








Factors Involved in Anti-VEGF Treatment Decisions for Neovascular Age-Related Macular Degeneration: Insights from Real-World Clinical Practice

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Background: Anti-vascular endothelial growth factor (anti-VEGF) agents are widely prescribed for the treatment of neovascular age-related macular degeneration (nAMD). Although studies have investigated patient choice of anti-VEGF agent, little is known regarding factors that influence physician preference of anti-VEGF agent for their patients.

Objective: To describe physician rationale and challenges in prescribing anti-VEGF treatments for patients with nAMD.

Methods: Data were drawn from the Adelphi Real World nAMD Disease Specific Programme™, a cross-sectional survey with retrospective data capture of physicians and their patients with nAMD in the United States between October 2021 and May 2022. Physicians (n = 56) reported data for up to 13 consecutively consulting patients (n = 451), including current anti-VEGF treatments used, factors affecting physicians' choice of anti-VEGF agent and treatment strategy, and restrictions on specific agents.

Results: Most physicians prefer employing a “treat-and-extend” treatment strategy, over “fixed interval” or “pro re nata” strategies. However, in routine clinical practice, “treat-and-extend” was reported for less than half of nAMD-diagnosed eyes. Top factors influencing physician choice of anti-VEGF agent and treatment strategy included maximizing clinical benefit (eg visual acuity gains and fluid control), patient convenience, and reducing out-of-pocket costs. However, physicians also reported facing substantial roadblocks in prescribing their choice of anti-VEGF agent, including restrictions on approved agents and gaps in insurance coverage. Persistent fluid was the most common physician-selected reason for switching a patient away from an anti-VEGF agent.

Conclusion: Physicians face barriers to prescribing their preferred anti-VEGF agents in real-world healthcare settings. Overcoming these challenges may improve treatment outcomes for patients with nAMD.

Plain Language Summary: People with wet age-related macular degeneration (wet AMD) have problems with their eyesight that can lead to blindness if left untreated. Eye doctors (ophthalmologists) use a class of medicine called anti-VEGF agents to treat people with wet AMD. However, eye doctors often face challenges in prescribing their anti-VEGF agent of choice. We surveyed eye doctors to determine the reasons why they preferred some anti-VEGF agents over others, as well as the barriers to prescribing these anti-VEGF agents. Eye doctors reported that they usually choose a specific anti-VEGF agent because it leads to better vision, has lower cost for people with wet AMD, or may reduce the number of appointments needed for people with wet AMD. Eye doctors also noted that they face challenges in treating people with wet AMD, including restrictions and limited insurance coverage for certain anti-VEGF agents. Solving these problems could help eye doctors use their medicine of choice and improve eyesight even more when they treat people with wet AMD.

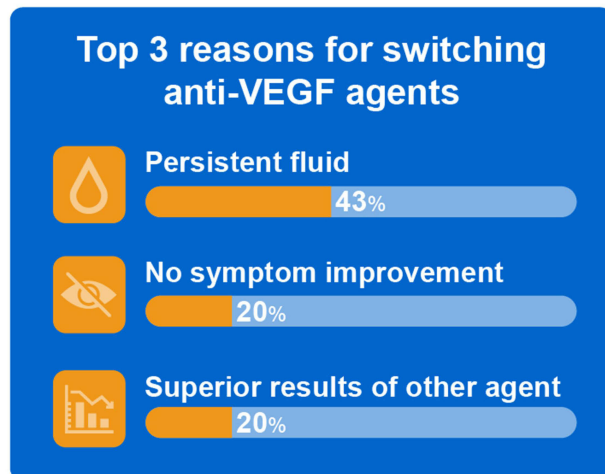
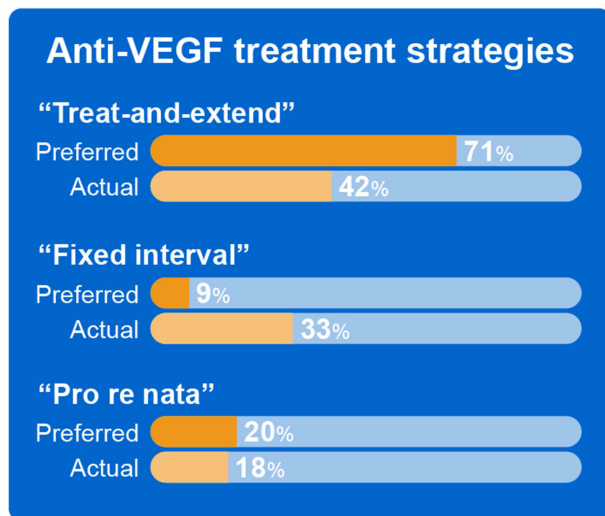
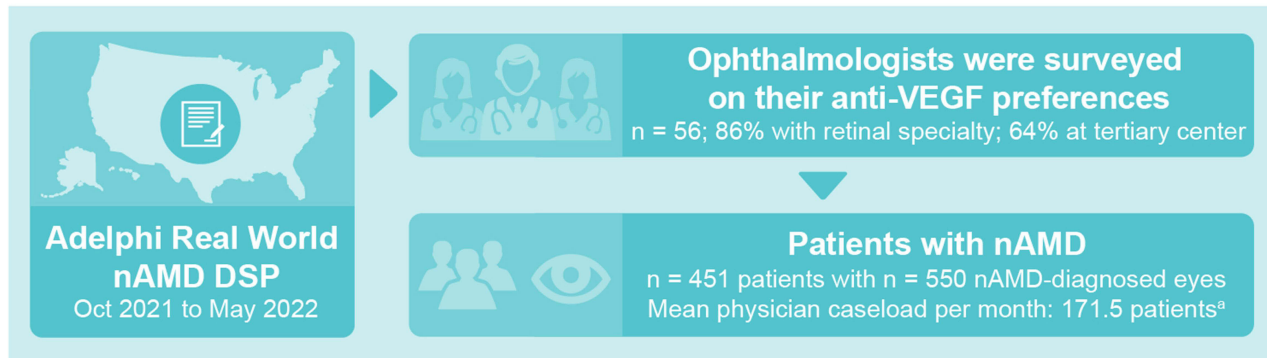
Keywords: Macular degeneration, physicians, vascular endothelial growth factor, real-world clinical practice

