

Research Article

Seven-Year Visual and Anatomical Outcomes of Intravitreal Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor Inhibition for Neovascular Age-Related Macular Degeneration

Martin Stattin,^{1,2} Julia Forster,¹ Daniel Ahmed,^{1,2} Anna-Maria Haas,^{1,2} Alexandra Graf,³ Katharina Krepler,^{1,2} and Siamak Ansari-Shahrezaei^{1,2,4} 

¹Karl Landsteiner Institute for Retinal Research and Imaging, Vienna, Austria

²Department of Ophthalmology, Rudolf Foundation Hospital, Juchgasse 25, Vienna 1030, Austria

³Center for Medical Statistics, Informatics, and Intelligent Systems, Medical University of Vienna, Spitalgasse 23, Vienna 1090, Austria

⁴Department of Ophthalmology, Medical University of Graz, Auenbruggerplatz 1, Graz 8036, Austria

Correspondence should be addressed to Siamak Ansari-Shahrezaei; siamak.ansari-shahrezaei@wienkav.at

Received 16 July 2019; Revised 7 November 2019; Accepted 26 December 2019; Published 14 February 2020

Guest Editor: Ali Dirani

Copyright © 2020 Martin Stattin et al. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Purpose. To evaluate 7-year visual and anatomical outcomes of intravitreal injections (IVI) with anti-vascular endothelial growth factor (anti-VEGF) for neovascular age-related macular degeneration (nAMD) based on a personalized pro re nata (PRN) regimen. **Methods.** Anonymized data of 124 consecutive eyes in 121 patients with treatment-naïve nAMD were initially collected in 2010. Of those, 45 received anti-VEGF IVI at least every 6 months until 2017 in one single center in Austria and hence were retrospectively analyzed. All eyes had been initiated on a loading dose of 3 monthly IVI with different anti-VEGF agents followed by a PRN regimen in the first year. At year 2, monitoring as well as therapeutic intervention could be prolonged every 2 weeks up to intervals of 3 months without capping treatment. Primary outcome measure was the change of visual acuity (VA) assessed by Early Treatment Diabetic Retinopathy Study charts at 4 meters (ETDRS) in letters—counting every correctly read letter—and converted to Snellen. Secondary outcome measures were number of injections and change of central retinal thickness (CMT) from baseline. **Results.** Mean baseline VA was 20/63 + 1 (0.63 ± 0.26 ETDRS) and declined to 20/100 + 2 (0.45 ± 0.33) with an overall loss of 9 letters ETDRS after 7 years ($p = 0.001$). An average of 3.5 ± 1.9 IVI was given per year and eye. Mean CMT at baseline was 322 ± 95 μm, decreased by 52 μm to 270 ± 70 μm within the first year, and remained below baseline at year 7 (271 ± 106 μm; $p < 0.001$). **Conclusions.** Our data confirm an absolute vision loss in eyes compromised by nAMD after 7 years of continuous VEGF inhibition. The visual decline was significantly related to baseline VA as well as the number of injections. We suggest following patients thoroughly independent of the initial VA and a greater incentive for the physician to treat.

1. Introduction

Late-stage age-related macular degeneration (AMD) is a substantial burden for patients and doctors in developed countries [1]. The projected number of patients with age-related macular degeneration in 2020 is 196 million, increasing to 288 million in 2040 [2]. Its neovascular entity accounts for only 10–20% of cases but is responsible for 80–90% of severe visual loss and progresses rapidly if left untreated [3, 4].

Large multicenter clinical trials have proven the efficacy of monthly intravitreal anti-vascular endothelial growth factor (anti-VEGF) therapy in treating neovascular (n)AMD for at least 2 years [5, 6]. New drugs with prolonged injection intervals have become available in the past years [7]. Considering the excessive costs for health care systems, restricted capacity in clinical practice and risk for patients, alternative approaches like treatment as needed (pro re nata; PRN), or certain retreatment while extending intervals (treat and extend; TAE) have been explored [8–11]. Short-term

