

Tilte: Effectivity of antiVEGF in treatment of macular edema in retinal vein occlusions (RVO).

Authors: MUDr. Gajdošová M., MUDr. Hromníková N, Ondřejková M.

Settings: OFTAL s.r.o, Špecializovná nemocnica v odbore oftalmológia Zvolen

Purpose: To evaluate the efficacy of antiVEGF in eyes with macular edema (ME) due to RVO

Methods: Retrospective analysis of 63 eyes of 63 patients (24 (38%) men, 39 (62%) women), mean age 73,7 years, mean follow up 33,9 (12-84) months, treated with antiVEGF (bevacizumab, ranibizumab, aflibercept) at least 12 months. Adjunctive treatment with corticosteroids and laser was allowed. We analysed functional (BCVA - ETDRS letters), anatomical (CRT- μ m) results, adjunctive ME treatments, number of injections, and adverse events.

Results: We evaluated 18 eyes (28,6%) with CRVO, mean BCVA 46,5 letters and mean CRT 658 μ m and 45 (71,4%) eyes with BRVO, mean BCVA 54,7 letters and mean CRT 485 μ m.

In CRVO group, mean BCVA change was +12,8 letters after 3 months, +13,1 at 12 and +14,9 letters at 24 months (12,4 mean number of injections) Gain more than 15 letters had 50% eyes after 3 months, 50% eyes at 12 and 46% eyes at 24 months. 1 eye lost more than 15 letters.

Mean CRT change was -334 μ m after 3 months, -186 μ m at 12, -310 μ m at 24 months. At 24 months 38,9% eyes had complete ME regression.

In BRVO group mean BCVA change was +12,9 letters after 3 months, +16,6 at 12 and +17,7 letters at 24 months (10,0 mean number of injections) Gain more than 15 letters had 31% eyes after 3 months, 31% eyes at 12 and 26% eyes at 24 months. We did not record any eye with the loss more than 15 letters .

Mean CRT change was -186 μ m after 3 months, -184 μ m at 12, -198 μ m at 24 months. At 24 months 37,8% eyes had complete ME regression.

Conclusions: AntiVEGF treatment of macular edema in RVO is very effective and significantly improves the visual prognosis of eyes with this complication.

Email: gajdosova@oftal.sk