

Guidelines for the Management of Center-Involving Diabetic Macular Edema: Treatment Options and Patient Monitorization

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Abstract: Diabetic macular edema (DME) is the main cause of visual impairment associated with diabetic retinopathy (DR) and macular laser, during approximately three decades, and was the single treatment option. More recently, intravitreal injections of anti-angiogenics and corticosteroids modified the treatment paradigm associated with significant vision improvements. Nevertheless, not all patients respond satisfactorily to anti-VEGF or corticosteroid injections, so an adequate treatment choice and a prompt switch in therapeutic class is recommended. Several algorithms and guidelines have been proposed for treating center involving DME to improve patients' vision and quality of life. However, in Portugal, such guidelines are lacking. The present review aimed to provide guidelines for the treatment options and patient monitorization in the management of center-involving DME. We recommend anti-vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) as first-line therapy after a clinical evaluation accompanied by a rigorous metabolic control. Depending on the response obtained after 3–6 monthly intravitreal injections we suggest switching outside the class in case of a non-responder, maintaining the anti-VEGF-therapy in responders to anti-angiogenics. The treatment regimen for Dexamethasone intravitreal implant (DEXii) should be pro-re-nata with bi-monthly or quarterly monitoring visits (with a scheduled visit at 6–8 weeks after DEXii for intraocular pressure control). If a patient does not respond to DEXii, switch again to anti-VEGF therapy, combine therapies, or re-evaluate patients diagnose. There is a resilient need to understand the disease, its treatments, regimens available, and convenience for all involved to propose an adequate algorithm for the treatment of diabetic retinopathy (DR) and DME in an individualized regimen. Further understanding of the contributing factors to the development and progression of DR should bring new drug discoveries for more effective and better-tolerated treatments.

Keywords: anti-vascular endothelial growth factor, center-involving diabetic macular edema, dexamethasone intravitreal implant, diabetic retinopathy

Introduction

Diabetic macular edema (DME) commonly leads to impairment of visual acuity in patients with non-proliferative diabetic retinopathy (NPDR) and is more prevalent in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (DM2) than type 1 (DM1), accounting to nearly 12.9% and 7.86% cases, respectively.¹ The causes of DME are multifactorial; however, the predominant reason is attributable to blood–retinal barrier breakdown that leads to swelling in the Henle's layer of the macula.²

Diabetic retinopathy (DR) and DME are currently treated with a rigorous systemic and ocular management.² Controlling glucose, blood pressure, and blood

lipids, as well as other multifactorial interventions, are important elements of systemic treatment.³ One of the goals for successful management of diabetes and its consequences is to maintain HbA1c levels between 6% and 7%. Because a high blood glucose level is the most modifiable risk factor, educating the patient to a healthy lifestyle with good control of their disease is important for blood glucose levels, blood pressure, and serum lipid levels.^{3,4} The primary care doctor, nurse, endocrinologist, and ophthalmologist should all be actively involved in this control and monitoring.

In terms of ocular treatment, there are presently a variety of pharmacological and non-drug options available, albeit none of them cure the diseases, but only ameliorate symptoms and delay disease progression.³ The most current and available treatment options are laser photocoagulation, pharmacological agents injected in the vitreous body, namely anti-VEGF and corticosteroids, and vitrectomy.²

Laser photocoagulation was one of the first non-invasive treatments to have a low rate of complications and a high rate of success. The Early Treatment Diabetic Retinopathy Study (ETDRS) was a landmark clinical trial that demonstrated the efficacy of the focal macular laser in the treatment of diabetic retinopathy and diabetic macular edema (DME).⁵ The criteria for treating “clinically significant macular edema” (CSME) were defined in this study, and they were used to determine which patients should be treated with macular laser.⁶ According to the ETDRS, laser photocoagulation reduced the probability of moderate vision loss by around 50% and improved the vision of around 30% of the patients. However, despite photocoagulation treatment, patients still experience vision loss.⁶ To date, there has been a substantial shift in the type of laser treatments from traditional lasers to more advanced technologies, such as micropulses, which have increased the therapeutic benefits of laser use while reducing retinal damage.⁷ Unlike conventional lasers, subthreshold micropulse laser treatment does not damage neurosensory retinal cells. The importance of laser photocoagulation complications has lessened with the development of newer lasers, but the principle of thermal destruction of retinal cells has stayed unchanged. Several investigations have shown that subthreshold micropulse laser treatment is safe and does not damage the retinal pigment epithelium or photoreceptors.^{8,9}