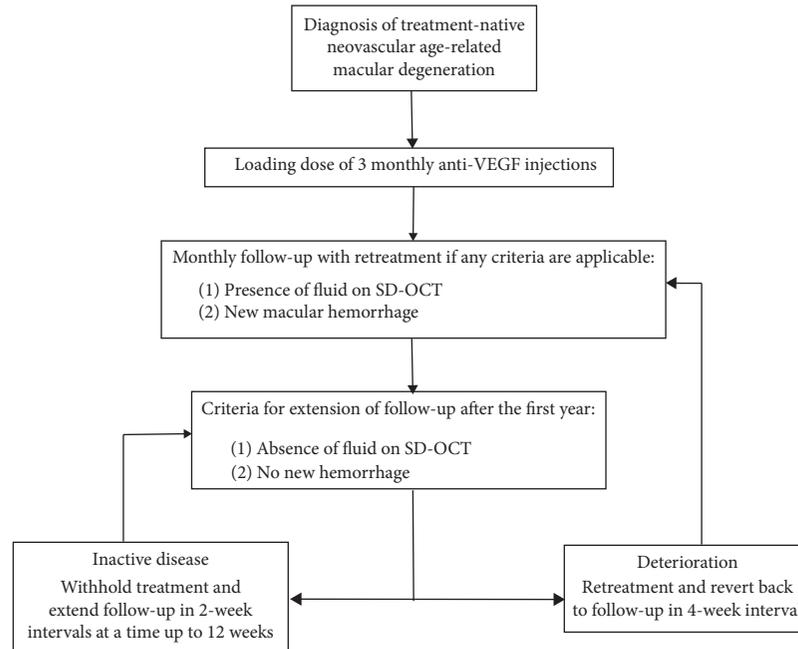


FIGURE 1: Personalized pro re nata treatment algorithm.

clinical trials have shown similar visual outcomes for all applied strategies [12–17]. A few prolonged studies have been published in the past years with varying results [18–20]. Real-world long-term data of different treatment strategies are needed to reflect maintenance of efficacy and safety over time.

In the light of the above, we analyzed 7-year visual and anatomical outcomes of a personalized PRN treatment regimen with anti-VEGF for nAMD from one treatment center in Austria.

2. Materials and Methods

This was a retrospective, observational, cross-sectional data analysis. The study protocol adhered to the tenets of the Declaration of Helsinki.

2.1. Patients. Data of 127 eyes with treatment-naïve nAMD in 124 patients were initially collected in a consecutive manner. Of those, 124 eyes were eligible for enrollment. Forty-five eyes in 45 patients who commenced therapy with intravitreal anti-VEGF in 2010 at our tertiary eye care center (Medical Retina Unit, Department of Ophthalmology, Rudolf Foundation Hospital, Vienna) and who received intravitreal injections (IVI) for at least 7 years could be analyzed. Patients with injection-free intervals of more than 6 months were excluded from analysis. Cataract surgery during follow-up was not an exclusion criterion.

2.2. Baseline Assessment. All patients underwent a complete ophthalmic examination including best-corrected visual acuity (BCVA) using the Early Treatment Diabetic Retinopathy Study charts at 4 meters (ETDRS)—counting every correctly read letter—as well as by indirect slit-lamp

biomicroscopy (Haag-Streit AG, Switzerland) with dilated pupils using 0.5% tropicamide (Mydraticum®, Agepha Pharmaceuticals, Vienna, Austria) and 2.5% phenylephrine drops. The diagnosis of nAMD was confirmed by dye-based angiography (Spectralis HRA-OCT Confocal Scanning Laser Ophthalmoscope and Angiography; Heidelberg Engineering, Heidelberg, Germany). The follow-up and further procedures regarding decision-making were regularly based on BCVA, slit-lamp biomicroscopy, and spectral domain-optical coherence tomography (SD-OCT; Cirrus HD 4000, Carl Zeiss Meditec AG, Germany). The central macular thickness (CMT) was measured by a SD-OCT B-scan within the central 1 mm zone.

2.3. Treatment Protocol and Follow-Up. Consenting patients received three consecutive monthly intravitreal anti-VEGF injections with different agents (aflibercept 2 mg, bevacizumab 1.25 mg, ranibizumab 0.5 mg). All patients continued on a PRN regimen with monthly visits and injections as needed within 5 working days in the first year. A medical retina fellow or senior evaluated the further treatment at each follow-up based on previously established criteria (Figure 1).

After year 1, monitoring visits were extended every 2 weeks to a maximum of 3 months if the disease was inactive, but injections could be withheld for longer periods without capping. We considered 6 months of inactivity as stable disease and as a consequence excluded the eye from analysis. In other words, eyes had to be treated at least twice a year to be eligible for participation. Switching the anti-VEGF agent was left to the surveilling ophthalmologist but did not change treatment intervals. The occurrence of systemic cerebrovascular, cardiovascular, and ocular adverse events (AE) was documented and did not necessarily postpone the anti-VEGF treatment.

