

Clinical Study

Age-Related Macular Degeneration: Clinical Findings following Treatment with Antiangiogenic Drugs

Ricardo Casaroli-Marano,¹ Roberto Gallego-Pinazo,^{2,3}
Clemencia Torrón Fernández-Blanco,^{3,4} Marta S. Figueroa,⁵ Begoña Pina Marín,⁶
Gustavo Fernández-Baca Vaca,⁷ Antonio Piñero-Bustamante,⁸ Juan Donate López,⁹
José García-Arumí,¹⁰ and Jordi Farrés Martí¹¹

¹ Instituto Clinic de Oftalmología, Hospital Clínic de Barcelona, Universitat de Barcelona, Carrer Sabino Arana 1, 08028 Barcelona, Spain

² Hospital Universitario y Politécnico La Fe, Bulevar Sur S/N, 46026 Valencia, Spain

³ RETICS Oftared, Instituto de Salud Carlos III, 28029 Madrid, Spain

⁴ Hospital Universitario Miguel Servet, Calle Isabel la Católica 1-3, 50009 Zaragoza, Spain

⁵ Hospital Universitario Ramón y Cajal, Carretera de Colmenar Viejo, Km. 9,100, 28034 Madrid, Spain

⁶ Hospital Dos de Maig de Barcelona, Carrer Dos de Maig 301, 08025 Barcelona, Spain

⁷ Hospital Regional Universitario Carlos Haya, Avenida Carlos Haya S/N, 29010 Málaga, Spain

⁸ Hospital Universitario de Valme, Avenida de Bellavista S/N, 41014 Sevilla, Spain

⁹ Hospital Clínico Universitario de San Carlos, Calle Profesor Martín Lagos S/N, 28040 Madrid, Spain

¹⁰ Hospital Universitario Vall d'Hebrón, Passeig Vall d'Hebrón, 119-129 Barcelona, Spain

¹¹ Bayer HealthCare, Avenida Baix Llobregat 3-5, Sant Joan Despí, 08970 Barcelona, Spain

Correspondence should be addressed to Ricardo Casaroli-Marano; rcasaroli@ub.edu

Received 2 August 2013; Accepted 14 November 2013; Published 16 February 2014

Academic Editor: A. García-Layana

Copyright © 2014 Ricardo Casaroli-Marano 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 survey the management of patients with neovascular age-related macular degeneration (nvAMD) in Spain. **Methods.** An observational retrospective multicenter study was conducted. The variables analyzed were sociodemographic characteristics, foveal and macular thickness, visual acuity (VA), type of treatment, number of injections, and the initial administration of a loading dose of an antiangiogenic drug. **Results.** 208 patients were followed up during 23.4 months in average. During the first and second years, patients received a mean of 4.5 ± 1.8 and 1.6 ± 2.1 injections of antiangiogenic drugs, and 5.4 ± 2.8 and 3.6 ± 2.2 follow-up visits were performed, respectively. The highest improvement in VA was observed at 3 months of follow-up, followed by a decrease in the response that stabilized above baseline values until the end of the study. Patients who received an initial loading dose presented greater VA gains than those without. **Conclusions.** Our results suggest the need for a more standardized approach in the management and diagnosis of nvAMD receiving VEGF inhibitors. To achieve the visual outcomes reported in pivotal trials, an early diagnosis, proactive approach (more treating than follow-up visits), and a close monitoring might be the key to successfully manage nvAMD.

1. Introduction

Age-related macular degeneration (AMD) is the main cause of legal blindness (visual acuity lower than 20/200) in the Western world in people aged over 55 years [1]. It is a degenerative and progressive macular disease that results in loss of

central vision with significant functional impairment. The most severe vision loss occurs in the neovascular form of AMD (nvAMD), involving choroidal neovascularization associated with retinal edema [2]. Even when AMD does not lead to blindness, there is a strong negative impact on independence and quality of life [3]. Worldwide, 25 million

to 30 million people have severe visual loss due to AMD. The prevalence of AMD in Spain is estimated between 1.3% (65 to 74 years) and 5.7% (aged ≥ 75 years) of population, accounting for approximately 485,000 potential patients [4]. Since nowadays life expectancy is growing the prevalence of AMD is likely to increase [5], hence its diagnosis and treatment might represent an important challenge.

