

Challenging Clinical Cases – A Walk Through Supplemental Therapy with Intravitreal Ranibizumab Therapy Following Treatment of Diabetic Macular Edema with the 0.19 mg Fluocinolone Acetonide Implant (ILUVIEN®)

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Purpose: There are limited published data regarding the use of supplemental intravitreal therapies in patients with diabetic macular edema (DME) following treatment with the 0.19 mg fluocinolone acetonide (FAC; ILUVIEN®) intravitreal implant. The aim of this report was to analyze five challenging eyes that required supplemental therapies after treatment with the FAC implant.

Methods: This is a retrospective case series conducted at the Centro Hospitalar Universitário do Porto in Porto, Portugal, between 2015 and 2019. It aimed to assess the patient background, treatment history and patient outcomes in challenging clinical cases in which intravitreal injections (IVI) of ranibizumab had been given pro re nata following treatment with the FAC implant (with a minimum follow-up of 33 months). Parameters measured included best-corrected visual acuity in early treatment diabetic retinopathy scale, central macular thickness and intraocular pressure.

Patients: Five eyes (three patients) diagnosed with persistent or recurrent DME and suitable for treatment with the FAC implant according to its licensed indication in Europe.

Results: In the first 2 patients, one bilateral, DME was refractory to IVI of short-acting corticosteroids and anti-VEGF. Following FAC therapy, there was a favorable evolution and a clear regression of diabetic retinopathy (DR) severity. Supplemental treatments were adopted, but a reduced number of treatments were needed beyond three years in these cases. The third case had bilateral DME. One eye had been vitrectomized and FAC therapy led to resolution of DME within 6 months. In the contralateral eye, the control of DME was dependent on anti-VEGF supplemental treatments until a pars plana vitrectomy was performed.

Conclusion: The multifactorial nature of DME means there is a need for an individualized treatment approach to the management of DME. It also explains why some patients need a combined or a more aggressive approach to therapy in order to achieve successful outcomes for the patient.

Keywords: anti-VEGF, diabetic macular edema, fluocinolone acetonide implant, ranibizumab, supplemental therapy

Plain Language Summary

This case series describes three cases from patients with diabetic macular edema (DME) that persisted or recurred despite treatment and were subsequently treated with a 0.19 mg fluocinolone acetonide implant (ILUVIEN®). Patient eyes still proved challenging to manage and required supplemental intravitreal therapies to improve overall outcomes for these patients.

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Introduction

In real-life practice, there are multiple factors contributing to suboptimal outcomes in patients with DME following anti-VEGF therapy (eg, intravitreal injections of bevacizumab [off-label], ranibizumab and aflibercept). These include the multifactorial nature of the underlying disease^{1,2} as well as practical elements. For example the inability of physicians to administer therapies according to treatment strategies employed in randomized controlled trials due to the excessive treatment burden (ie, monthly injections in some cases) on ophthalmologists and patients³ and missed clinical follow-up visits as a result of numerous other hospital appointments resulting in delayed or inappropriate treatment.⁴

The nature of intravitreal corticosteroids means they have angiostatic, anti-permeability and anti-inflammatory effects. The longer duration of effect of corticosteroids means that patients require fewer treatment injections and hospital appointments, and so they present a good treatment option in the management of diabetic macular edema (DME).⁴

Intravitreal corticosteroids are commonly used as second-line treatments for patients with DME.^{5,6} Short-acting intravitreal injections (IVI) of corticosteroids included triamcinolone acetonide (IVTA; used off-label to treat DME) and the dexamethasone implant (OZURDEX[®]), both of which have a duration of action ≤ 6 months. In contrast, the fluocinolone acetonide (FAc) intravitreal implant (ILUVIEN[®]) is much longer-acting with a single implant lasting for up to 36 months when injected into the vitreous cavity.

The multifactorial nature of DME may be one explanation as to why some patients may require a combined treatment strategy to achieve the most efficient treatment outcomes,^{2,7} especially in the more challenging DME cases where supplemental therapies are required. Indeed, outcomes achieved in real-world practice show that supplemental therapy is required in around 30% of cases following the administration of the FAc implant with a mean time to additional therapy of 356.1 ± 274.8 days.⁷ From a clinical perspective, the challenge is to identify patients requiring supplemental therapy.

The aim of this study was to analyze and understand the outcomes from five challenging cases where the FAc implant was administered in combination with IVI of ranibizumab.

Methods

This is a retrospective case series study performed at Centro Hospitalar Universitário do Porto (CHUP), Porto, Portugal, between 2015 and 2019.

At this center, 94 DME eyes (a total of 102 injections) have been treated with the FAc implant. Forty-six eyes of these eyes have 3 years of follow-up. In these, 25 eyes (54.3%) required supplemental intravitreal therapies and in 6 eyes (13.0%) supplementary treatment did not have any additional benefit.

Background disease, treatment history and patient outcomes were captured from five DME eyes (3 patients) with a minimum follow-up of 33 months following injection of the FAc implant. Patients were treated according to the European license and had DME that persisted or recurred despite treatment. Following treatment with the FAc implant, all patients had received IVI of ranibizumab (0.5 mg/0.05mL) as a supplemental therapy.

Data collection included patient demographics, diabetic retinopathy (DR) status and prior DME therapies.

At 1-week post-injection and then at least, every 3 months thereafter, each patient had a complete ophthalmological evaluation. This included an evaluation of best-corrected visual acuity (BCVA), assessed using the early treatment diabetic retinopathy (ETDRS) letter score; central macular thickness (CMT), assessed with spectral domain optical coherence tomography (SD-OCT Topcon 3D-OCT 1000 [used up to May 2015] or a Spectralis HRA + OCT, version 1.10.2.0; Heidelberg Engineering, Heidelberg Germany [used from June 2015]); and, intraocular pressure (IOP). Fluorescein angiography was performed on all patients at baseline and at subsequent time points as and when required.

The study was conducted according to the tenets of the Declaration of Helsinki in its latest amendment (Brazil, 2013) and was approved by the ethics committee of CHUP [2017.093 (084-DEFI/082-CES)]. All patients signed a written informed consent has been provided by the patients to have the case details and any accompanying images published.

