

Long-term Outcomes in Patients With Retinal Vein Occlusion (RVO) Treated With Ranibizumab: The RETAIN Study

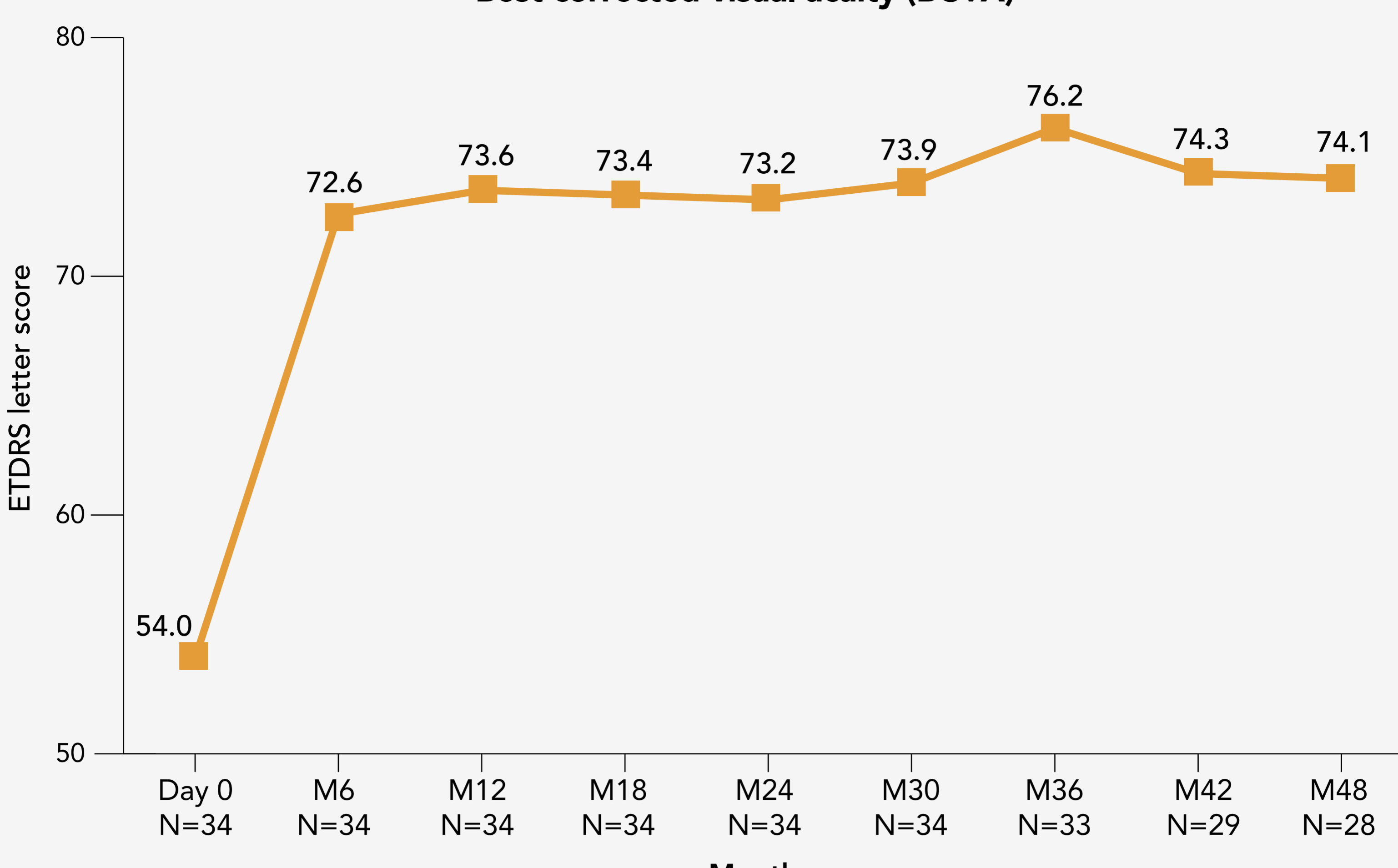
Campochiaro PA, Sophie R, Pearlman J, et al. *Ophthalmology*. 2014;121:209-219.
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This prospective, follow-up study analyzed a subset of patients from two phase 3 trials to determine long-term outcomes of patients with ranibizumab-treated retinal vein occlusion. Participants included 34 patients with branch RVO (BRVO) and 32 patients with central RVO (CRVO) who completed the Genentech-sponsored ranibizumab study RVO trials. Patients seen every month in Year 1 and at least every 3 months in Year 2 were treated with ranibizumab for intraretinal fluid (IRF). Patients requiring injections on consecutive visits were treated with ranibizumab plus scatter photocoagulation.



