## Month 60 Outcomes After Treatment Initiation With Anti-Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor Therapy for Macular Edema Due to Central Retinal or Hemiretinal Vein Occlusion

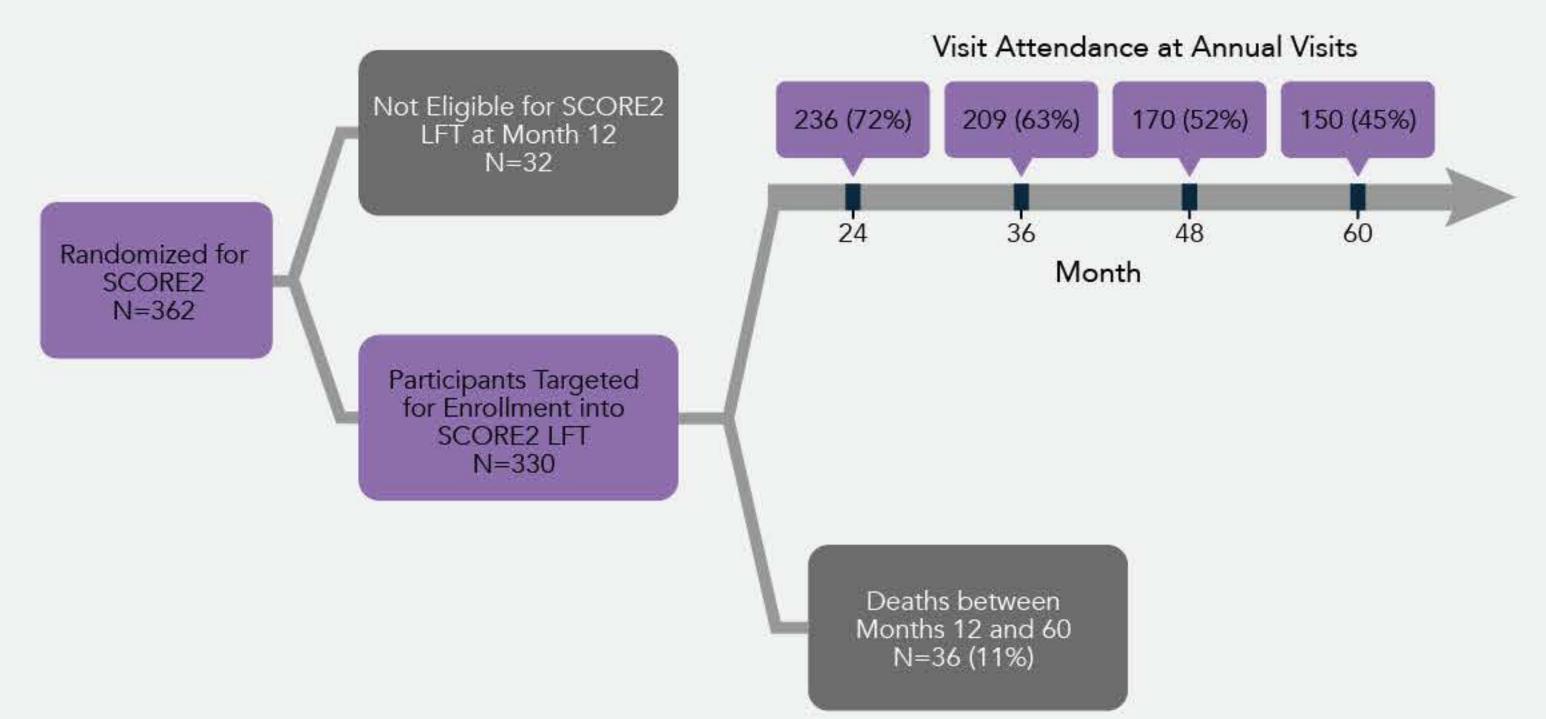
Scott IU, VanVeldhuisen PC, Oden NL, Blodi BA; SCORE2 Investigator Group. Am J Ophthalmol. 2022;240:330-341. doi:10.1016/j.ajo.2022.04.001

This investigation evaluates the 5-year outcomes in eyes initially treated with aflibercept or bevacizumab for macular edema due to central retinal (CRVO) or hemiretinal vein occlusion (HRVO). Between September 17, 2014 and November 18, 2015, a total of 305 patients with CRVO and 57 patients with HRVO (362 study participants in total) were part of the Study of COmparative Treatments for REtinal Vein Occlusion 2 (SCORE2).

