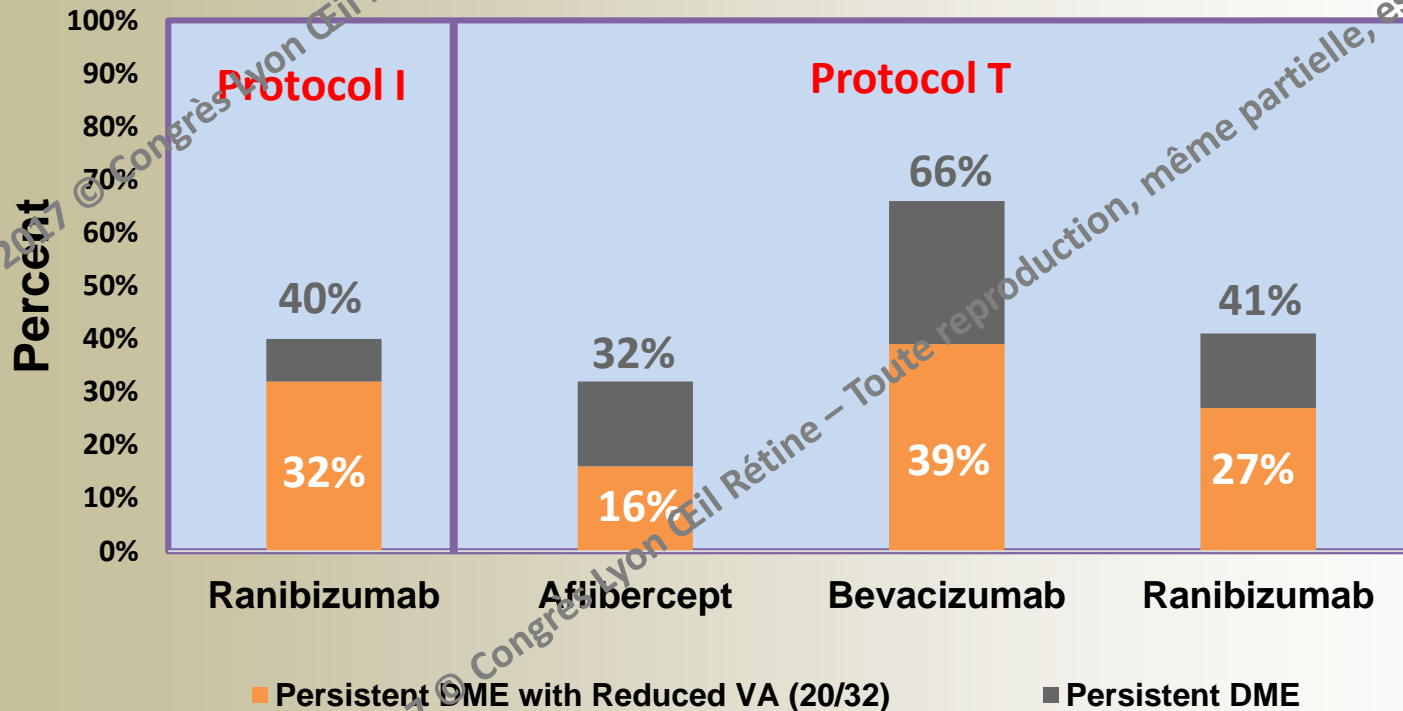
A DRCR Network Phase 2 Randomized Clinical Trial

Raj K. Maturi, MD¹; Adam R. Glassman, MS²; Danni Liu, MSPH²; [et al](#)