It should be noted, therefore, that the morphological improvement is greater than the functional improvement

and because of this, pharmacological treatments such as anti-VEGF and corticosteroids are often considered for DME, with functional benefits superior to subthreshold micropulse laser treatment.^{10,11} According to Euretina guidelines, laser photocoagulation is not recommended for the treatment of DME.⁴ Nevertheless, in certain circumstances, subthreshold micropulse laser treatment may be considered when other therapies are unavailable or contraindicated, such as during pregnancy or breastfeeding, or when other treatments are ineffective.

The development of new treatment options and diagnostics tools has significantly improved the management of DME.

The pharmacological treatments primarily include anti-vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) medications and corticosteroids. The former includes aflibercept (Eylea[®]; Regeneron Pharmaceuticals Inc., Tarrytown, NY, USA, and Bayer HealthCare Pharmaceuticals, Berlin, Germany), ranibizumab (Lucentis[®]; Genentech Inc., South San Francisco, CA, USA), and bevacizumab (Avastin[®]; Genentech, South San Francisco, CA, USA/Roche, Basel, Switzerland), which is an off-label therapy.¹² VEGF inhibition has been widely used and has established itself as the gold standard for the treatment of DR associated with DME.¹²

Aflibercept, also known as VEGF-Trap, is a fusion protein that combines the ligand-binding components of VEGFR-1 and VEGFR-2 extracellular domains with the Fc part of IgG. This anti-angiogenic inhibits tumor growth and vascularization.¹³ Furthermore, this anti-VEGF binds to all VEGF-A, VEGF-B, and PlGF isoforms.¹³

Ranibizumab is a recombinant humanized monoclonal antibody fragment (Fab) generated in an *Escherichia coli* production system (and thus not glycosylated). It was genetically modified to maximize its affinity for binding and inhibition of VEGF-A, and it was specially developed to be used intravitreally, having been licensed by the FDA and EMA for the treatment of several retinal disorders.¹⁴

Bevacizumab is approved for the treatment of patients with metastatic colon, rectum, or breast cancer, as well as individuals with non-small cell lung cancer or metastatic renal cell carcinoma. However, it is utilized off-label in ophthalmology. It is a full-length recombinant humanized monoclonal antibody with both Fc and Fab regions that is three times larger than ranibizumab being generated in the mammalian expression system (glycosylated molecule). The Fc antibody domain contributes to immune activation.¹⁴

In the DRCRnet clinical trials, specifically in the T protocol, which compared the 3 anti-angiogenic drugs, Eylea[®] (aflibercept), Lucentis[®] (ranibizumab), and Avastin[®] (bevacizumab) in the treatment of DME, patients with visual acuity of 20/50 or worse at the start of the study had superior outcomes with aflibercept at the end of the first year. However, there were no differences in results between the three drugs at the end of the first year in patients with baseline vision of 20/40 to 20/32. At the end of protocol T second year, the only statistical difference in acuity among the three drugs was aflibercept's superiority to bevacizumab in eyes with 20/50 or worse baseline vision. Furthermore, there were no significant differences regarding drug safety between bevacizumab, ranibizumab, and aflibercept in the treatment of DME. Notwithstanding, not all patients respond sufficiently to anti-VEGF therapy, prompting clinicians to switch to other available therapies or novel research approaches.¹⁵

The latter include Dexamethasone intravitreal implant (DEXii), (Ozurdex[®]; Allergan Inc., Irvine, CA), an injectable fluocinolone polymer (FAc), (Iluvien[®]; Alimera Sciences, Alpharetta, GA), and triamcinolone acetonide (TA) (an off-label therapy).¹⁶