Results

Clinical Case I

A 68-year-old female with type 2 diabetes and diagnosed with center-involved DME in her right eye (RE) in 2012 and left eye (LE) in 2011 (please see Table 1). Comorbidities included hypertension and dyslipidemia. Both eyes were

Table I Case I: Interventions, Treatments and Outcomes

	Year	Figure (Image)	Description of Interventions, Treatments and Outcomes
Case I, right eye	2012	N/A	Center-involved DME diagnosed
	2012–2015	N/A	Treatments included: macular laser; peripheral laser; 3 injections of IVTA; 4 injections of bevacizumab IOP drops: Timolol (1 week after IVTA)
	2015	Figure 1 (fundus and OCT)	FAC implant injected (June 26, 2015; month 0) Visual acuity: 50 ETDRS letters; CMT: 621 μm
	2015	Figure 2 (OCT)	Treatment: one ranibizumab injection given (in 2015)
	2016	Figure 2 (OCT)	Intervention: cataract removal Treatments: three ranibizumab injections given (one was combined with the cataract surgery) (in 2016)
	2017	Figure 2 (OCT)	Treatment: no ranibizumab injections given (in 2017)
	2018	Figure 2 (OCT)	Treatments: four ranibizumab injections given (both were deemed unnecessary) (in 2018)
	2019	Figure 2 (OCT)	Treatment: one ranibizumab injection given (deemed unnecessary) (in 2019)
	2019	Figure 3 (fundus)	September 2019 (month 51) Visual acuity: 85 ETDRS letters; CMT: 298 μm
Case I, left eye	2011	N/A	Center-involved DME diagnosed
	2011–2014	N/A	Treatments included: macular laser; peripheral laser; 5 injections of IVTA; 1 injection of bevacizumab IOP-drops: Timolol (1 week after IVTA)
	2014	N/A	Interventions (November 2014): Pars plana vitrectomy with internal limiting membrane peeling combined with phacoemulsification Treatment: 1 injection of IVTA
	2015	Figure 1 (fundus, OCT)	FAC implant injected (July 23, 2015; month 0) Visual acuity: 77 ETDRS letters; CMT: 590 μm
	2015	Figure 2 (OCT)	Treatment: one ranibizumab injection given (in 2015)
	2016	Figure 2 (OCT)	Treatments: two ranibizumab injections given (in 2016)
	2017	Figure 2 (OCT)	Treatments: six ranibizumab injections given (in 2017)
	2018	Figure 2 (OCT)	Treatments: two ranibizumab injections given (both were deemed unnecessary) (in 2018)
	2019	Figure 2 (OCT)	Treatment (January 2019): one ranibizumab injection given (deemed unnecessary)
	2019	Figure 3 (fundus)	September 2019 (month 50) Visual acuity: 77 ETDRS letters; CMT: 265 μm

treated with macular and peripheral laser and unresponsive to prior IVI therapies (LE, 5 IVTA and 1 bevacizumab; RE, 3 IVTA and 4 bevacizumab). In November 2014, the LE underwent a pars plana vitrectomy (PPV) with internal limiting membrane (ILM) peeling combined with phacoemulsification. At this time intravitreal injection of IVTA was administered with no regression of the DME. In mid-2015,

changing therapy from IVTA to a FAC implant was considered based on this being a different corticosteroid and that it releases a sustained low dose of fluocinolone acetonide for up to 3 years.⁸ FAC implants were injected into both RE and LE.

Figure 1 shows the baseline pre-FAC SD-OCT from the RE and LE.