Introduction

Age-related macular degeneration (AMD) is the leading cause of vision loss among individuals over 60 years of age in the United States (US),^{1,2} with a prevalence of 12.6% in adults of 40 years of age and older for early-stage AMD.³

Graphical Abstract

Little is known about factors that influence physician preference of anti-VEGF treatments for patients with nAMD



^aMean (SD) physician caseload of 171.5 (144.3) patients with nAMD per month.

Note: For actual treatment strategies used, undecided/unsure responses were recorded for 7% of eyes.

Abbreviations: DSP, Disease Specific Programme™; nAMD, neovascular age-related macular degeneration; VEGF, vascular endothelial growth factor.

Neovascular AMD (nAMD) arises from abnormal blood vessel formation originating primarily from the choroid, which can lead to intraretinal or subretinal fluid, hemorrhage, and vision loss in patients with nAMD.⁴ The standard-of-care for nAMD is the use of anti-vascular endothelial growth factor (anti-VEGF) agents to slow vision loss in patients.⁵ Anti-VEGF agents approved by the US Food and Drug Administration for the treatment of nAMD include aflibercept, brolucizumab, and ranibizumab, and bevacizumab is frequently used off-label.⁶ Most recently, faricimab, a bispecific anti-VEGF and anti-angiopoietin-2 antibody, has also been approved for nAMD.^{7,8} Although many studies have investigated patient preference for specific anti-VEGF agents,^{9–11} little is currently understood about physician preference and the barriers faced when prescribing anti-VEGF agents in real-world clinical practice.

Four principles have been identified for the ideal anti-VEGF treatment of retinal diseases, including nAMD: “maximize and maintain visual acuity benefits for all patients”; “decide when to treat next, rather than whether to treat now”; “titrate the treatment intervals to match patients’ needs”; and “treat at each monitoring visit”.¹³ However, in routine clinical practice, physicians may face barriers in prescribing their choice of anti-VEGF agent and must also consider the type of treatment strategy, such as the use of “treat-and-extend” (treat and monitor at every visit and extend the dosing interval if the patient and disease are stable), “fixed interval” (to treat and monitor at every visit on a fixed interval), or “pro re nata” injection regimens (to monitor at every visit and treat as needed). Choice of treatment strategy can affect clinical outcomes, as certain regimens such as “treat-and-extend” can improve visual acuity outcomes in patients with nAMD compared with a “pro re nata” strategy.^{14,15} Choice of treatment strategy also dictates the frequency and associated costs of injections that patients will receive over a 1-year and 2-year period.^{14,15} These factors may prevent physicians from prescribing agents that would otherwise have benefited patients, potentially affecting clinical outcomes for patients with nAMD.¹⁶

Understanding the factors affecting physician choice of anti-VEGF agent may identify specific barriers to treatment and the potential effect on treatment outcomes for patients with nAMD. Although previous real-world studies have reported treatment strategies and drug choice in clinical practice,¹⁷ little is known about the rationale of physicians prescribing these medications. The goals of this analysis are to describe: i) the preferred treatment strategies of physicians and those used in practice, ii) the factors and restrictions that affect physician prescription of anti-VEGF agents for treating nAMD, and iii) the reasons physicians have for switching between anti-VEGF agents in clinical practice.

