

## **Clinical Results of Intravitreal Ranibizumab for Neovascular Age-Related Macular Degeneration and Clinical Response According to Various Subgroup**

I.T. Kim, H.Y. Park

*Ophthalmology, Retina, St. Mary's hospital, Seoul, Korea*

**Purpose:** To report clinical outcomes of intravitreal ranibizumab treatment for choroidal neovascularization (CNV) due to age-related macular degeneration (AMD) and to identify predictive factors that may influence visual acuity (VA) outcomes.

**Methods:** 60 patients (64 eyes) with subfoveal CNV were followed up over 12 months after intravitreal injection (0.5mg) of ranibizumab at baseline and subsequent injections as needed basis. The VA outcomes of 64 eyes over 12 months were compared with baseline VA and evaluated across subgroups based on gender, age, baseline visual acuity, CNV size, CNV type, with/without systemic disease and prior photodynamic therapy.

**Results:** VA improved or remained stable in 46 of 64 eyes (71.9%) at 12 months. Subgroup analysis showed that both baseline VA and CNV size were identified as factors that influence VA outcomes after ranibizumab treatment ( $p=0.039$ ,  $p=0.042$ ). However, patients' gender ( $p=0.643$ ), baseline age ( $p=0.361$ ), CNV type ( $p=0.940$ ), with/without systemic disease ( $p=0.775$ ) and prior photodynamic therapy ( $p=0.890$ ) did not affect VA outcomes.

**Conclusions:** Our study showed that intravitreal injection of ranibizumab improved mean VA in patients with subfoveal CNV secondary to AMD and also recognized that baseline VA and CNV lesion size were predictive factors that could affect VA outcomes after ranibizumab treatment.