

RETINA 360 WORKBOOK



IN FOCUS: nAMD CLINICAL PEARLS

Treatment Challenges: Deciding When to Switch

FACULTY



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Treatment Challenges: Deciding When to Switch

Priya S. Vakharia, MD, and Jong Park, MD

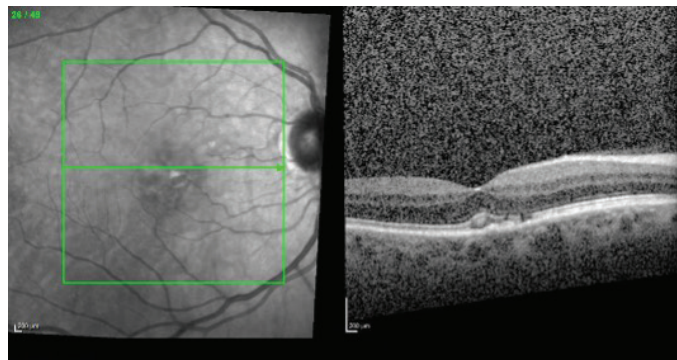
Watch Now: <https://evolvemeded.com/segment/29862/>

CASE HIGHLIGHTS

- Drs. Vakharia and Park differentiate between first-generation (ranibizumab, aflibercept 2 mg, bevacizumab) and second-generation (aflibercept 8 mg, faricimab) anti-VEGF agents.
- The decision to switch from a first-generation to a second-generation agent is typically driven by recurrent fluid or worsening vision despite treatment with the initial agent.
- There is no clear consensus on whether to reload patients with the new agent or continue at the same dosing interval.
- Other factors that may prompt a switch include macular hemorrhage, intraocular inflammation, pigment epithelial detachment, and cardiovascular events.
- The availability of prefilled syringes for some second-generation agents may also influence the decision to switch.

“So we don't really have good guidelines on how to switch patients from a first-generation to a second-generation [agent] or even between second-generation agents or between first-generation agents. Should we reload? Should we shorten back that interval to every 4 weeks? Should we keep them on the same interval?”

PRIYA S. VAKHARIA, MD



**VIDEO CASE: PATIENT OCT
AFTER EXTENDING TO 10 WEEKS
ON FARICIMAB.**



NOTES
