

# The effect of different nAMD treatment schemes on recipients and clinics: An analysis of Barometer Global Survey data

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# Different treatment regimens can impact patient outcomes and well-being



**Challenge:** As patients receiving treatment on proactive treatment regimens (e.g., T&E) versus other as required regimens (e.g. *pro re nata* [PRN]) generally experience better visual outcomes,<sup>1,2</sup> it is important to understand **the impact of different treatment regimens** on patients' holistic well-being



**Approach:** The **Barometer Global Survey** was a worldwide survey of patients with nAMD and healthcare providers to quantify known and unknown barriers to effective treatment<sup>3a</sup>



**Objective:** To understand the **impact of T&E versus PRN regimens** on the emotions, experiences, and expectations of those with nAMD and their providers, and challenges and opportunities in the retinal clinic



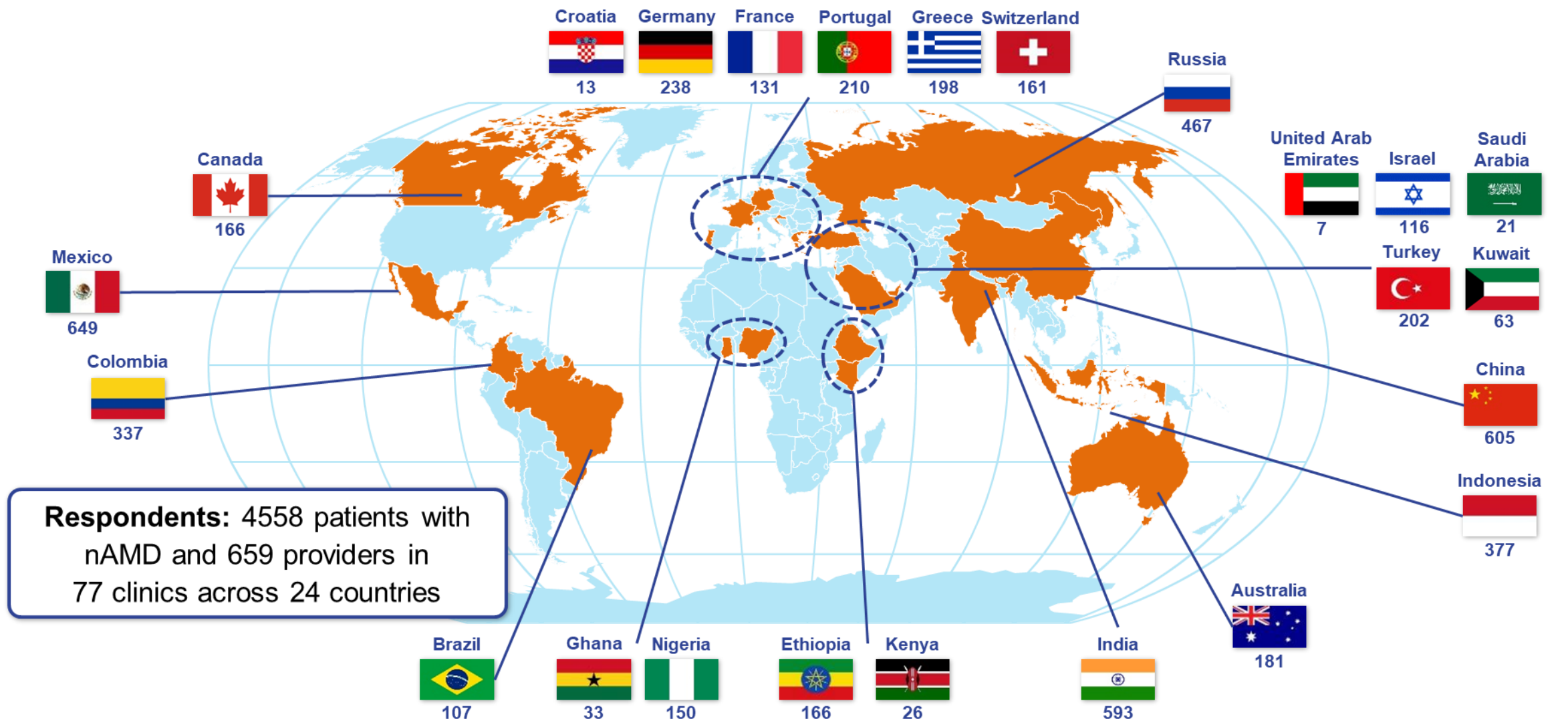
**Analysis:** A **descriptive analysis** of a large global dataset from patients with nAMD, and from providers

<sup>a</sup>The Barometer Global Survey also assessed patients with DME, patients with DR, and their respective healthcare providers and clinic staff, in addition to clinic staff of patients with nAMD. DME, diabetic macular edema; DR, diabetic retinopathy; nAMD, neovascular age-related macular degeneration, T&E, treat-and-extend.

1. Monés J, et al. *Ophthalmologica* 2020;243:1–8; 2. Rosenberg D, et al. *Eye (Lond)* 2023;37:6–16; 3. Loewenstein A, et al *Ophthalmol Ther* 2024 (accepted).