Corticosteroids have a significant role in the treatment of DME. Despite the many benefits of intravitreal steroid therapy, this treatment is associated with the risk of adverse events such as increased intraocular pressure and cataract formation.¹⁶ The role of corticosteroids in the treatment of DME is multifactorial. Corticosteroids are potent anti-inflammatory drugs that also antagonize VEGF-A function, inhibit leukostasis, and reduce inflammatory cytokines.¹⁷ DEXii was created to ensure a continuous release of the medication into the vitreous for approximately 4 to 6 months.¹⁸ DEXii is a biodegradable implant that contains 0.7 mg DEX and is made of polyglycolic acid and polylactic acid polymers and has been shown to be effective in treating a variety of retinal disorders, including ME, DME, and retinal vein occlusion.¹⁸ FAc is a nonbiodegradable implant that contains 0.19 mg of FAc and is meant to deliver 0.20 µg of FAc per day for three years.¹⁹

As corticosteroids trigger cataract development in phakic eyes, the visual results may be distorted by cataract progression. Nevertheless, according to a subgroup analysis of pseudophakic eyes in Protocol I of the Diabetic Retinopathy Clinical Research (DRCR) network at two years, the results of the triamcinolone acetonide arm

were equivalent to the ranibizumab arms.²⁰ IOP is another side effect of corticosteroids; however, it is usually treatable with intraocular drops.²¹

Despite the well-known adverse events of corticosteroids, such as cataract formation and increased intraocular pressure, efficacy had already shown that the benefits may outweigh in specific cases of the risks. Furthermore, intravitreal corticosteroids provide a significant advantage since the systemic side effects of intra-ocular administered corticosteroids occur rarely.²¹

Several randomized controlled trials (RCTs) have reported the success of DEXii, aflibercept, and ranibizumab, and these are now approved for this indication by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), European Medicines Agency (EMA), and other regulatory authorities throughout the world.^{18–23} Many protocols, algorithms, clinical trials, and observational studies have resulted in an extreme variety of treatment regimens and patient's follow-up options; however, these are sometimes not well adapted to clinical practice. Furthermore, clear guidelines for Portuguese ophthalmologists to address patients' treatment options and follow-up, besides what is stated in the summary product characteristics, in the real-world studies, in the countries' guidelines and published by international ophthalmology organizations, are limited. Therefore, the present review was aimed to provide guidelines for the treatment options and patient monitorization in the management of center-involving DME.

Materials and Methods

Literature Search Strategy

Literature describing the management of DME was searched from PubMed and Google Scholar. The papers chosen were published between 2010 and 2020. Only peer-reviewed publications were included in the selection of papers, which were all written in the English language. The keywords for the search included “management of diabetic macular edema”, OR “diabetic retinopathy”, OR “anti-vascular endothelial growth factor”, OR “Ozurdex”, OR “dexamethasone intravitreal implant”, OR “Iluvien” OR “fluocinolone acetonide intravitreal implant”, in the title or the manuscript text. Only human research was included and remains were excluded. In addition, the references of relevant papers were examined for completeness of our search and also to include new studies, additional important data, and guidelines.

Data Extraction, Quality Assessment, and Endpoints

The titles and abstracts were examined by two researchers independently, and full articles were chosen for inclusion.

All authors read and analysed the articles selected for inclusion in the article, and they were judged to be appropriate for inclusion in this manuscript based on the major objectives or endpoint of this recommendation. Disagreements were settled by discussion and agreement. Moreover, the findings of all the relevant articles were collected, comprehensively analysed, and discussed by a group of retinal experts.

Data Analysis

Information retrieved was analysed and discussed equally by all authors, during consensus meetings. No statistical analysis was carried out for this guideline.

Discussion

Treatment Options

The intravitreal levels of VEGF are reportedly higher in patients with diabetes.²⁴ Therefore, intravitreal anti-VEGF medications, such as ranibizumab, aflibercept, and bevacizumab are usually the first line of treatment for DME. Anti-VEGF-based treatment regimen is continued if the patient responds well; however, the strategy is moved to intravitreal corticosteroids, normally DEXii when the patient does not respond to anti-VEGF-based treatment even after 3–6 monthly intravitreal injections. DEXii is also preferred for patients not suitable for first-line VEGF therapy or those who are unavailable for frequent check-ups, while FAc has been used for more chronic and resistant DME or when a very long steroid action is desired. The pro-re-nata (PRN) treatment regimen should include bimonthly or quarterly eye check-ups and intraocular pressure control (IOP) control in patients at 2 months after each DEXii. In cases where steroid treatment is not effective, the course should involve switching again to anti-VEGF-based strategy with or without combination therapy, including laser with ETDRS protocol 2007 or more retina-friendly laser parameters and if needed, re-evaluation of the diagnostic can be performed.^{25,26}

