Effectiveness of ranibizumab for the treatment of neovascular age-related macular degeneration (nAMD): Real world outcomes from the second interim analysis of the LUMINOUS study

Purpose: With 30,000 patients enrolled, LUMINOUS is the largest prospective observational study in medical retina, providing data on the real-world use of ranibizumab (RBZ). We present one-year follow-up Global data alongside country-specific analyses (UK and Australia).

Method: Of the 17,546 nAMD patients recruited prior to March 2014, 9,125 had the potential for 1 year of follow-up: 1,628 were RBZ treatment naÔve (cohort 1) and 7,454 had prior RBZ treatment (cohort 2). Patients treated with other prior ocular treatment were not included in this analysis. The UK (7, 138) and Australia (1,686) had enrolled the most nAMD patients.

Results: Overall, baseline mean visual acuity (VA, ETDRS letter score) was higher in cohort 2 (59.9) than cohort 1 (53.5). At 12 months, cohort 1 mean VA increased by 4.4 letters while cohort 2 maintained their higher VA (-1.5 letters). UK patients in cohort 1 had a mean increase of 3.4 letters (baseline 56.9) with 4.7 injections and 8.7 visits. Australian patients in cohort 1 had a mean increase of 5.3 letters (baseline 53.4) with 7.6 injections and 8.9 visits. In both countries, cohort 2 maintained VA with a mean VA change of -1.5 and -1.1 letters (baselines of 58.8 and 63.4), with 3.4/6.9 injections and 7.2/8.5 monitoring visits for the UK and Australia, respectively.

Conclusions: Heterogeneity of baseline VA and differences in treatment patterns demonstrate the importance of analysing real-world data to evaluate the effectiveness of individualized treatment with ranibizumab in clinical practice, which future country-specific analyses from LUMINOUS will provide.