Therapies currently approved for nvAMD include laser photocoagulation, photodynamic therapy, and the new drugs capable of inhibiting vascular growth. The vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) inhibitors demonstrated improved visual outcomes compared with other therapies, becoming the first-line therapy for nvAMD [6]. The Phase III MARINA and ANCHOR trials with ranibizumab were designed with fixed monthly injections over a period of two years [7, 8]. However, as this treatment strategy is difficult to undertake in the regular clinical practice, other alternative approaches have been proposed by some retina specialist societies from several European countries, like the Spanish Society of Retina and Vitreous (SERV), recommending an initial loading dose followed by maintenance injections on an as-needed basis (PRN: *per re nata*) according to visual acuity and optical coherence tomography (OCT) changes [9]. Likewise, three German ophthalmologic societies [10] (der Retinologischen Gesellschaft, der Deutschen Ophthalmologischen Gesellschaft und des Berufsverbands der Augenärzte Deutschlands e.V.) and the prescription guidelines in France [11] recommend an initial 3-month upload phase of monthly injections and retreatment to prevent disease progression if there is evidence of disease activity or vision deterioration. Monitoring visits are recommended at monthly intervals following the upload phase in Germany [10] and in Spain [9]. Although some recent clinical practice studies have assessed the compliance with these guidelines [11–15], nothing has been published regarding the Spanish situation.

In order to face the future needs of nvAMD patients, it is necessary to broaden our knowledge about the correct management of the disease. Therefore, the aim of the present study was to survey the diagnosis and management of patients with nvAMD treated with antiangiogenic intravitreal therapy in terms of clinical practice in Spanish public health centers.

2. Methods

2.1. Patients. An observational retrospective study was conducted to assess the diagnostic management, therapeutic approach, and use of resources in Spanish public health centers for patients with nvAMD treated with ranibizumab or bevacizumab as first line. The inclusion criteria considered were (1) patients older than 18 years; (2) patients diagnosed with nvAMD on the first or second eye between February and June 2009; and (3) patients followed up since the diagnosis of nvAMD in the same center. Twelve ophthalmologists specialized in nvAMD from different tertiary care public Spanish hospitals participated in this study. Each one included the first 25 diagnosed cases that met the inclusion criteria. Patients were selected consecutively to avoid selection bias and each one was observed for a maximum period of two years. The selected eye for the analysis was the first eye diagnosed of

nvAMD within this period. Whenever both eyes were diagnosed at the same visit, the studied eye was the one with better corrected visual acuity (VA). If VA was the same, the right eye was then selected.

The study was approved by the Spanish Agency of Medicines and Medical Devices (Agencia Española de Medicamentos y Productos Sanitarios) and the Ethical Review Board of each participating center.

2.2. Data. Patient characteristics were recorded at baseline. Clinical variables concerning the study eye were collected at baseline and at every follow-up visit, which could be treatment-related or not treatment-related. Baseline visits recorded the number of times that a diagnostic technique (biomicroscopy, fluorescein angiography (FA), and OCT) was used. The aim of each follow-up visit was to perform a clinical assessment of the patient: symptoms, lesion size (number of disc areas: <1, 1-2, >2), foveal thickness (measured in microns), macular thickness (measured in microns), and VA (measured with Snellen or ETDRS charts). The type of treatment and dose administered for nvAMD were also recorded, as well as the number of annual injections. The administration of an initial loading dose was considered as the injection of 3 doses in a period of maximum 60 ± 15 days between the first and third doses of ranibizumab or bevacizumab.

2.3. Statistical Analysis. To assess the evolution of clinical variables several temporal frames were defined: 3, 6, 12, and 24 months after the diagnosis of the study eye. The nearest follow-up visits to each temporal frame (± 1 month) were included in the analysis of that frame.