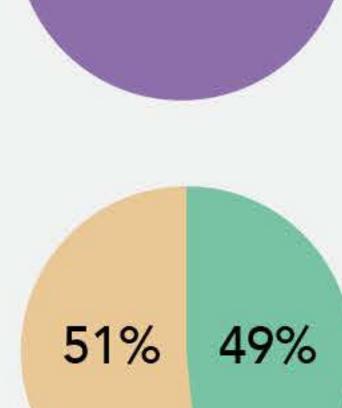


Outcomes assessment of VALS and CST on OCT after long-term follow-up for up to 60 months was conducted among SCORE2 participants 5 years after initiation of treatment.

Participants were treated at investigator discretion after completing the 12-month treatment protocol.



VALS = visual acuity letter score; CST = central subfield thickness; OCT = optical coherence tomography.



75%

150 participants completed to month 60, of

which 73 (49%) were initially randomized to

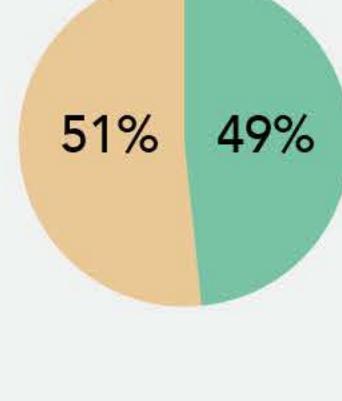
[month 0 was the start of original SCORE2].

aflibercept and 77 (51%) were initially

randomized to bevacizumab at month 0.

75% (248/330) of eligible participants completed

at least one visit in the long-term followup.