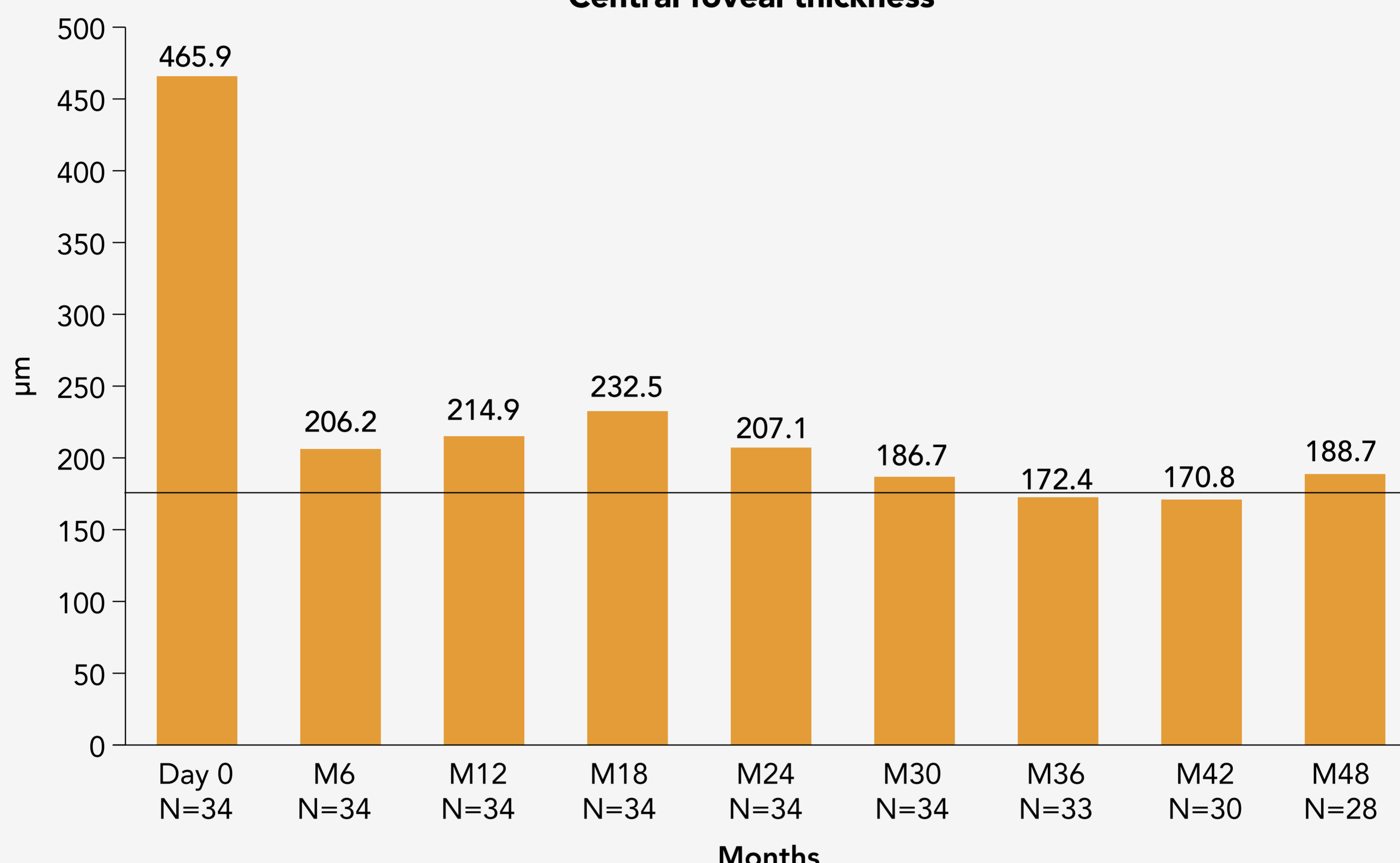
Patients with BRVO treated with ranibizumab had excellent long-term outcomes.

