

Intravitreal Aflibercept 8 mg Injection: Results From the PULSAR and PHOTON Trials

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Disclosures

- **SS:** Receives funding/fees from Allergan, Apellis, Bayer, Biogen, Boehringer Ingelheim, EyeBiotech, Novartis, Optos, and Roche.
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- Study disclosures: This study includes research conducted on human patients. Institutional Review Board approval was obtained prior to study initiation
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PULSAR Study Design



Multicenter, randomized, double-masked study in patients with treatment-naïve nAMD
Randomized at baseline 1 (2q8) : 1 (8q12) : 1 (8q16)

2q8

Aflibercept 2 mg every 8 weeks
after 3 initial monthly injections
n=336

8q12

Aflibercept 8 mg every 12 weeks
after 3 initial monthly injections
n=335

8q16

Aflibercept 8 mg every 16 weeks
after 3 initial monthly injections
n=338

Primary endpoint at Week 48
Mean change in BCVA (non-inferiority)

Key secondary endpoints

Mean change in BCVA from baseline to Week 60^a
Proportion of patients without IRF and SRF in the center subfield at Week 16

End of study at Week 96
with optional 1-year extension through Week 156

^aFor European Medicines Agency/Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Agency regulatory approval only.

2q8, aflibercept 2 mg every 8 weeks; **8q12**, aflibercept 8 mg every 12 weeks; **8q16**, aflibercept 8 mg every 16 weeks; **BCVA**, best-corrected visual acuity; **IRF**, intraretinal fluid; **nAMD**, neovascular age-related macular degeneration; **SRF**, subretinal fluid.

PULSAR: Dosing Schedule and Regimen Modification



Primary endpoint

	Day 1	Wk 4	Wk 8	Wk 12	Wk 16	Wk 20	Wk 24	Wk 28	Wk 32	Wk 36	Wk 40	Wk 44	Wk 48	Wk 52	Wk 56	Wk 60
2q8	X	X	X		X	o	X	o	X	o	X	o	X	o	X	o
8q12	X	X	X		o	X	o	o	X	o	o	X	o	o	X	o
8q16	X	X	X		o	o	X	o	o	o	X	o	o	o	X	o

DRM: Interval Shortening During Years 1 and 2

Criteria for interval shortening

- >5-letter loss in BCVA compared with Week 12 due to persistent or worsening nAMD **AND**
- >25 µm increase in CST compared with Week 12, **OR** new-onset foveal neovascularization, **OR** foveal hemorrhage

Patients who met the DRM criteria could have their intervals shortened at:

- Weeks 16 and 20:** Patients on **8q12** and **8q16** to Q8
- Week 24:** Patients on **8q16** to Q12
- Weeks 32 and 44 for 8q12 and Week 40 for 8q16:** Intervals shortened by 4 weeks
- Week 52 onward:** Patients on **8q12** and **8q16** will have dosing intervals shortened in 4-week intervals (to a minimum of Q8)

DRM: Interval Extension During Year 2

Criteria for interval extension

- <5-letter loss in BCVA compared with Week 12 **AND**
- No fluid at the central subfield on OCT **AND**
- No new foveal hemorrhage or foveal neovascularization

Patients who met the DRM criteria were able to extend at:

- Week 52 onward:** Patients on **8q12** and **8q16** will have dosing intervals extended by 4-week increments. Patients on **8q16** can be extended to a maximum of Q20 and Q24 through Weeks 60 and 96

Stippled boxes = initial treatment phase; X = active injection; o = sham injection. Note: Table does not reflect all dosing options once a patient's dosing interval is shortened or extended. CST, central subfield thickness; DRM, dose regimen modification; OCT, optical coherence tomography; Q8, every 8 weeks; Q12, every 12 weeks; Q20, every 20 weeks; Q24, every 24 weeks; Wk, week.

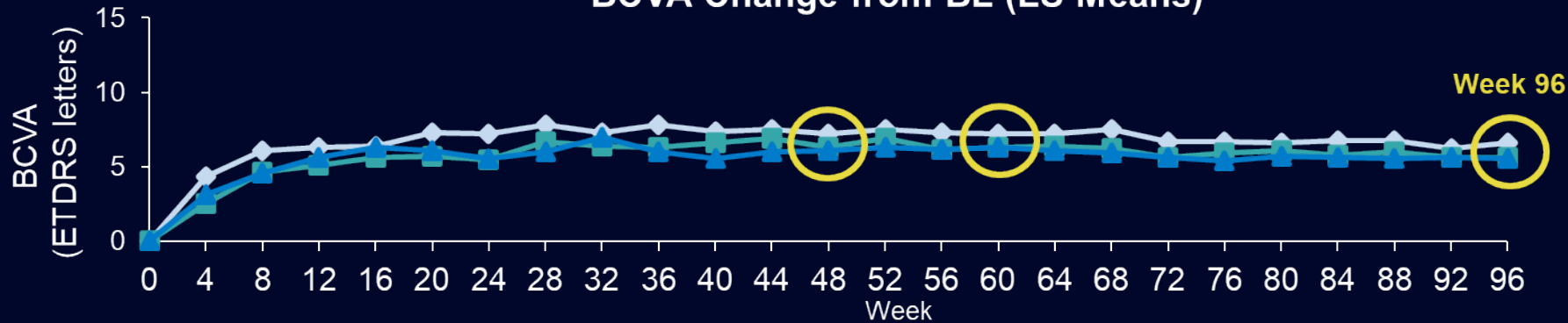
Patient Disposition and Baseline Characteristics

	2q8	8q12	8q16	Total
Randomized, n	337	336	338	1011
Patient disposition				
Completed Week 48, %	91.7%	94.0%	92.3%	92.7%
Baseline characteristics				
Age, years	74.2 (8.8)	74.7 (7.9)	74.5 (8.5)	74.5 (8.4)
Female, %	56.0	54.3	53.3	54.5
Race, %				
Asian	24.7	22.1	22.8	23.2
Black or African American	0.6	0.6	0	0.4
White	74.1	76.4	76.9	75.8
Not reported	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.5
BCVA, ETDRS letters	58.9 (14.0)	59.9 (13.4)	60.0 (12.4)	59.6 (13.3)
CST, μm	367 (134)	370 (124)	371 (133)	369 (130)
Total lesion area, mm^2	6.9 (5.4)	6.4 (5.1)	6.9 (5.7)	6.7 (5.4)

FAS. Data are mean (SD) unless stated otherwise. ^aThe proportion of patients who completed and discontinued does not add up to 100% due to missing information from the study sites. ETDRS, Early Treatment of Diabetic Retinopathy Study; FAS, full analysis set; SD, standard deviation.