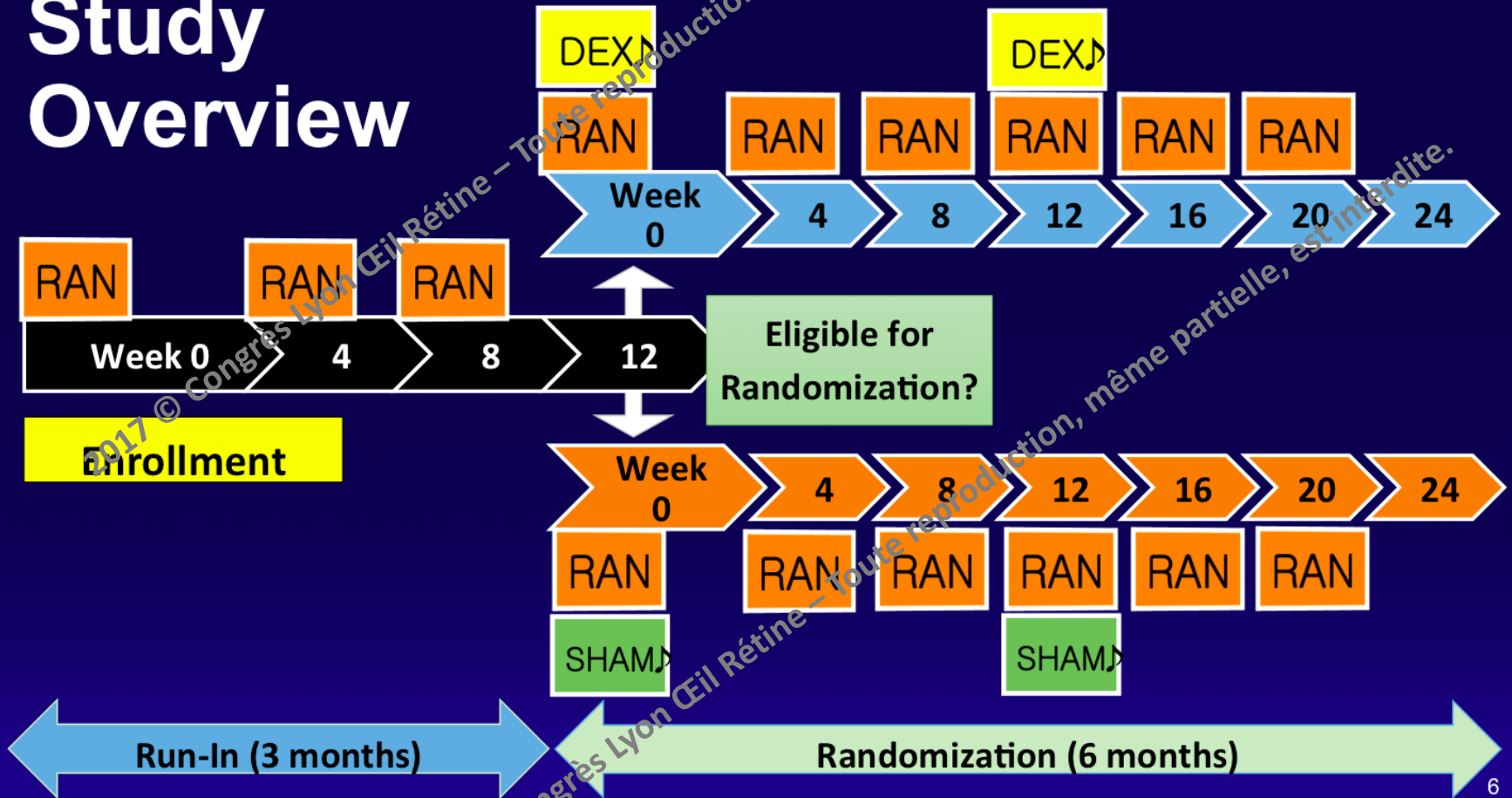
2017 © Congrès Lyon Œil Rétine – Toute reproduction, même partielle, est interdite.

Objectif...

- Etude multicentrique , randomisée, N = 116 participants, N = 129 yeux
- Après au moins 6 IVT mensuelles d'anti-VEGF --> OMD persistant et AV réduite
- Critère de jugement principal: **Variation moyenne d'AV à 24 S**
- Critère de jugement secondaire: **Variation moyenne CST (OCT) à 24 S**