Factors Affecting Treatment

Patients with diabetes having DME or proliferative diabetic retinopathy (PDR) have higher risk of cardiovascular diseases, and arteriothrombotic events, such as stroke or myocardial infarction.²⁷ Therefore, evaluation of patients' medical history, including diabetes status, cardiovascular

events, and other comorbidities, is imperative. Anti-VEGF are not forbidden in these cases. However, the risk-benefit should be discussed and evaluated case by case.

Ophthalmologic Factors

Proliferative Diabetic Retinopathy

Anti-VEGF agents, aflibercept and ranibizumab and the off-label use of bevacizumab, should be the 1st line treatment option in eyes with DME associated with PDR, as suggested by the regression in neovascularization in the RISE and RIDE, RESOLVE, RESTORE and RETAIN, VIVID and VISTA.²⁸

Vitrectomized Eyes

DEXii can be used as 1st line therapy in vitrectomized patients. These have been found useful, especially in treating inflammation and ME in difficult-to-treat vitrectomized eyes, showing vascular leakage and best corrected visual acuity (BCVA) improvement.^{29,30}

Tractional Edema

Based on the literature and real-world experience we can recommend PPV plus DEXii as first-line therapy when traction is present. It has shown improvements in BCVA, central retinal thickness and macular volume with no apparent hemorrhage or trauma to the retina, as well as decreased macular edema and improved visual outcome after macular epiretinal membrane removal.^{31,32}

Intraocular Pressure

We recommend following the proposed algorithm in case of controlled IOP (Figure 1). However, in case of uncontrolled IOP, the 1st line treatment should include anti-VEGF and DEXii should be considered after discussion of the risk-benefit. Anti-VEGF is preferable in patients with uncontrolled or severe glaucoma (double or triple combination therapy). Conversely, DEXii and FAc are acceptable in patients with no glaucoma or glaucoma treated with monotherapy.^{21,33,34}

Nevertheless, after DEXii patients should perform a safety visit after 6–8 weeks of implantation to evaluate the therapeutic response to corticosteroids and any potential increase in IOP.³³

Inflammation Biomarkers

Several inflammatory retinal biomarkers have been proposed to identify DME cases where the inflammatory pathway is prominent.³⁵ The image biomarkers mostly studied include disorganization of retinal inner layers (DRIL), subretinal fluid (SRF), hyperreflective retinal spots (HRS), hard exudates (Figure 2).^{36–39}

