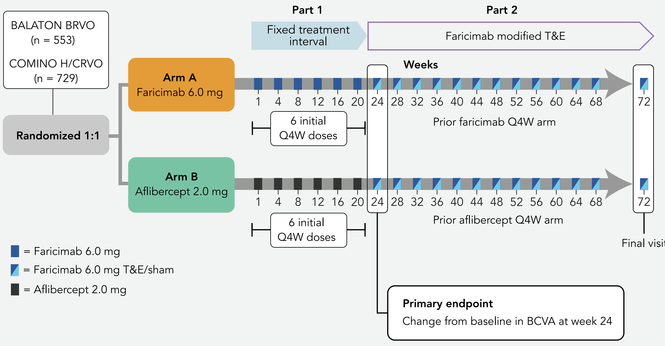
Faricimab in RVO: 72-Week Results From the BALATON and COMINO Phase III Studies

Tadayoni R, Abreu F, Arrisi P, et al. Presented at the Angiogenesis, Exudation, and Degeneration 2024 Virtual Congress; February 3, 2024.

Dual inhibition of angiopoietin-2 and VEGF-A with faricimab offers excellent visual acuity gains with strong durability in patients with diabetic macular edema (DME) and neovascular age-related macular degeneration. The phase III BALATON/COMINO trials aimed to investigate the efficacy, safety, and durability of faricimab in patients with DME due to retinal vein occlusion (RVO).

The BALATON/COMINO trials are two identically designed global, randomized, double-masked, active comparator–controlled studies.



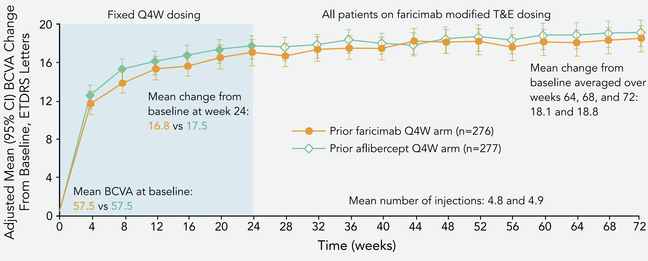
Inclusion criteria

- Age ≥ 18 years
- Individuals with treatment-naïve macular edema due to RVO
- BCVA 73 to 19 letters (20/40 to 20/400)

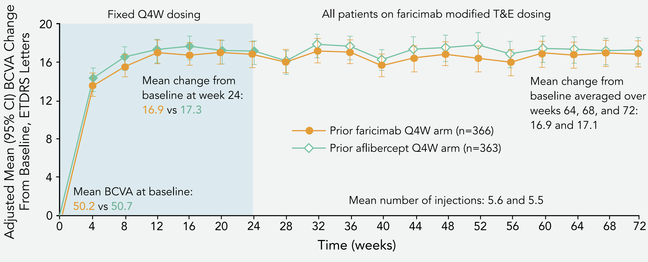
BCVA = best-corrected visual acuity; BRVO = branch retinal vein occlusion; CRVO = central retinal vein occlusion; HRVO = hemiretinal vein occlusion; T&E = treat and extend

Robust BCVA gains at week 24 maintained through week 72 for both arms.

BALATON (BRVO) Change in BCVA Over Time

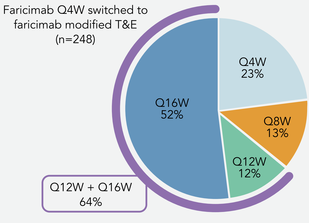


COMINO (H/CRVO) Change in BCVA Overt Time

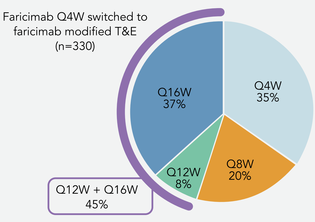


More than 57% of patients on modified T&E in BALATON and more than 45% in COMINO achieved ≥Q12W dosing at week 68.

BALATON (BRVO) Proportion of Patients on Modified T&E Intervals at Week 68



COMINO (H/CRVO) Proportion of Patients on Modified T&E Intervals at Week 68



Conclusions

Using a novel automated interval algorithm, BALATON/COMINO will evaluate the efficacy and safety of faricimab for DME secondary to RVO and provide key insights into how to personalize treatment.