

**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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One-year Outcomes of Anti-VEGF in Peripapillary CNV

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

One-year Outcomes of Anti-VEGF in Peripapillary CNV

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 ± 0.54 logMAR (20/70) at baseline to 0.29 ± 0.39 logMAR (20/40) at 12 months ($p < 0.001$)



Mean of 4.9 ± 2.9 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

One-year Outcomes of Anti-VEGF in Peripapillary CNV 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 !!!