Best-corrected visual acuity (BCVA)

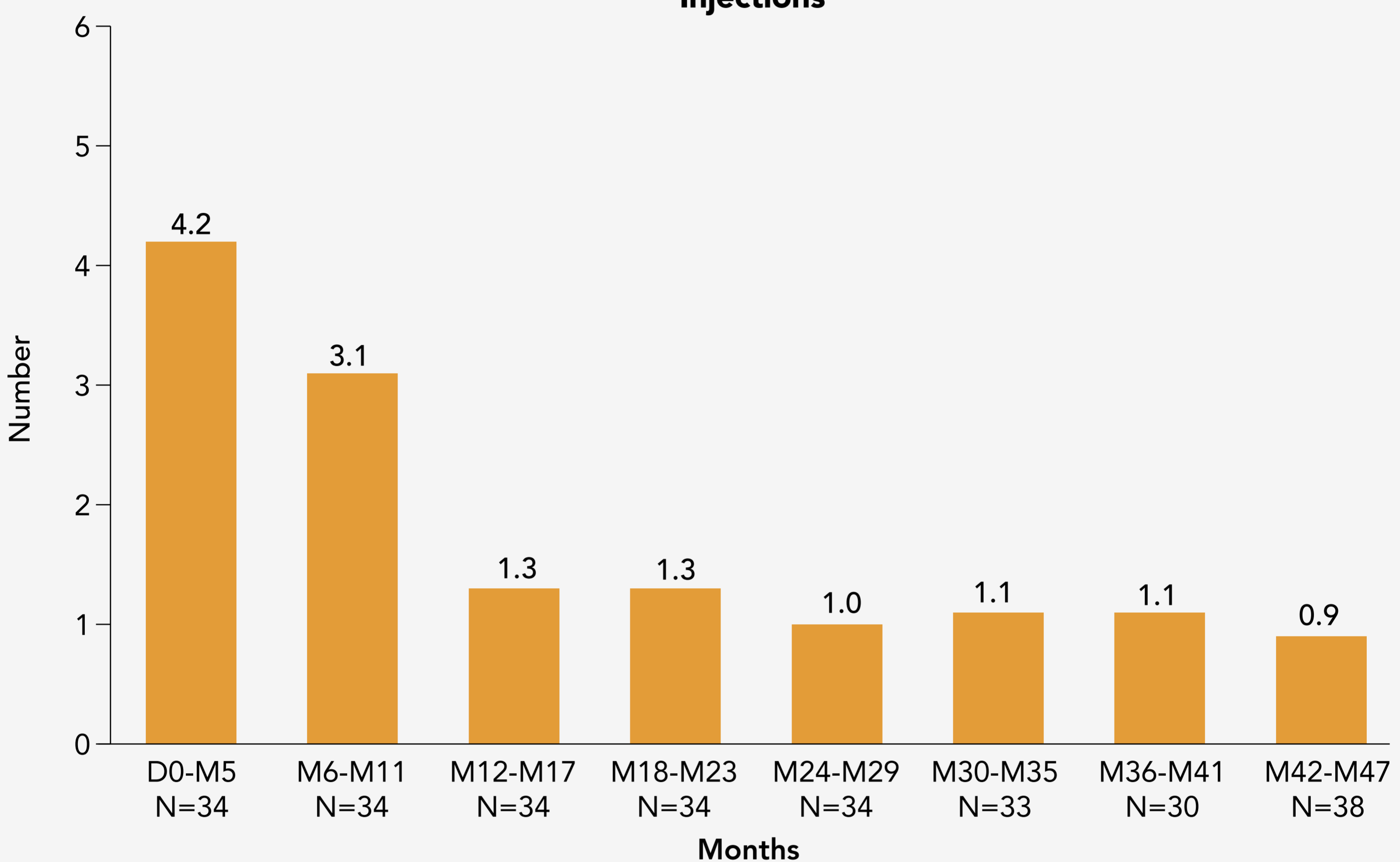


ETDRS = Early Treatment Diabetic Retinopathy Study.