BCVA Outcomes

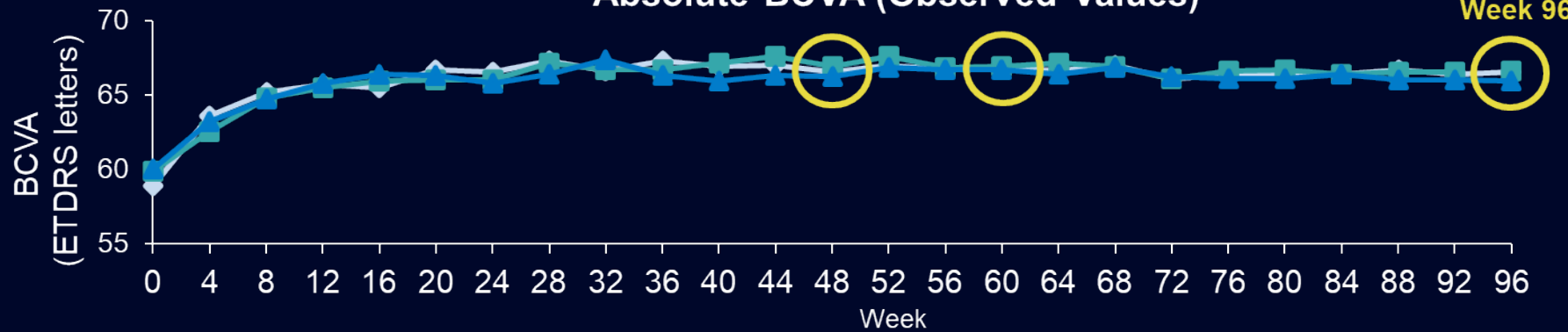
BCVA Change from BL (LS Means)^a



Week 48 Week 60 Week 96

2q8	+7.0	+7.2	+6.6
8q12	+6.1	+6.4	+5.6
8q16	+5.9	+6.3	+5.5

Absolute BCVA (Observed Values)^b



Week 48 Week 60 Week 96

2q8	66.5	66.8	66.5
8q12	66.9	66.9	66.6
8q16	66.3	66.7	65.9

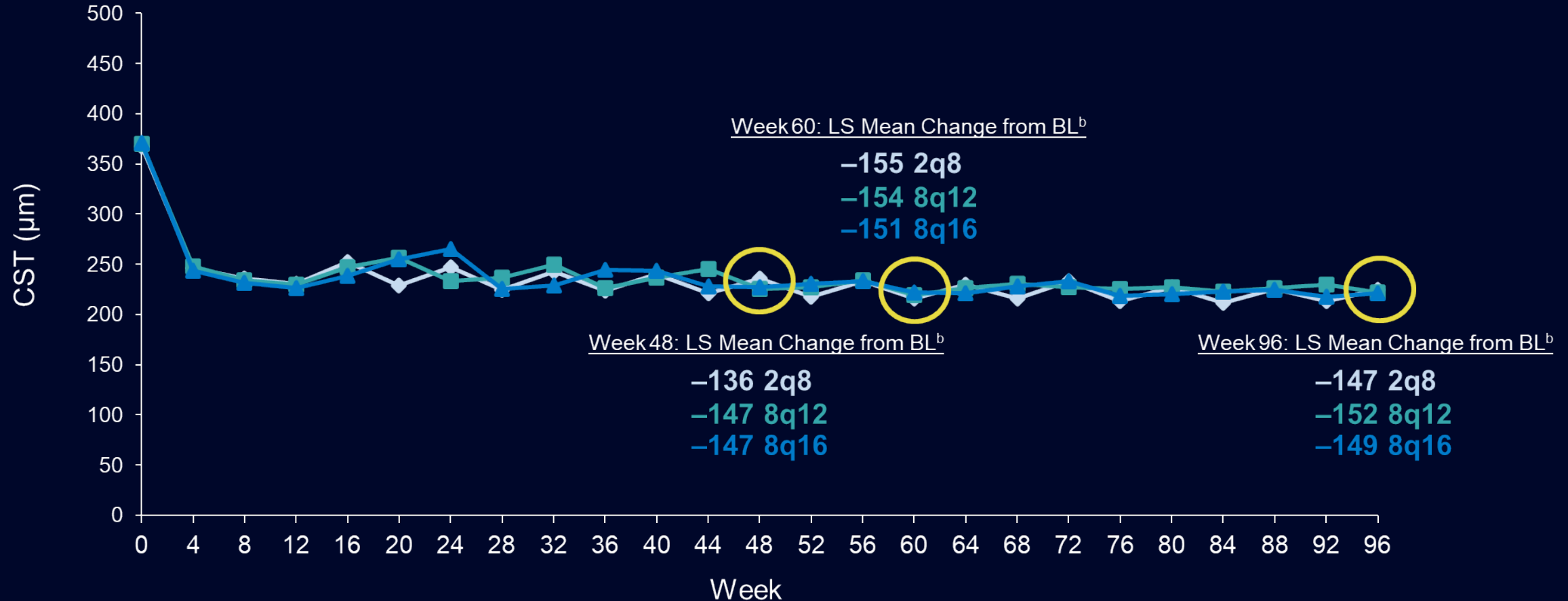
	LS mean change from BL ^a at Week 60 (MMRM)	Difference in LS means vs. 2q8 (95% CI)	One-sided test for non-inferiority at 4-letter margin	LS mean change from BL ^a at Week 96 (MMRM)	Difference in LS means vs. 2q8 (95% CI)	One-sided test for non-inferiority at 4-letter margin
2q8	7.2			6.6		
8q12	6.4	-0.86 (-2.57, 0.84)	p=0.0002	5.6	-1.01 (-2.82, 0.80)	p=0.0006 (nominal)
8q16	6.3	-0.92 (-2.51, 0.66)	p<0.0001	5.5	-1.08 (-2.87, 0.71)	p=0.0007 (nominal)