Methods

Design

Data were drawn from the Adelphi Real World nAMD Disease Specific Programme (DSP)TM, a cross-sectional survey with retrospective data collection of physicians and their patients with nAMD in the US administered between October 2021 and May 2022. The DSP offers unique insights into clinical practice and allows for the exploration of rationale for physician treatment choices for patients with nAMD, using previously published and validated methodology.^{18–21} Eligible physicians completed both an online physician survey and online patient forms for up to 13 consecutive consulting patients with nAMD. Physicians were compensated for their time. The survey was performed in accordance with relevant guidelines and legislation,^{22–24} ethics exemption was obtained from Pearl Institutional Review Board (#21-ADRW-121). All data were anonymized and aggregated. No medication was provided, and no tests or investigations were performed as part of this research.

Population

Physicians were eligible for inclusion if they were an ophthalmologist (with or without a retinal subspecialty), were responsible for the management and treatment decisions of patients with nAMD, were consulting with at least 20 patients with nAMD per month, and completed at least one physician-reported patient questionnaire. Data from patients were eligible for inclusion if the patients were ≥ 55 years of age, with a physician-confirmed nAMD diagnosis, and were not involved in an nAMD clinical trial at the time of data capture. Data from patients treated with anti-VEGF agents available in October 2021 were included in the analysis (aflibercept, brolucizumab, ranibizumab, and bevacizumab).

Outcome Measures

Within the survey, physicians reported data on their preference of treatment strategy (“treat-and-extend”, “fixed interval”, or “pro re nata”), clinical and non-clinical factors affecting general treatment decisions for patients with nAMD (multi-choice answer, subsequently grouped into clinical and non-clinical factors), and the effect of these factors on their own treatment decisions (5-point Likert scale, where 1 = “not at all influential” and 5 = “very influential”). Physicians also provided data on the formulary availability of anti-VEGF agents (a single selection from: available without restrictions, available with restrictions, or not routinely available), the types of restrictions (when applicable, multi-choice answer: only available after another option, restricted to a specific prescriber or specialty, restricted to specific hospitals or specialist units, restricted to a subset of suitable patients, prior authorization or approval required, exceptional use application required, unlicensed, but can be used per agreed restrictions, and other), and belief statements surrounding treatment decision-making (5-point Likert scale, where 1 = “strongly disagree” and 5 = “strongly agree”).

In addition, for each of the patient forms they completed, physicians provided data for the following variables: patient’s current vision status (a single selection, per eye, between mild vision impairment [20/30 to 20/60], moderate visual impairment [20/70 to 20/160], severe visual impairment [20/200 to 20/400], or profound visual impairment [20/500 to 20/1000]), time since diagnosis, the treatment strategy currently selected for the patient, dosing interval for those currently on a “fixed interval” strategy, and the ideal dosing interval for the patient, irrespective of strategy. If a patient had switched from one anti-VEGF treatment to another within the last five consultations, they were placed in a “patients who have switched anti-VEGF treatment” subgroup (these patients also had a unilateral diagnosis or were only receiving treatment in one eye). For patients who had switched anti-VEGF treatment, physicians also provided data on reasons for switching (multi-choice answer).

Statistical Analysis

The analysis of outcomes was descriptive; mean and standard deviations were reported for all variables. No hypothesis was developed or tested.

Results

Participant Characteristics

In total, 56 physicians (48 ophthalmologists with a retinal subspecialty and eight ophthalmologists without a retinal subspecialty) provided data for 451 patients with nAMD (with 550 nAMD-diagnosed eyes). Most physicians were in a group practice and practiced at a tertiary center that provides specialized medical care (Table 1). Overall, 368 patients were receiving anti-VEGF treatment in one eye only. Patient demographic and clinical characteristics are summarized in Table 2. The mean age for nAMD diagnosis was 73.4 years, and more than half of nAMD-diagnosed eyes had moderate or worse visual impairment (20/70 or worse) at diagnosis.

Treatment Strategies for Patients with nAMD

Aflibercept was the most prescribed anti-VEGF agent (to 47% of the patients), and off-label bevacizumab was the second most prescribed (38%). Fewer than half of the patients were also prescribed supplementary eye health vitamins (42%) in addition to anti-VEGF treatment (Table 2).

Most physicians (71%) preferred a treat-and-extend treatment strategy over “fixed interval” or “pro re nata”, irrespective of the type of anti-VEGF agent prescribed, or patient factors involved (Figure 1). The key reasons for this treatment strategy preference were patient convenience (selected by 61% of the physicians), efficacy (eg improvement in visual acuity, 52%), lower out-of-pocket cost for the patient (50%), and fewer patient consultations (50%).

However, among treatment strategies currently implemented in patients included in the survey (n = 550 nAMD-diagnosed eyes), “treat-and-extend” was used in fewer than half of nAMD eyes (42%, Figure 1) and 7% of physicians were undecided or unsure of the treatment strategy they would employ. The key reasons for selecting the current treatment strategy for each eye (n = 515) were efficacy (selected by physicians for 80% of nAMD eyes), convenient patient dosing/consult schedule (34%), and cost (30%).

