Proactively identify patients at high risk for developing Geographic Atrophy¹⁻³



Edwin G 75-year-old man *Not an actual patient*

Medical history:

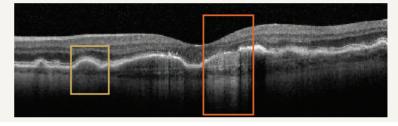
- · Family history of AMD
- BMI: 27
- Former smoker
- At baseline, patient's findings are consistent with intermediate, dry AMD. Four years later, OS has progressed to Geographic Atrophy (GA) with foveal involvement
 - BCVA: 20/40
 - Visual function: Patient is minimally symptomatic with some difficulty seeing at night

Baseline visit

FAF OS

☐ Hyperautofluorescence indicates areas at high risk for atrophy⁴

OCT OS

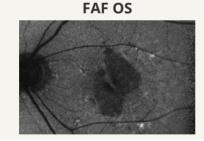


- ☐ Incomplete retinal pigment epithelium and outer retinal atrophy (iRORA) is a precursor to GA
- □ Pigment epithelial detachment (PED) due to aggregation of drusen is a risk factor for progression to GA⁵

• BCVA: **20/150**

Visual function: Patient has stopped driving, and has trouble reading and seeing faces

4 years after baseline visit





☐ Large area of atrophy associated with choroidal hyper-transmittance on OCT

Images courtesy of Mohammad Rafieetary, OD, Charles Retina Institute.

You play a key role in early detection, ongoing monitoring, and referral of appropriate patients with GA

Learn more about GA at GeographicAtrophy.ca

Hypothetical case studies - individual experiences may vary.

References: 1. American Optometric Association (AOA). Comprehensive Adult Eye and Vision Examination. Quick Reference Guide: Evidence-Based Clinical Practice Guideline. First edition, 2015. https://www.aoa.org/documents/EBO/Comprehensive_Adult_Eye_and_Vision%20QRG.pdf. Accessed May 3, 2023. **2.** Schultz NM, et al. *Clin Ther.* 2021;43(10):1792-1818. **3.** Boyer DS, et al. *Retina*. 2017;37(5):819-835. **4.** Fleckenstein M, et al. *Ophthalmology*. 2018;125(3):369-390. **5.** Shijo T, et al. *Sci Rep.* 2022;12(1):4715.

AMD=age-related macular degeneration; BCVA=best-corrected visual acuity; BMI=body mass index; FAF=fundus autofluorescence; GA=geographic atrophy; OCT=optical coherence tomography; OD=doctor of optometry; OS=oculus sinister.





Geographic Atrophy: Visual acuity is poorly correlated with lesion size in earlier stages of the disease^{1,2}

- Change in visual acuity (VA) may not fully capture disease progression^{1,2}
- Visual function continues to decline as lesions grow²⁻⁴

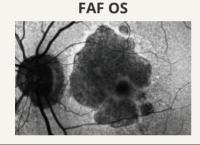


Isabella C 80-year-old woman Not an actual patient

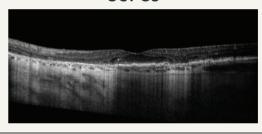
Medical history:

- · No family history of AMD
- BMI: 28
- Non-smoker with exposure to second-hand smoke
- Diabetes, hypertension
- At baseline, patient has a large area of Geographic Atrophy (GA); however, BCVA is relatively unaffected due to foveal sparing
- · Within 4 years, OS GA has progressed, but BCVA has only declined slightly as fovea is still intact
- BCVA: 20/25
- Visual function: Patient requires assistance from a caregiver with some activities (eg, cooking, driving)

Baseline visit

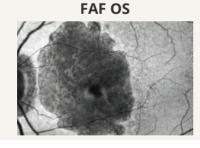


OCT OS

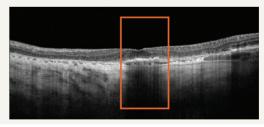


- BCVA: 20/50
- · Visual function: Although patient maintains relatively good BCVA, she has poor visual quality. Patient relies heavily on caregiver for assistance with many activities of daily living

4 years after baseline visit



OCT OS



☐ Although there is significant atrophy, the fovea remains relatively spared from GA

Images courtesy of Mohammad Rafieetary, OD, Charles Retina Institute.

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Hypothetical case studies - individual experiences may vary.

References: 1. Heier | S, et al. Ophthalmol Retina. 2020;4(7):673-688. 2. Boyer DS, et al. Retina. 2017;37(5):819-835. 3. Kimel M, et al. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci. 2016;57(14):6298-6304. **4.** Sadda SR, et al. Retina. 2016;36(10):1806-1822.

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Imaging features including multifocal configuration, large size, and non-subfoveal involvement are predictors of faster Geographic Atrophy progression¹⁻³

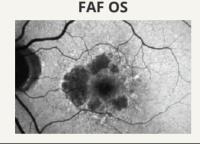


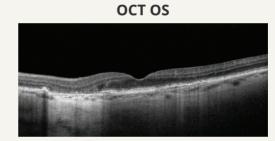
Carla L 82-year-old woman Not an actual patient

Medical history:

- Family history of AMD
- BMI: 33
- Former smoker
- · Hypertension, hyperlipidemia
- At baseline, patient has Geographic Atrophy (GA) with multifocal lesions outside the fovea; these lesions tend to progress faster than unifocal, subfoveal lesions
- Within 2 years, the areas of atrophy have grown and coalesced; however, the fovea still remains intact resulting in mild alteration of BCVA
 - BCVA: 20/30Visual function
 - Visual function: Patient has dark adaptation issues and some difficulty reading

Baseline visit

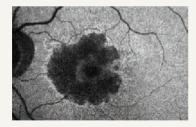




- BCVA: 20/40
- Visual function: Patient no longer feels comfortable driving although she is legally able to.

 Patient relies heavily on assistance from caregiver with some activities of daily living

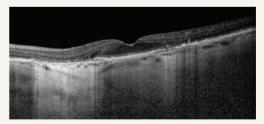
2 years after baseline visit



FAF OS

Clear progression of perifoveal GA 2 years later

OCT OS



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