^aLS mean values (censoring data post-ICE); FAS: 2q8 n=336; 8q12 n=335; 8q16 n=338 (at BL). LS means were generated using MMRM, with baseline BCVA measurement as a covariate, treatment group (aflibercept 2q8, 8q12, 8q16), visit, and stratification variables (geographic region [Japan vs. Rest of World] and BL BCVA [<60 vs. ≥ 60]) as fixed factors, and interaction terms for BL and visit and for treatment and visit. ^bObserved values (censoring data post-ICEs); FAS: 2q8 n=336; 8q12 n=335; 8q16 n=338 (at BL).

BL, baseline; **CI**, confidence interval; **ICE**, intercurrent event; **LS**, least squares; **MMRM**, mixed model for repeated measures.

Central Subfield Thickness

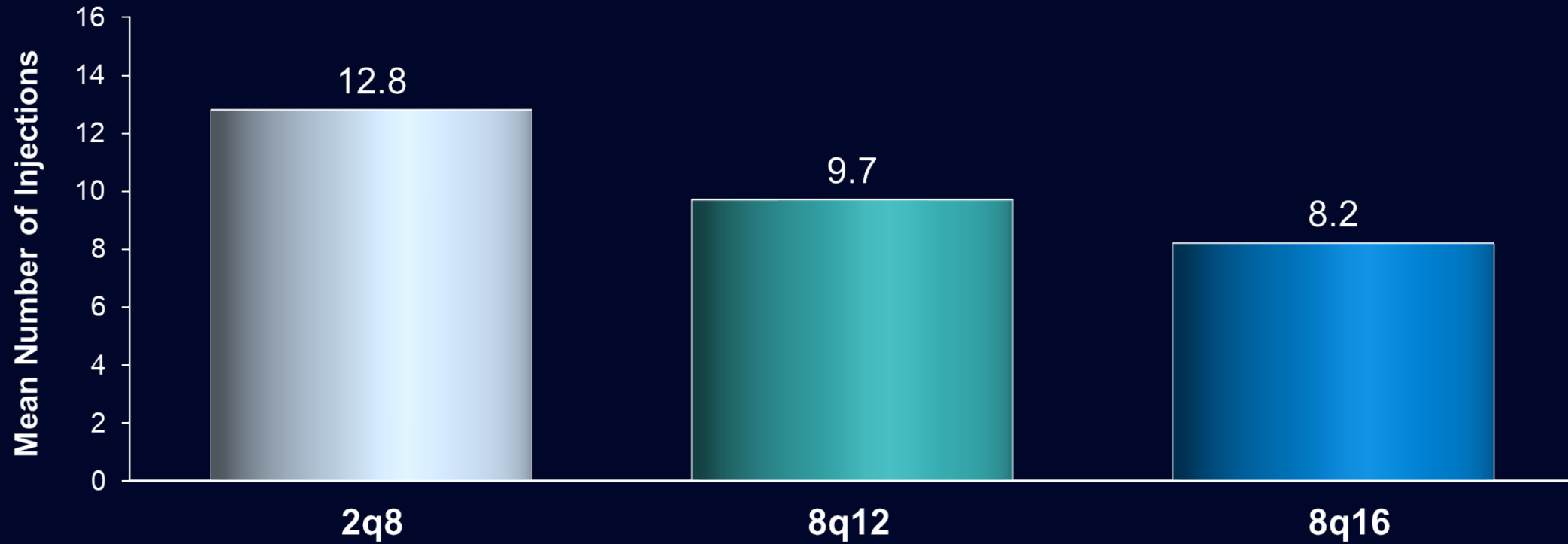
Absolute CST (Observed Values)^a



Change in CST was similar in the three treatment arms, with minimal fluctuations over the course of treatment