Table 1 Physician Profile

n (%), Unless Stated	Physicians (n = 56)
Primary specialty	
Ophthalmologist without a retinal subspecialty	8 (14)
Ophthalmologist with a retinal subspecialty	48 (86)
Practice type	
Hospital only	2 (4)
Office only	27 (48)
Hospital and office	27 (48)
Hospital type ^a	
University/teaching hospital	8 (27)
Regional	4 (14)
Private	17 (59)
Government	0 (0)
Level of center	
Primary	10 (18)
Secondary	8 (14)
Tertiary	36 (64)
Not applicable	2 (4)
Solo or group practice	
Solo	11 (20)
Group	45 (80)
Physician caseload ^b per month, mean (SD)	171.5 (144.3)

Notes: ^an = 29. ^bPatients with neovascular age-related macular degeneration.
Abbreviation: SD, standard deviation.

Table 2 Patient Demographics, Clinical Characteristics, and Treatment Profiles

n (%), Unless Stated	All Patients (n = 451)	Patients With Unilateral Treatment ^a (n = 368)	Patients With Unilateral Treatment Who Switched Anti-VEGF ^b (n = 30)
Age, years, mean (SD)	75.2 (8.71)	74.8 (8.80)	74.5 (9.78)
Female	264 (59)	207 (56)	17 (57)
Retired from employment	313 (69)	256 (70)	21 (70)
Caregiver required ^c	46 (12)	37 (12)	4 (17)
Missed, cancelled, or delayed appointment	47 (10)	32 (9)	5 (17)
nAMD duration ^d , days, mean (SD)	452.6 (846.91)	352.3 (750.64)	579.6 (610.72)
Age at diagnosis, years, mean (SD) ^e	73.4 (8.41)	73.2 (8.50)	70.1 (9.05)
Vision impairment at diagnosis ^f			
Mild	188 (37)	125 (35)	13 (43)
Moderate	229 (45)	172 (48)	12 (40)
Severe	71 (14)	48 (13)	4 (13)
Profound	22 (4)	15 (4)	1 (3)
CCI score, mean (SD)	0.3 (0.90)	0.3 (0.75)	0.2 (0.81)
Number of other ophthalmic conditions, mean (SD) ^g	1.4 (0.70)	1.4 (0.67)	1.3 (0.76)
Bilateral diagnosis	99 (22)	-	-
Bilateral treatment ^h	77 (78)	-	-
Unilateral treatment ^h	16 (16)	-	-

(Continued)

Table 2 (Continued).

n (%), Unless Stated	All Patients (n = 451)	Patients With Unilateral Treatment ^a (n = 368)	Patients With Unilateral Treatment Who Switched Anti-VEGF ^b (n = 30)
Unilateral diagnosis	352 (78)	-	-
Treatments currently prescribed			
Aflibercept	212 (47)	171 (46)	17 (57)
Bevacizumab	170 (38)	144 (39)	5 (17)
Ranibizumab	39 (9)	26 (7)	7 (23)
Brolucizumab	9 (2)	8 (2)	1 (3)
Eye health vitamins	190 (42)	158 (43)	9 (30)
Total number of treatments prescribed, mean (SD)	1.6 (0.90)	1.6 (0.89)	1.5 (0.73)

Notes: ^aPatients who received treatment only in one eye. ^bPatients who received treatment only in one eye and who switched anti-VEGF agent at their current or within their past five consultations. ^cn = 379, n = 309, and n = 24, respectively. ^dnAMD duration from diagnosis; n = 382, n = 315, and n = 22, respectively. ^en = 385, n = 317, and n = 22, respectively. ^fn = 510, n = 360, and n = 30, respectively. ^gnAMD-affected eyes. ^hn = 426, n = 359, and n = 29, respectively. Other ophthalmic conditions include early AMD, intermediate AMD, geographic atrophy, diabetic retinopathy, diabetic macular edema, retinal vein occlusion, uveitis, glaucoma, and other (not specified). ⁱn = 99 with bilateral diagnosis. For 6 patients, the physician was unsure if the patient was receiving treatment in both eyes. **Abbreviations:** CCI, Charlson Comorbidity Index; nAMD, neovascular age-related macular degeneration; SD, standard deviation; VEGF, vascular endothelial growth factor.

Among the eyes for which a treatment strategy had been selected (n = 512), physicians planned to change the strategy for 4% of the eyes (n = 20), with “treat-and-extend” considered as the new strategy for 65% of these eyes (13/20). Physicians did not plan to change the treatment strategy for 85% of nAMD eyes, and physicians did not know if they would change the treatment strategy for 11% of nAMD eyes.

Physicians were also asked the following question (irrespective of treatment strategy): *In your opinion, for this patient, what would be the ideal treatment interval?* The median ideal dosing interval preferred by physicians was 12 weeks (range of 2–52 weeks, for n = 451 patients). For those eyes on a “fixed interval” strategy (n = 183 nAMD eyes), the median interval used in clinical practice was 6 weeks.