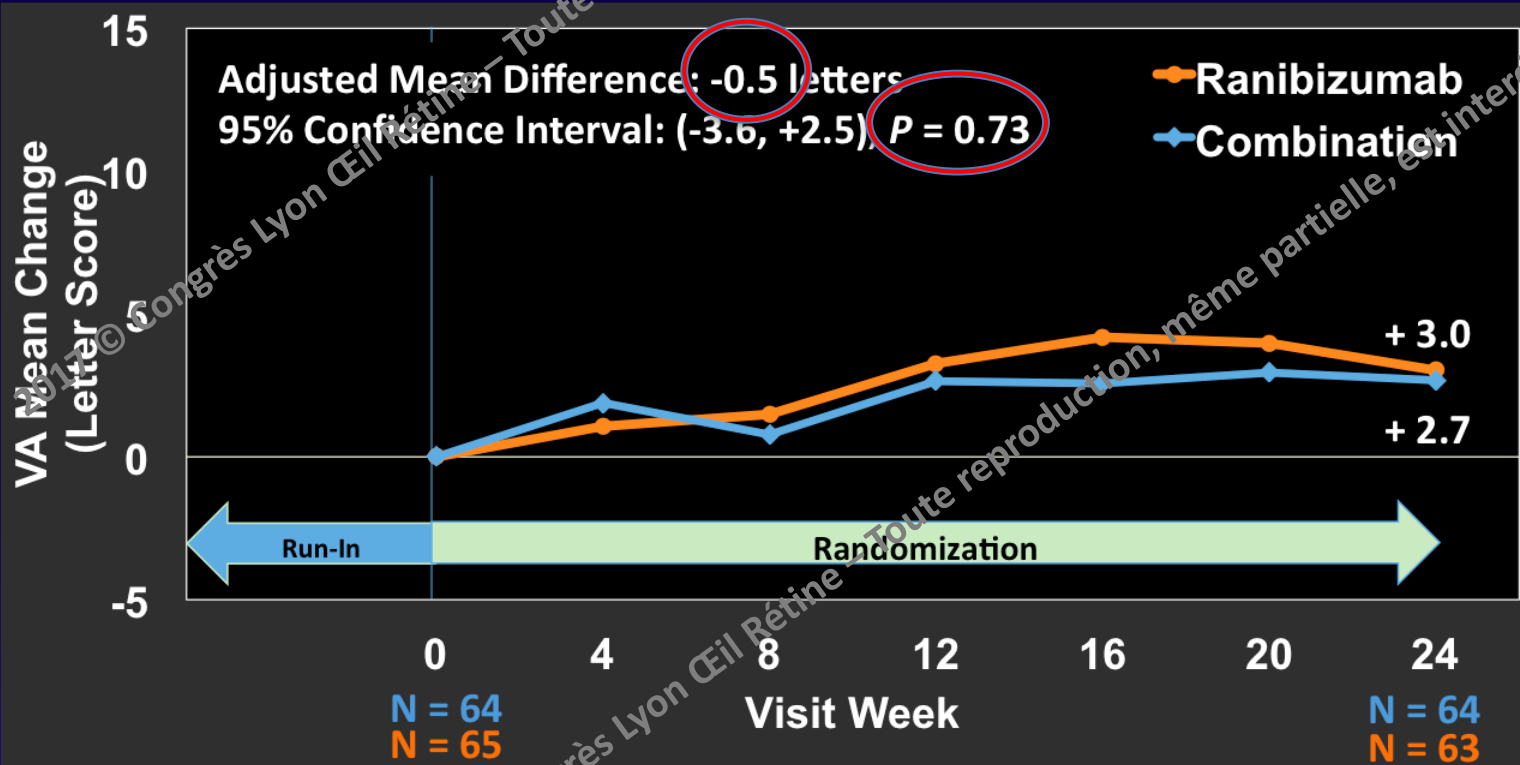


Study Overview



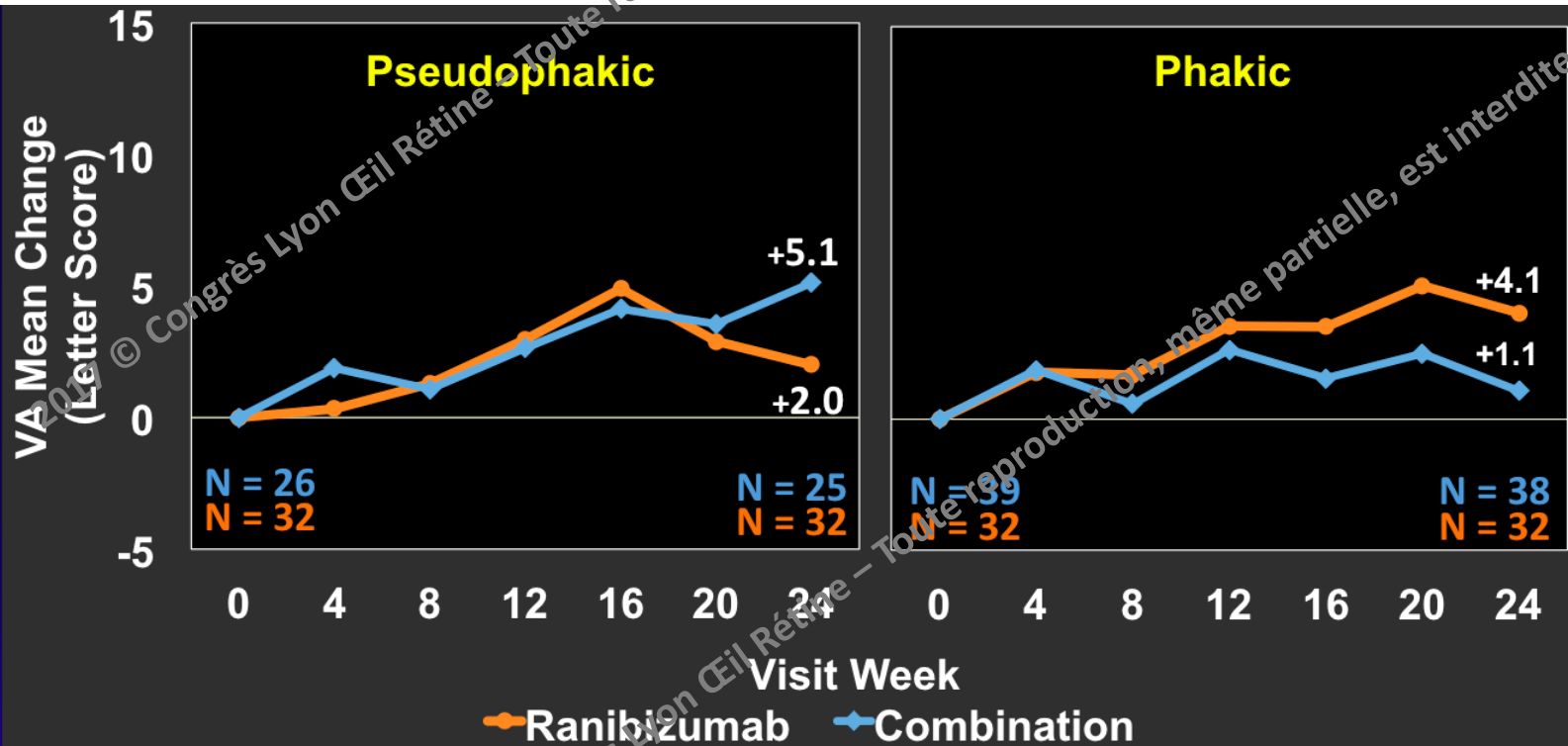
Gain moyen d'AV (crit principal)

VA Mean Change



Gain moyen d'AV Fct (statut cristallinien)