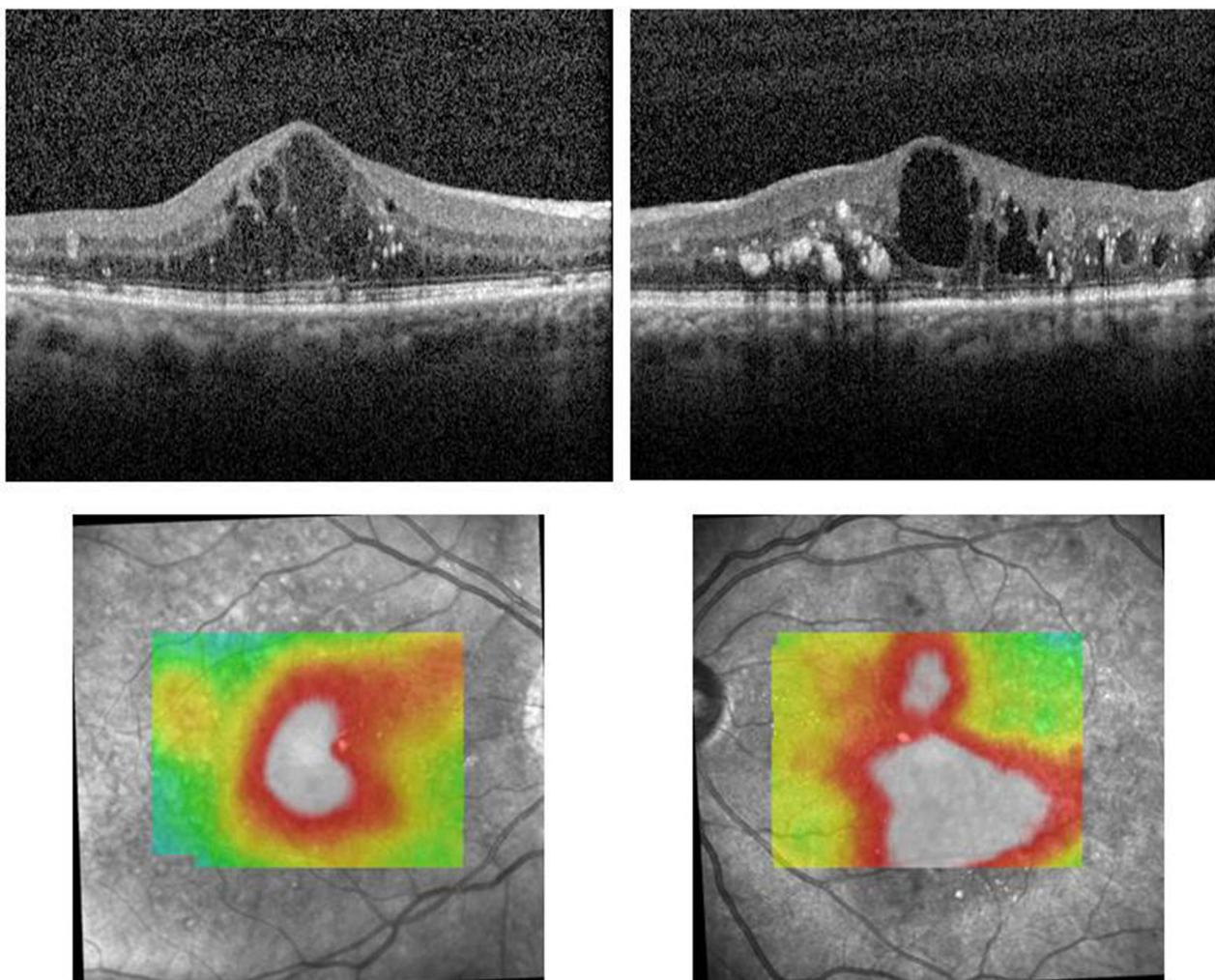


Figure 1 Clinical case I: baseline pre-FAc therapy SD-OCT from the RE (right panels) and the LE (left panels). The most relevant optical coherence tomography (OCT) characteristics included the presence of outer photoreceptor segment disruption, significant amount of hard exudates (HE), hyper-reflective foci (HF), disruption in outer plexiform layer (dOPL), presence of confluent cysts in outer nuclear layer (ONLc) and in inner nuclear layer (INLc), ONLc in comparison with INLc were particularly more evident in the RE.

Supplemental Treatments Following FAc Therapy in the RE (51 Months of Follow-Up)

At 4, 6, 7 and 8 months post-injection of FAc, IVI of ranibizumab (combined with cataract surgery at month 8) were performed due to persistent DME. No other therapies were required from month 8 to 39 (Figure 2). At month 39, four IVI of ranibizumab were given to manage the recurrence of mild focal DME and no further injections were then required from month 48.

Supplemental Therapies Following FAc Therapy in the LE, Vitrectomized (50 Months of Follow-Up)

The LE was managed in a similar fashion to the RE with the first IVI of ranibizumab given at month 4 (Figure 2). A total of 3 IVI of ranibizumab were required each year, with the last 3 monthly IVI of ranibizumab been given at month 39, with no further treatments up to month 50.

After FAc implant, through more than 48 months of follow-up, 9 and 12 IVI of ranibizumab IVI were considered necessary to control refractory DME in RE and in LE,

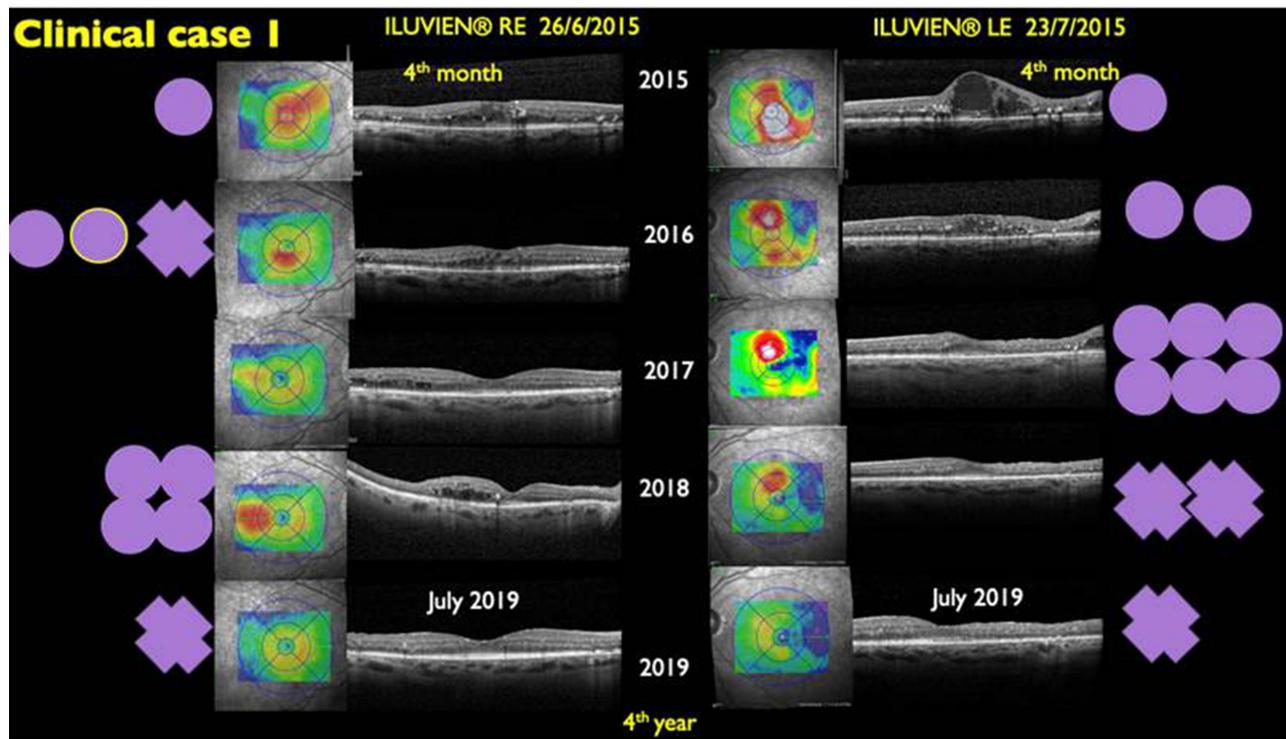


Figure 2 Clinical case I: SD-OCT images from the RE (left panels) and the LE (right panels) showing the DME evolution from month 4 after the FAc implant was injected and up to the end of the follow-up period (51 and 50 months, respectively). Circles and crosses correspond to ranibizumab injections. The injections represented by the crosses may be considered unnecessary, as there is no significant edema. The circle surrounded by a yellow line was the ranibizumab injection performed at the time of the cataract surgery, in the RE.

respectively (Figure 2), with an improved DR status at the end of follow-up (see Figure 3). There were no visible hard exudates (HE) and an almost normal macular anatomy was observed, although some temporal macular atrophy with external photoreceptor disruption was noticed in the LE.

At baseline, CMT was 621 μm in the RE and 590 μm in the LE and improved to 298 and 265 μm at year 4 post-FAc therapy. BCVA also improved in RE (increasing from 50 letters at baseline to 85 letters at last observation) and LE (increased from 70 to 77 letters). Both eyes received timolol 1-week post-IVTA, due to an elevation in IOP above 21 mmHg, and following treatment remained at ~ 18 mmHg, which was maintained throughout the follow-up period. Glycemic control also remained stable with glycated haemoglobin (HbA1c) remaining between 7.9% and 8% throughout.