Results were expressed as mean and standard deviation (SD) for the continuous variables and as the number and percentage of patients per category for categorical variables. The evolution of clinical variables was assessed by *t*-student or Cochran's-Q tests, depending on the variables characteristics (continuous or categorical, resp.). Early Treatment Diabetic Retinopathy Study (ETDRS) scores were converted to Snellen scores using a transformation table by Patel et al. [16]. Thereafter, Snellen fractions were approximately converted to letter count according to an equivalence table [17]. Data analysis was made using SPSS (Version 19) and SAS software (Version 9.2).

3. Results

3.1. Patient Baseline Characteristics. A total of 221 patients fulfilled the inclusion criteria and 208 were finally included in the analysis. The mean follow-up period was of 23.4 ± 4.2 months. A summary of the sociodemographic characteristics of the study population and the study eye is provided in Table 1. Of the 208 patients studied, 133 (63.9%) had nvAMD in only one eye and 75 (36.1%) in both. Smoking history was observed in 19.7% of patients: current smoker (5.8%) and former smoker (13.9%). The referral of patients was to general ophthalmologists or other retina specialists in 68.3% of cases, emergency services in 23.6% of cases and general practitioners or optometrists for the rest of the patients.

TABLE 1: Sociodemographic description of patients.

Variable	Total
Age (years)	
<i>n</i>	208
Average (SD)	76.72 (7.83)
Median	77
Age groups	
Total	208 (100%)
<65 years	14 (6.7%)
65–75 years	72 (34.6%)
>75 years	122 (58.7%)
Gender	
Total	208 (100%)
Male	88 (42.3%)
Female	120 (57.7%)
Ethnic group	
Total	208 (100%)
Caucasian	183 (88.0%)
Hispanic	25 (12.0%)
Iris color	
Total	208 (100%)
Light colored	44 (21.2%)
Dark	78 (37.5%)
Unknown	86 (41.3%)
Study eye	
Total	208 (100%)
1—left	105 (50.5%)
Secondary eye	
Total	75 (100%)
1—diagnosed before the study period	48 (64.0%)
2—diagnosed after the first study eye	15 (20.0%)
3—both eyes diagnosed at same time	12 (16.0%)

All patients conducted at least one of the diagnostic techniques assessed. A total of 95.7%, 76.4%, and 93.8% of patients underwent biomicroscopy, FA and OCT, respectively. Of note, 67.8% of cases underwent all the three techniques to establish the diagnosis of nvAMD.

Table 2 provides a description of the lesion and symptoms at baseline. The mean time between the appearance of symptoms and the diagnosis of the study eye was 1.9 ± 2.3 months. The administration of first-line treatment took place 14.9 ± 29.6 days after diagnosis in average.

3.2. Clinical Outcomes. Both foveal and macular thickness decreased over the study period. This change was already significant after 3 months of follow-up. The decrease of foveal thickness was in average $87.80 \pm 85.88 \mu\text{m}$, $85.29 \pm 97.74 \mu\text{m}$, $82.24 \pm 104.01 \mu\text{m}$, and $83.73 \pm 126.52 \mu\text{m}$ at 3, 6, 12, and 24 months after diagnosis. The decrease of macular thickness was in average $34.81 \pm 48.72 \mu\text{m}$, $37.16 \pm 66.50 \mu\text{m}$, $35.26 \pm 61.73 \mu\text{m}$, and $27.92 \pm 56.44 \mu\text{m}$ at 3, 6, 12, and 24 months after diagnosis. Thus, at baseline, the mean of foveal and macular thickness was $368.55 \pm 125.14 \mu\text{m}$ and $304.59 \pm 63.41 \mu\text{m}$,

TABLE 2: Description of the lesion and symptoms at diagnosis.

