One-year Outcomes of Anti-VEGF Therapy in Peripapillary Choroidal Neovascularisation

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One-year Outcomes of Anti-VEGF in Peripapillary CNV
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Peripapillary CNV is considered any CNV located within one disc diameter of optic nerve head.

There is a lack of consensus among the retina physicians in treating peripapillary CNV (laser photocoagulation, anti-VEGF or photodynamic therapy).

Although anti-VEGF agents have been studied in eyes with peripapillary CNV, the literature is scarce with limitations in the form of small sample size, limited follow-up and/or non-inclusion of diverse ethnicities.
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Purpose

To report the visual and anatomical outcomes in eyes with peripapillary choroidal neovascularisation (CNV) through 12 months
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Methods

Multicentre, retrospective, interventional case series study

Treatment-naïve cases of peripapillary CNV

Minimum follow-up of 12 months
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Methods

Multimodal imaging (OCT, fluorescein angiography and/or indocyanine green angiography) at baseline and follow-up visits

OCT parameters:

- Central macular thickness (CMT)
- Subfoveal choroidal thickness (SFCT)
- Retinal and choroidal thickness
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Methods

Patients were treated with anti-VEGF on pro re nata protocol, photodynamic therapy, laser photocoagulation or a combination

Main outcome measures:

- Best-corrected visual acuity (BCVA)
- OCT parameters
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Results

77 eyes (74 patients)

Mean age: 61.9±21.8 years

Mean disease duration: 9.2±14.1 months
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Results

BCVA improved significantly from $0.55\pm0.54$ logMAR (20/70) at baseline to $0.29\pm0.39$ logMAR (20/40) at 12 months ($p<0.001$)

Mean of $4.9\pm2.9$ anti-VEGF injections

CMT, SFCT and retinal thickness at site of CNV reduced significantly ($p<0.001$, $<0.001$ and 0.02, respectively) through 12 months
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Results

Most common disease aetiologies:

- Neovascular AMD
- Idiopathic CNV
- Inflammatory CNV
- Angioid streaks

Age ($p=0.04$) and baseline BCVA ($p<0.001$) were significant predictors of change in BCVA at 12 months.
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Conclusion

Peripapillary CNV, though uncommon, is associated with diverse aetiologies.

Anti-VEGF agents lead to significant visual acuity and anatomical improvement in these eyes over long term irrespective of the aetiology.
Thank you !!!