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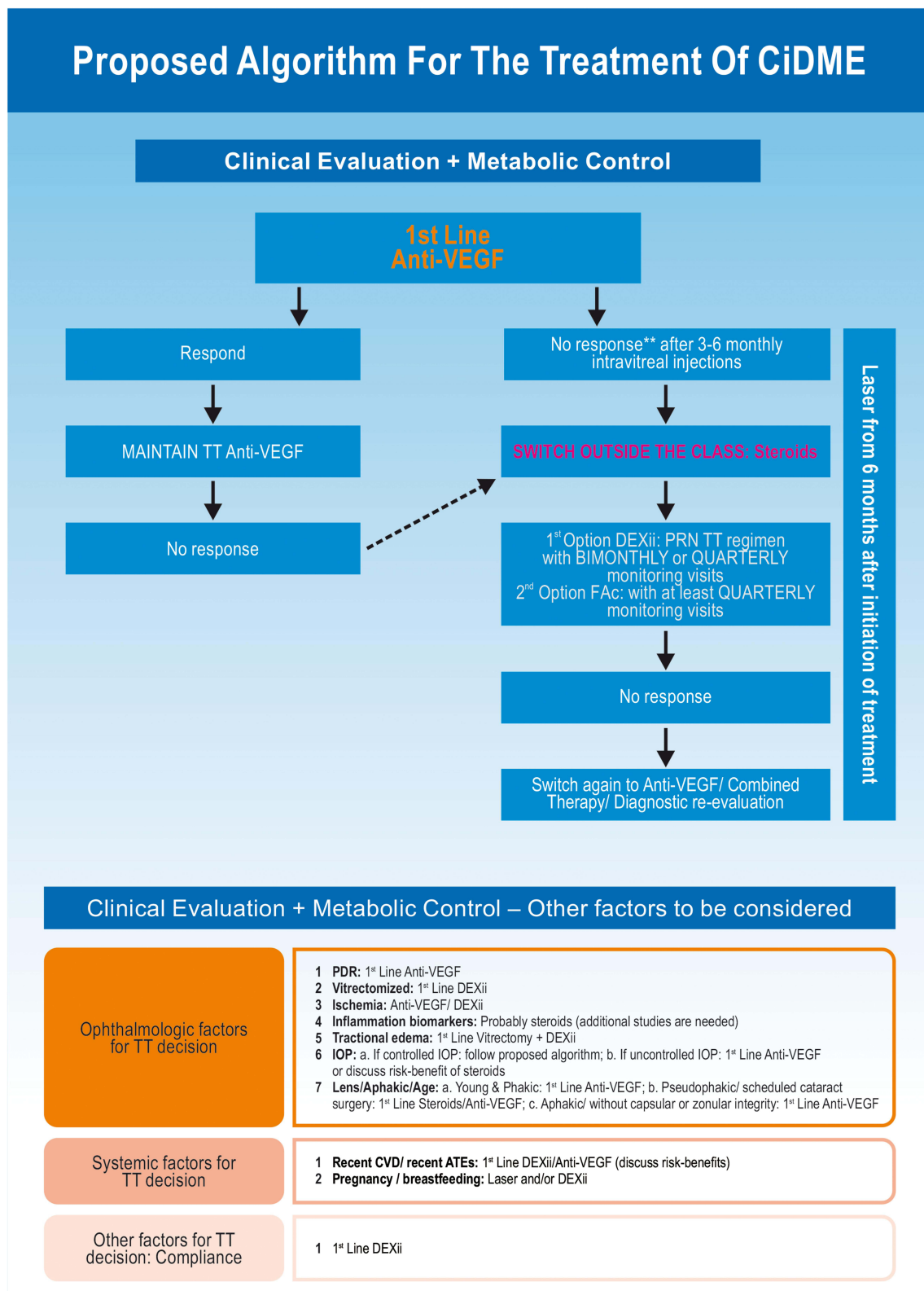


Figure 1 Proposed algorithm for the treatment of CiDME.

Abbreviations: Anti-VEGF, anti-vascular endothelial growth factor; ATEs, arterial thromboembolic events; CiDME, center involved DME; CMT, center macular thickness; CVC, cardiovascular diseases; DEXii – dexamethasone intravitreal implant; FAc, fluocinolone acetonide intravitreal implant; IOP, intraocular pressure; NVC, neovascularization; PRN, pro-re-nata or as needed; TT, treatment.

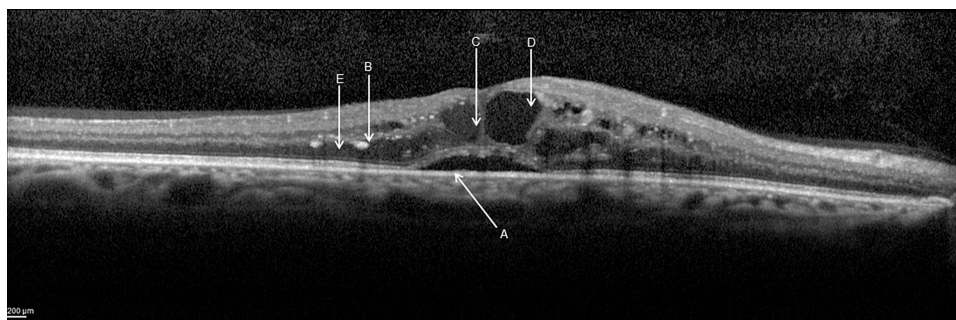


Figure 2 OCT biomarkers in DME: A. Subretinal fluid (SRF), B. Hyperreflective retinal spots (HRS), C. Intraretinal cysts (IRC), D. Disorganization of retinal inner layers (DRIL), E. Hard exudates. Courtesy Ana Rita Santos.