Variable	Study eye— <i>n</i> (%)
Lesion type	
Total	208 (100%)
Classic	83 (39.9%)
Minimally classic	23 (11.1%)
Occult	71 (34.1%)
Other shapes	12 (5.8%)
RAP	9 (4.3%)
IPCV	3 (1.4%)
Unknown	19 (9.1%)
Lesion size	
Total	208 (100%)
<1 disk	38 (18.3%)
1-2 disks	90 (43.3%)
>2 disks	42 (20.2%)
Unknown	38 (18.3%)
Subretinal neovascular membrane location	
Total	208 (100%)
Yuxtapapillar	3 (1.4%)
Extrafoveal	22 (10.6%)
Juxtafoveal	78 (37.5%)
Subfoveal	104 (50.0%)
Subfoveal + Yuxtapapillar	1 (0.5%)
Presence of symptoms at diagnosis	
Total	208 (100%)
Yes	208 (100%)
Symptoms at diagnosis	
Sudden and progressive loss of VA	136 (65.4%)
Central scotoma	88 (42.3%)
Difficulty to read	49 (23.6%)
Metamorphopsia	99 (47.6%)
Photopsia	1 (0.5%)
Other symptoms	2 (1.0%)
Other symptoms	
Total	2 (100%)

RAP: retinal angiomatous proliferation; IPCV: idiopathic polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy; VA: visual acuity.

respectively. And at the end of the study, mean foveal and macular thicknesses were $267.12 \pm 104.18 \mu\text{m}$ and $265.71 \pm 30.70 \mu\text{m}$, respectively.

Mean VA gains of $+6.45 \pm 12.93$, $+3.84 \pm 15.17$, $+2.41 \pm 16.59$, and $+3.13 \pm 19.64$ letters were observed at 3, 6, 12, and 24 months of follow-up compared with baseline, respectively (Figure 1). The maximum improvement in VA was observed 3 months after diagnosis. Thereafter, the response decreased until one year of follow-up, when stabilized above the baseline values until the end of the study. Mean VA observed at baseline was of 47.93 ± 18.57 letters (0.25 or 20/80 approximately), and at the end of the study it was of 52.99 ± 22.24 letters (0.35 or 20/63 approximately).

Patients who were treated early after the diagnosis (less than 7 days) gained VA ($+6.37$ letters in average), whereas

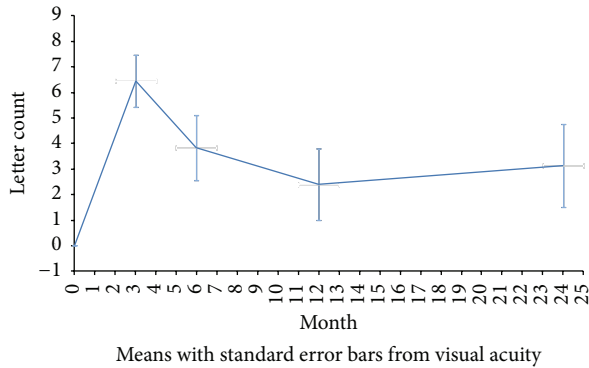


FIGURE 1: Changes in visual acuity over the follow-up period compared with visual acuity at baseline.

patients treated later than 14 days after the diagnosis lost VA (-4.41 letters in average) ($P < 0.001$).

3.3. Treatment. A total of 2802 visits were recorded, of which 1230 were treatment-related. At the end of the study, patients had received on average 6.1 intravitreal injections of antiangiogenic drugs: 4.5 ± 1.8 during the first year and 1.6 ± 2.1 during the second year. Overall, 14.7% of the visits were performed following the recommendation of monthly visits established by the SERV. During the first and second years of the study a mean of 66.0 ± 57.6 and 82.5 ± 53.1 days between consecutive follow-up visits was observed, respectively. A mean of 5.4 ± 2.8 and 3.6 ± 2.2 follow-up visits were performed per patient during the first and second year, respectively.

Most patients received ranibizumab (96.2%, $n = 200$) as antiangiogenic treatment, although an off-label use of bevacizumab was also reported (5.3%, $n = 11$). During the second year of follow-up about half of the patients (51.4%) received antiangiogenic treatment (50%, $n = 104$ with ranibizumab; 3.8%, $n = 8$ with bevacizumab) for nvAMD.