Clinical Case 2

A 60-year-old female with type 2 diabetes and DME described for the first time in the RE in 2011 against a background of severe non-proliferative DR (Figure 4; Table 2). Macular LASER and pan-retinal

photocoagulation (PRP) were performed in both eyes in 2011 and in 2012. Comorbidities included hypertension and dyslipidemia. In 2013, after referral to our department, several IV therapies were performed to the RE (4 bevacizumab, 1 IVTA, 3 bevacizumab, 7 ranibizumab, 2 aflibercept and 1 dexamethasone implant, by this order). DME was unresponsive to all these IV therapies. Prior to FAc therapy, administered in June 2016, IVTA evoked changes in IOP were being managed with timolol, brinzolamide and brimonidine. Subsequent therapy with the dexamethasone implant led to a further rise in IOP within one week and surgery (cyclophotocoagulation guided with transillumination) was performed. At this point, IOP was ~ 16 mmHg and managed without medication. One week after the administration of the FAc, timolol and brimonidine eye drops were required to manage IOP (at ~ 16 mmHg).

Supplemental Treatments Following FAc Therapy (39 Months of Follow-Up)

Cataract surgery was performed at day 40 with no worsening of DME. Due to persistence of DME, IVI of ranibizumab was added at months 4, 7, 9 and monthly thereafter

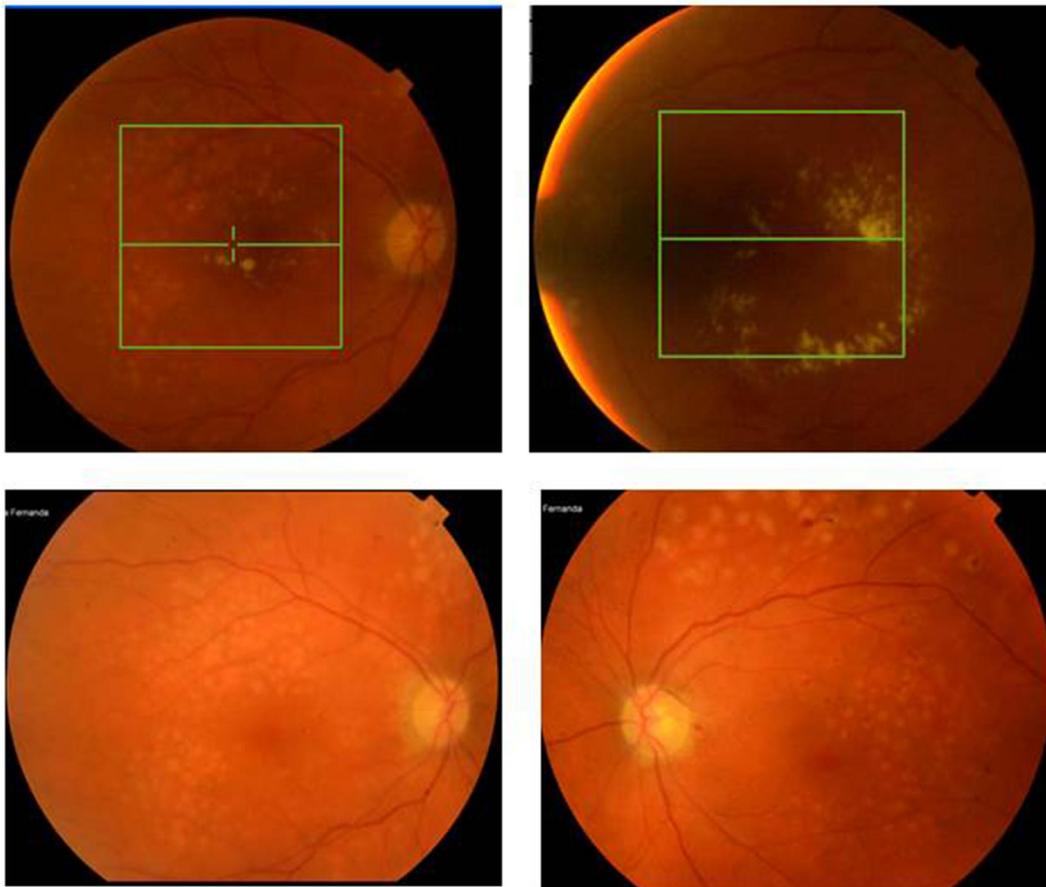


Figure 3 Clinical case 1: Retinography from the RE (top left panel = baseline and pre-FAC implant; bottom left panel = at the end of the follow-up period) and the LE (top right panel = at baseline; bottom right panel = the end of the follow-up period). The patient had moderate non-proliferative diabetic retinopathy (DR) according ETDRS Diabetic Retinopathy Severity Scale (DRSS). There was an improvement in DR severity at the end of follow-up (months 51 and 50, respectively) with the last ranibizumab treatment given at month 48 in the RE and month 42 in the LE.

