

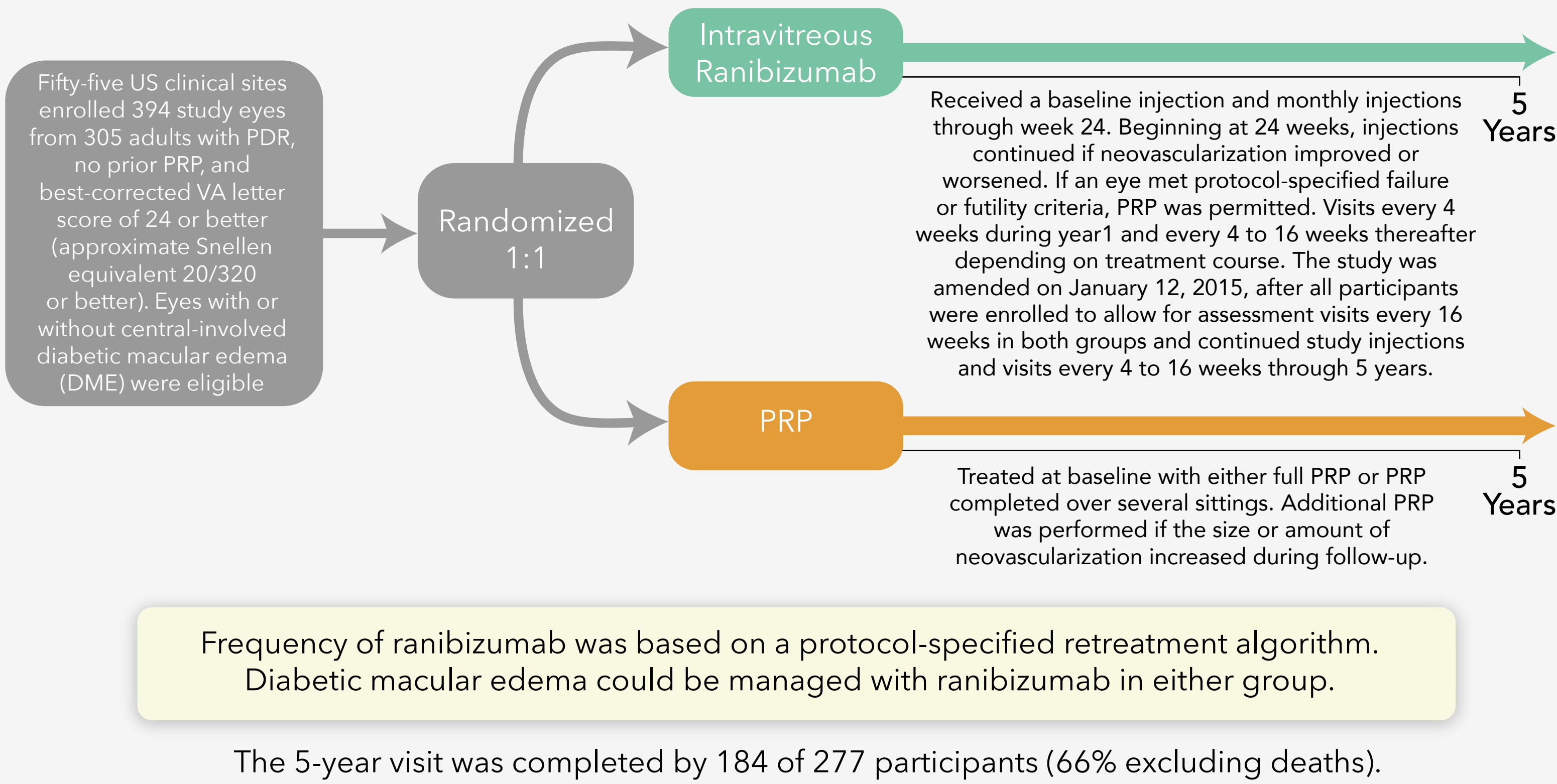
Five-Year Outcomes of Panretinal Photocoagulation vs Intravitreal Ranibizumab for Proliferative Diabetic Retinopathy: A Randomized Clinical Trial

Gross JG, Glassman AR, Liu D, et al. *JAMA Ophthalmol*. 2018;136(10):1138-1148.
doi:10.1001/jamaophthalmol.2018.3255