A total of 105 patients (50.5%) did not receive a loading dose. Those patients with a loading dose (49.5%, $n = 103$) showed better results regarding final VA and decrease in foveal and macular thickness over the follow-up period. In particular, mean VA gains at 3, 6, 12, and 24 months of follow-up among the group of patients who received a loading dose were $+9.06 \pm 12.92$, $+6.69 \pm 15.65$, $+5.75 \pm 17.86$, and $+4.93 \pm 20.31$ letters, respectively; whereas the group without an initial loading dose gained in average $+4.58 \pm 13.30$, -0.65 ± 15.54 , $+2.64 \pm 16.22$, and $+4.14 \pm 17.84$ letters at 3, 6, 12, and 24 months of follow-up, respectively. Thus, at the end of the study both groups showed similar VA improvements (Figure 2). The difference reported at 6 months of follow-up between both groups was statistically significant ($P = 0.0038$).

Total injections received per patient were similar in both groups: a mean of 4.3 ± 2.1 and 1.6 ± 2.1 injections were recorded in the group without an initial loading dose during the first and second years, respectively, and a mean of 4.7 ± 1.8 and 1.6 ± 2.1 injections were recorded in the other group during the first and second years, respectively.

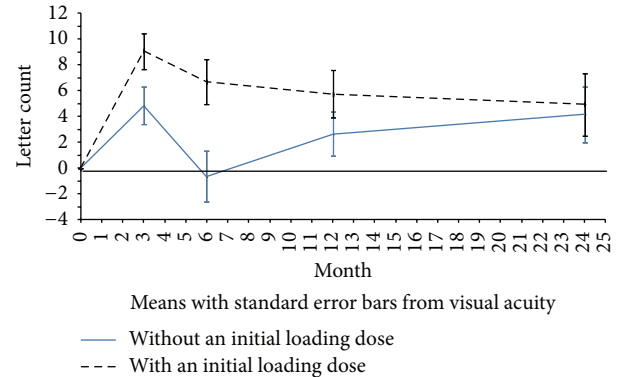


FIGURE 2: Changes in visual acuity depending on the administration of an initial loading dose.

One particular participating center stood out among the others due to a more proactive treatment regimen, consisting of more treatment-related visits instead of follow-up visits. Over the study period this center performed a mean of 10.8 treatment-related visits per patient against 5.3 for the rest of the centers. Patients recruited ($n = 33$) in this hospital obtained substantially greater VA gains compared with patients of the rest of the centers.

4. Discussion

This observational retrospective study, performed in several public health centers in Spain, identified that the management of patients with nvAMD treated with VEGF inhibitors in routine clinical practice was variable and far away from that recommended by the European specialist guidelines in terms of treatment-related and not treatment-related visits. Likewise, the Lumiere study reflected poor compliance with treatment recommendations in France [11]. For example, the SERV Guideline and three German ophthalmologic societies recommend a loading treatment initiation followed by monthly follow-up visits to detect early recurrences and perform prompt retreatments to avoid as much as possible the permanent anatomic and functional damage [9, 10].

The results previously described showed that, at the end of the first year, patients gained in average only 2.4 letters from baseline and slightly more than 3 letters at the end of the study period. These gains are lower than those observed in the pivotal trials with fixed monthly regimen or strict PRN schemes with monthly visits [18, 19]. These differences can be explained by the wide variability found, which was related to time between first symptoms and diagnosis, time between diagnosis and initiation of treatment, and large follow-up visits intervals. The delay in the nvAMD diagnosis is likely to be caused by a lack of knowledge about the disease, but the treatment delay could be due to the different regional health systems and the accessibility to them. The large follow-up visit intervals and the fall of the use of antiangiogenic treatment observed during the second year of the study might be due to the big clinical burden in the ophthalmology departments of the public health system in Spain that makes a proper

monitoring of the increasing nvAMD population more complicated.