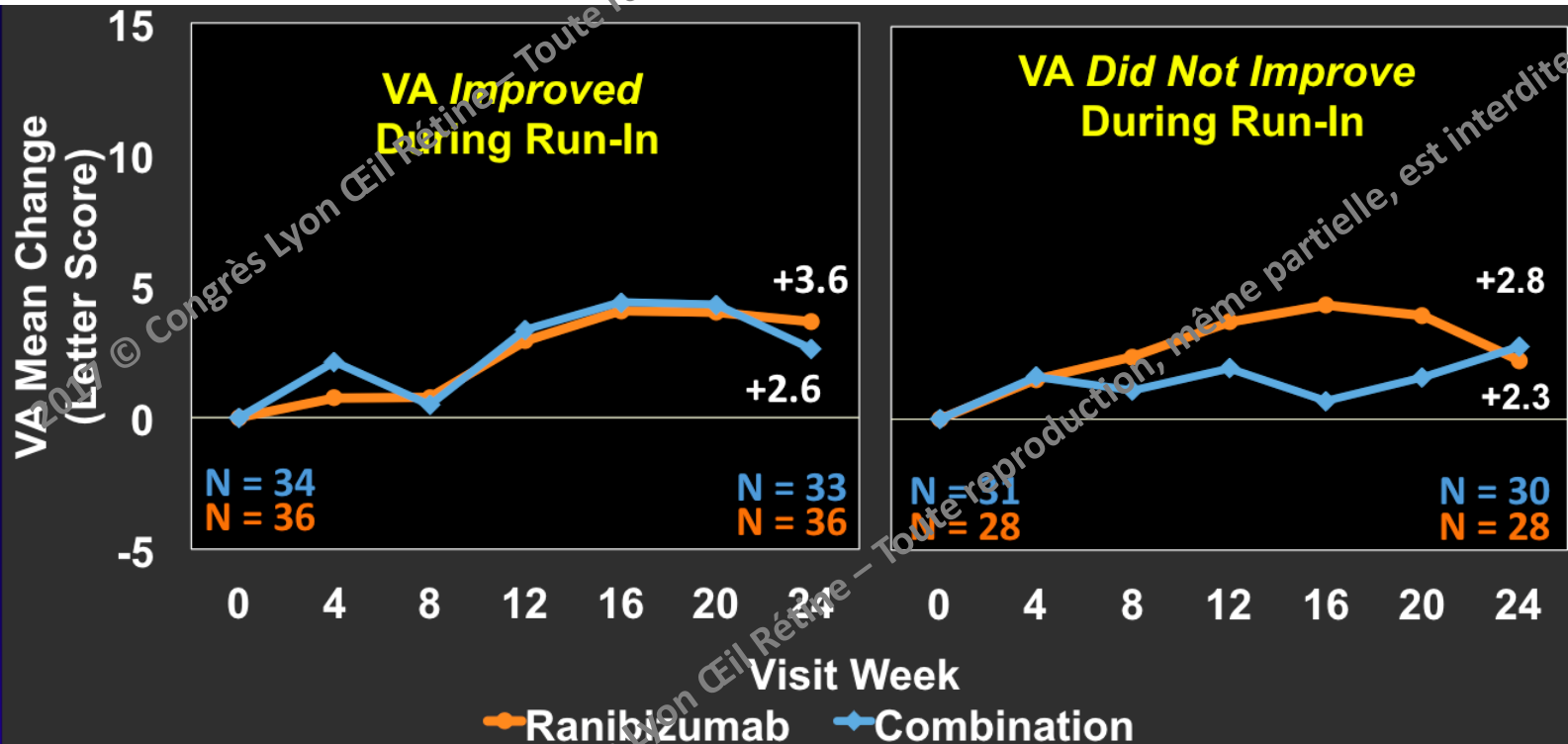
Statistiquement non significatif



* P-value for interaction = 0.08

