

# Wet Age-related Macular Degeneration (wet AMD) – Surrey Heartlands Drug Pathway

March 2025



Consider early treatment with **off label bevacizumab (Avastin)** – load with 3 x monthly injections, thereafter as required.

Does the patient have late active wet-AMD BCVA worse than 6/12?

- Do all the following apply?
- Best corrected visual acuity (VA) is between 6/12 and 6/96
  - There is no permanent structural damage to central fovea
  - The lesion size is  $\leq 12$ -disc areas in greatest linear dimension
  - There is evidence of recent presumed disease progression (blood vessel growth, as indicated by FA, or recent VA changes)

**NOTE 1:**  
**Aflibercept 8mg**  
ONLY for patients in whom dose intervals greater than 8 weeks have not been achieved with aflibercept 2mg. If dose intervals cannot be extended with aflibercept 8mg, after 3 months, then the patient can be switched back to a biosimilar or to faricimab or brolucizumab, where there is a realistic expectation that this would further increase dosage intervals.  
Where frequent injections are required the treatment with the lowest acquisition cost should be used for ongoing treatment.

**Response to aflibercept 2mg**  
If a patient has no response to this agent then a switch to aflibercept 8mg may not be indicated.  
Switch to faricimab or brolucizumab in this instance

**NOTE 2:**  
**Treat & Extend**  
Faricimab and Aflibercept 8mg should only be used with treat and extend protocols

**PLEASE NOTE:**  
Biosimilar anti-VEGF are not considered a switch within the wet AMD pathway i.e. it is a 'free switch'

**Loading phase and assessment of disease activity:**  
**1<sup>st</sup> choice:** Biosimilar ranibizumab (TA155)  
**2<sup>nd</sup> choice:** bevacizumab gamma (TA1002) or aflibercept 2mg (TA294) [biosimilar when available]  
**3<sup>rd</sup> choice:** aflibercept 8mg (refer to note 1)  
**4<sup>th</sup> choice:** faricimab (TA800) or brolucizumab (TA672)

**Suboptimal Primary response:**  
• Consider switch to alternative anti-VEGF (without reloading) **OR** continue with existing anti-VEGF

Is there a response (i.e. improvement/stabilisation in VA and reduction in signs of disease activity)?

Has patient improved (i.e. OCT fluid decreased and VA increased)?

Treat and extend (refer to note 2)

Disease stability achieved?

Treat and extend (refer to note 2)

**Annual formal review at 12 months**  
Has patient responded adequately to treatment and qualifies for further treatment as per RCO criteria?

Have all switches per eye been exhausted?

Does patient have active set AMD and a BCVA worse than 6/96 and overall vision is expected to benefit from ongoing treatment (e.g. only seeing eye)?

Consider licensed **off label bevacizumab (Avastin)** for this cohort

Discontinue high-cost drug treatment or if atypical wet AMD suspected (e.g. Idiopathic Polypoidal Chorioidal Vasculopathy (IPCV)) refer to a tertiary centre for review

**Continue treatment**  
**Ranibizumab biosimilar:** No more than 1 injection/month.  
**Bevacizumab gamma:** No more than 1 injection/month  
**Aflibercept 2mg:** No more than 1 injection/2 months  
**Aflibercept 8mg:** No more than 1 injection/2 months  
**Faricimab:** No more than 1 injection/2 months  
**Brolucizumab:** no more than 1 injection/2 months

Disease stability achieved?

- Is response sub-optimal in the first year of treatment **or**
- Is response deteriorating in long term users who are now heavy users?
- Are frequent (monthly) injections required to maintain disease stability?
- **Then consider**
- switch to alternative anti-VEGF (without reloading) **OR**
- Continue with existing anti-VEGF
- **NOTE:** Max 3 switches (between 6 anti-VEGFs) per eye