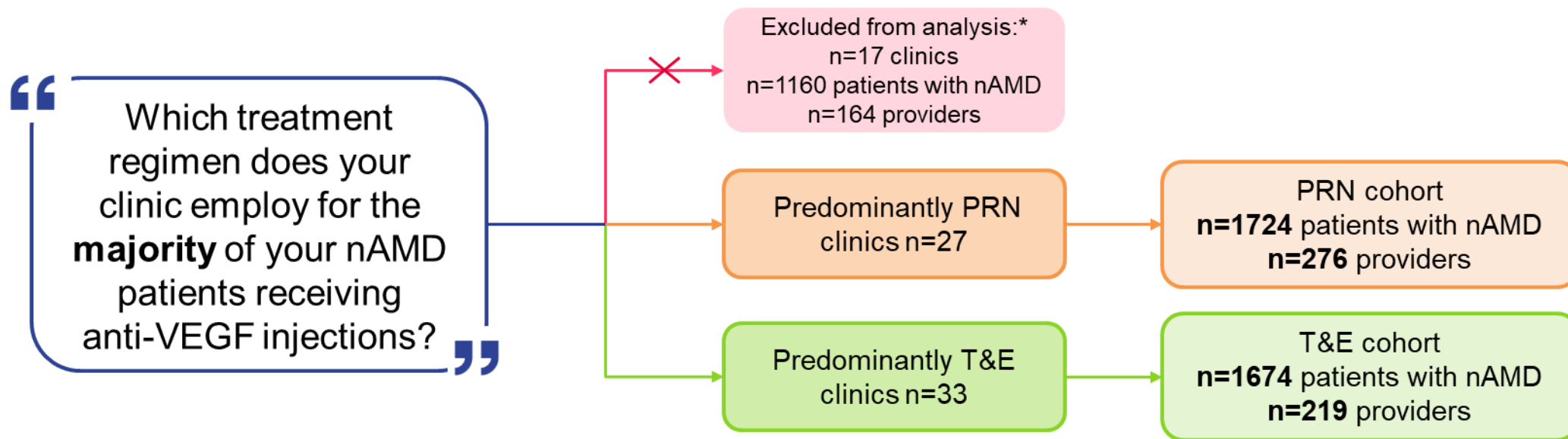
# A global cohort of patients with nAMD, and healthcare providers



Noted below flags are numbers of completed patient and provider surveys per country.

# Classification of predominantly PRN and predominantly T&E cohorts

Clinics (n=77) were stratified by their answer to the question:



## Descriptive analysis: Percentage difference between cohorts (>10% cutoff)

e.g., “I worry about the potential need for an injection”, 1100/1724 (64%) patients from predominantly PRN clinics agreed, whereas only 653/1674 (39%) from predominantly T&E clinics agreed; therefore, the reported percentage difference is +25%

\*Excluded from this analysis were 6 clinics using predominantly fixed q4 or q8 intervals, 10 clinics with no set regimen, and 1 clinic where regimen was driven by capacity. Clinics using PRN included PRN extended monitoring (n=10) and PRN monthly monitoring (n=17). nAMD, neovascular age-related macular degeneration; PRN, *pro re nata*; T&E, treat-and-extend.

# Patients from PRN clinics face additional challenges compared with those from T&E clinics

## Patient perspective

**More patients** from **PRN clinics**  
(vs. patients from T&E clinics) said they...



Worry about the potential need for an injection **+25%**



Want extra support to stay on treatment **+35%**



Have burdensome personal costs **+14%**



Find it challenging for themselves, or their accompanying person, to take time off work **+18%**

## Provider perspective

**More providers** from **PRN clinics**  
(vs. providers from T&E clinics) thought...



Patients struggle with their appointments **+12 to +19%**



Patients find the limitations of insurance plans difficult **+13%**



Patient non-adherence is a problem **+12%**

# Patients from PRN clinics want more support

Compared with patients from T&E clinics,  
**more patients from PRN clinics wanted...**



Extra time with the doctor to plan  
for the next 6 months **+13%**



Always having the same clinic  
staff treating them **+18%**



Medical services traveling  
to/near home **+15%**



More involvement of their accompanying  
person in the patient's care **+17%**



The ability to use home  
monitoring **+15%**



Professional coordination of  
appointments **+16%**



Financial support **+10 to +13%**



Less frequent appointments  
without losing vision **+11%**

# Patients from PRN clinics want more support

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**more patients from PRN clinics wanted...**



Extra time with the doctor to plan  
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Always having the same clinic  
staff treating them **+18%**



**In this study, all challenges were more burdensome, or opportunities more desired, by patients from predominantly PRN clinics than those from predominantly T&E clinics**

Me   
ir accompanying  
s care **+17%**



The ability to use home  
monitoring **+15%**



Professional coordination of  
appointments **+16%**



Financial support **+10 to +13%**



Less frequent appointments  
without losing vision **+11%**



# Patients from T&E clinics can be more independent and confident with their treatment

Compared with patients from PRN clinics,  
patients from T&E clinics reported that they were...