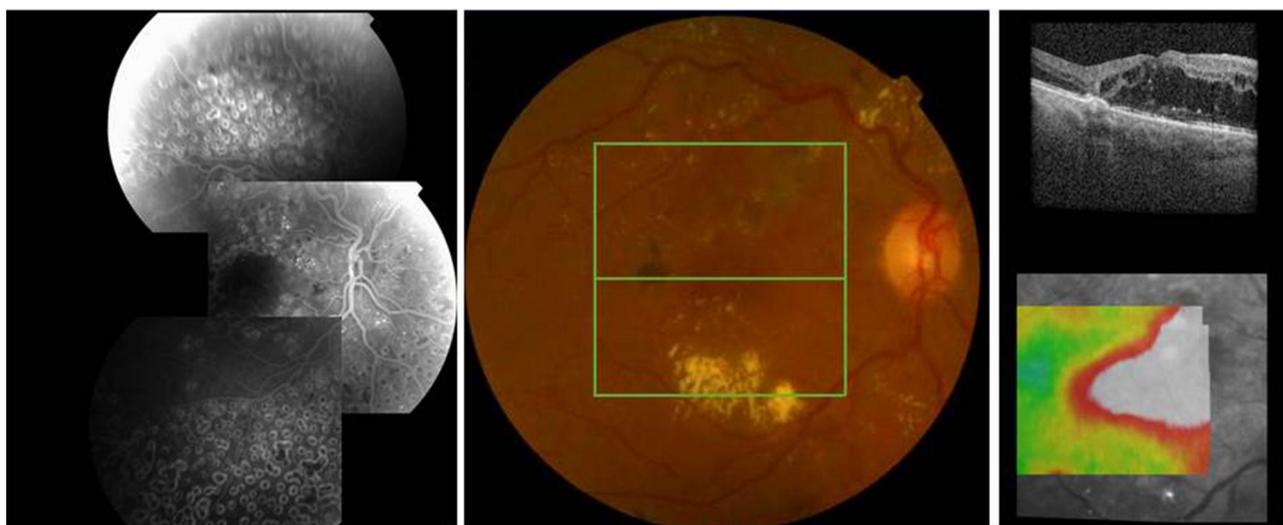


Figure 4 Clinical case 2: A severe non-proliferative DR case with DME that was unresponsive to anti-VEGF and corticosteroids. Left, middle and right panels show fluorescein angiography, retinography and SD-OCT images, respectively, at baseline, pre-injection of the FAC implant. The SD-OCT shows external photoreceptor disruption, a significant amount of HE, HF, dOPL, presence of confluent and expressive ONLc and not so relevant INLc (Figure 4, right panel).

Table 2 Case 2: Interventions, Treatments and Outcomes

	Year	Figure (Image)	Description of Interventions, Treatments and Outcomes
Case 2, right eye	2011	Figure 4 (fluorescein angiography, fundus, OCT)	Center-involved DME diagnosed against a background of severe non-proliferative DR
	2011	N/A	Macular LASER and pan-retinal photocoagulation was performed bilaterally
	2012	N/A	Macular LASER and pan-retinal photocoagulation was performed in bilaterally
	2013	N/A	Treatments: 4 injections of bevacizumab, 1 IVTA, 3 bevacizumab, 7 ranibizumab, 2 aflibercept, 1 dexamethasone implant (in this order) IOP-drops: Timolol, brinzolamide, brimonidine (post-IVTA) IOP-surgery: Cyclophotocoagulation (within 1-week of the dexamethasone implant injection)
	2016	N/A	Visual acuity: 40 ETDRS letters; CMT: 557 μ m FAc implant injected (June, 2016; month 0) IOP-drops: Timolol, brimonidine (one week post-FAc implant injection)
	2016	N/A	Intervention (July 2016): Cataract surgery was performed at day 40
	2016	Figure 5 (OCT)	Treatment (October 2016): 1 ranibizumab injection
	2017	Figure 5 (OCT)	Treatments (March 2017): 8 ranibizumab injections (started)
	2017-2018	Figure 5 (OCT)	Treatments (November 2017): 5 ranibizumab injections (started)
	2019	Figure 6 (fundus, OCT)	September 2019 (39 months) -DR status: improved Visual acuity: 72 ETDRS letters; CMT: 251 μ m

up to month 20 with two more injections given at months 23 and 24 (Figure 5). A total of 6 and 10 IVI of ranibizumab were added in year 1 and year 2, respectively. From month 24, the macula was dry and no supplemental therapies were required. The reduction in edema was accompanied by an improvement in DR status with no HE and a nearly normal central macular anatomy (Figure 6).

CMT and BCVA were 557 μ m and 40 letters at baseline, respectively, and improved to 251 μ m and 72 letters by month 39 post-FAc injection. At baseline the patient had poor glycemic control (HbA1c=8.5%) and progressively improved to 7.7% at the end of follow-up period.

Clinical Case 3

Fifty-six-year-old male, type 2 diabetic, diagnosed with bilateral DME in July 2014. The RE had severe non-proliferative DR and the LE had proliferative DR (please see Table 3). Both eyes were pseudophakic. Comorbidities included hypertension, dyslipidemia, stroke (in 2012) and acute myocardial infarction (2005). Both eyes were treated with macular (in 2014) and PRP (March 2015). The RE underwent PPV with ILM peeling in September 2014 due to an epiretinal membrane (ERM). RE had been treated with 1 IVTA in 2014 and with 2 IVTA in 2015 and LE with 1 IVTA in 2014 and

another in 2015 with incomplete responses observed. Figure 7 shows the RE and LE status observed pre-FAc.

Supplemental Treatments Following FAc Therapy in RE (33 Months of Follow-Up)

The FAc implant was given in December 2016 and DME was controlled without additional therapy, although some mild recurrences were observed. At month 33, the macula was dry with a CMT of 256 μ m, decreasing from a baseline of 763 μ m. BCVA increased from 40 to 77 letters and IOP was stable (~12 mmHg) with no medication required (Figure 8).

Supplemental Therapies Following FAc Therapy in LE (33 Months of Follow-Up)

FAc therapy was started in January 2017 and supplemental IVI of ranibizumab every 1.5 months were needed to control DME between May 2017 and December 2017. A fluorescein angiography in September 2017 showed no evidence of new vessels or ischemia and up to April 2018 no supplemental IVI of ranibizumab were required. Severe recurrence of DME led to further supplemental IVI of ranibizumab every 1.5 months, which were ineffective. In May 2019, a PPV was conducted with concomitant