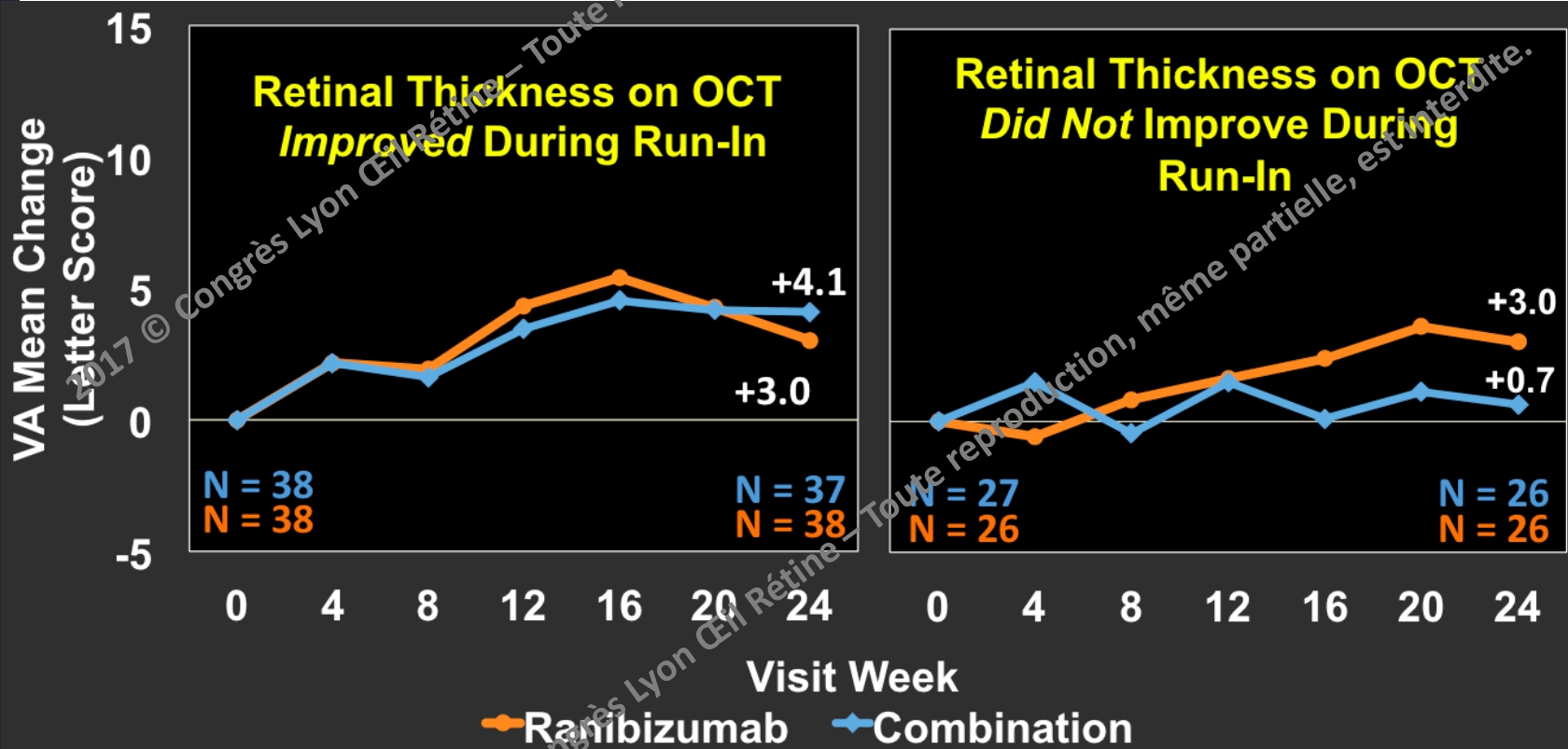
Gain moyen AV Fct (réponse Ranibizumab Run-in)

