Early Insights From Real-World Use of Aflibercept 8 mg Among Eyes With Diabetic Macular Edema Switching From Other Anti-VEGF Agents

Michael Javaheri, MD,¹ Steven Sherman, MPH,² Keran Moll, PhD,² Dana Murdock, PhD,² Nick Boucher, BS,³ Rishi P Singh, MD,⁴ Ferhina S Ali, MD, MPH,⁵ Durga Borkar, MD,⁶ Theodore Leng, MD,⁷ Nitish Mehta, MD,⁸ Carol M Lee, MD⁹

¹Retina Specialists of Beverly Hills, Beverly Hills, California; ²Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Tarrytown, New York; ³Vestrum Health, Naperville, Illinois; ⁴Cleveland Clinic Martin Hospitals, Cleveland Clinic Florida, Stuart, Florida; ⁵New York Medical College, Valhalla, New York; ⁶Duke University Eye Center, Durham, North Carolina; ⁷Byers Eye Institute, Stanford University School of Medicine, Palo Alto, California; ⁸Department of Ophthalmology, NYU Langone Health, New York, New York; ⁹New York University School of Medicine, New York, New York

Disclosures

- Michael Javaheri has acted as a speaker and consultant, and partaken in advisory boards, for Genentech and Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Steven Sherman, Keran Moll, and Dana Murdock are employees and stockholders of Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Nick Boucher is an employee of Vestrum Health. Rishi P Singh has received personal fees from Apellis, Iveric Bio, EyePoint, REGENXBIO, Genentech, Bausch + Lomb, Zeiss, Alcon, and Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., and has received research grants from Janssen. Ferhina S Ali has received honoraria and served on speaker bureaus for 4DMT, Allergan, Apellis, EyePoint, Genentech, Iveric Bio, OcuTerra, Optomed, Ocuphire, Outlook Therapeutics, and Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Durga Borkar has acted as a consultant for 4DMT, Alimera Sciences, Astellas, Apellis, AbbVie/Allergan, EyePoint, Genentech, Glaukos, ONL Therapeutics, Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., and Verana Health, and as a speaker for Astellas and Genentech. Theodore Leng has received funding from Astellas, and acted as a consultant for Astellas, Boehringer Ingelheim, Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Roche/Genentech, Topcon, and Virtual Field. Nitish Mehta has no disclosures to report. Carol M Lee has no disclosures to report
- This analysis was funded by Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (Tarrytown, New York). The sponsor participated in the design and conduct of the study, analysis of the data, and preparation of this presentation
- Medical writing support was provided by Mahalia Gilmartin, PhD, and editorial support was provided by Isobel
 Markham, MSc, of Core (a division of Prime, London, UK), in accordance with Good Publication Practice guidelines,
 and funded by Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (Tarrytown, New York)

Background and Objectives

- In the PHOTON trial, aflibercept 8 mg with extended dosing achieved similar BCVA outcomes to aflibercept 2 mg with fewer injections through 96 weeks in patients with DME^{1,2}
- Real-world evidence describing the use of aflibercept 8 mg in previously treated patients with DME could be informative for clinical practice

This analysis aimed to describe real-world treatment patterns in patients with DME in the Academy IRIS® Registry and Vestrum Health Retina database who were previously treated with other anti-VEGF agents before switching to aflibercept 8 mg^a

Study Design

receiving
aflibercept 8
mg on the
index date^a

IRIS Registry: n=30,724

Vestrum: n=13,820

Eligibility criteria

- Aged ≥18 years with a diagnosis of DME at the index date
- Initiated aflibercept 8 mg during indexing period,^b and no other anti-VEGF agent or other treatments^c on the index date
- Received anti-VEGF therapy or other treatments^c in the baseline period^d
- Had ≥1 visit 6 months prior to the index date
- No diagnosis of nAMD or RVO during baseline period/at the index date
- For patients with both eyes treated on index and eligible for inclusion, 1 eye was randomly selected per patient

nAMD, neurovascular age-related macular degeneration; RVO, retinal vein occlusion; VEGF, vascular endothelial growth factor.

Eyes switched from an anti-VEGF to aflibercept 8 mg during the indexing period^b

IRIS Registry: n=13,820

Vestrum: n=5884

Outcomes

Injection intervals

were evaluated for eyes that were consistently treatede with anti-VEGF and received ≥1 post-initial dosing phase injection

The last observed injection intervals during the baseline period and after the initial dosing phase for aflibercept 8 mgf were assessed

Eyes were stratified by mean injection interval before switching (4-<6 or ≥6-8 weeks)

IRIS Registry: 4-<6 weeks: n=1291 ≥6-8 weeks: n=1806

Vestrum:

4-<6 weeks: n=322 ≥6-8 weeks: n=604

alndex date was date of first aflibercept 8-mg injection. bFor the IRIS Registry cohort, study period was between August 18, 2023 and March 31, 2025, with indexing period between August 18, 2023 and September 30, 2024. For the Vestrum cohort, study period was between August 18, 2023 and June 30, 2025, and indexing period was between August 18, 2023 and December 31, 2024. cother treatments included intravitreal steroids and laser therapy. dBaseline period was 12 months prior to the index date. consistently treated was defined defined as ≥6 months of treatment with an average injection interval of ≤8 weeks for the most recent anti-VEGF agent prior to switch. Defined as the first 3 injections or 90 days, whichever occurred first.