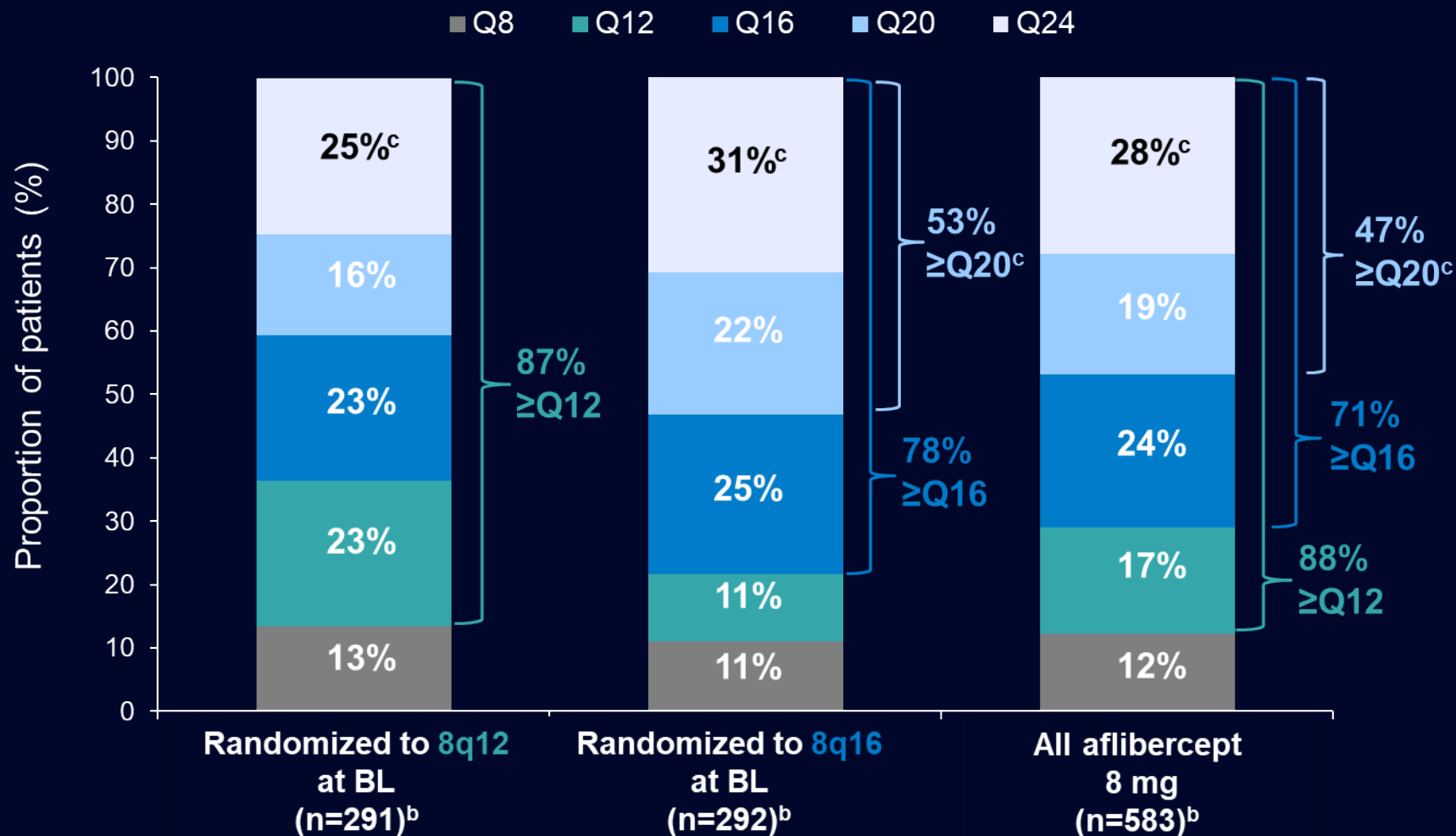
^aObserved values (censoring data post-ICE); FAS: 2q8 n=336; 8q12 n=335; 8q16 n=338 (at BL). ^bLS mean values (censoring data post-ICE); FAS: 2q8 n=336; 8q12 n=335; 8q16 n=338 (at BL). LS means were generated using MRMM, with BL CST measurement as a covariate, treatment group (afibercept 2q8, 8q12, 8q16), visit and stratification variables (geographic region [Japan vs. Rest of World] and baseline BCVA [<60 vs. ≥60]) as fixed factors, and interaction terms for BL and visit and for treatment and visit.

Mean Number of Injections through Week 96



Patients completing Week 96; 2q8 n=291; 8q12 n=292; 8q16 n=583.

Last Assigned Dosing Interval at Week 96^a



^aDosing intervals were extended in Year 2 if patients had <5-letter loss in BCVA from Week 12 **AND** no fluid at the center subfield **AND** no new foveal hemorrhage or neovascularization.

^bPatients completing Week 96. ^cPatients were assigned to 24-week dosing intervals if they continued to meet extension criteria, but did not have enough time to complete the interval within the 96-week study period. Values may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Safety Through Week 60



2q8

8q12

8q16

All 8 mg

N (SAF)	336	335	338	673
Ocular safety				
Patients with ≥ 1 ocular TEAE ^a	45.2%	42.4%	42.3%	42.3%
Patients with ≥ 1 IOI TEAE	1.2%	1.2%	0.3%	0.7%
Patients with IOP ≥ 35 mmHg pre- or post-injection	0.3%	0.9%	0.3%	0.6%
Non-ocular safety				
APTC events ^b	2.4%	0.3%	0.6%	0.4%
Hypertension events ^b	4.8%	6.9%	6.5%	6.7%
Non-ocular SAEs ^b	15.8%	12.2%	12.1%	12.2%
Deaths ^c	1.5%	0.9%	0.6%	0.7%

- Ocular TEAEs occurring in $\geq 3\%$ of patients in any treatment group were cataract, IOP increased,^d SRF, retinal hemorrhage, visual acuity reduced, and vitreous floaters
- The safety profile of aflibercept 8 mg at Week 96 is comparable to that at Week 60, and also with aflibercept 2 mg

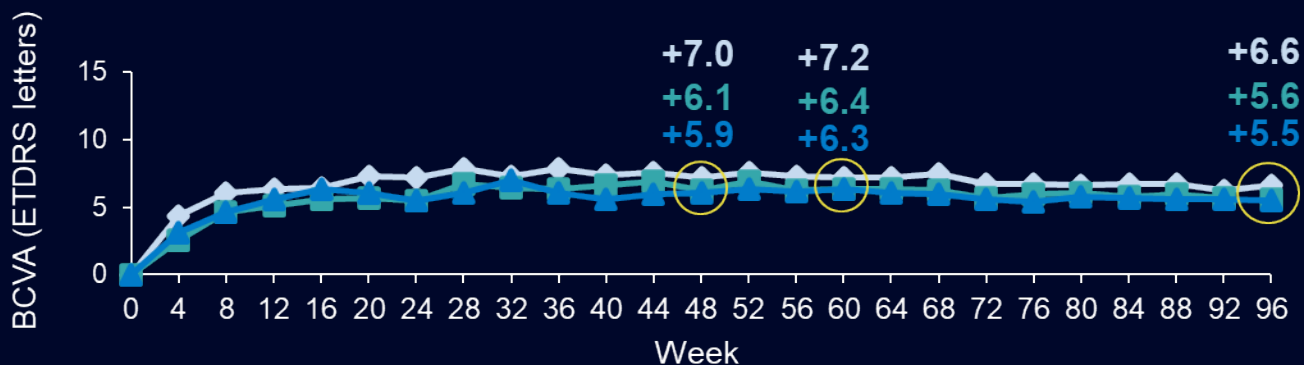
^aIn the study eye. ^bTreatment emergent. ^cAll events. ^dDefined by preferred terms 'intraocular pressure increased' and 'ocular hypertension'.
APTC, Anti-Platelet Trialists' Collaboration; **IOI**, intraocular inflammation; **IOP**, intraocular pressure; **SAE**, serious adverse event; **SAF**, safety analysis set; **TEAE**, treatment-emergent adverse event.

