NewTherapiesSubgroup

GMMMG Greater Manchester Medicines Management Group

NHS

April 2013

Aflibercept (Eylea®) for wet Age-related Macular Degeneration (AMD)

The New Therapies Subgroup discussed the above drug at its meeting on the 28th January 2013 and subsequently. The recommendation of this subgroup is as follows:*

The New Therapies Subgroup of the GMMMG considered the use of aflibercept for the treatment of wet AMD.

The group recommends that aflibercept may be considered as a first line treatment option alongside ranibizumab for patients with wet AMD in line with the criteria set out in TA155.

It was noted that in clinical trials aflibercept given once every two months was comparable in efficacy to those receiving ranibizumab once every month. Frequency of serious ocular adverse events were low and similar across both aflibercept and ranibizumab groups.

The group noted that aflibercept would be given every 4 weeks for the first three months then every 8 weeks. After the first year there is a possibility that aflibercept could be given on an as needed basis, although more regular monitoring would still be needed. The group discussed the advantages of the two monthly dosing of aflibercept and the clinic time this would free up allowing more patients to be seen and treated. It was therefore felt that aflibercept could be considered as the preferred option for new patients.

It was also noted that on list prices ranibizumab is slightly cheaper than aflibercept however it is acknowledged that patient access schemes are available for both drugs.

According to set criteria aflibercept was deemed to be high priority for funding.

Review date: April 2015

* Unless superseded by NICE guidance or substantial and significant new evidence becomes available.
▼ Newly marketed drugs and vaccines are intensively monitored for a minimum of two years, in order to confirm therisk / benefit profile of the product. Healthcare professionals are encouraged to report all suspected adverse drug reactions regardless of the severity of the reaction.