Patient Demographics and Ocular Characteristics at the Index Date^a

Age, mean (SD), years
Male, n (%)
Race/ethnicity, n (%)
Hispanic or Latino
White
Black or African American
Asian or Pacific Islander
Other
BCVA, mean (SD), ETDRS letters
Bilateral DME, n (%)
Fellow eye also treated with aflibercept 8 mg on the index date, n (%)

IRIS Registry (n=13,820)
66.1 (10.6)
7595 (55)
1148 (10)
7652 (63)
1405 (12)
351 (3)
1546 (13)
65.6 (18.1)
12,633 (91)
4802 (35)

Vestrum (n=5664)
65.9 (10.9)
3092 (55)
NA
70.1 (10.6)
4872 (86)
1658 (29)

Treatment Exposure During Follow-Up

Duration of post-switch follow-up, days
Mean (SD)
Median (Q1, Q3)
Number of aflibercept 8-mg injections during follow-up ^a
Mean (SD)
Median (Q1, Q3)

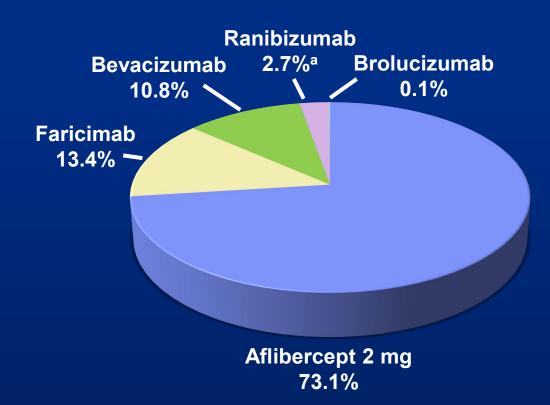
IRIS Registry (n=13,820)
194 (128)
183 (85, 284)
2 (2)
3 (2)
3 (2, 5)

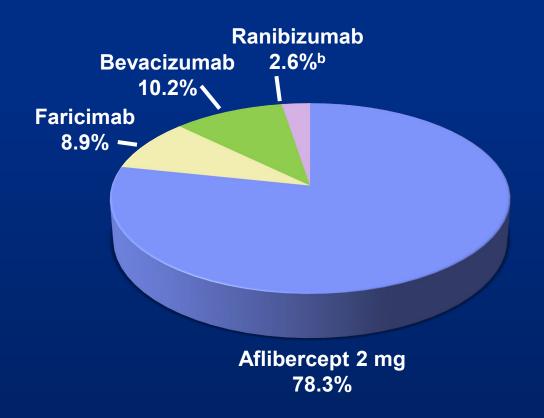
Vestrum (n=5664)
304 (152)
306 (189, 426)
4 (3)
4 (2, 6)

Anti-VEGF Agent Used Immediately Prior to Switch to Aflibercept 8 mg

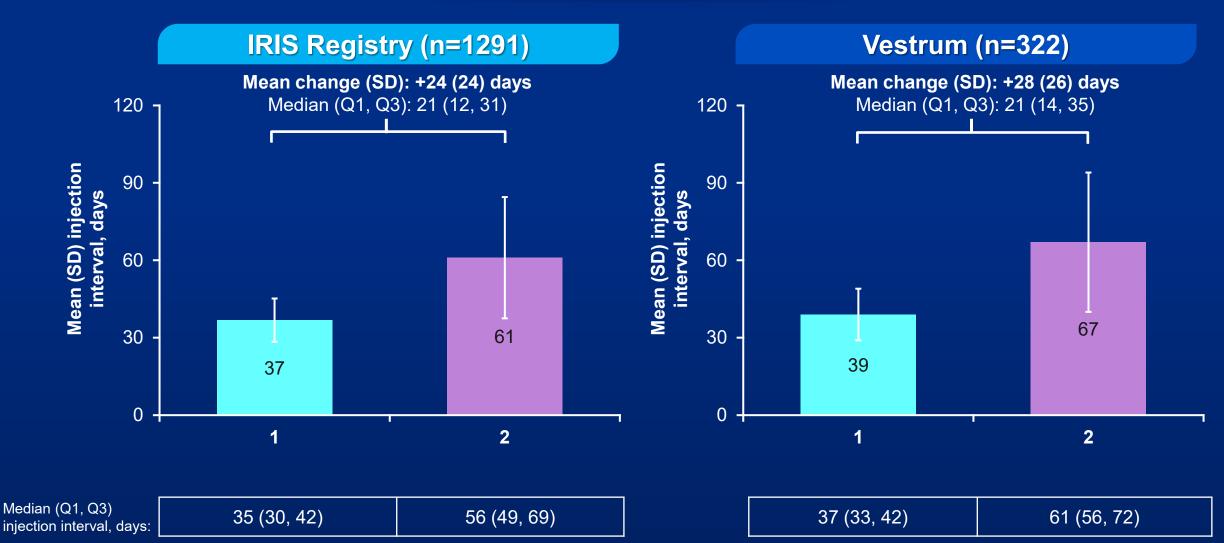
IRIS Registry (n=13,820)