PULSAR: 96-Week Results

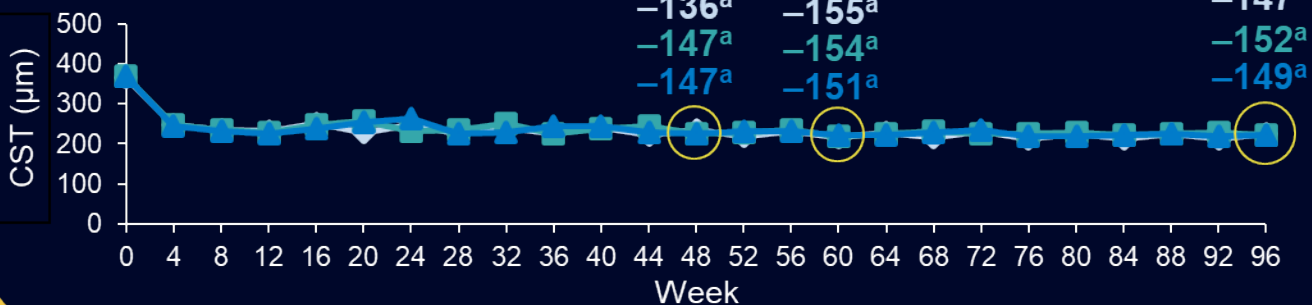


- Aflibercept 8 mg groups achieved similar BCVA gains compared with the aflibercept 2 mg group at Week 96
- Anatomic improvement in PULSAR for aflibercept 8 mg was generally maintained over time at Week 96
- At Week 96 respectively, **89%** of patients receiving aflibercept 8q16 achieved \geq Q12 dosing intervals and **78%** achieved \geq Q16 dosing intervals
- The safety profile of aflibercept 8 mg was comparable to that of aflibercept 2 mg over 96 weeks

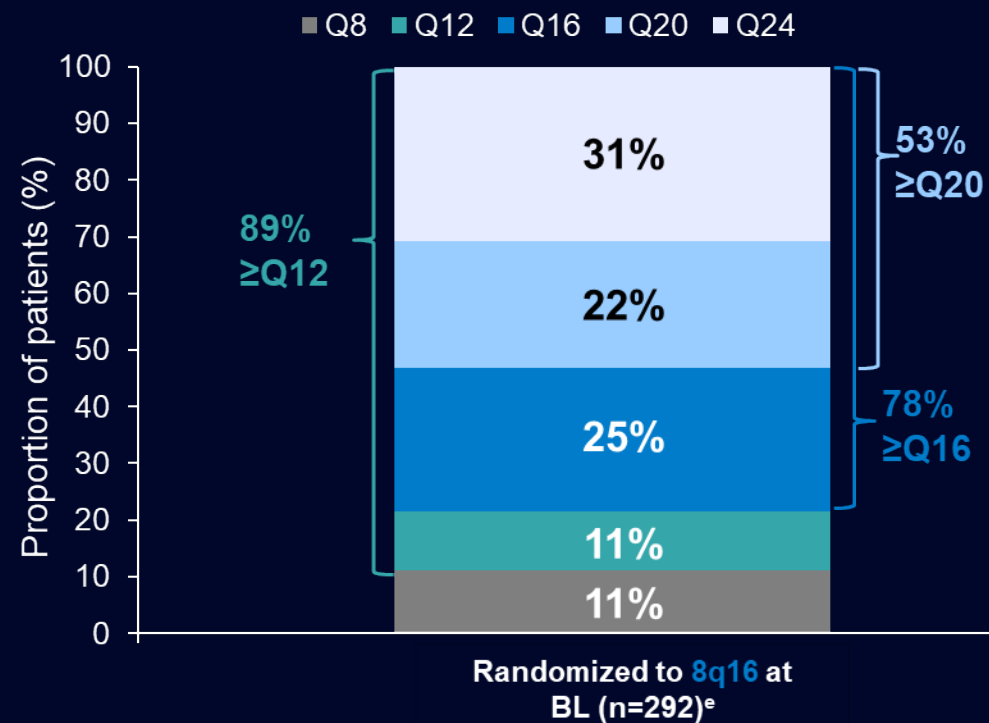
BCVA Change from BL (LS Means) through Week 96^a



Absolute CST (Observed Values) through Week 96^b



Aflibercept 8q16: Last Assigned Dosing Interval at Week 96



^aLS mean values (censoring data post-ICE); FAS: 2q8 n=336; 8q12 n=335; 8q16 n=338 (at BL). ^bObserved values (censoring data post-ICE); FAS: 2q8 n=336; 8q12 n=335; 8q16 n=338 (at BL). ^cPatients completing Week 96. Values may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

PHOTON Study Design

Multi-center, randomized, double-masked study in adult patients with center-involved DME^a

Randomized 1 (2q8) : 2 (8q12) : 1 (8q16)

Note: 2 mg arm received 5 initial monthly injections versus 8 mg arms, which received only 3 initial monthly injections

2q8

Aflibercept 2 mg every 8 weeks
after 5 initial monthly injections
n=167

8q12

8 mg every 12 weeks after
3 initial monthly injections
n=328

8q16

8 mg every 16 weeks after
3 initial monthly injections
n=163

Primary endpoint at Week 48
Mean change in BCVA (non-inferiority)

End of study at Week 96
with optional 1-year extension through Week 156

^aTreatment-naïve and previously treated patients aged ≥18 years with type 1 or type 2 diabetes, DME with central involvement with CST ≥300 μm in the study eye, and BCVA of 78-24 letters (Snellen equivalent of 20/32-20/320) with decreased vision due to DME.
DME, diabetic macular edema.