Factors Influencing Treatment Decisions by Physicians

The top 10 most common physician-perceived factors influencing treatment decisions included a combination of clinical factors, such as visual acuity and patient functionality, and non-clinical factors, such as out-of-pocket cost (Figure 2A).

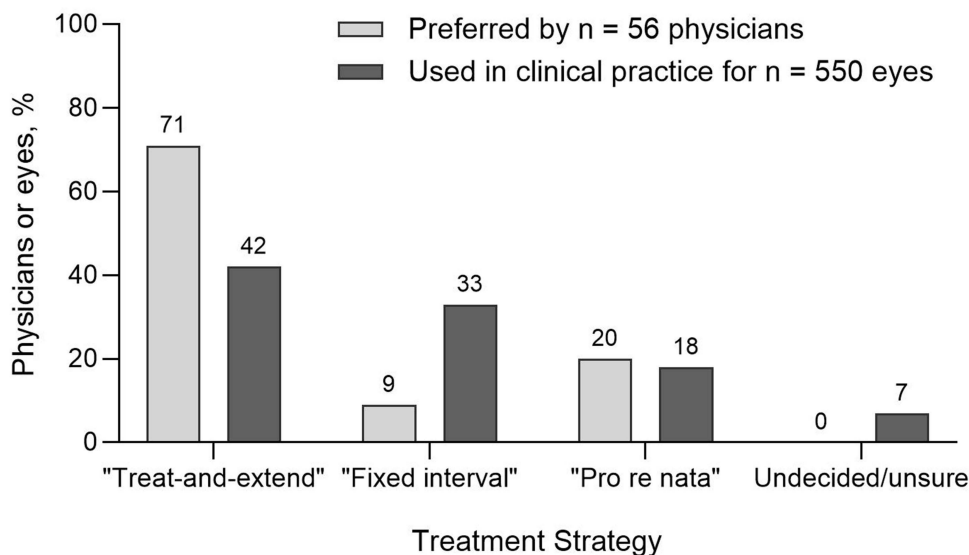


Figure 1 Anti-VEGF treatment strategies for nAMD. Physician-stated treatment strategy preference (n = 56 physician responses) versus physician-selected treatment strategy in clinical practice for nAMD-diagnosed eyes (n = 550 eyes).

Abbreviations: nAMD, neovascular age-related macular degeneration; VEGF, vascular endothelial growth factor.