TABLE 1: Mean VA development for the respective cohort from baseline to each year in total, separated in baseline VA and amount of intravitreal injections/year in Snellen.

Years	VA (n)	≥20/50 (n)	20/50–20/114 (n)	≤20/114 (n)	<3 IVI/year (n)	3-4 IVI/year (n)	>4 IVI/year (n)
0	20/63 + 1 (124)	20/40 + 1 (65)	20/80 + 2 (37)	20/160–1 (22)	20/63 (50)	20/63 + 2 (31)	20/63 + 2 (43)
1	20/50 + 1 (119)	20/40 + 1 (62)	20/63–1 (33)	20/100 (20)	20/63–1 (43)	20/50 (31)	20/40–2 (44)
2	20/50–2 (119)	20/40 (64)	20/80 (32)	20/100 (20)	20/63–2 (43)	20/50 (32)	20/50 + 1 (44)
3	20/63 + 1 (119)	20/40–2 (64)	20/100 + 2 (32)	20/100 (20)	20/63–1 (42)	20/63 + 1 (33)	20/63 + 2 (44)
4	20/63–1 (119)	20/50 + 1 (64)	20/100 (33)	20/100–1 (19)	20/80 + 1 (42)	20/63 + 2 (33)	20/63–1 (44)
5	20/63–1 (119)	20/50 (63)	20/100 + 1 (34)	20/100–1 (20)	20/80 (42)	20/63–1 (33)	20/63 + 1 (44)
6	20/80 + 1 (87)	20/63 + 1 (51)	20/100 + 2 (22)	20/125 (13)	20/100 + 2 (32)	20/80 + 2 (23)	20/63–1 (32)
7	20/100 + 2 (45)	20/80–2 (25)	20/100 (15)	20/80–1 (5)	20/125 + 1 (13)	20/100 (12)	20/63–2 (20)
Letters*	–9	–18	–6	+14	–19	–11	–4

VA = visual acuity; n = number of eyes; IVI = intravitreal injection; *change in letters ETDRS = Early treatment diabetic retinopathy study chart at 4 meters.