PHOTON: Dosing Schedule and Dose Regimen Modification

	Day 1	Week 4	Week 8	Week 12	Week 16	Week 20	Week 24	Week 28	Week 32	Week 36	Week 40	Week 44	Week 48
2q8	X	X	X	X	X	o	X	o	X	o	X	o	X
8q12	X	X	X	o	o ^a	X ^a	o	o	X ^a	o	o	X ^a	o
8q16	X	X	X	o	o ^a	o ^a	X ^a	o	o	o	X ^a	o	o

	Week 52	Week 56	Week 60	Week 64	Week 68	Week 72	Week 76	Week 80	Week 84	Week 88	Week 92	Week 96
2q8	o	X	o	X	o	X	o	X	o	X	o	o
8q12	o	X ^{a, b}	o	o	X ^{a, b}	o	o	X ^{a, b}	o	o	X ^{a, b}	o
8q16	o	X ^{a, b}	o	o	o	X ^{a, b}	o	o	o	X ^{a, b}	o	o

^aDRM: Interval Shortening During Years 1 and 2

- Criteria for interval shortening:
 - >10-letter loss in BCVA from Week 12 due to persistent or worsening DME **AND**
 - >50 μm increase in CST from Week 12
- Patients who met DRM criteria had dosing intervals shortened to Q8 at **Weeks 16 and 20** or by 4-week increments from **Week 24**
 - The minimum interval was Q8

^bDRM: Interval Extension During Year 2

- Criteria for interval extension:
 - <5-letter loss in BCVA from Week 12 **AND**
 - CST <300 μm (or <320 μm on Spectralis)
- Patients who met DRM criteria beginning at **Week 52** had dosing intervals extended by 4-week increments
 - The maximum assigned interval was Q24

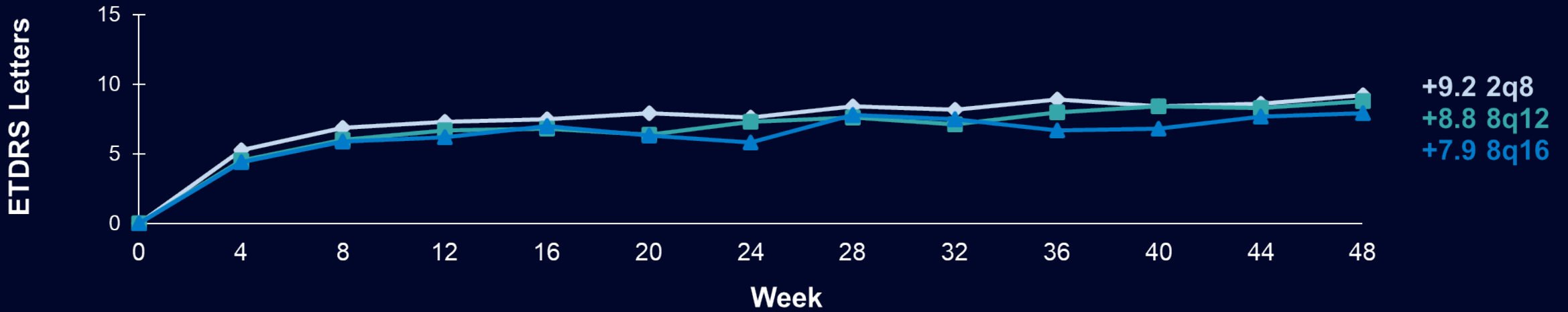
Patient Disposition and Baseline Characteristics

	2q8	8q12	8q16	Total
N (FAS/SAF)	167	328	163	658
Patient disposition				
Completed Week 48, %	94.0%	91.2%	95.1%	92.9%
Baseline characteristics				
Age, years	63.0 (9.8)	62.1 (11.1)	61.9 (9.5)	62.3 (10.4)
Female, %	44.9%	36.0%	39.3%	39.1%
Duration of diabetes, years	15.9 (10.0)	15.1 (10.0)	15.7 (10.7)	15.5 (10.2)
Hemoglobin A1c, %	8.1 (1.5)	7.9 (1.5)	7.8 (1.5)	8.0 (1.5)
BCVA, ETDRS letters	61.5 (11.2)	63.6 (10.1)	61.4 (11.8)	62.5 (10.9)
Snellen equivalent	20/63	20/50	20/63	20/63
CST, μm	457.2 (144.0)	449.1 (127.4)	460.3 (117.8)	454.0 (129.5)
Prior treatment for DME, %	44.3%	43.6%	43.6%	43.8%

Data are mean (SD) unless otherwise indicated.
BMI, body mass index.