Central foveal thickness

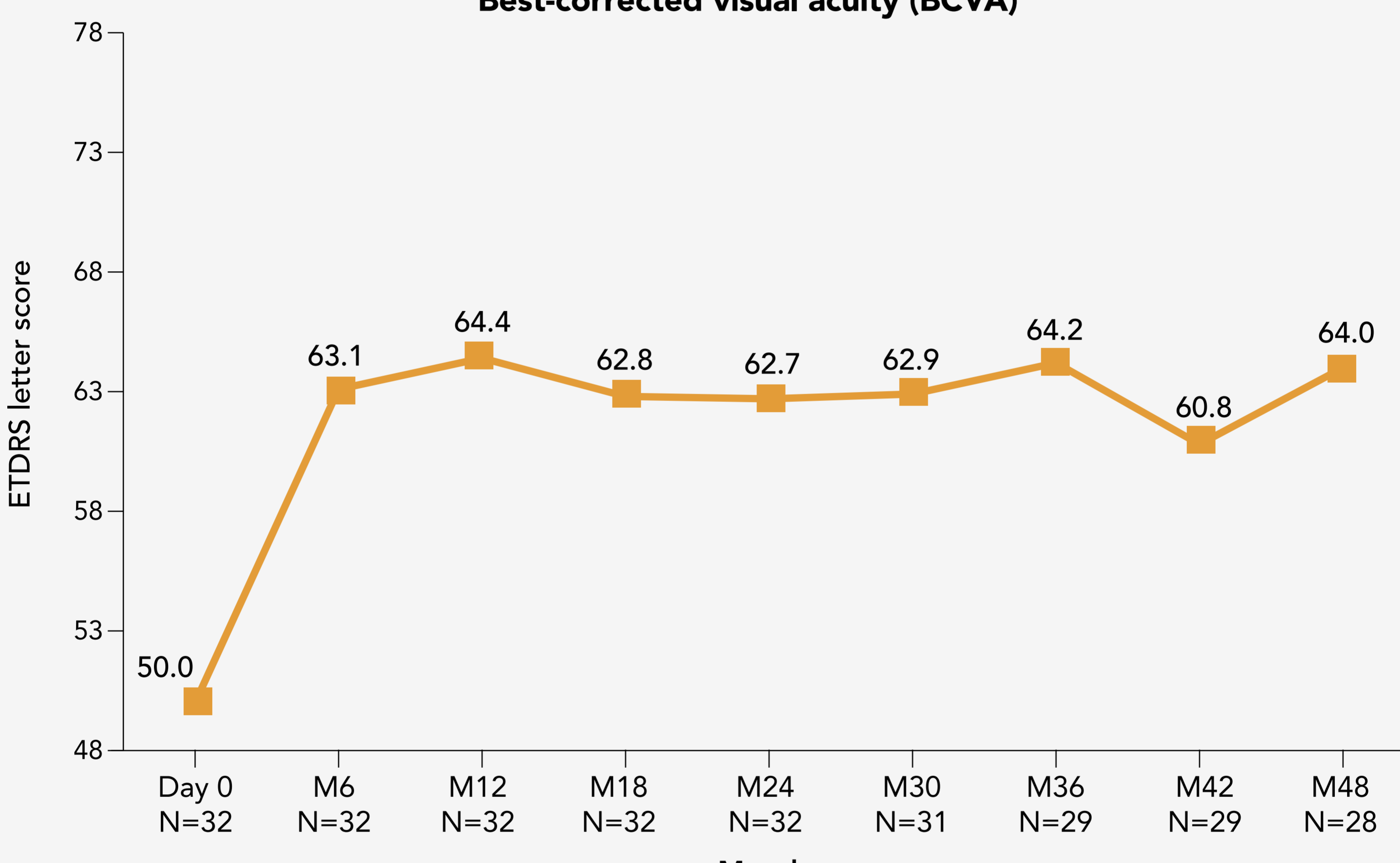


Injections