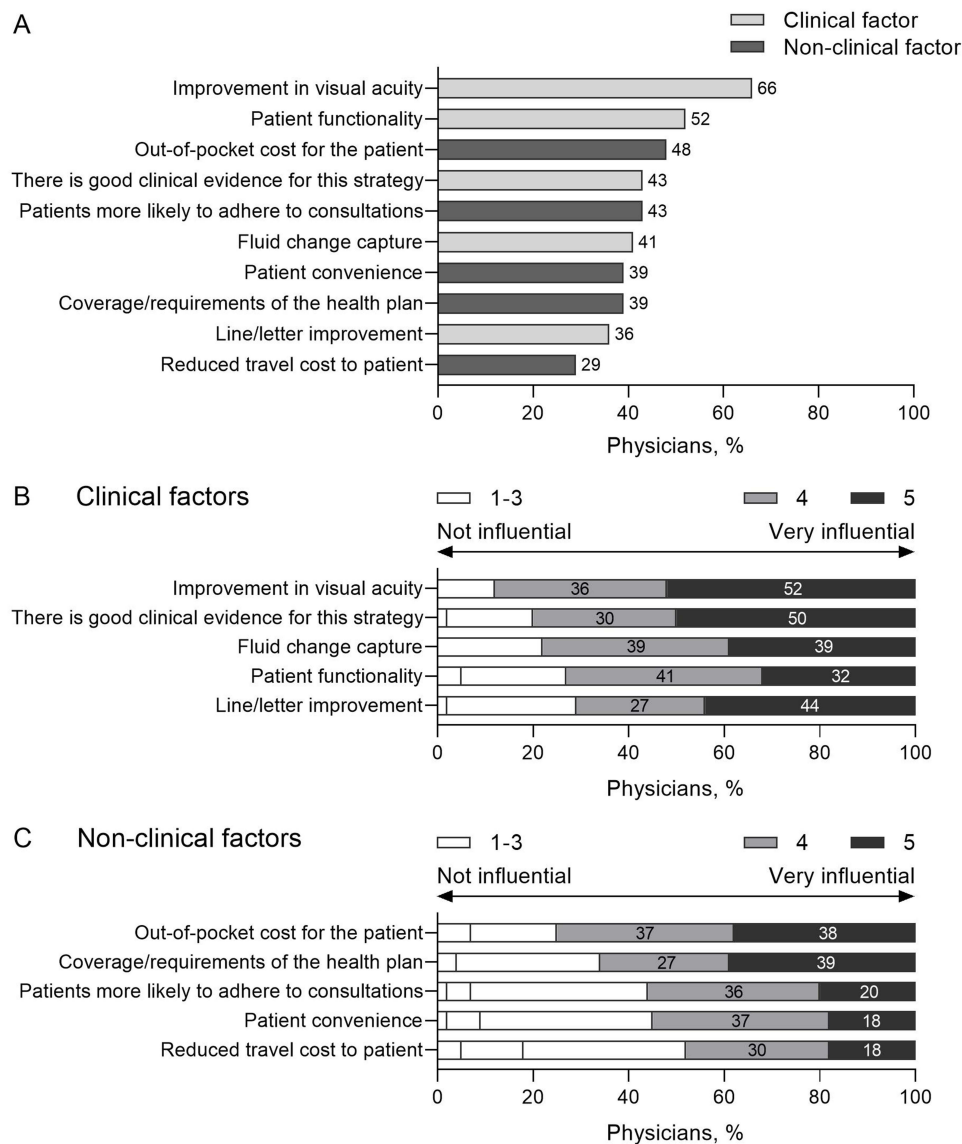


Figure 2 Factors that drive physician-reported treatment decisions. **(A)** Top 10 most selected physician-reported factors that affect nAMD treatment decision-making ($n = 56$ physician responses). **(B)** Physicians rated how influential clinical factors, and **(C)** non-clinical factors were on their own treatment decision-making, using a 5-point Likert scale ($n = 56$ physician responses).

Abbreviation: nAMD, neovascular age-related macular degeneration.

The most influential clinical factors that affected physicians' choice of anti-VEGF agent were improvements in visual acuity, clinical evidence for the prescribing strategy, and anatomical outcomes including fluid change capture, which were more influential than patient functionality and line/letter improvement (Figure 2B). For non-clinical factors, out-of-pocket cost and health plan coverage were more influential than perceptions of patients' adherence, convenience, or travel costs (Figure 2C).

Most physicians (75%) agreed that some insurers restrict and some deny patient access to products that physicians deem most appropriate for them. Physicians reported health plan coverage as a key reason in their choice of anti-VEGF agent for 17% of the patients sampled (77/451), stating they would have recommended an nAMD-approved branded agent for 65% of these patients (50/77) had it been possible.

The availability and access to anti-VEGF agents also differed between approved agents and the off-label agent bevacizumab. For anti-VEGF agents approved for nAMD (aflibercept, brolucizumab, or ranibizumab), only about one-third of physician responses (51/168) indicated availability without restrictions (Figure 3). Conversely, for off-label bevacizumab, most physician

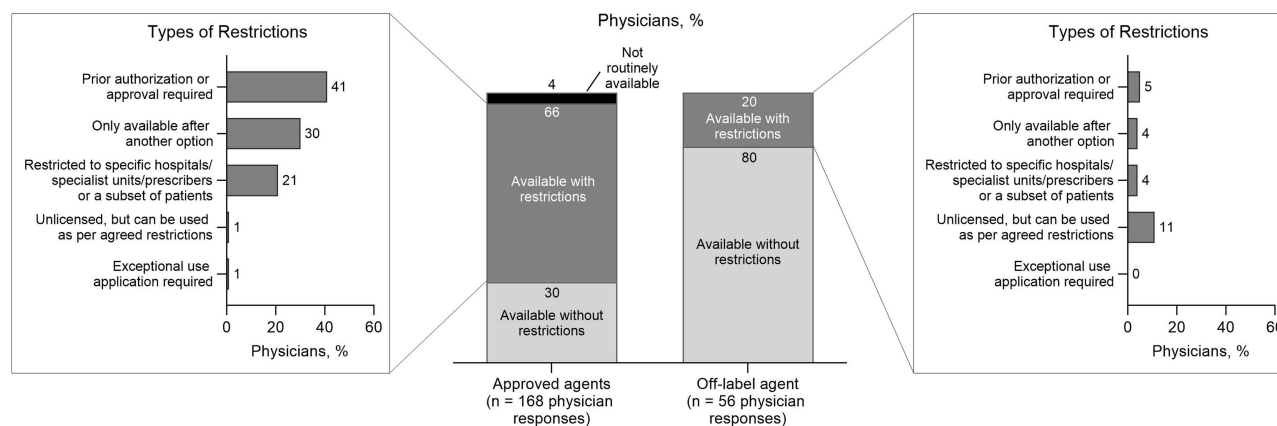


Figure 3 Physician-reported availability of approved anti-VEGF agents. Availability and restrictions on approved anti-VEGF agents (aflibercept, ranibizumab, and brolucizumab; $n = 168$ physician responses) compared with off-label bevacizumab ($n = 56$ physician responses). Physicians were able to choose multiple answers for types of restrictions.