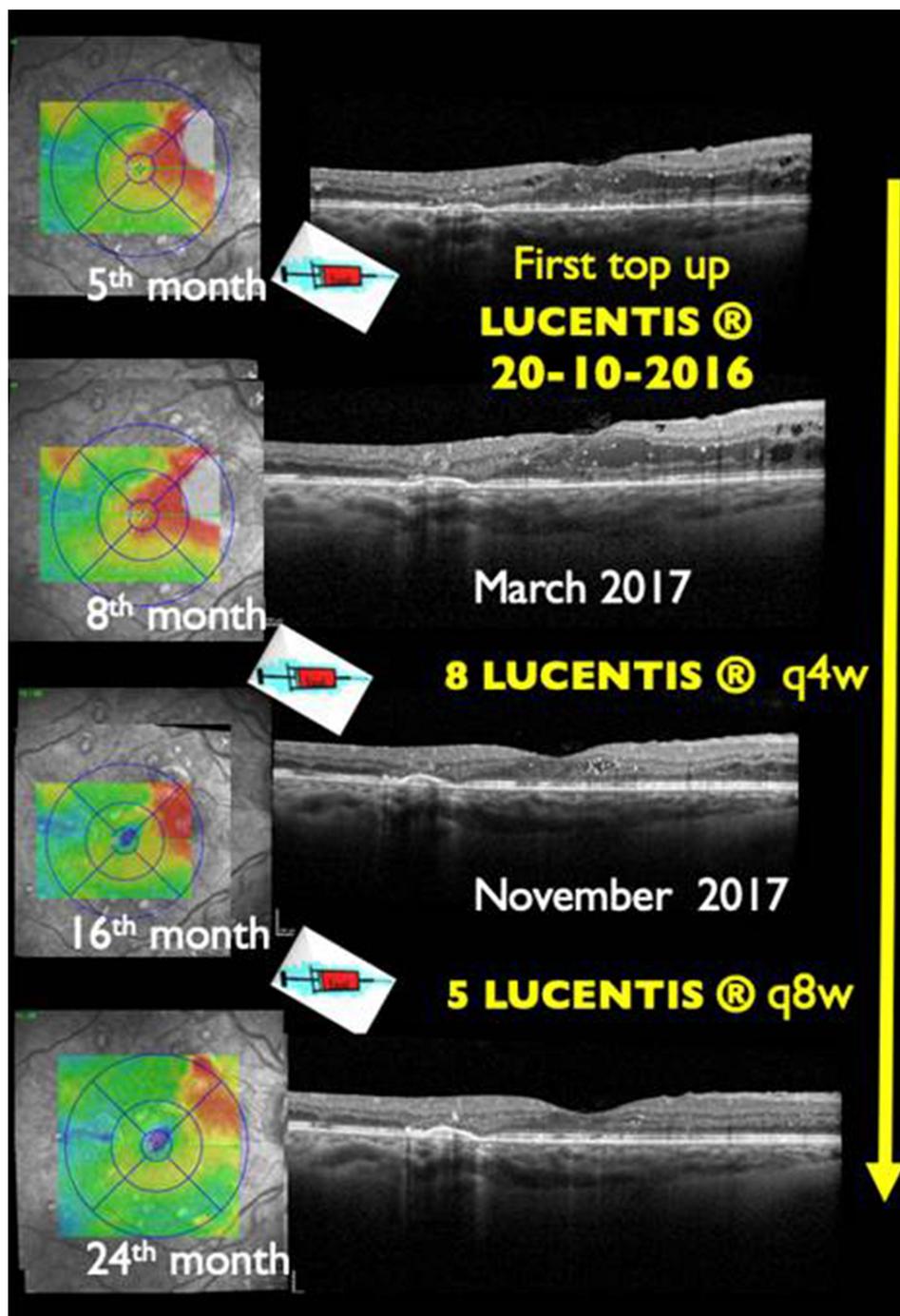


Figure 5 Clinical case 2: SD-OCT images showing the evolution while top-up treatment approach was undergone. A total of 14 IVI of ranibizumab were added between months 5 and 24.

confluence of PRP (see [Figure 8](#), top panel). By month 33 (ie, 3 months after PPV) the macula was dry (CMT decreased to 251 μm from 631 μm at baseline), BCVA improved (to 73 letters from 50 letters) and IOP remained

stable (~ 10 mmHg) without medication. During this period, glycemic control was quite varied and at the end of the follow-up period HbA1c had decreased to 6.1% from 11.6% at baseline.

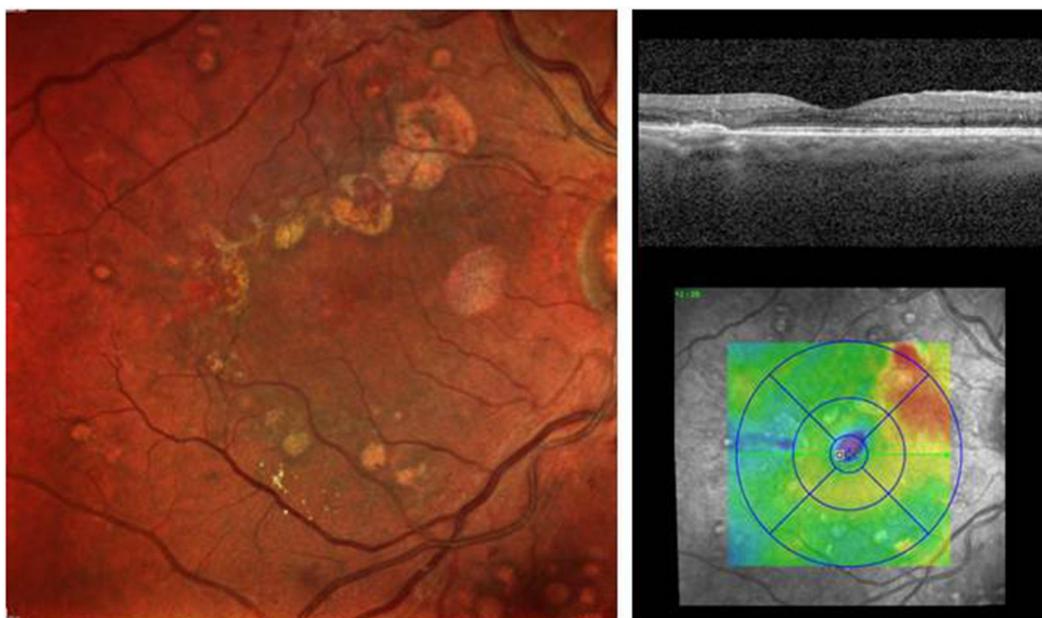


Figure 6 Clinical case 2: Multi-Color fundus image shown at the end of follow-up (month 39) and shows an improvement in DR status (left panel). The SD-OCT image (right panel) shows the DME control without any further treatments beyond month 24. DME was still under control up to 39 months (3 months beyond the duration of release) after the FAc implant had been given.