## More independent in their treatment

Did not need an accompanying person **+18%**

Did not want medical services traveling to/near their home **+15%**

Did not need coordination of their appointments with a professional **+14%**

Did not need additional financial assistance (reimbursement, drugs/prescription costs, parking) **+10% to +16%**



## More confident about their treatment

Did not find it difficult to stay on treatment and did not want additional support **+28%**

Were confident that they would continue to attend their appointments **+18%**

Understood their nAMD and treatment needs **+14%**

Were happy with the material they had received to understand their nAMD **+11%**

# What is the impact of proactive T&E regimens?



**Clinical trial data** demonstrates T&E regimens are associated with better visual outcomes versus PRN regimens<sup>1,2</sup>



**Barometer Global Survey data** shows that patients want longer intervals between treatments<sup>3</sup>



**The data in this analysis** suggest that patients on T&E regimens experience reduced disease and treatment burden, and are generally more confident and informed, than patients on PRN regimens

# T&E regimens can provide additional quality-of-life benefits for patients



In summary, this analysis demonstrated patients from predominantly T&E clinics report **fewer challenges, at a lower frequency**, compared with those from predominantly PRN clinics

Patients from T&E clinics appeared more independent and confident in how they approached their disease and treatment



Choosing the **optimal regimen for each patient** should be a collaborative, holistic decision

Flexible treatment regimens and therapy duration provides more options for individualized patient care

## Survey centers:

**Australia:** Sydney West Retina, Australian Eye Specialists, Retina Specialists Victoria. **Brazil:** Hospital Oftalmologico de Sorocaba, Hospital de Olhos de Araraquara, Centro de Referência em Oftalmologia, Centro Brasileiro da Visão. **Canada:** Unity Health Toronto, Retina Centre of Ottawa, Eye Care Centre NB. **China:** Zhongshan Ophthalmic Center of Sun Yat-sen University, Shanghai General Hospital, The First Affiliated Hospital of Dalian Medical University, The First Affiliated Hospital of Kunming Medical University, Henan Provincial People's Hospital, Xi'an People's Hospital. **Colombia:** Fundacion Oftalmologica Nacional, Clínica Oftalmológica del Caribe, Clínica Oftalmologica Unigarro, Cali Ophthalmology Clinic, Clinica Foscal. **Croatia:** KBC Zagreb. **Ethiopia:** Biruh Vision Specialized Eye Care Center, Nisir Specialized Eye Clinic, La Vista Speciality Eye Clinic, Roha Specialized Eye Clinic. **France:** Hôpital de la Croix Rousse, Centre PO2 (Pôle Oise Ophtalmologie), Centre Rétine Gallien. **Germany:** Universitätsklinikum Tübingen, Universitätsklinikum Bonn, Augenzentrum am St Franziskus-Hospital, Klinikums der Universität München. **Ghana:** Tamale Teaching Hospital. **Greece:** Ophthalmological Clinic Of University Hospital of Alexandroupolis. **India:** Shroff Charity Eye Hospital, ICARE Eye Hospital, Synergy Eye Care, Prakash Netra Kendra, Narayan Netralaya Eye Hospital, Hyderabad Eye Research Foundation, L V Prasad Eye Institute, Sankara Nethralaya. **Indonesia:** JEC Eye Hospitals & Clinics, Netra Klinik Spesialis Mata – Bandung, RS Khusus Mata Prov. Sumatera Selatan, Sumatera Eye Center. **Israel:** The Medical Research, Infrastructure, and Health Services Fund of the Tel-Aviv Medical Center. **Kenya:** City Eye Hospital, Eldo Eye Clinic, Lighthouse for Christ Eye Center. **Kuwait:** Kuwait Specialized Eye Center. **Mexico:** Asociación para Evitar la Ceguera en México, Fundación Hospital Nuestra Señora de la Luz IAP, Instituto Mexicano de Oftalmología IAP, Sala Uno Ophthalmological Center. **Nigeria:** Department of Ophthalmology, Department of Ophthalmology University of Uyo Teaching Hospital, Uyo, MDR - Lighthouse Medical Eye and Specialist Laser Center Lokoja, Department of Ophthalmology, Jos University Teaching Hospital, Jos, Eye Clinic, Department of Ophthalmology, Faculty of Clinical Sciences, Ahmadu Bello University Zaria, University College Hospital Ibadan, Eye Foundation Hospital. **Portugal:** ALM – Oftamologia Médica e Cirúrgica, Centro Hospitalar de Setúbal, Centro Hospitalar e Universitário de Coimbra, Centro Hospitalar Universitário do Porto. **Russia:** National Medical and Surgical Center N.I. Pirogov, Ufa Research Institute of Eye Diseases, S. Fyodorov Eye Microsurgery Federal State Institution (Orenburg branch), Novosibirsk State Region Clinic Hospital. **Saudi Arabia:** King Abdulaziz Medical City. **Switzerland:** Swiss Visio Montchoisi. **Turkey:** Hacettepe University, Ankara City Hospital, Gaziantep University, Karadeniz Technical University Faculty of Medicine. **United Arab Emirates:** Medcare Eye Center, Moorfields Hospital Abu Dhabi.

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