Mean Change in BCVA Through Week 48

BCVA Change From Baseline^a

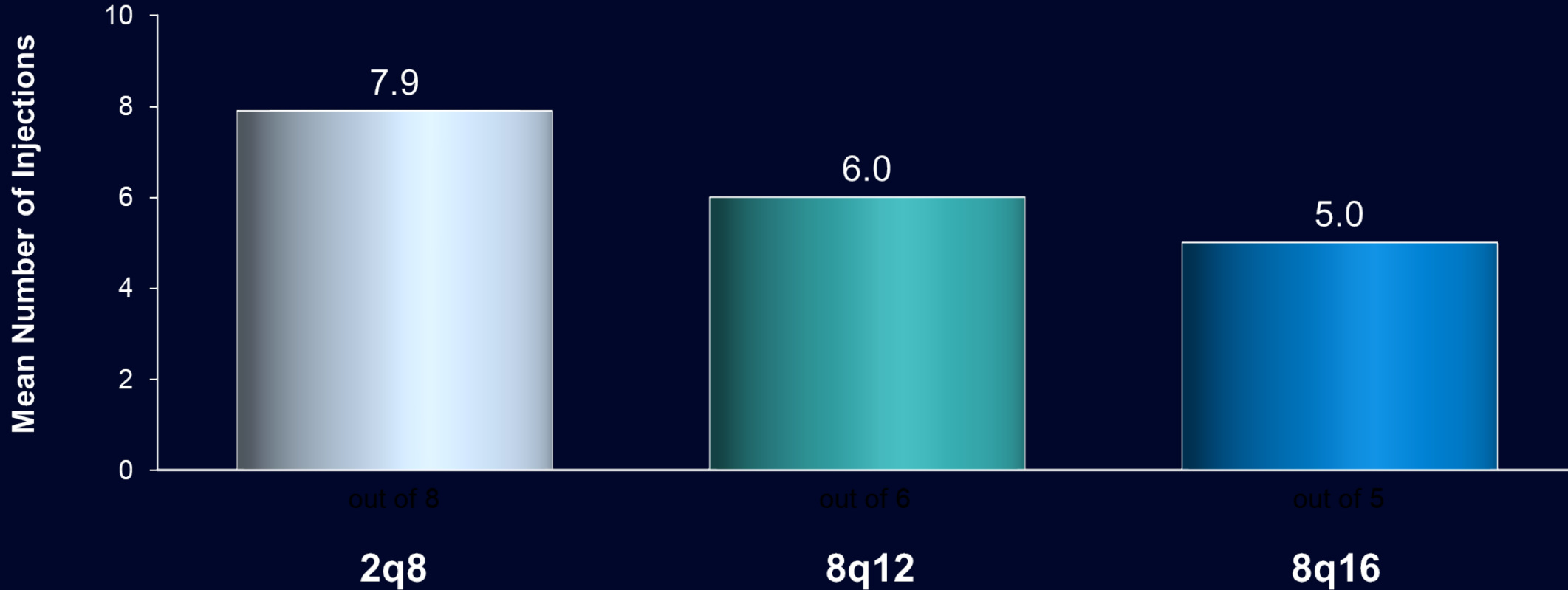


	LS mean change from baseline ^b	Difference in LS means vs aflibercept 2q8	Two-sided 95% CI	One-sided test for non-inferiority at four-letter margin
2q8	8.7	—	—	—
8q12	8.1	-0.57	-2.26, 1.13	p < 0.0001
8q16	7.2	-1.44	-3.27, 0.39	p = 0.0031

^aObserved values (censoring data post-ICE); FAS: 2q8 n=167; 8q12 n=328; 8q16 n=163 (at baseline).

^bLS mean values (censoring data post-ICE); FAS: 2q8 n=167; 8q12 n=328; 8q16 n=163 (at baseline). LS mean values were generated using MMRM, with baseline BCVA as a covariate, treatment group (aflibercept 2q8, 8q12, 8q16) and stratification variables (geographic region [Japan vs rest of the world], baseline CST [$<400\ \mu\text{m}$ vs $\geq 400\ \mu\text{m}$], prior treatment for DME [yes vs no]) as fixed factors, and interaction terms for baseline and visit and for treatment and visit.

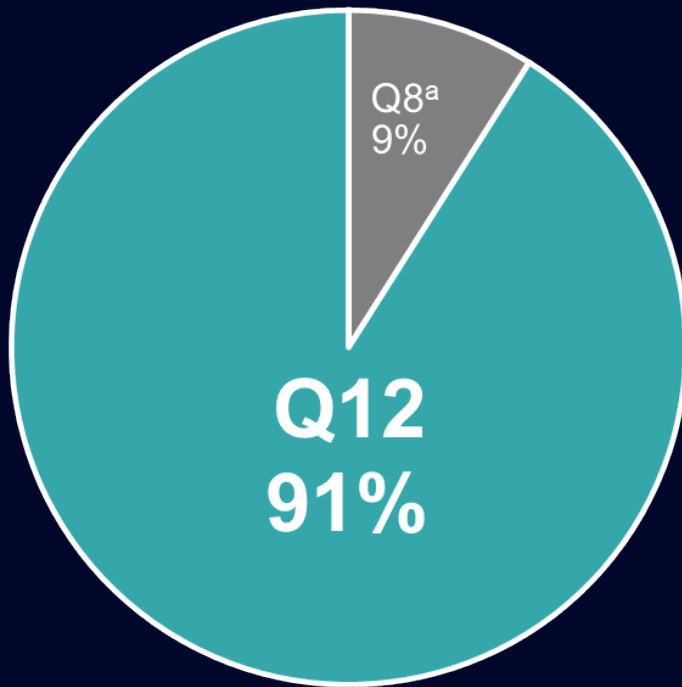
Mean Number of Injections Through Week 48



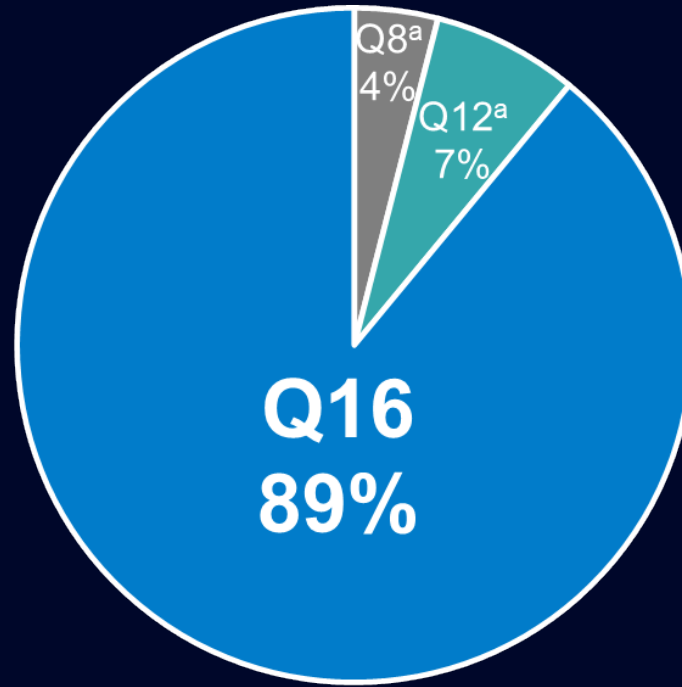
Large Majority of Patients Receiving Aflibercept 8 mg Maintained Randomized Intervals Through Week 48