The initial VA gain observed at the first 3 months was mainly attributable to patients who received an initial loading dose. Nevertheless, these patients gradually lost this greater gain and ended the follow-up period close to the gain achieved by the group of patients who did not receive the loading dose. This can be explained with the fact that, at the end of the study, both groups received a similar number of injections. As reported by the CATT research group [19], the effect of initial monthly doses disappears once the treatment regimen is not strict and proactive. The maximum improvement observed in VA at 3 months of follow-up is in accordance with other recent clinical practice studies in Sweden [12], Germany [13], Denmark [14], and France [11], where a peak of VA gain occurred after 3 months of treatment followed by a decrease of the response.

Few treatment administrations have been recorded in this study, and this fact could be explained by the low number of follow-up visits performed. As it has been reported in the CATT study [19], a PRN treatment approach for nvAMD patients could offer similar results to fixed monthly injections during the first year of treatment. Unfortunately, a monthly fixed regimen or monthly follow-up visits are hardly feasible in the current clinical practice due to the economic costs and/or the clinical burden in ophthalmology departments of the public health system in Spain. Therefore, further studies assessing the benefits and the costs associated to a stricter treatment regimen would be of interest.

It is worthy to mention the case of the public hospital with the highest rate of treatment-related visits. This center performs a more proactive treatment approach than the rest of the centers as more treating than monitoring visits are performed. In addition, VA outcomes obtained in this center are substantially better than the overall gains obtained in this study. Although one center out of 12 is not representative, the results found in this hospital support the findings reported in other studies, such as the MARINA [7] and ANCHOR [8] clinical trials that demonstrated efficacy of ranibizumab with monthly injections, and some recent studies, which demonstrated a higher response as the number of injections increases [20, 21]. In addition, this approach consisting in lower number of follow-up visits but more treatment visits could be affordable to obtain good VA results in overloaded health systems where monthly monitoring is not possible and the patient is exposed to large intervals between retreatment with VEGF inhibitor drugs, thus increasing the chance of disease reactivation and irreversible damage accumulation. Postponing retreatment until there is evidence of ongoing active disease might be leaving it too late [22].

Design limitations are those typically seen in retrospective studies, such as the lack of data in some medical records or the fact that the information is not directly collected from the patient. However, a retrospective design was the most appropriate in order to achieve the objectives of the present study. Another consideration is concerning the two scoring systems (Snellen and ETDRS charts), which are known to show differences, particularly in patients with nvAMD and

poor VA [23]. Nevertheless, as values are shown in terms of changes in the scores, there is no risk of bias in the results.

In conclusion, our results show the need for a more standardized approach in the management and diagnosis of nvAMD patients treated with VEGF inhibitors in Spain. Other clinical practice studies [12, 13, 15] achieved the same conclusion in other European countries. An early diagnosis, a proactive approach, and close follow-up monitoring might be the key to successfully manage this degenerative disease. Earlier treatment including an initial loading dose followed by a stricter reinjection schedule could longer maintain VA gains in better values. An effort should be made to increase the adherence to the retina specialist guidelines in order to offer the best VA outcomes to nvAMD patients, while new treatments or nvAMD management are explored and validated. Avoiding reactivation of the disease should be considered as an aim of the nvAMD treatment instead of retreating disease reactivation, since a permanent damage is usually accumulated and never recovered, especially if the monitoring surveillance is not as often as it should be. Due to treatment cost and the significant impact that vision loss can have on quality of life, economic evaluations comparing current clinical practice and stricter reinjection regimens could bring valuable information in order to help the decision making process and to standardize a more appropriate treatment schedules.

Conflict of Interests

Roberto Gallego-Pinazo is a consultant for Novartis and has received investigational grants and travel expenses from Bayer, Carl Zeiss Meditec, and Novartis; Marta S. Figueroa is a consultant for Bayer, Alcon, Allergan, and Novartis; IMS Health received funding from Bayer HealthCare for the conduct, analysis, and reporting of the study; Jordi Farrés Martí is a salaried employee of Bayer HealthCare.