Discussion

The FAc implant is licensed for the treatment of DME that is insufficiently responsive to available therapies. The

current review of challenging DME case series shows that DME can be effectively managed over the longer-term with the FAc implant when combined with

Table 3 Case 3: Interventions, Treatments and Outcomes

	Year	Figure (Image)	Description of Interventions, Treatments and Outcomes
Case 3, right eye	2014	N/A	Pseudophakic lens, center-involved DME diagnosed; severe non-proliferative DR
	2014	N/A	Treatments: Macular LASER, 1 injection of IVTA
	2015	N/A	Interventions: PPV with ILM peeling due to epiretinal membrane
	2016	Figure 7 (fundus, fluorescein angiography, OCT)	Treatments: Pan-retinal photocoagulation, 2 injections of IVTA Visual acuity: 40 ETDRS letters; CMT: 763 μ m
	2017–2019	Figure 8 (fluorescein angiography, OCT)	FAc implant injected (December 5, 2016; month 0)
	2019	Figure 8 (fluorescein angiography, OCT)	Treatments: No supplemental therapies required September 2019 (month 33) Visual acuity: 77 ETDRS letters; CMT: 256 μ m
Case 3, left eye	2014	N/A	Pseudophakic lens, center-involved DME diagnosed; proliferative DR
	2014	N/A	Treatments: Macular LASER, 1 injection of IVTA
	2015	N/A	Treatments: Pan-retinal photocoagulation, 1 injection of IVTA
	2017	Figure 7 (fundus, fluorescein angiography, OCT)	Visual acuity: 50 ETDRS letters; CMT: 631 μ m FAc implant injected (January 5, 2017; month 0)
	2018	Figure 8 (fluorescein angiography, OCT)	Treatments (January 27, 2017): Pan-retinal photocoagulation, 5 ranibizumab injections (in 2017) Treatments: 5 ranibizumab injections (in 2018)
	2019	Figure 8 (fluorescein angiography, OCT)	Treatments: 2 ranibizumab injections (in 2019)
	2019	Figure 8 (fluorescein angiography, OCT)	Intervention (May 16, 2019): PPV September 2019 (month 33) Visual acuity: 73 ETDRS letters; CMT: 251 μ m

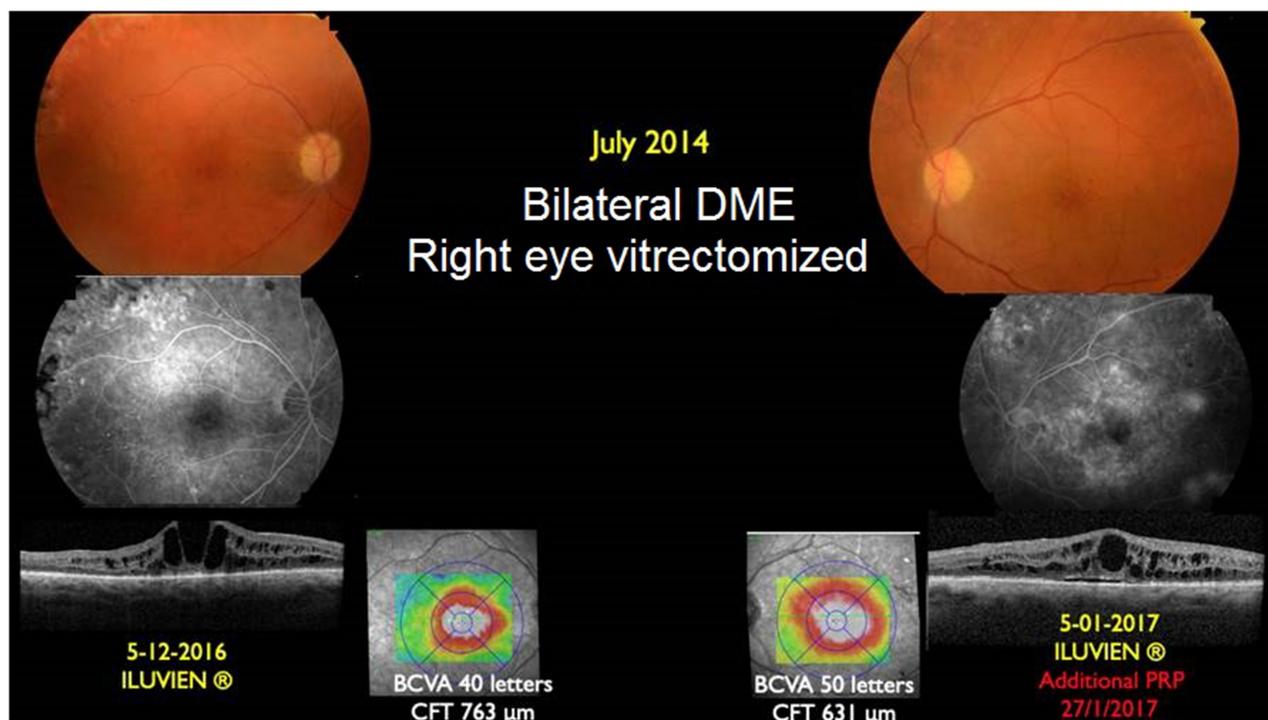


Figure 7 Clinical case 3: Images shown of the RE (left panel) and LE (right panel). Retinography (top panel of images), fluorescein angiography (middle panel of images) and SD-OCT (bottom panel of images). The most relevant OCT characteristics included the presence of outer photoreceptor segment disruption, dOPL, presence of central confluent ONLc and INLc, with a relatively equivalent distribution of cysts between both nuclear layers in both eyes. The case shows recurrent DME as the patient case was responsive to IVI of triamcinolone and PRP. Patient lived a long way from the hospital, had PDR in the LE (i.e. the non-vitrectomized eye).

supplemental treatments. A better knowledge of the patient's clinical background (patient characteristics and demographics, as well as the clinical condition of the patient) and results regarding supplemental treatments after the administration of the FAc implant is important to the treating physician as it provides insights into the timing of these therapies and the decision process involved. These are all important considerations that are not well documented in the literature but essential for making informed decisions about supplemental therapy.

Analyzing our first two clinical cases, both with more than 36 months of follow-up, it may seem controversial to have given additional therapies, particularly in case 1. Nevertheless, these cases were refractory to short-acting IVI of corticosteroid and anti-VEGF. With the treatment strategy adopted, we obtained a clear regression of DR severity, with a complete disappearance of the HE, a dry macula and treatment interval free from supplemental therapies lasting 3 (RE) and 11 (LE) months in case 1, and 15 months in case 2. This is particularly relevant in case 1, with four years of follow-up post-FAc implantation. In the LE of case 1 it can be also inferred that PPV with ILM peeling may be the explanation for the

temporal macular atrophy and the reduced gain in visual acuity.⁹ It is unlikely that differences between LE and RE are explained by changes in the clearance of FAc from the vitreous of the eye as past studies report similar outcomes in vitrectomised and non-vitrectomised eyes.^{4,10}