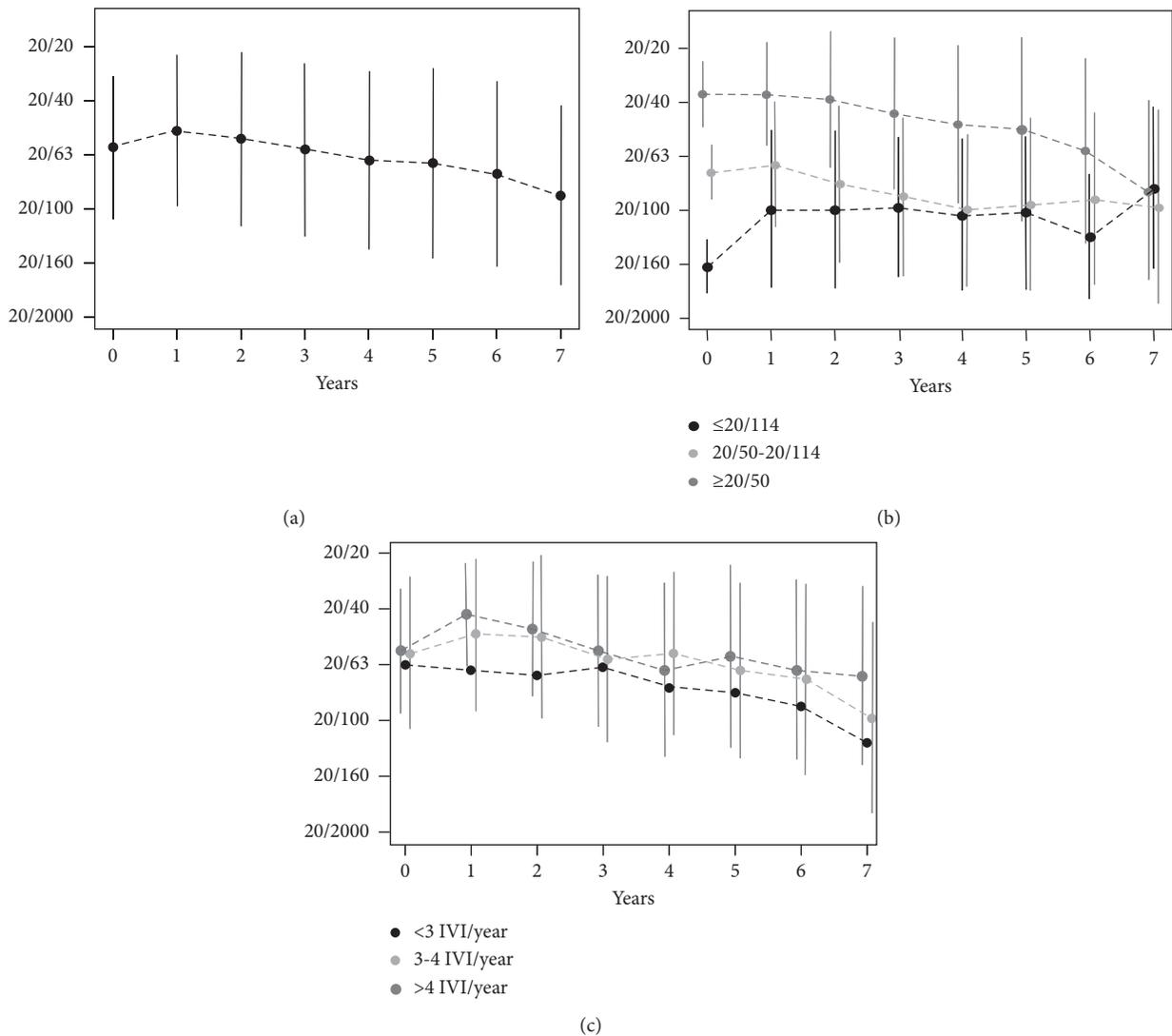


FIGURE 2: Mean visual acuity (VA) measured by Early Treatment Diabetic Retinopathy Study (ETDRS) charts at 4 meters and converted to Snellen over 7 years. (a) Mean change of VA for all eyes. (b) Mean change of VA separated in eyes with good baseline VA $\geq 20/50$ (0.7 ETDRS), intermediate VA 20/50–20/114 (0.7–0.35 ETDRS), and minor VA $\leq 20/114$ (0.35 ETDRS). (c) Mean change of VA subdivided into three groups based on the average numbers of intravitreal injections per year.

2.4. Data and Statistical Analysis. Patient charts were reviewed for BCVA, CMT, numbers of IVI, and the incidence of AE. The analysis was performed using SAS version

9.4 (SAS Institute Cary NC, USA), Microsoft Excel 2007 (12.0.4518.1014), and R release 3.2.1. Univariate regression models were calculated to investigate the influence of time,

eye, age at baseline, the average number of IVI, and the occurrence of AE on main outcome measures. All potential influencing significant factors in the univariate analysis were re-evaluated in a multivariable model. Continuous baseline variables were compared between eyes with 7 years of observation period using ANOVA. Categorical (laterality, sex, AE, and time) baseline variables were compared using Chi-squared tests. A p value <0.05 was rated statistically significant.

3. Results

The mean patient's age at initial presentation was 76 ± 7.5 years with a female preponderance (77%) and an evenly distributed laterality. Overall, baseline mean VA was $20/63 + 1$ (0.63 ± 0.26 ETDRS). Forty-five (37%) eyes with nAMD were eligible for enrollment after 7 years. The baseline data of this population were comparable with a slightly higher age (77.7 ± 6.1 years), also a female dominance (85%) but more right eyes (57%), while the initial mean VA was $20/63 + 3$ (0.66 ± 0.24 ETDRS). In total, mean VA raised significantly within the first year to $20/50 - 1$ (0.69 ± 0.28 ETDRS; $p = 0.044$ (95% CI: 0.001; 0.09)). No difference was found between baseline mean VA and the second or the third year. A significant mean visual loss became evident in the following years 4–6. Mean VA declined to $20/100 + 2$ (0.45 ± 0.33 ETDRS) in year 7 (Table 1; Figure 2(a); $p < 0.001$ (95% CI: -0.23 ; -0.11)).