Abbreviation: VEGF, vascular endothelial growth factor.

responses (80%, 45/56) indicated availability without restrictions (Figure 3). Common restrictions on anti-VEGF agents include the physician needing a prior authorization or approval, the agent being available to the physician only after another option was tried, and the agent being restricted to a specific hospital, specialist unit, provider, or patient subset (Figure 3).

Rationale for Switching Anti-VEGF Treatments

Among patients receiving anti-VEGF treatment in one eye ($n = 368$ patients), 8% had been switched between anti-VEGF agents at their current, or within their last five consultations (30/368). Of these patients, 50% (15/30) were switched away from bevacizumab to another anti-VEGF agent, and over half (57%; 17/30) were switched from another anti-VEGF agent to aflibercept.

The most common physician-reported reasons for switching included persistent fluid (selected for 43% of the patients), absence of symptom improvement (20%), and superior clinical trial results of another product (20%) (Figure 4A).

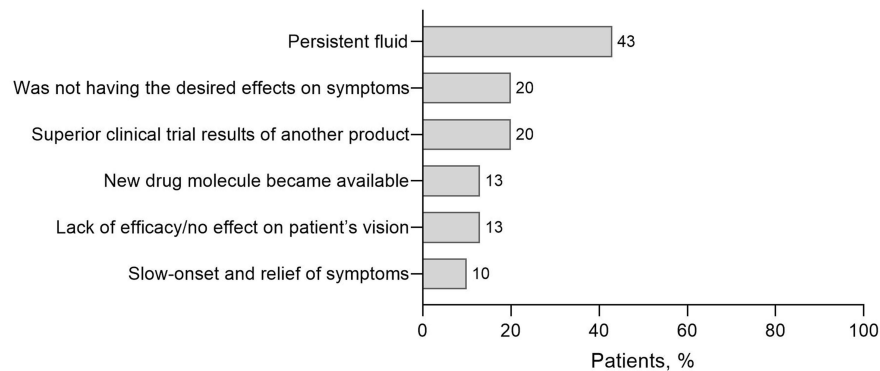
For patients who did not switch between anti-VEGF agents (321/368 patients), the most common physician-reported reasons for not switching included improvements in visual acuity (selected for 90% of the patients), central retinal thickness (60%), symptoms (57%), and subretinal fluid (51%) (Figure 4B).

Discussion

Using real-world data, our analysis highlights factors affecting anti-VEGF treatment decisions made by physicians for patients with nAMD. Physician preference of anti-VEGF agent and treatment strategy aims to maximize clinical benefits (including fluid reduction, which physicians may consider as important as visual gains,²⁵ and is a key reason for switching anti-VEGF agents), improve patient convenience, and reduce out-of-pocket costs for patients. However, physicians also face significant non-clinical barriers such as formulary restrictions on approved anti-VEGF agents and gaps in patient insurance coverage, which may hinder their ability to treat their patients in line with their preferences. Employing extended dosing strategies more frequently in clinical practice and revising payer policies to prioritize fluid control and minimize restrictions on approved anti-VEGF agents could lead to better treatment outcomes for patients with nAMD.

Physicians largely preferred extended dosing with a “treat-and-extend” approach for nAMD in order to reduce injection frequency, which may increase clinical benefit and patient convenience, and reduce out-of-pocket costs.^{13,26} However, we also identified a discrepancy between the median ideal dosing interval preferred by physicians, and the median interval actually used for one-third of nAMD eyes on a “fixed interval” strategy. Physicians most commonly identified efficacy as the reason for currently using a treatment strategy; however, many patients are still not on extended

A Reasons for switching anti-VEGF agent



B Reasons for not switching anti-VEGF agent

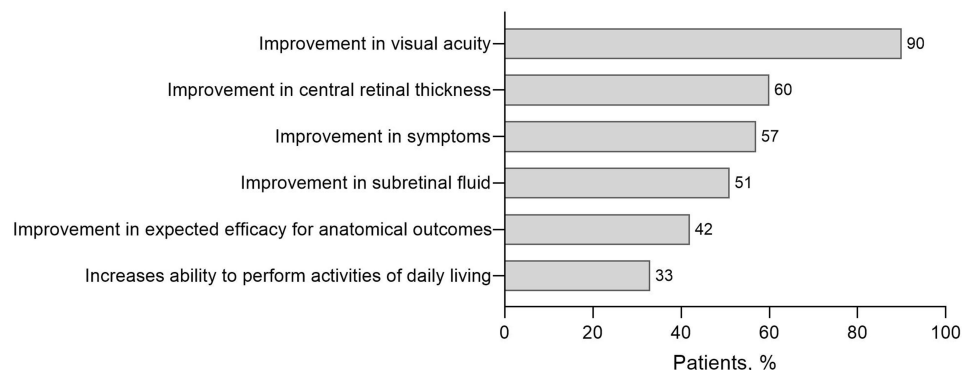


Figure 4 Physician-reported reasons for switching/not switching anti-VEGF agent. **(A)** Most common reasons reported by physicians for switching away from an anti-VEGF agent (for $n = 30$ patients). **(B)** Most common reasons reported by physicians for not switching anti-VEGF agent (for $n = 321$ patients).