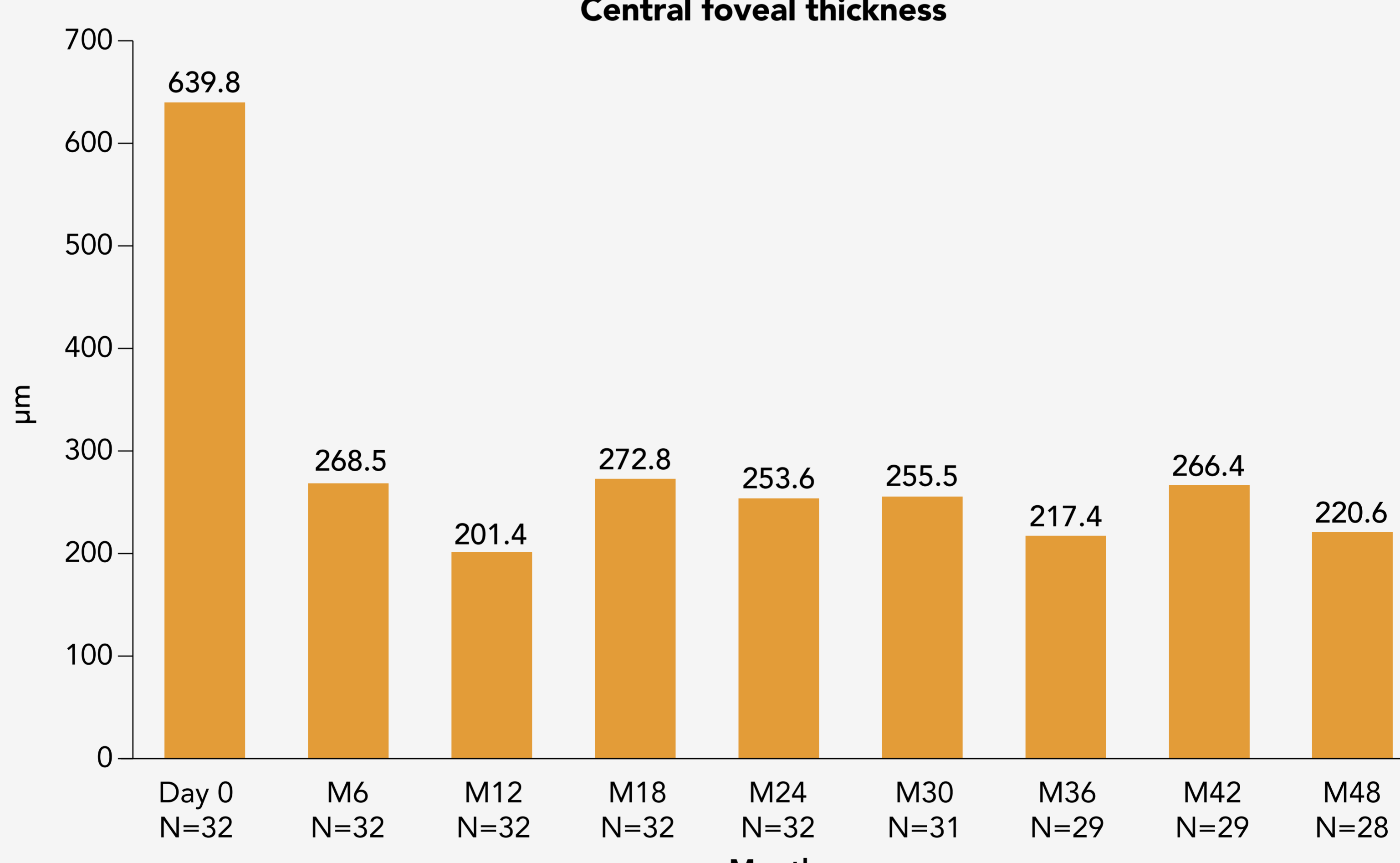


Patients with CRVO treated with ranibizumab had good long-term outcomes.