DME

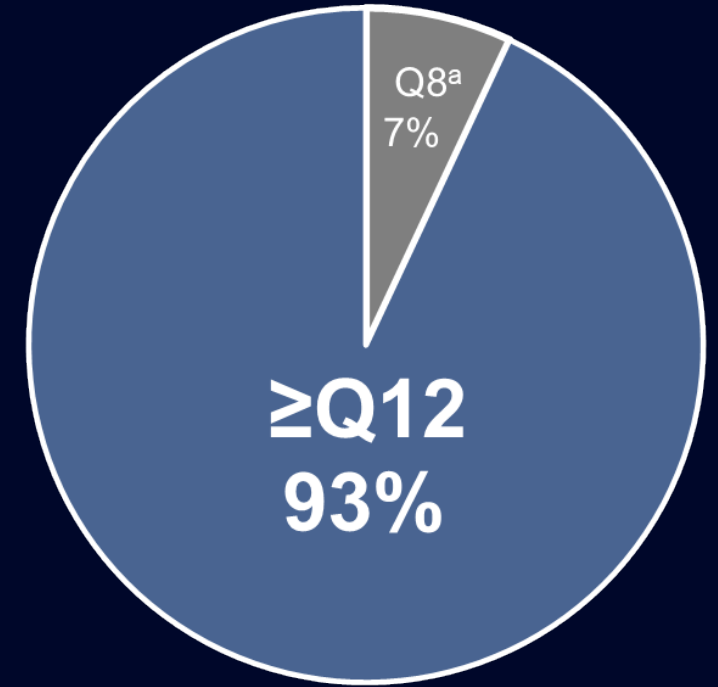
93% of 8 mg patients maintained dosing intervals ≥ 12 weeks



8q12
(n=300)^b



8q16
(n=156)^b



All aflibercept 8 mg
(n=456)^b

^aPatients met DRM criteria for dosing interval shortening at some point through Week 48.

^bPatients completing Week 48.

Values may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Safety Through Week 48

	2q8	8q12	8q16	All 8 mg	DME
N (SAF)	167	328	163	491	
Ocular safety					
Patients with ≥1 ocular AE ^a	27.5%	31.7%	29.4%	31.0%	
Patients with ≥1 IOI TEAE	0.6%	1.2%	0	0.8%	
Patients with IOP ≥35 mmHg pre- or post-injection	1.2%	0.3%	0	0.2%	
Non-ocular safety					
APTC events ^b	3.6%	2.4%	4.3%	3.1%	
Hypertension events ^b	12.0%	11.0%	14.1%	12.0%	
Non-ocular SAEs ^b	15.6%	15.9%	13.5%	15.1%	
Deaths ^c	2.4%	2.7%	1.8%	2.4%	

- No cases of endophthalmitis, occlusive retinal vasculitis, or ischemic optic neuropathy were reported through Week 48
- Mean changes from baseline in pre-dose IOP did not exceed ±1 mmHg at any timepoint through Week 48

Reported IOI terms: iridocyclitis, iritis, uveitis, vitreal cells, vitritis

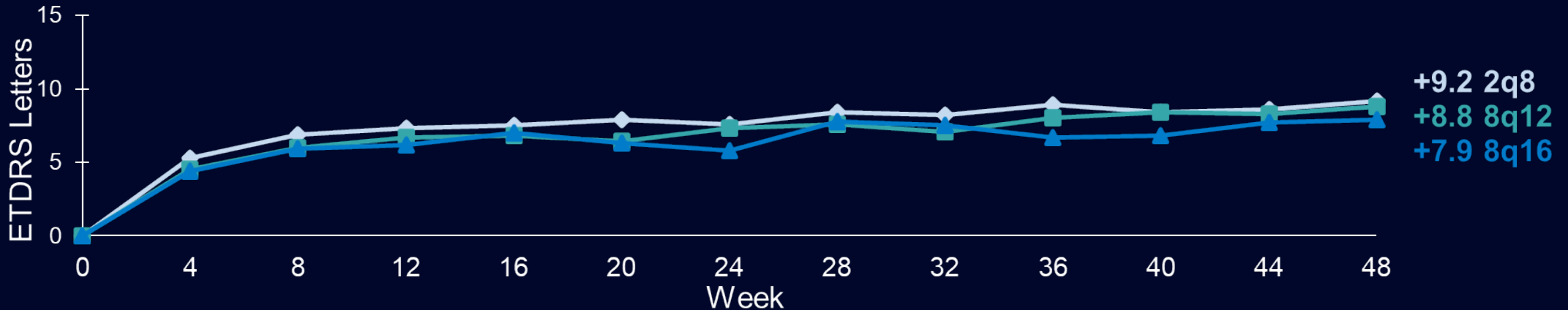
^aIn the study eye. ^bTreatment emergent. ^cAll events.

PHOTON: 48-Week Results



- Aflibercept 8q12 and 8q16 groups had non-inferior BCVA compared to aflibercept 2q8 at Week 48
- The safety of aflibercept 8 mg was comparable to that of aflibercept 2 mg

BCVA Change from Baseline^a



	LS mean change from baseline ^b	Difference in LS means vs aflibercept 2q8	Two-sided 95% CI	One-sided test for non-inferiority at four-letter margin
2q8	8.7	—	—	—
8q12	8.1	-0.57	-2.26, 1.13	p < 0.0001
8q16	7.2	-1.44	-3.27, 0.39	p = 0.0031

^aObserved values (censoring data post-ICE); FAS: 2q8 n=167; 8q12 n=328; 8q16 n=163 (at baseline). ^bLS mean values (censoring data post-ICE); FAS: 2q8 n=167; 8q12 n=328; 8q16 n=163 (at baseline). LS mean values were generated using MMRM, with baseline BCVA as a covariate, treatment group (aflibercept 2q8, 8q12, 8q16) and stratification variables (geographic region [Japan vs. Rest of the World], baseline CST [$<400 \mu\text{m}$ vs. $\geq 400 \mu\text{m}$], prior treatment for DME [yes vs. no]) as fixed factors, and interaction terms for baseline and visit and for treatment and visit.