Month 60

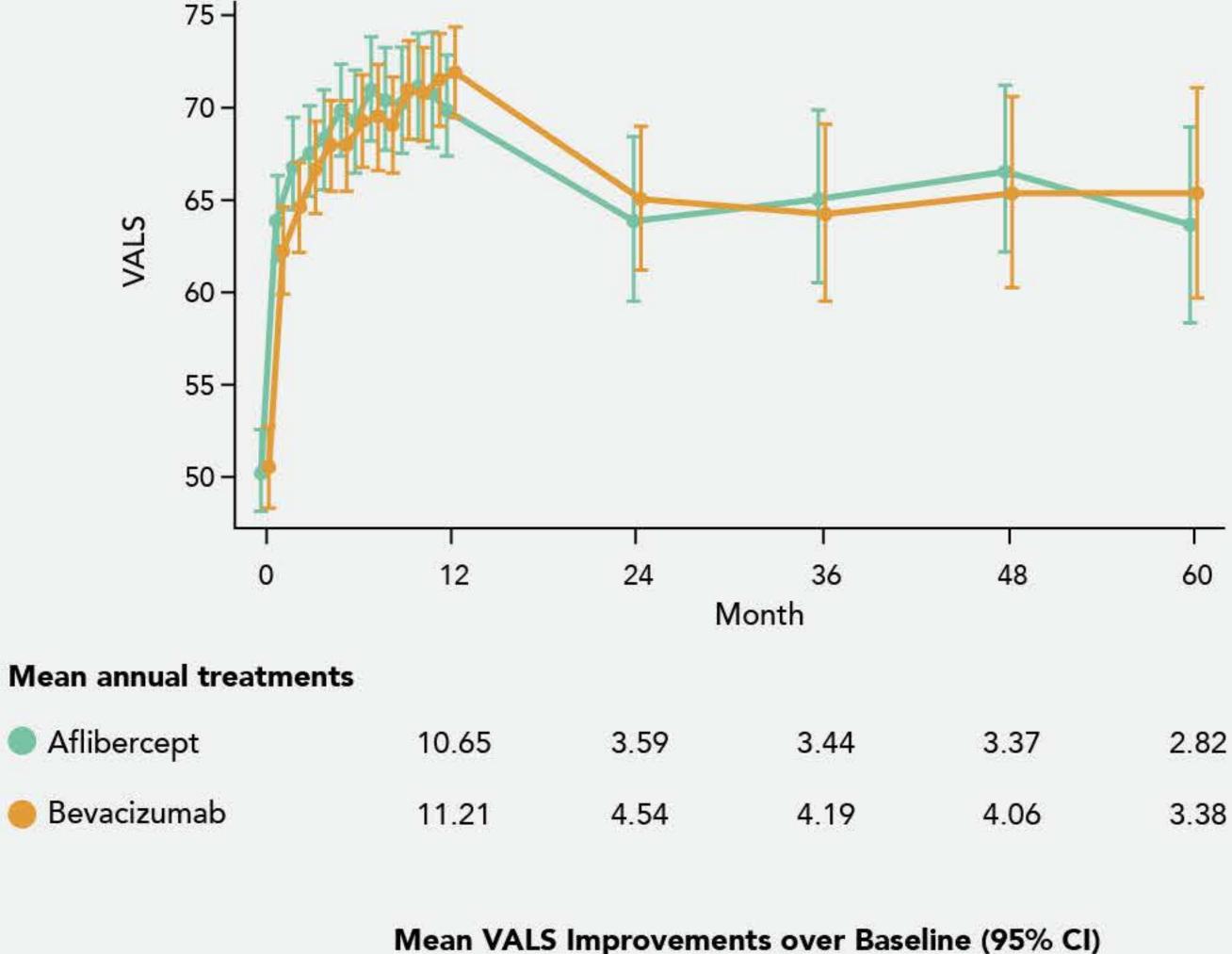
Aflibercept

VALS remained markedly improved over baseline through year 5, although the

substantial gains during per protocol treatment through month 12 lessened

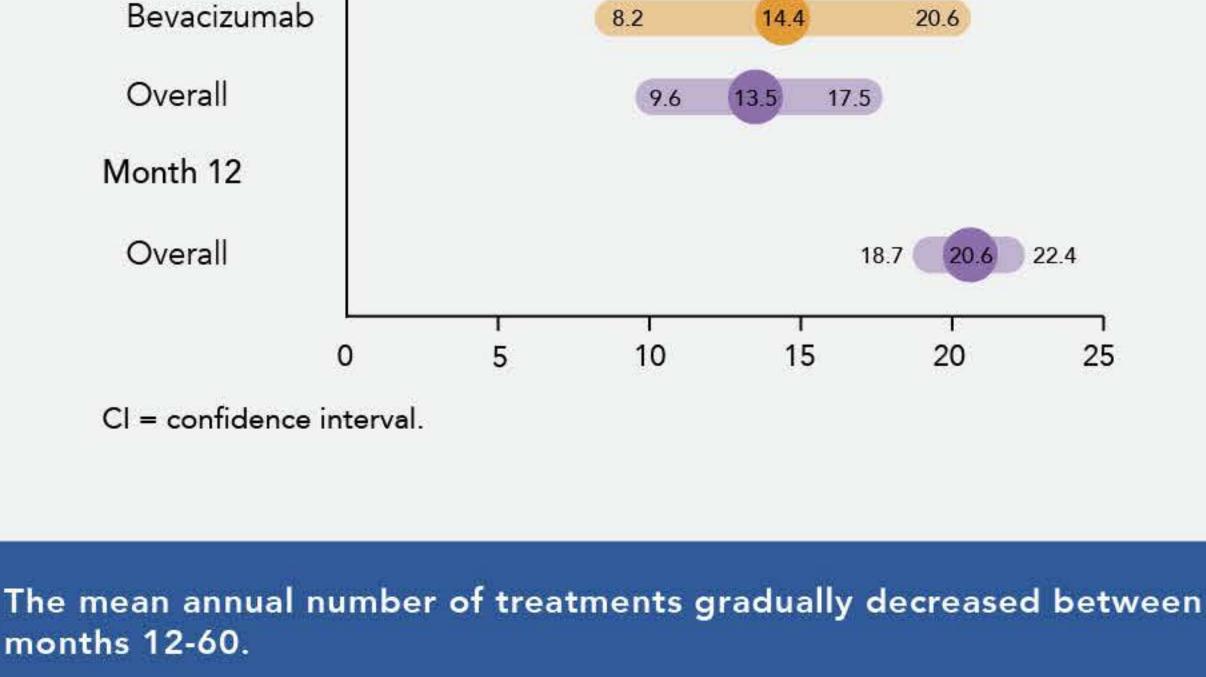
when treatments were less frequent at investigator discretion over 60 months.

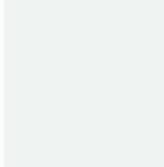
Mean Visual Acuity Letter Score (Complete Case)



