

Medical Retina

EFFICACY, DURABILITY AND SAFETY OF FARICIMAB IN DME: 2-YEAR RESULTS FROM YOSEMITE AND RHINE

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PURPOSE:

YOSEMITE/RHINE (NCT03622580/NCT03622593) were phase 3 trials that evaluated the efficacy, durability and safety of faricimab, a dual angiopoietin-2/vascular endothelial growth factor A inhibitor, for diabetic macular edema (DME). Year 1 of YOSEMITE/RHINE found that faricimab may extend treatment durability and optimise outcomes for patients with DME. Year 2 aimed to evaluate the longer-term efficacy, durability and safety of faricimab in patients with DME.

METHODS:

Patients were randomised 1:1:1 to faricimab every 8 weeks (Q8W), faricimab according to a personalised treat-and-extend-based regimen (T&E) or aflibercept Q8W (YOSEMITE/RHINE, N = 940/951).

RESULTS:

Mean best-corrected visual acuity gains at 2 years (weeks 92–100) with faricimab Q8W (YOSEMITE/RHINE, +10.7/+10.9 letters) or faricimab T&E (+10.7/+10.1 letters) were comparable to aflibercept Q8W (+11.4/+9.4 letters). At week 96, 62% of the faricimab T&E arm achieved Q16W dosing and 78% achieved \geq Q12W dosing. Anatomic outcomes (central subfield thickness, absence of fluid) favoured faricimab over aflibercept through year 2. Faricimab was well tolerated, with an acceptable safety profile.

CONCLUSION:

Robust vision gains, anatomic improvements and durability with faricimab up to Q16W were maintained over 2 years.

FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE: Yes