

## Abstract 216

### TREAT AND EXTEND VERSUS PRO RE NATA (PRN) TREATMENT MODALITIES IN POLYPOIDAL CHOROIDAL VASCULOPATHY

Poster

Rouvas A.<sup>[1]</sup>, Bouratzis N.\*<sup>[2]</sup>, Gouliopoulos N.<sup>[1]</sup>

<sup>[1]</sup>2nd Department of Ophthalmology, Attikon Hospital, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Athens, Greece  
~ Athens ~ Greece, <sup>[2]</sup>Specialized Eye Hospital Ophthalmiatreion Athinon ~ Athens ~ Greece

#### **Purpose:**

To determine the preferable treatment regimen (treat-and-extend and pro re nata (PRN) with aflibercept) in the maintenance phase of polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy (PCV), by comparing the 1-year outcomes of visual acuity (VA), rates of recurrence and developed fibrosis, and the number of intravitreal injections

#### **Methods:**

Naive and previously untreated PCV patients were included in our prospective study. The loading phase consisted of a session of photodynamic therapy (PDT) and three monthly intravitreal injections of 2.0 mg aflibercept (IAls) (38 eyes) Afterwards, the eyes were re-examined and 30 of them without any exudative phenomena were included in the study. They were divided in 2 groups; in the first one (16 patients) the PRN treatment modality was applied, while in the second one (14 patients) the treat-and-extend regimen was applied.

#### **Results:**

Over the study period (12 months), VA significantly improved in treat-and-extend group and remained stable in the PRN group. Moreover, the patients of treat-and-extend group did not encounter development/progression of fibrosis or any recurrent episodes, whereas the patients of PRN group faced significantly more recurrent episodes and the frequency of development/progression of fibrosis was significantly higher. However, the treat-and-extend treatment regimen was accompanied by a significantly elevated number of IAls.

#### **Conclusions:**

We underlined the efficacy and superiority of treat-and-extend regime with IAls, which seems to yield better functional outcomes since it was accompanied by lower recurrence and subfoveal fibrosis rates, although a greater number of injections was required.