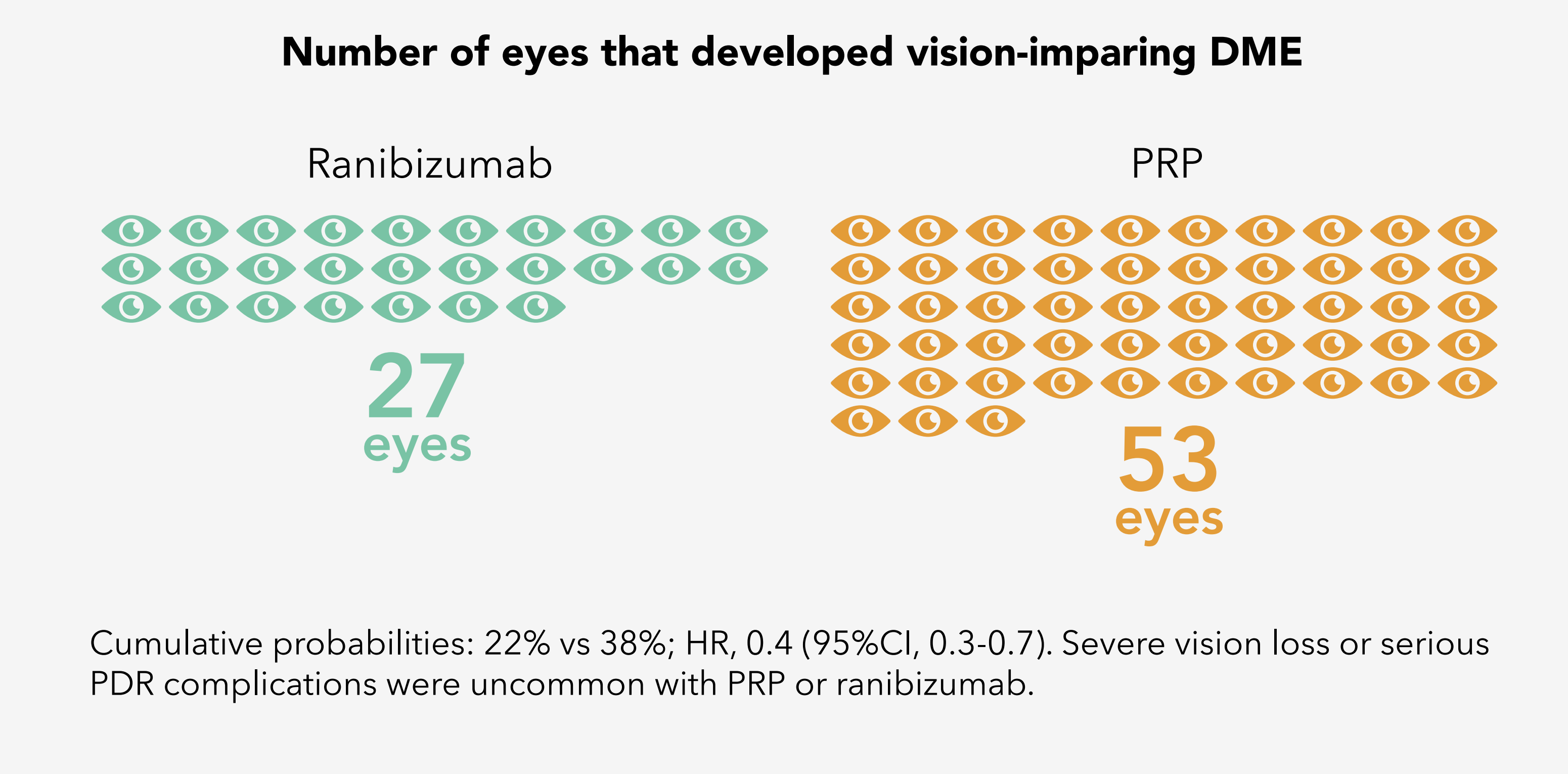
In this paper, the researchers evaluated the efficacy and safety of 0.5-mg intravitreal ranibizumab vs panretinal photocoagulation (PRP) over 5 years for proliferative diabetic retinopathy (PDR).