In a subanalysis, 65 of 124 (52%) eyes had a VA $\geq 20/50$ (0.7 ETDRS) at the baseline, 37 of 124 (30%) eyes had an intermediate VA between $20/50$ (0.7 ETDRS) and $20/114$ (0.35 ETDRS), while 22 of 124 (18%) eyes had an initial VA $\leq 20/114$ (0.35 ETDRS) (Figure 2(b); $p < 0.001$ (95% CI: -0.23 ; -0.11)). Regarding the VA at 7 years, comparable relative numbers in 25 of 45 (56%) eyes with good initial VA lost 18 letters, 15 of 45 (33%) eyes with intermediate VA lost 6 letters, while 5 of 45 (11%) eyes with minor initial VA gained 14 letters. A significant difference between good VA and minor VA at baseline ($p < 0.001$ (95% CI: -0.5 ; -0.28)) as well as intermediate VA and good VA at baseline could be detected after 7 years (Figure 2(b); $p < 0.001$ (95% CI: -0.36 ; -0.19)). Overall, 3.5 ± 1.9 IVI per eye and year was given. The number of IVI administered over time was significantly related to the outcome of VA ($p = 0.011$ (95% CI: 0.01; 0.05)). For further analysis, the eyes were subdivided into 3 groups (<3 IVI/year; $3-4$ IVI/year; >4 IVI/year) based on the average number of IVI given per year. Eyes with a follow-up of 7 years had more IVI/year (4.0 ± 2.0) than the average number administered in total. After 7 years, 13 of 45 (29%) eyes with less than 3 IVI/year lost 19 letters on an average, and 12 of 45 (27%) eyes with 3 to 4 IVI/year lost 11 letters, while 20 of 45 (44%) eyes treated with more than 4 IVI/year lost 4 letters (Figure 2(c)). Neither age nor sex, laterality nor the occurrence of adverse events (AE) had an impact on VA.

The mean CMT was $322 \pm 95 \mu\text{m}$ at the baseline. For the 7-year subgroup, a comparable CMT of $325 \pm 59 \mu\text{m}$ was evident. A significant thinning compared with the baseline was measured at all time points ($p < 0.001$ (95% CI: -83.84 ; -33.90)). A reduction of $52 \mu\text{m}$ became apparent within the

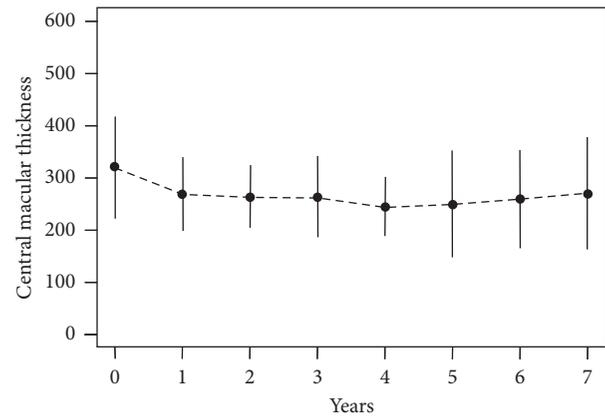


FIGURE 3: Mean change of central macular thickness for all eyes measured by spectral domain-optical coherence tomography B-scans over time.

first year, declined to $246 \pm 56 \mu\text{m}$ after 4 years, and remained at $271 \pm 106 \mu\text{m}$ on average in year 7 (Figure 3).

Neither VA at baseline nor age, sex, laterality, nor the number of IVI was significantly related to a change in CMT ($p = 0.308$).

Severe ocular events AE were documented in 2 (1.6%) eyes (retinal tear, elevated IOP >30 mmHg), and no cases of endophthalmitis were reported. Nine patients had an episode of stroke or myocardial infarction during the observation period. These eyes were not included in the 7-year data analysis.

4. Discussion

In this retrospective data analysis, we evaluated a representative number of eyes complicated by nAMD and treated with a personalized PRN regimen at least every 6 months for 7 years. A visual decline of nearly 2 lines of ETDRS became evident with a low number of 3.5 IVI/year based on our protocol, which relies on empiric variable intervals for each patient and was published in 2019 [21]. It mixes advantages of both, PRN and TAE, as it combines a fairly low injection rate with an acceptable clinical effort, a limited risk besides minimum undertreatment.