Acknowledgments

The authors would like to thank the EPI-DMAE Study Group: Ricardo Casaroli-Marano from Institut Clinic de Oftalmologia, Hospital Clinic de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain; Enrique Cervera Taulet from Hospital General de Valencia, Valencia, Spain; Manuel José Díaz Llopis from Hospital Universitario Politécnico La Fe, Valencia, Spain; Juan Donate López from Hospital Clínico Universitario de San Carlos, Madrid, Spain; José Juan Escobar Barranco from Hospital Dos de Maig, Barcelona, Spain; Jordi Farrés Martí from Bayer Healthcare, Barcelona, Spain; Gustavo Fernández-Baca Vaca from Hospital Regional Universitario Carlos Haya, Málaga, Spain; Alejandro Fonollosa Calduch from Hospital de Cruces, Bilbao, Spain; Roberto Gallego-Pinazo from Hospital Universitario y Politécnico La Fe, Valencia, Spain; José García-Arumí from Hospital Universitario Vall d'Hebrón, Barcelona, Spain; Francisco Gómez-Ulla de Irazazábal from Complejo Hospitalario Universitario de Santiago (CHUS), Santiago de Compostela, Spain; Begoña Pina Marín from Hospital Dos de Maig, Barcelona, Spain; Antonio Piñero-Bustamante from Hospital

Universitario de Valme, Sevilla, Spain; Marta S. Figueroa from Hospital Universitario Ramón y Cajal, Madrid, Spain; Clemencia Torró Fernández-Blanco from Hospital Universitario Miguel Servet, Zaragoza, Spain. They also would like to thank Alida Regla from Bayer HealthCare and Núria Perulero, Agata Carreño, and Laura Planellas from IMS Health, for their involvement and commitment in the study design, statistical analysis, and medical writing.