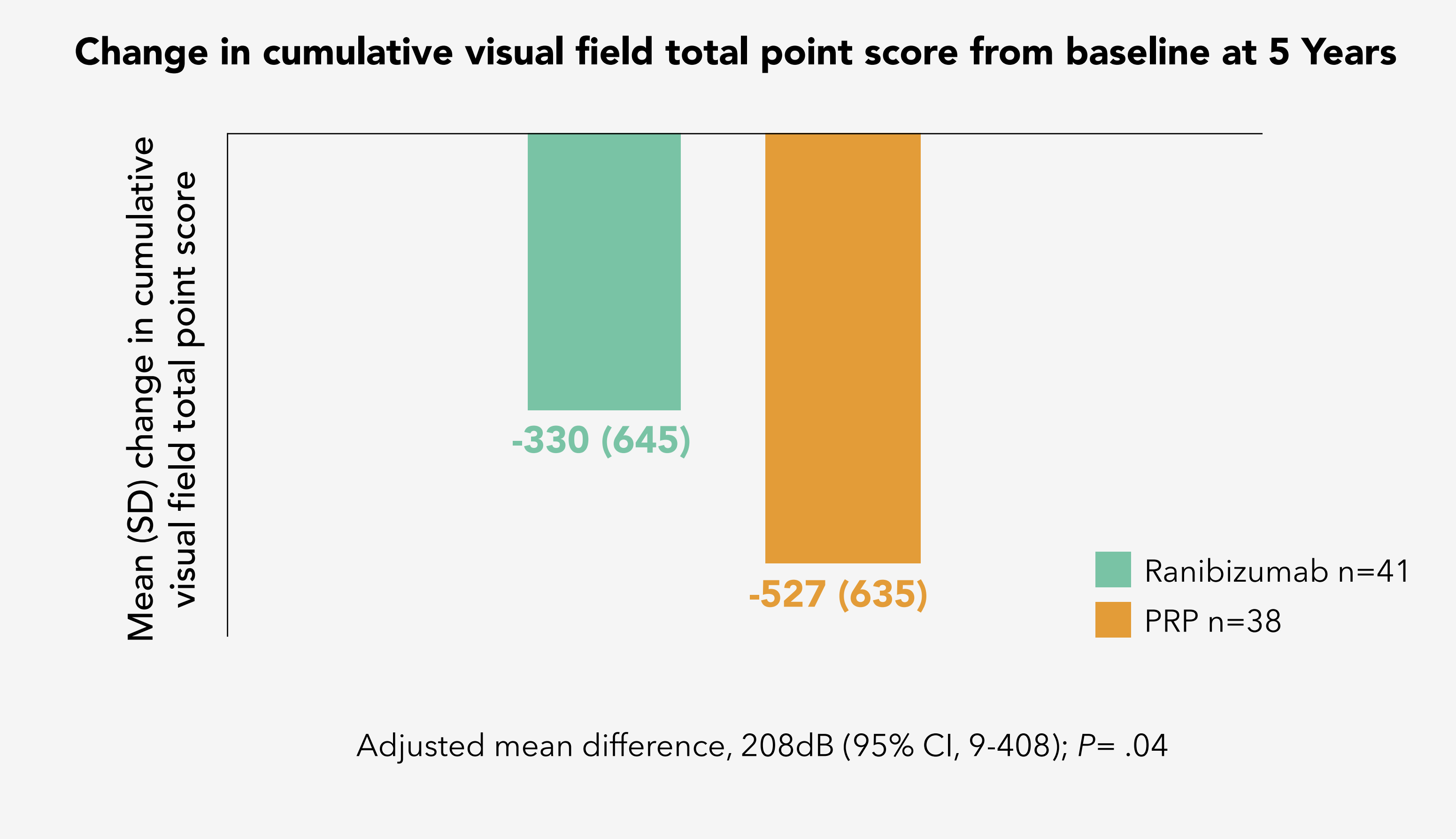
This was a multicenter randomized clinical trial



The ranibizumab group had lower rates of developing vision-impairing diabetic macular edema



PRP had a larger, statistically significant visual field loss than ranibizumab



Conclusions

Although loss to follow-up was relatively high, visual acuity in most study eyes that completed follow-up was very good at 5 years and was similar in both groups. These findings support either ranibizumab or panretinal photocoagulation as viable treatments for proliferative diabetic retinopathy. Patient-specific factors, including anticipated visit compliance, cost, and frequency of visits, should be considered when choosing a treatment for patients with proliferative diabetic retinopathy.