A few studies on long-term anti-VEGF treatment for nAMD have been published yet. Gillies et al. extracted heterogeneous data of 1212 eyes from a multicentered registry, of which 131 were being followed for 7 years [22]. The multicenter SEVEN-UP study reported on 65 patients treated with intravitreal ranibizumab and different regimens for a mean of 7.3 years with a decline of 8.6 letters [19]. Patients were treated either monthly or PRN for 24 months before entering a quarterly PRN protocol for another 2 years. An average of 6.8 IVI was given in the last 3.4 years after the exit from HARBOR protocol, resulting in 1.6 IVI/year and study eye. This low number was partially attributed to the study design. The authors did not exclude eyes without treatment in the last years, while our cohort reflects only eyes with the need of at least 2 injections per year. It seems difficult to acquire representative data of a homogeneous

cohort for an interpretation over an extended time period. In our study, a uniform data collection was possible with the help of continuous observation and minimum diversity in respect of the medical staff including 2 medical retina specialists as well as a single center setting in an urban environment. Our low number of average IVI/year is most likely related to a compensation for a higher number of injections in the first years and a low number due to less burden for treatment in the latter years.

Although an absolute visual loss became evident in the total number of eyes, their separation based on baseline VA led to interesting findings: the better BCVA at baseline, the more letters were lost after 7 years. Our results were concordant with those of other authors as well as the UK Age-Related Macular Degeneration EMR Users Group, who previously described similar effects [23, 24]. “Ceiling” is referred to as the limited potential gain in vision simply due to a relatively good BCVA at the baseline. The terminus “floor” was used in initially poor vision where losing was unlikely but gaining an option. It looks like this phenomenon was true for all eyes compromised by nAMD with long-term treatment, independent of the underlying modality.

In general, 3 different regimens have been established in the past years. Fixed continuous dosing could rarely be prolonged and was never practical because of certain overtreatment besides cost and burden to patients as well as clinicians. Reality led to an interest in different therapeutic approaches with encouraging visual results in short-term studies [12, 25]. PRN with fixed visits and variable injection intervals based on the disease activity included the advantages of fewer burden to the patient with more cost-effective management in the long-term [26]. TAE was introduced as injection and extended by Spaide in 2007 and was based on the strategy of minimizing recurrences by retreating even without signs of activity while expanding the intervals [11, 27]. This protocol reduced the number of visits and tests but increased the potential of overtreatment. Lately, it was widely adopted in centers across the U.S. Considerably good 8-year TAE outcomes were published recently by a Scandinavian group [20]. Nevertheless, noninferior VA could only be achieved by a relatively large number of IVI. We also investigated the effect of the numbers of injections given per year and found significant differences. A fair loss of 1-line ETDRS in 7 years could be established with only 1 more injection on average per year. Considering the rising number of elderly patients affected by this chronic disease as well as the associated financial and social burden, it should be our primary goal to limit the number of IVI/year but at the same time to sustain an acceptable visual outcome for our patients to conquer their daily routine.

CMT measurements were collected as a secondary outcome. The significant macular thinning in OCT B-scans within the first year has been proposed by various 1-year registration trials [8–11]. In our study cohort, the reduction at year 1 could be preserved throughout the 7-year observation period, independent of the number of IVI.

This paper has several limitations. Its retrospective design questions many variables likely to be evaluated in a prospective study. No endpoints at predetermined time

intervals were set. Eyes submitted to cataract surgery were included and likely to demonstrate considerably higher BCVA. Recent data from the CATT Research Group, who investigated the development of geographic atrophy (GA) in eyes complicated by nAMD, showed an incidence of 38% among these 5 years after initiating therapy [28]. Potential GA as a source of the visual decline was not assessed in our study. The three predominantly administered intravitreal medications were exchanged randomly if eyes seemed to respond inadequately. The switch was not investigated separately due to the retrospective data collection. Thus, our findings reflect real-life outcomes. This study’s strength is its long observation period and data recording by means of well-established repeatable methods and personnel for a reasonably large number of eyes.

5. Conclusions

In conclusion, our real-world data confirm an absolute visual loss of 9 ETDRS letters with a reasonably low number of injections per year enabled by a personalized PRN regimen over a time period of 7 years. The response to treatment needs to be addressed thoroughly regardless of chronicity or baseline VA. Retreatment should be considered in doubt to largely avoid undertreatment. The initial submacular thinning in the first year could be preserved over time. Many questions are still to be answered in a prospective manner. Reliable data of long-term treatment effects following VEGF inhibition are mandatory to conquer this disease in the future.

Data Availability

The data used to support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author upon request.

Ethical Approval

All procedures performed in studies involving human participants were in accordance with the ethical standards of the institutional and/or national research committee and with the 1964 Helsinki Declaration and its later amendments or comparable ethical standards.