## 12.6 17.4 7.8

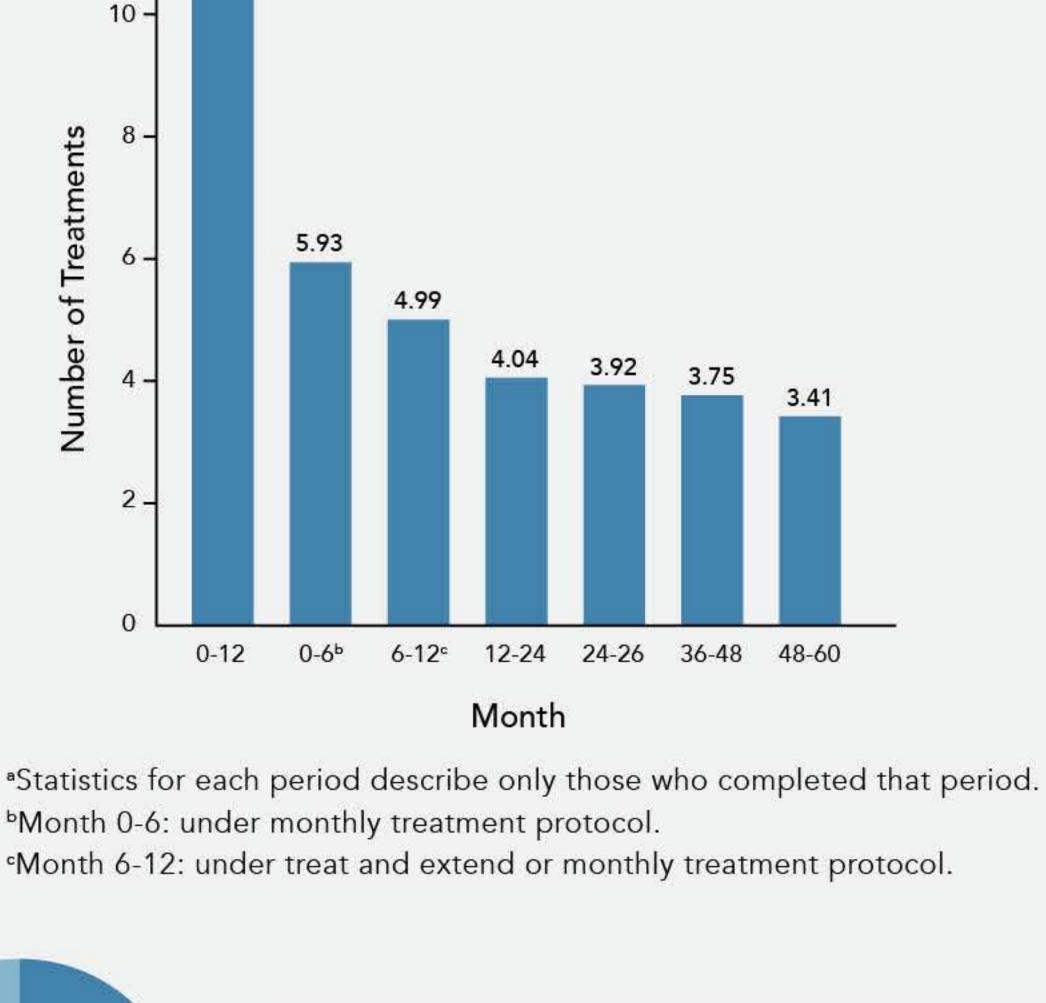
Among Participants Completing Month 60

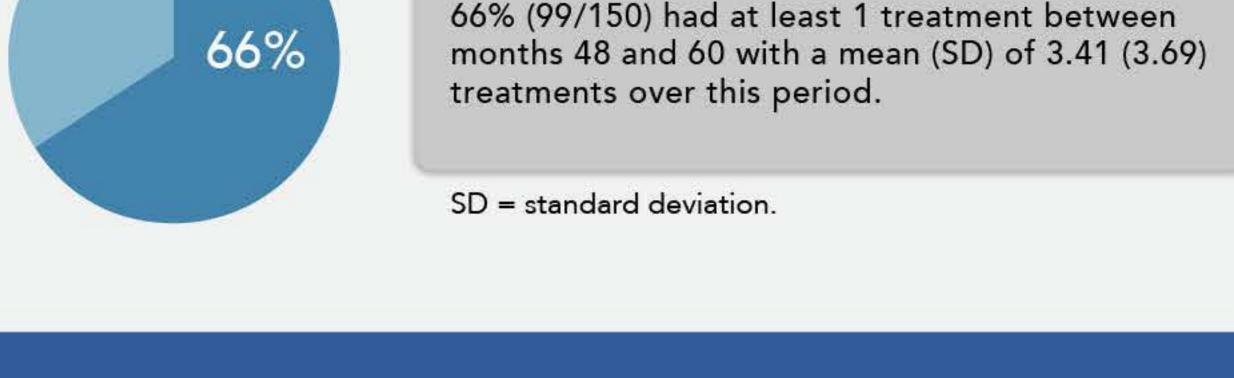




127 10.93

Mean Number of Total Treatments in Study Eye Between Month 0-60<sup>a</sup>







Conclusions

Most patients continued to receive treatment in year 5, suggesting that continued monitoring and treatment with anti-vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) therapy (if warranted) benefits patients with macular edema associated with CRVO or HRVO.