Intravitreal aflibercept in wet AMD (VIEW1 & VIEW2) - 2012

THE LENS

Objective

To compare the efficacy and safety of monthly and every-2-month dosing of intravitreal aflibercept (after 3 months loading) with monthly dosing of ranibizumab in treatment of wet AMD

Methods

Design: Double-masked, multicenter, parallel-group, active-controlled, randomized trials

Sample Size: 2419

Treatment Groups:
- Aflibercept 0.5 mg monthly
- Aflibercept 2.0 mg monthly
- Aflibercept 2.0 mg every-2-months after 3-monthly loading doses
- Ranibizumab 0.5 mg monthly

Outcome Measures:
- Maintain vision at 52 weeks (<15 letters lost ETDRS)
- Reduction in active CNV area
- Additional letters gained

Results

Point 1: All 3 aflibercept treatment regimens were non-inferior to monthly ranibizumab
- All aflibercept groups preserved vision at 52 weeks (VIEW1: 95.1%, 95.9%, and 95.1%) (VIEW2: 95.6%, 96.3%, 95.6%) comparative to monthly ranibizumab (94.4%)

Point 2: All 3 aflibercept regimens resulted in similar secondary outcomes compared to monthly ranibizumab
- Similar reduction of mean active CNV area in aflibercept (-6.0, -4.2,-5.2) vs ranibizumab: -4.2
- Similar gains in EDTRS letters at 52 weeks in aflibercept (10.9, 6.9, 7.9) vs ranibizumab: +8.1
- Similar reduction in central retinal thickness in aflibercept (-116.5, -115.6, -128.5) vs ranibizumab: -116.8

Point 3: Ocular and systemic adverse events were similar across all treatment groups

TLDR: Aflibercept dosed monthly, or every-2-months, resulted in similar visual and anatomic outcomes as monthly ranibizumab, meaning that an extended (q8 weeks) injection regimen worked for wet AMD

Heier JS, Brown DM, Chong V, et al. Intravitreal aflibercept (VEGF trap-eye) in wet age-related macular degeneration. *Ophthalmology*. 2012;119(12):2537-2548. doi:10.1016/j.ophtha.2012.09.006