Disclosure

This research was performed as part of the employment of the authors, namely, the Rudolf Foundation Hospital and the Karl Landsteiner Institute for Retinal Research and Imaging.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this article.

Authors’ Contributions

All authors contributed equally to this work. Each author certifies that he or she has made substantial contribution to

the work reported in this manuscript to all of the following: (1) conception and design, acquisition of data, and analysis and interpretation of data, (2) drafting the article and revising it critically for important intellectual content, (3) final approval of the version to be published, and (4) agreement to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that all questions related to the accuracy and integrity of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved.

References

- [1] C. C. W. Klaver, R. C. Wolfs, J. R. Vingerling, A. Hofman, and P. T. V. M. de Jong, "Age-specific prevalence and causes of blindness and visual impairment in an older population: the Rotterdam Study," *Archives of Ophthalmology*, vol. 116, no. 5, pp. 653–658, 1998.
- [2] W. L. Wong, X. Su, X. Li et al., "Global prevalence of age-related macular degeneration and disease burden projection for 2020 and 2040: a systematic review and meta-analysis," *The Lancet Global Health*, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. e106–e116, 2014.
- [3] F. L. Ferris, S. L. Fine, and L. Hyman, "Age-related macular degeneration and blindness due to neovascular maculopathy," *Archives of Ophthalmology*, vol. 102, no. 11, pp. 1640–1642, 1984.
- [4] T. Wong, U. Chakravarthy, R. Klein et al., "The natural history and prognosis of neovascular age-related macular degeneration: a systematic review of the literature and meta-analysis," *Ophthalmology*, vol. 115, no. 1, pp. 116–126, 2008.
- [5] P. J. Rosenfeld, D. M. Brown, J. S. Heier et al., "Ranibizumab for neovascular age-related macular degeneration," *New England Journal of Medicine*, vol. 355, no. 14, pp. 1419–1431, 2006.
- [6] D. M. Brown, M. Michels, P. K. Kaiser, J. S. Heier, J. P. Sy, and T. Ianchulev, "Ranibizumab versus verteporfin photodynamic therapy for neovascular age-related macular degeneration: two-year results of the ANCHOR study," *Ophthalmology*, vol. 116, no. 1, pp. 57–65.e5, 2009.
- [7] J. S. Heier, D. M. Brown, V. Chong et al., "Intravitreal aflibercept (VEGF trap-eye) in wet age-related macular degeneration," *Ophthalmology*, vol. 119, no. 12, pp. 2537–2548, 2012.
- [8] D. F. Martin, M. G. Maguire, G. S. Ying, J. E. Grunwald, S. L. Fine, and G. J. Jaffe, "Ranibizumab and bevacizumab for neovascular age-related macular degeneration," *New England Journal of Medicine*, vol. 364, no. 20, pp. 1897–1908, 2011.
- [9] B. G. Busbee, A. C. Ho, D. M. Brown et al., "Twelve-month efficacy and safety of 0.5 mg or 2.0 mg ranibizumab in patients with subfoveal neovascular age-related macular degeneration," *Ophthalmology*, vol. 120, no. 5, pp. 1046–1056, 2013.
- [10] G. A. Lalwani, P. J. Rosenfeld, A. E. Fung et al., "A variable-dosing regimen with intravitreal ranibizumab for neovascular age-related macular degeneration: year 2 of the PrONTO Study," *American Journal of Ophthalmology*, vol. 148, no. 1, pp. 43–58, 2009.
- [11] C. C. Wykoff, D. E. Croft, D. M. Brown et al., "Prospective trial of treat-and-extend versus monthly dosing for neovascular age-related macular degeneration: TREX-AMD 1 year results," *Ophthalmology*, vol. 122, no. 12, pp. 2514–2522, 2015.
- [12] F. G. Holz, W. Amoaku, J. Donate et al., "Safety and efficacy of a flexible dosing regimen of ranibizumab in neovascular age-related macular degeneration: the SUSTAIN study," *Ophthalmology*, vol. 118, no. 4, pp. 663–671, 2011.
- [13] U. Chakravarthy, S. P. Harding, C. A. Rogers et al., "Ranibizumab versus bevacizumab to treat neovascular age-related macular degeneration: one-year findings from the IVAN randomized trial," *Ophthalmology*, vol. 119, no. 7, pp. 1399–1411, 2012.
