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| Intervention | **079. Intravitreal injectable anti-VEGF agents for eye disease** |
| For the treatment of: | Forms of subfoveal choroidal neovascularisation (including wet age-related macular degeneration, macular oedema secondary to retinal vein occlusion or branch retinal vein occlusion, diabetic macular oedema) and neovascularisation associated with pathological myopia). |
| Commissioning position | These interventions (named in the APC Formulary and biosimilars) are routinely commissioned and do not require prior approval if:* their use is consistent with their status, scope and order of preference, as defined within the APC Formulary AND
* their use is consistent with applicable NICE TA recommendations and/or MHRA drug safety updates
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| Summary of Rationale | Various eye pathologies lead to increased release of VEGF, which in turn increases vascular permeability and new vessel proliferation. By inhibiting the action of VEGF‑A, anti-VEGF agents reduce oedema and limit visual loss or improve vision.The APC determines the status, scope and order of preference for use of medications by clinicians within the Humber and North Yorkshire Integrated Care System. |
| References | [TA274 Ranibizumab for treating diabetic macular oedema (NICE)](https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta274)[TA155 Ranibizumab and pegaptanib for the treatment of age-related macular degeneration (NICE)](https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta155)[TA283 Ranibizumab for treating visual impairment caused by macular oedema secondary to retinal vein occlusion (NICE)](https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta283)[TA298 Ranibizumab for treating choroidal neovascularisation associated with pathological myopia (NICE)](https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta298)[TA294 Aflibercept solution for injection for treating wet age‑related macular degeneration (NICE)](https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta294)[TA305 Aflibercept for treating visual impairment caused by macular oedema secondary to central retinal vein occlusion (NICE)](https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta305)[TA346 Aflibercept for treating diabetic macular oedema (NICE)](https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta346)[TA409 Aflibercept for treating visual impairment caused by macular oedema after branch retinal vein occlusion (NICE)](https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta409)[TA672 Brolucizumab for treating wet age-related macular degeneration (NICE)](https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta672)[TA820 Brolucizumab for treating diabetic macular oedema (NICE)](https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta820)[TA799 Faricimab for treating diabetic macular oedema (NICE)](https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta799)[TA800 Faricimab for treating wet age-related macular degeneration (NICE)](https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta800)[Brolucizumab (Beovu▼): risk of intraocular inflammation and retinal vascular occlusion increased with short dosing intervals (MHRA)](https://www.gov.uk/drug-safety-update/brolucizumab-beovuv-risk-of-intraocular-inflammation-and-retinal-vascular-occlusion-increased-with-short-dosing-intervals?UNLID=44393267320241112135826) |
| Effective from: | January 2025 |
| Policy Review Date | January 2028 |