Statistiquement non significatif



Gain moyen d'AV Fct (réponse OCT initiale)

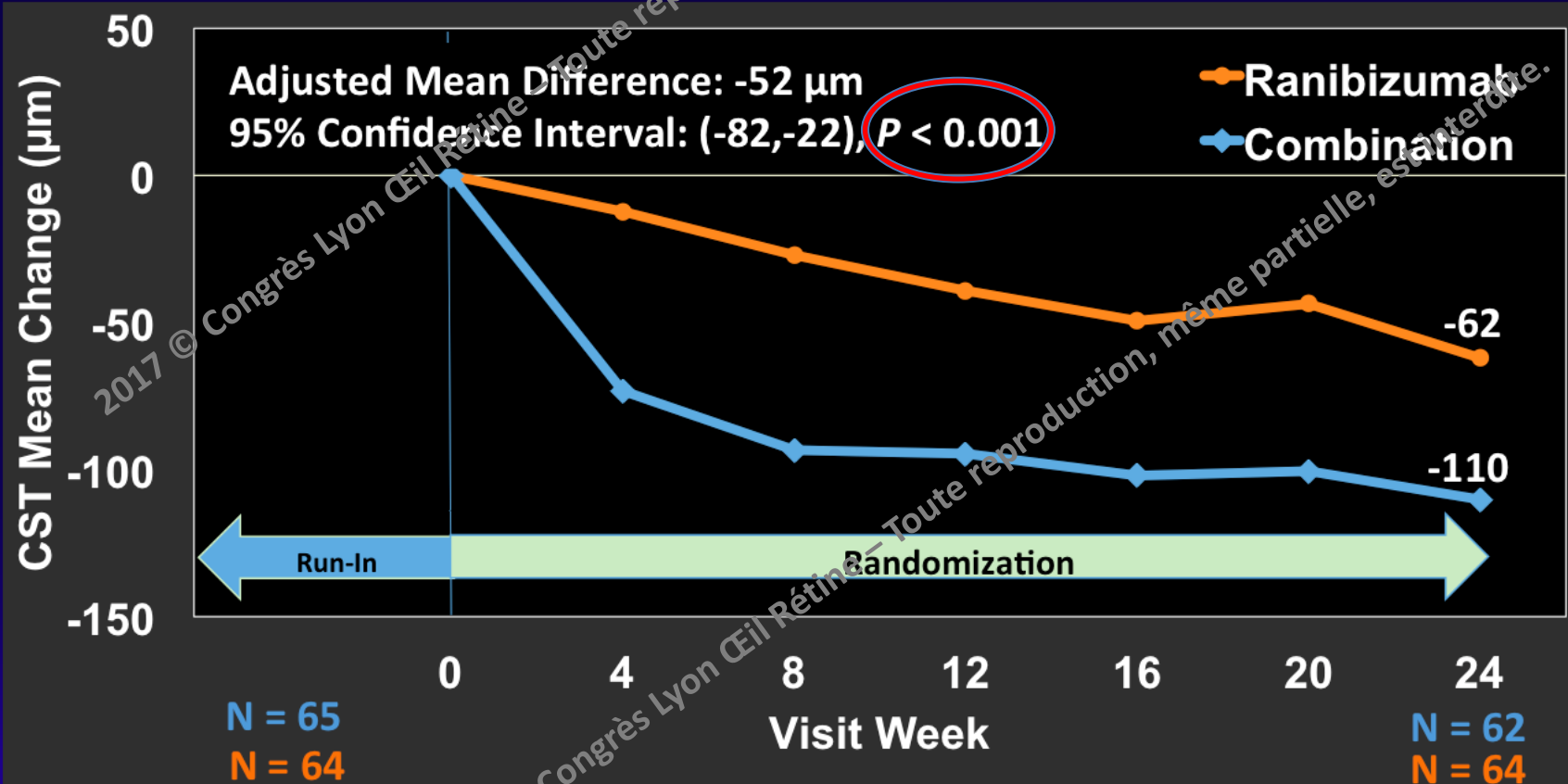
Statistiquement non significatif



* P-value for interaction = 0.27

Résultats anatomiques OCT (Crit secondaire)

OCT CST Mean Change

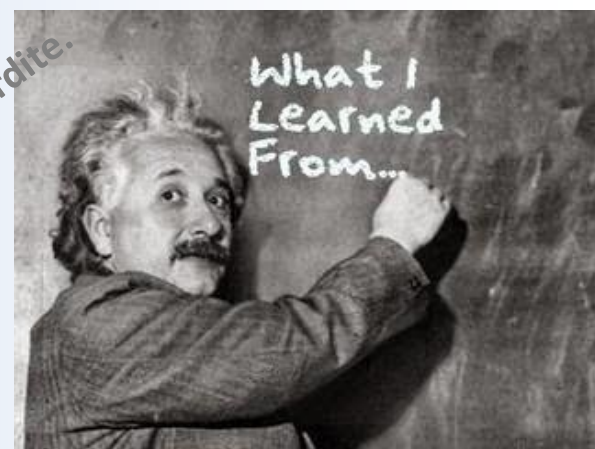


*Outlying values were truncated to 3 SD from the mean. One image was nongradable due to low resolution.

Conclusion

- Le gain moyen d'AV: **pas de différence** à 6 mois
- Réduction OMD.
 - **Meilleure réponse** groupe Rani+ Dexa > Rani+ Sham à 6 mois
- Résultat non extrapolables aux autres anti-VEGF !
- Courte durée de l'étude!

POUR OPTIMISER LE TRAITEMENT



1. Traiter **PRÉCOCEMENT (7/10, PS ?)**
2. Traiter **INTENSIVEMENT** la première année
3. **PERSONNALISER** le suivi évite de sur-traiter: PRN / T&E
4. Traiter les **FACTEURS SYSTEMIQUES**
5. **LASER FOCAL ?** mais sans effet (nb d'injections / gain AV)
6. **LA PÉRIPHÉRIE (PPR++ / OU ...)**
7. **RESPECTER L' AMM**
 - **Ranibizumab (Lucentis) :**
 - 3 IVT mensuelles -> IVT jusqu'à AV maximale et / ou assèchement sur OCT
 - A la discrétion du médecin : PRN basé sur AV ou OCT , Mensuel et T&E
 - **Aflibercept (Eylea):**
 - 5 IVT mensuelles puis q8 jusqu'à 52 se , Visites de contrôle pas obligatoires.
 - Espacement possible selon AV et OCT , PRN , Mensuel ..
 - **Bevacizumab (Avastin) :** hors AMM.

Merci pour votre écoute attentive...



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benbouzid.fathalah@yahoo.fr