Abbreviation: VEGF, vascular endothelial growth factor.

dosing. Although studies have shown that “treat-and-extend” may reduce the number of anti-VEGF injections required to achieve clinical benefit,¹⁴ some anti-VEGF agents are still recommended to be administered monthly on a “fixed interval” basis.²⁷ Further investigation into other factors that may impact decisions around extended dosing is needed, particularly in achieving a balance between disease stability and reduced treatment burden.^{28,29}

Our data also show that non-clinical barriers such as administrative controls, restricted access, and lack of coverage for approved anti-VEGF agents may all be significant barriers for physicians. Although physicians may choose an approved anti-VEGF agent for greater clinical benefit, their prescription may be limited to a second-line option only, which may explain the large difference in the unrestricted availability of off-label bevacizumab, compared with approved anti-VEGF agents. Health insurers may be enforcing step-therapy policies in which off-label bevacizumab is required to be used first before approved anti-VEGF agents can be prescribed, which may contrast with physicians’ preferred first-line agent and may be due to cost differences.³⁰ Of note, physicians indicated that fluid control was the most important reason for switching anti-VEGF agents. This reflects the American Academy of Ophthalmology’s (AAO) Preferred Practice Patterns, where optical coherence tomography (OCT) and OCT angiography are both highlighted as important screening tools to detect nAMD disease activity and guide therapy.³¹ Further, signals of disease activity as detected through OCT may indicate disease recurrence and future vision decline.³² Although improvement in visual acuity may be taken into account when assessing suboptimal clinical response to an anti-VEGF agent for step-therapy and subsequent switching,³³ the importance of fluid control is generally not reflected in payer policies. Thus, awareness of this important clinical endpoint among providers and payers may help reinforce provider choice and optimize patient outcomes. Future efforts by both providers and payers to align on key factors influencing anti-VEGF treatment decisions, particularly around fluid control, may be valuable for the treatment of patients with nAMD. Our analysis also supports the ideal anti-VEGF treatment principles

outlined by the Vision Academy Steering Committee,¹³ as well as statements from the American Society of Retinal Specialists (ASRS) and the AAO, who have advocated for physician choice in determining which anti-VEGF agents to prescribe for their patients.^{34,35} Importantly, in patients where coverage was reported as influencing treatment choice, physicians indicated they would have recommended a branded agent for most of these patients, had it been possible.

The analysis has several limitations. The DSP is not based on a true random sample of physicians or patients. Although minimal inclusion criteria governed the selection of the participating physicians, participation is influenced by willingness to complete the survey. In addition, only medications available during the time of the survey (October 2021) were included, and treatment proportions and strategies employed may have been affected by this selection. Data were collected between October 2021 and March 2022 during the COVID-19 pandemic. Lockdown guidelines may have affected patient consultation with physicians during this time and influenced physician prescription of treatments as well as treatment strategies. Furthermore, data capture concluded shortly after the US Food and Drug Administration approval of faricimab, which demonstrated greater durability in clinical trials than other anti-VEGF treatments.⁷ The cross-sectional design of this survey also prevented any conclusions about causal relationships, although associations could be identified. Despite these limitations, real-world analyses play an important part in highlighting areas of concern that are not addressed in clinical trials (including a larger consulting population and restricted access to medications).^{17,36,37} In addition, the use of a survey provides insight into provider rationale for choosing certain drugs and treatment strategies in clinical practice.

Conclusions

Physicians identify clinical benefit, patient convenience, and out-of-pocket costs as top factors influencing nAMD treatment decisions, including choice of treatment strategy and anti-VEGF agent. In addition, physicians reported clinical benefit as most influential in switching agents. However, physicians face non-clinical roadblocks in prescribing approved anti-VEGF agents, such as administrative controls and lack of coverage. Minimizing restrictions on approved anti-VEGF agents in payer policies could assist physicians in prescribing the appropriate medications for patients with nAMD and ultimately improve treatment outcomes in clinical practice.

Abbreviations

AAO, American Academy of Ophthalmology; AMD, age-related macular degeneration; ASRS, American Society of Retinal Specialists; CCI, Charlson Comorbidity Index; nAMD, neovascular age-related macular degeneration; OCT, optical coherence tomography; SD, standard deviation; VEGF, vascular endothelial growth factor.

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Author Contributions

VH, EC, DM, EK, GS, and DT designed and/or performed the analysis. All authors made a significant contribution to the work reported, whether that is in the conception, study design, execution, acquisition of data, analysis and interpretation, or in all these areas; took part in drafting, revising or critically reviewing the article; gave final approval of the version to be published; have agreed on the journal to which the article has been submitted; and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

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Disclosure

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