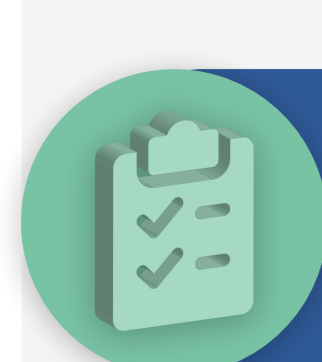
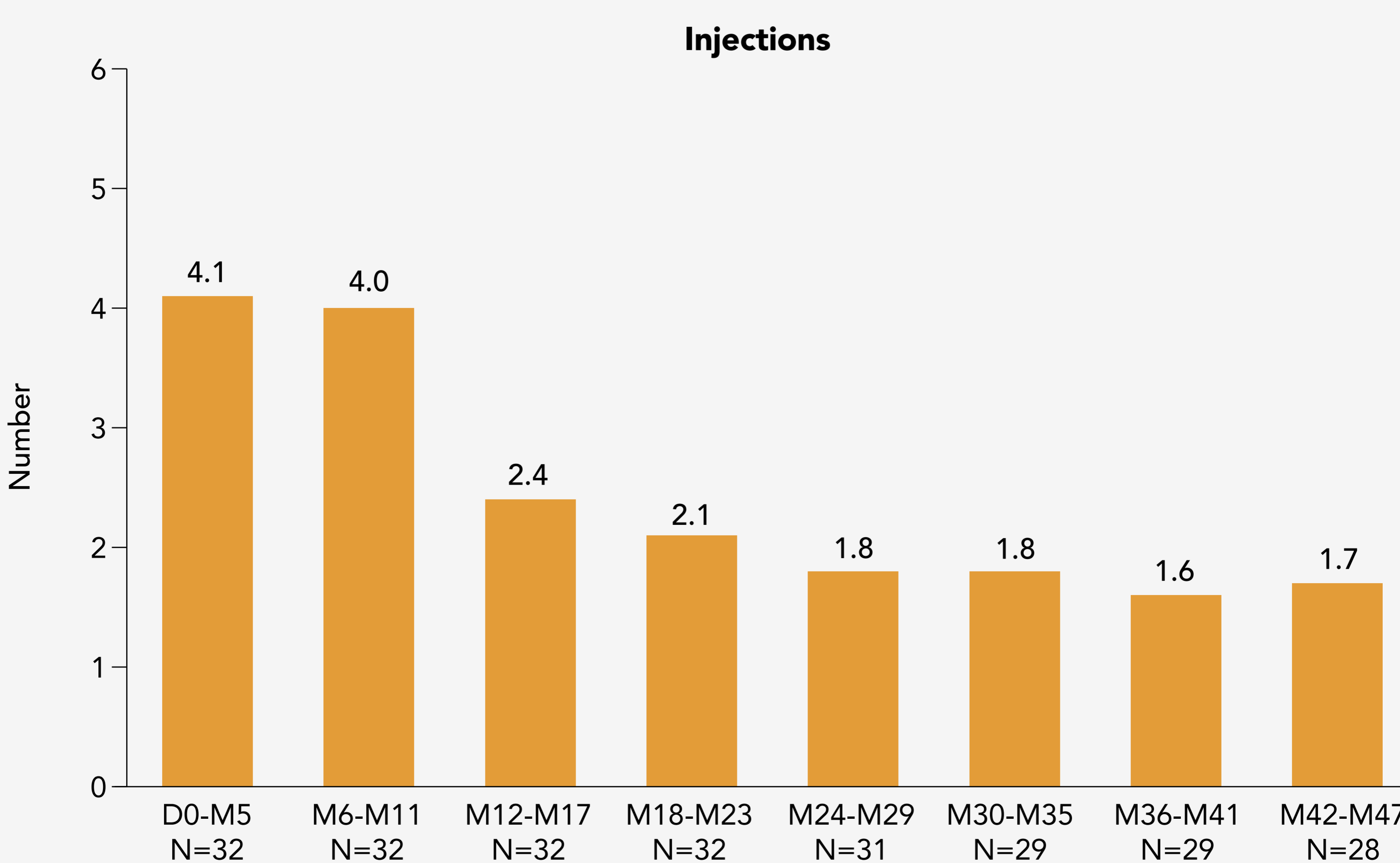
Best-corrected visual acuity (BCVA)



Central foveal thickness



Injections



Conclusions

Long-term outcomes in patients with BRVO treated with ranibizumab were excellent, and although half still required occasional injections after 4 years, they maintained good visual potential.