- [14] N. Toalster, M. Russell, and P. Ng, "A 12 month prospective trial of inject and extend regimen for ranibizumab treatment of age-related macular degeneration," *Retina*, vol. 33, no. 7, pp. 1351–1358, 2013.
- [15] A. Danyliv, J. Glanville, R. McCool, A. Ferreira, A. Skelly, and R. P. Jacob, "The clinical effectiveness of ranibizumab treat and extend regimen in nAMD: systematic review and network meta-analysis," *Advances in Therapy*, vol. 34, no. 3, pp. 611–619, 2017.
- [16] D. Chin-Yee, T. Eck, S. Fowler, A. Hardi, and R. S. Apte, "A systematic review of as needed versus treat and extend ranibizumab or bevacizumab treatment regimens for neovascular age-related macular degeneration," *British Journal of Ophthalmology*, vol. 100, no. 7, pp. 914–917, 2016.
- [17] D. F. Martin, M. G. Maguire, and S. L. Fine, "Ranibizumab and bevacizumab for treatment of neovascular age-related macular degeneration: two-year results," *Ophthalmology*, vol. 119, no. 7, pp. 1388–1398, 2012.
- [18] M. C. Peden, I. J. Suñer, M. E. Hammer, and W. S. Grizzard, "Long-term outcomes in eyes receiving fixed-interval dosing of anti-vascular endothelial growth factor agents for wet age-related macular degeneration," *Ophthalmology*, vol. 122, no. 4, pp. 803–808, 2015.
- [19] S. Rofagha, R. B. Bhisitkul, D. S. Boyer, S. R. Sadda, and K. Zhang, "Seven-year outcomes in ranibizumab-treated patients in ANCHOR, MARINA, and HORIZON: a multicenter cohort study (SEVEN-UP)," *Ophthalmology*, vol. 120, no. 11, pp. 2292–2299, 2013.
- [20] K. Berg, A. B. Roald, J. Navaratnam, and R. Bragadóttir, "An 8 year follow-up of anti-vascular endothelial growth factor treatment with a treat-and-extend modality for neovascular age-related macular degeneration," *Acta Ophthalmologica*, vol. 95, no. 8, pp. 796–802, 2017.
- [21] M. Stattin, J. Forster, A. Graf, D. Ahmed, I. Krebs, and S. Ansari-Shahrezaei, "Five-year outcomes of a personalized pro re nata treatment regimen with anti-vascular endothelial growth factor for neovascular age-related macular degeneration," *Acta Ophthalmologica*, vol. 97, no. 1, pp. e131–e133, 2019.
- [22] M. C. Gillies, A. Campaign, D. Barthelmes et al., "Long-term outcomes of treatment of neovascular age-related macular degeneration: data from an observational study," *Ophthalmology*, vol. 122, no. 9, pp. 1837–1845, 2015.
- [23] Writing Committee for the UK Age-Related Macular Degeneration EMR Users Group, "The neovascular age-related macular degeneration database: multicenter study of 92 976 ranibizumab injections: report 1: visual acuity," *Ophthalmology*, vol. 121, no. 5, pp. 1092–1101, 2014.
- [24] A. C. Pedrosa, A. Reis-Silva, J. Pinheiro-Costa et al., "Treatment of neovascular age-related macular degeneration with anti-VEGF agents: retrospective analysis of 5 year outcomes," *Clinical Ophthalmology*, vol. 10, pp. 541–546, 2016.
- [25] A. E. Fung, G. A. Lalwani, P. J. Rosenfeld et al., "An optical coherence tomography-guided, variable dosing regimen with intravitreal ranibizumab (Lucentis) for neovascular age-related macular degeneration," *American Journal of Ophthalmology*, vol. 143, no. 4, pp. 566–583, 2007.

- [26] M. Zhu, J. K. Chew, G. K. Broadhead et al., "Intravitreal ranibizumab for neovascular age-related macular degeneration in clinical practice: five-year treatment outcomes," *Graefe's Archive for Clinical and Experimental Ophthalmology*, vol. 253, no. 8, pp. 1217–1225, 2015.
- [27] R. Spaide, "Ranibizumab according to need: a treatment for age-related macular degeneration," *American Journal of Ophthalmology*, vol. 143, no. 4, pp. 679-680, 2007.
- [28] J. E. Grunwald, M. Pistilli, E. Daniel et al., "Incidence and growth of geographic atrophy during 5 years of comparison of age-related macular degeneration treatments trials," *Ophthalmology*, vol. 124, no. 1, pp. 97–104, 2017.