References

- [1] A. Chopdar, U. Chakravarthy, and D. Verma, "Age related macular degeneration," *British Medical Journal*, vol. 326, no. 7387, pp. 485–488, 2003.
- [2] J. S. Heier, D. M. Brown, V. Chong et al., "Intravitreal aflibercept (VEGF trap-eye) in wet age-related macular degeneration," *Ophthalmology*, vol. 119, pp. 2537–2548, 2012.
- [3] M. T. Cahill, A. D. Banks, S. S. Stinnett, and C. A. Toth, "Vision-related quality of life in patients with bilateral severe age-related macular degeneration," *Ophthalmology*, vol. 112, no. 1, pp. 152–158, 2005.
- [4] Spanish Eyes Epidemiological (SEE) Study Group, "Prevalence of age-related macular degeneration in Spain," *British Journal of Ophthalmology*, vol. 95, pp. 931–936, 2011.
- [5] C. G. Owen, A. E. Fletcher, M. Donoghue, and A. R. Rudnicka, "How big is the burden of visual loss caused by age related macular degeneration in the United Kingdom?" *British Journal of Ophthalmology*, vol. 87, no. 3, pp. 312–317, 2003.
- [6] S. S. Vedula and M. G. Krzystolik, "Antiangiogenic therapy with anti-vascular endothelial growth factor modalities for neovascular age-related macular degeneration," *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews*, no. 2, Article ID CD005139, 2008.
- [7] P. J. Rosenfeld, D. M. Brown, J. S. Heier et al., "Ranibizumab for neovascular age-related macular degeneration," *The New England Journal of Medicine*, vol. 355, no. 14, pp. 1419–1431, 2006.
- [8] D. M. Brown, P. K. Kaiser, M. Michels et al., "Ranibizumab versus verteporfin for neovascular age-related macular degeneration," *The New England Journal of Medicine*, vol. 355, no. 14, pp. 1432–1444, 2006.
- [9] J. M. Ruiz-Moreno, L. Arias-Barquet, F. Armada-Maresca et al., "Guidelines of clinical practice of the SERV: treatment of exudative age-related macular degeneration (AMD)," *Archivos de la Sociedad Española de Oftalmología*, vol. 84, no. 7, pp. 333–344, 2009.
- [10] D. Pauleikhoff, B. Kirchhof, B. Bertram et al., "New aspects in the treatment of neovascular age-related macular degeneration: the criteria of re-treatment with the anti-VEGF therapy," *Der Ophthalmologe*, vol. 108, no. 1, pp. 85–90, 2011.
- [11] S. Y. Cohen, G. Mimoun, H. Oubraham et al., "Changes in visual acuity in patients with wet age-related macular degeneration treated with intravitreal ranibizumab in daily clinical practice: the LUMIERE study," *Retina*, vol. 33, pp. 474–481, 2013.
- [12] L. Hjelmqvist, C. Lindberg, P. Kanulf, H. Dahlgren, I. Johansson, and A. Siewert, "One-year outcomes using ranibizumab for neovascular age-related macular degeneration: results of a prospective and retrospective observational multicentre study," *Journal of Ophthalmology*, vol. 2011, Article ID 405724, 8 pages, 2011.
- [13] B. Heimes, A. Lommatzsch, M. Zeimer et al., "Long-term visual course after anti-VEGF therapy for exudative AMD in clinical practice evaluation of the German reinjection scheme," *Graefes Archive for Clinical and Experimental Ophthalmology*, vol. 249, no. 5, pp. 639–644, 2011.
- [14] S. B. Bloch, M. la Cour, B. Sander et al., "Predictors of 1-year visual outcome in neovascular age-related macular degeneration following intravitreal ranibizumab treatment," *Acta Ophthalmologica*, vol. 91, pp. 42–47, 2013.
- [15] R. P. Finger, P. Wiedemann, F. Blumhagen et al., "Treatment patterns, visual acuity and quality-of-life outcomes of the WAVE study—a noninterventional study of ranibizumab treatment for neovascular age-related macular degeneration in Germany," *Acta Ophthalmologica*, vol. 91, pp. 540–546, 2013.
- [16] P. J. Patel, F. K. Chen, G. S. Rubin, and A. Tufail, "Intersession repeatability of visual acuity scores in age-related macular degeneration," *Investigative Ophthalmology and Visual Science*, vol. 49, no. 10, pp. 4347–4352, 2008.
- [17] N. Z. Gregori, W. Feuer, and P. J. Rosenfeld, "Novel method for analyzing snellen visual acuity measurements," *Retina*, vol. 30, no. 7, pp. 1046–1050, 2010.
- [18] 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," *The New England Journal of Medicine*, vol. 364, no. 20, pp. 1897–1908, 2011.
- [19] D. F. Martin, M. G. Maguire, S. L. Fine et al., "Ranibizumab and bevacizumab for treatment of neovascular age-related macular degeneration: two-year results," *Ophthalmology*, vol. 119, pp. 1388–1398, 2012.
- [20] H. Dadgostar, A. A. C. M. Ventura, J. Y. Chung, S. Sharma, and P. K. Kaiser, "Evaluation of injection frequency and visual acuity outcomes for ranibizumab monotherapy in exudative age-related macular degeneration," *Ophthalmology*, vol. 116, no. 9, pp. 1740–1747, 2009.
- [21] M. Engelbert, S. A. Zweifel, and K. B. Freund, "treat and extend" dosing of intravitreal anti-vascular endothelial growth factor therapy for type 3 neovascularization/retinal angioma-tous proliferation," *Retina*, vol. 29, no. 10, pp. 1424–1431, 2009.
- [22] J. Monés, "A review of ranibizumab clinical trial data in exudative age-related macular degeneration and how to translate it into daily practice," *Ophthalmologica*, vol. 225, no. 2, pp. 112–119, 2011.
- [23] P. K. Kaiser, "Prospective evaluation of visual acuity assessment: a comparison of Snellen versus ETDRS charts in clinical practice (an aos thesis)," *Transactions of the American Ophthalmological Society*, vol. 107, pp. 311–324, 2009.