Vestrum (n=5664)



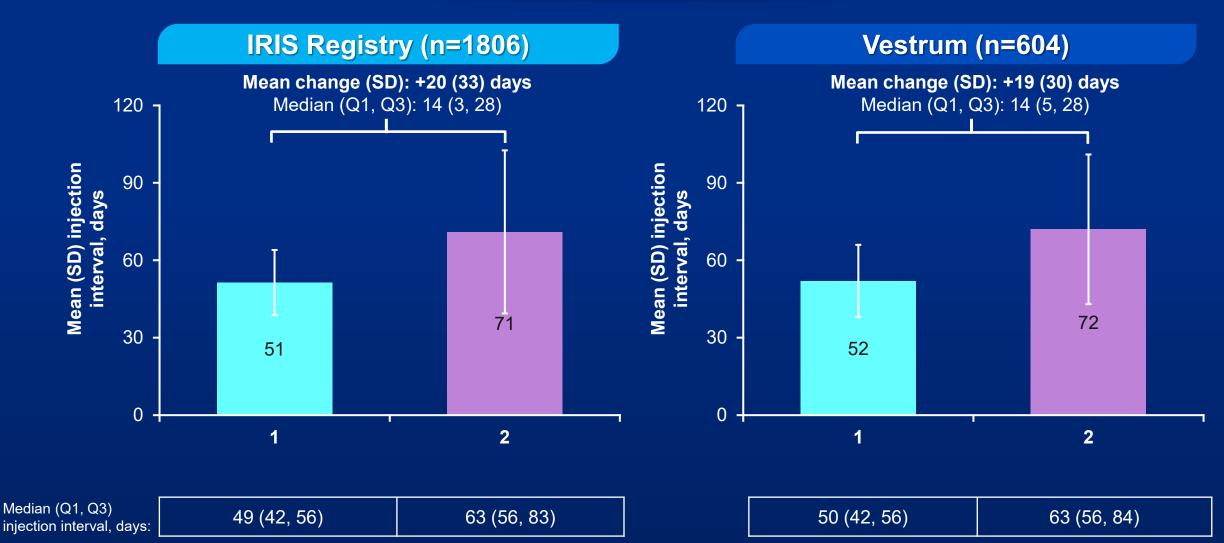


Injection Interval Extension of ~3-4 Weeks After Switching to Aflibercept 8 mg in Eyes With an Average Pre-Switch Injection Interval of 4-<6 Weeks^a



Values on the bars indicate the mean injection interval in days.

Injection Interval Extension of ~2-3 Weeks After Switching to Aflibercept 8 mg in Eyes With an Average Pre-Switch Injection Interval of ≥6-8 Weeks^a

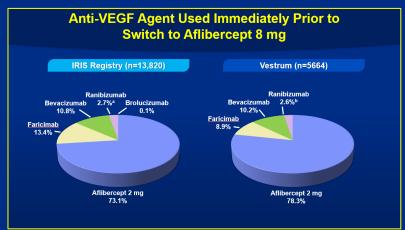


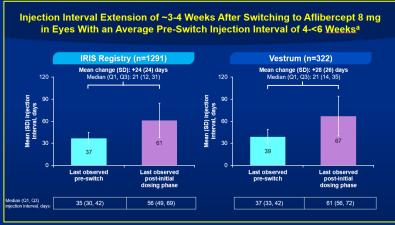
Values on the bars indicate the mean injection interval in days.

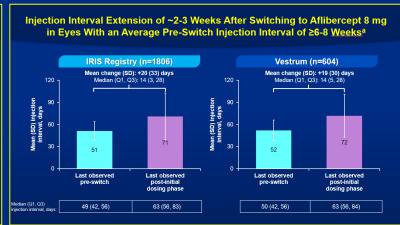
Limitations

- This study evaluated data available in electronic medical records, which may not reflect patients' full medical history, including treatment history
- A subset of patients who had ≥2 injections prior to switching to aflibercept 8 mg from other anti-VEGF therapies were included in this analysis, which may not represent the wider population treated with aflibercept 8 mg
- This analysis represents early real-world experience with aflibercept 8 mg with a limited follow-up period

Conclusions







- Most eyes switched from aflibercept 2 mg prior to initiating aflibercept 8 mg
- Eyes switching to aflibercept 8 mg after consistent treatment with a previous anti-VEGF agent had an average injection interval extension of:
 - Approximately 3-4 weeks for eyes with an average pre-switch injection interval of 4-<6 weeks
 - Approximately 2-3 weeks for eyes with an average pre-switch injection interval of ≥6-8 weeks
- Additional analyses with longer-term follow-up are ongoing to assess real-world durability and outcomes for aflibercept 8 mg in previously treated patients with DME