In the third clinical bilateral case treated with the FAc implant, the different DR and vitreous status may be the explanation for the different response to treatment. In the RE, after the FAc implant, DME was effectively controlled without any additional treatment as opposed to LE with DME that was controlled with additional IVI of ranibizumab. At baseline, the RE was vitrectomized with PRP and a non-PDR status whereas the LE was not vitrectomized and received incomplete PRP and had PDR. After FAc implantation, despite supplemental PRP and the disappearance of the retina neovascularization according to the fluorescein angiography repeated 9 months post-injection of the FAc implant, the response of LE to treatment was not so favorable comparable with the RE. Nevertheless, after vitrectomy and confluence of PRP, at 33 months after the FAc implant was administered, a complete resolution of DME was achieved after 3 months. Probably VEGF

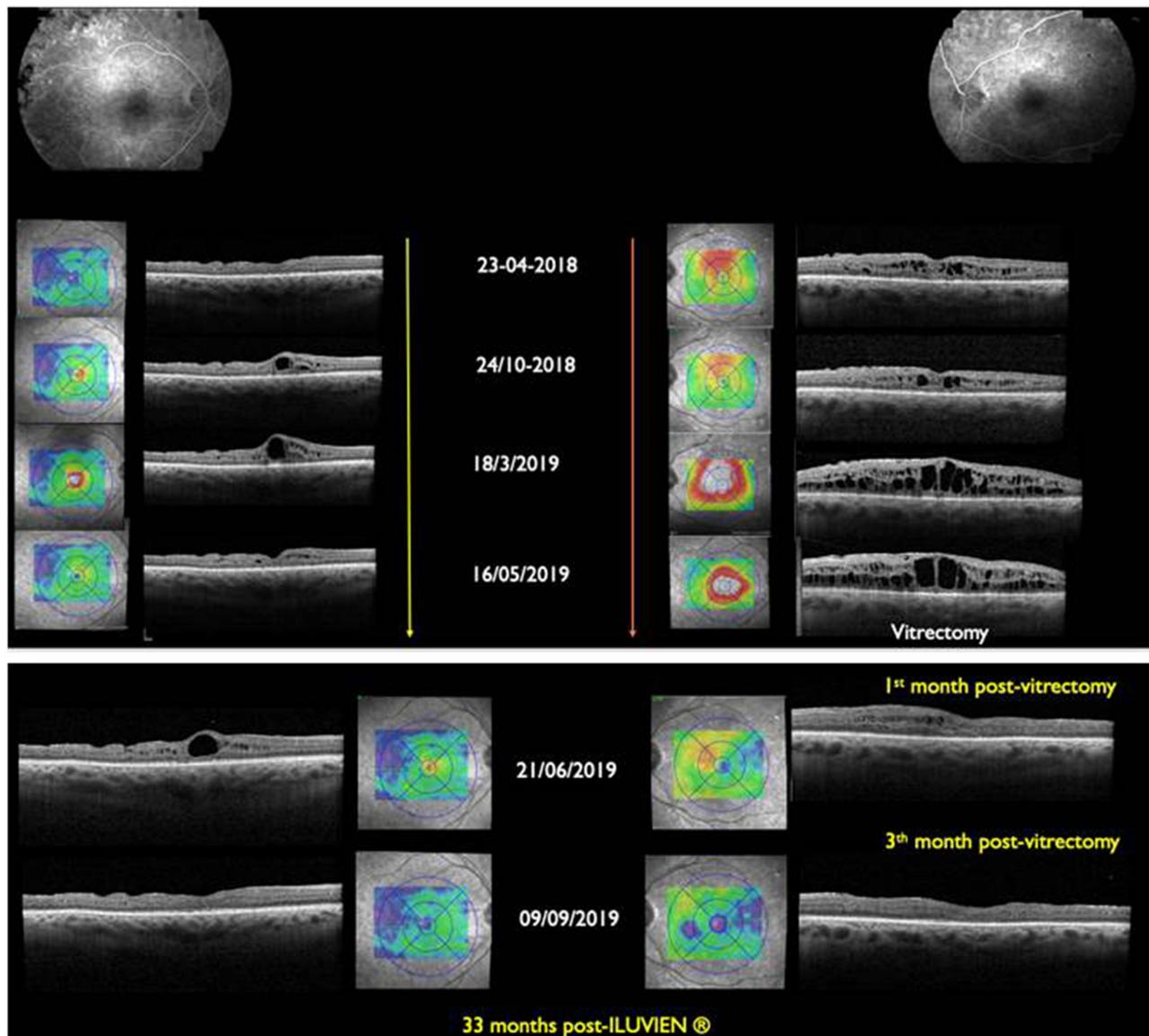


Figure 8 Clinical case 3: top panel: images of the RE (on the left side) and LE (on the right side) fluorescein angiography, on the top, and SD-OCT images, below. Both angiographies revealed a non-PDR DR status. In the vitrectomized eye (RE), although with some mild recurrences, the DME was controlled without additional therapy. In the LE, a total of 12 IVI of ranibizumab were administrated (5 in 2017, 5 in 2018, and 2 in 2019), with a complete response only within the first 5 anti-VEGF injections. A more evident epi-retinal membrane was noticed during the follow-up. Bottom panel: SD-OCT images from the RE (in the left side) and from the LE (in the right side) following vitrectomy. DME in the RE was still maintained under control and the LE followed the same pattern of evolution 3 months after vitrectomy.

levels were in fact increased in LE. That would explain the response to top-up ranibizumab and the absence of neo-vascularization at the time of the angiography (window effect during anti-VEGF treatment). Vitrectomy could also represent a way for the removal of angiogenic, inflammatory and tractional factors, and possibly with PRP confluence contributing to enhanced DME control.

In the third patient, the RE is an example, which illustrates that DME relapses during the 36 months after the FAc implant and shows it could be controlled without any additional treatment. A mild DME recurrence

appeared in the second year after administration of the FAc implant and resolved in a period of 5 to 6 months.

Conclusion

This analysis intends to stress the importance of an individualized approach for DME, which is a multifactorial disease that is not fully understood, where many local and systemic factors (demonstrated by similar behavior in bilateral cases) may influence the course, presentation and the response to treatment. The challenging cases presented here show that DME can still be effectively

managed over the long term with the FAc implant combined with supplemental treatments as and when required.

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Disclosure

None of the authors has any conflicting interests to disclose for this work. B. Pessoa had full access to all the data in the study and takes responsibility for the integrity of the data and accuracy of the data analysis.

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