Discussion:
Bilateral anti-VEGF treatment

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Session aims

• To provide a summary of the Vision Academy’s Viewpoint on bilateral anti-VEGF treatment
• To highlight the key barriers to implementing bilateral anti-VEGF treatment in clinical practice in Europe

VEGF, vascular endothelial growth factor.
An introduction to bilateral anti-VEGF treatment

- Many patients present with bilateral disease that is treatable with anti-VEGF agents
  - 1 in 4 unilateral AMD cases progress to bilateral disease within 5 years\(^1\)
  - Up to 1 in 2 unilateral late AMD cases progress to bilateral disease within 5 years\(^1\)
- Patients with bilateral neovascular AMD have reported substantially worse QoL\(^2\)
- Treating each eye at separate visits adds significantly to the patient and clinic burden\(^3\)
- Bilateral same-day injections are an appropriate and more convenient treatment option\(^4\)

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The Vision Academy defines bilateral anti-VEGF treatment as:

“Simultaneous or consecutive administration of anti-VEGF treatment, with both injections administered during the same patient visit”
What is the Vision Academy’s position?
Vision Academy Viewpoint: Bilateral anti-VEGF treatment

“Simultaneous or consecutive administration of anti-VEGF treatment, with both injections administered during the same patient visit”

- It is possible and reasonable to conduct bilateral injections while observing appropriate procedures and precautions.

- The second injection should be treated as a separate procedure within the same visit.

- Compounded products should not be from the same batch.

- Extra care is required for patients who require bilateral injections at the first visit.

VEGF, vascular endothelial growth factor.
Vision Academy Viewpoint: Practical guidance points

It is possible and reasonable to conduct bilateral injections while observing appropriate procedures and precautions

• There is no evidence to date to suggest that there is an increased risk of ocular events with bilateral compared with unilateral treatment

• There is no evidence that treating both eyes concomitantly alters the risk of systemic adverse events

Vision Academy Viewpoint: Practical guidance points

The second injection should be treated as a separate procedure within the same visit

- Surgical disinfection of the surgeon’s hands and/or application of new sterile gloves
- Application of povidone-iodine* to the conjunctival sac
- Cleaning of the periocular skin, eyelid margins and eyelashes with povidone-iodine*
- Use of sterile equipment, including masks, eyelid speculum, forceps, and ophthalmic drape1

*Or a suitable alternative, such as chlorhexidine.
Compounded products should not be from the same batch

- This is essential to avoid the risks of a contaminated product being administered to both eyes¹

Extra care is required for patients who require bilateral injections at the first visit

- The preference of the patient should always be taken into account
- There is a small risk that an idiosyncratic hypersensitivity response may occur after the first treatment
  - If possible, avoid bilateral injections until the tolerability of the agent has been ascertained
  - If bilateral treatment is essential at the first visit, consider separating the injections to allow time for acute hypersensitivity responses to manifest
Vision Academy Viewpoint: Further considerations

Partial or lack of reimbursement

- Several countries reimburse only partially, or not at all, for bilateral injection procedures
- Physicians have no choice but to treat at separate visits, increasing the burden on patients, clinics, and healthcare systems
- The body of clinical data supporting safety and efficacy of bilateral anti-VEGF therapy must be further developed to enable payors to make informed choices about whether or not to reimburse treatment

VEGF, vascular endothelial growth factor.
Patients following different treatment regimens

- There is variation in opinion on how to address the needs of patients with bilateral disease who are following a treat-and-extend or PRN regimen
- When extending treatment intervals, the needs of each eye should be considered separately
- It may be preferable to treat both eyes according to the needs of the eye that requires the shortest interval
**Summary**

The **Vision Academy Viewpoint** offers practical guidance that should help to mitigate any additional risks associated with bilateral anti-VEGF injections.

The body of clinical data supporting safety and efficacy of bilateral anti-VEGF therapy must be further developed to enable payors to make informed choices about whether or not to reimburse treatment.

There is variation in opinion on how to address the needs of patients with bilateral disease who are following a treat-and-extend or PRN regimen.

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PRN, *pro re nata* (as needed); VEGF, vascular endothelial growth factor.
Discussion