Meduri et al investigated the safety and efficacy of DEXii as first-line therapy in DME-naïve patients, demonstrating the importance of OCT biomarkers as predictors of response. The existence of SRD, the integrity of EZ (ellipsoid zone), and the lack of vitreomacular abnormalities were predictors of a positive response to DEXii.⁴⁰

Probably, intravitreal corticosteroids can be a good treatment option in the presence of such biomarkers, but additional studies are needed to confirm this theory.

Lens Status and Age

Lens status should be evaluated before patients' treatment with any class of corticosteroids. Depending on lens status, aphakic, or age, the recommendation for therapy varies. The studies with corticosteroids intravitreal implants for DME have reported cataract-associated adverse events in phakic eyes and increased vision loss in patients treated with DEX or FAc.^{41,42} Therefore, in a young and phakic patient, we recommend first-line anti-VEGF treatment; however, in a pseudophakic patient or a patient with a scheduled cataract surgery DEXii as first-line treatment can be considered. For aphakic patients or those without capsular or zonular integrity, we recommend anti-VEGF as first-line treatment due to the risk of the corticosteroids implant migration to the anterior chamber.⁴³

Ischemia

In cases of DME with macular ischemia associated, the therapeutic options remain controversial. Multicenter studies confirmed the efficacy of anti-VEGFs in DME however, have excluded eyes with macular ischemia, so it is not possible to conclude about the efficacy of these drugs in these specific cases. Although the ETDRS study recommends laser photocoagulation in those cases, the visual prognosis is worse than without ischemia, and some authors do not even recommend it.^{44,45}

Despite the poor prognosis, it is suggested to treat patients with anti-VEGF drugs, monitor the visual acuity and the evolution of the DME with OCT monthly. If there is no improvement in visual acuity after the edema resolution, treatment should be suspended. Intravitreal corticosteroids may be an alternative in cases where anti-VEGFs are contraindicated or when the latter has proven ineffective in reducing DME. As with anti-VEGFs, also in these cases, if the resolution of the DME is not accompanied by recovery of visual acuity, treatment should be discontinued.⁴⁶

Systemic Factors

Recent Cardiovascular Disease (CVD)/Recent Arteriothromboembolic Events

There is a proven correlation between diabetes and CVD.⁴⁷ The diabetic population has several risk factors that contribute to the development of CVD, such as hypertension, abnormal cholesterol, and high triglycerides values, obesity, lack of physical activity, smoking habits and lastly poor controlled blood sugar levels.⁴⁷ Anti-VEGF agents can potentially increase systemic adverse events such as kidney disease, gastrointestinal perforations, hypertension, stroke, myocardial infarction, and thromboembolic events, due to which a black box has been added in the summary of product characteristics of bevacizumab, ranibizumab, and aflibercept.^{48,49}

Based on the evidence published concerning the long-term systemic safety profile of corticosteroids, we recommend DEXii as first-line therapy amid corticosteroids.

Pregnancy/Breastfeeding

DME treatment during pregnancy may be difficult owing to questions regarding the potential adverse antiangiogenic effects of anti-VEGF therapies on a developing fetus.⁵⁰

If DME is present during the pregnancy, observation is a reasonable management option for pregnant patients

with mild DME, since the edema may well resolve after delivery. For DME requiring treatment, we believe for safety reasons that anti-VEGF therapy should be avoided in favor of focal laser photocoagulation or DEXii.^{51,52}

Other Factors for Treatment Decision: Patient Compliance

Although continuity with treatment is essential for its success, compliance with frequent anti-VEGF injections is a recognized problem with this paradigm regarding recurrent neovascularization and hemorrhage. Evaluating patient's willingness to adhere to health care provider's recommendations is a key factor.^{53,54} The introduction of longer duration-of-action anti-VEGF drugs, currently under development for DME, such as faricimab or brolucizumab, may lower the number of requested injections and follow-up visits, improving patient's compliance.

Therefore, in cases of non-compliance or impossibility due, for example, to socio-economic reasons, to return to treatment or follow-up visits we can recommend DEXii as first-line treatment.

Treatment Regimens and Monitorization

Anti-VEGFs are normally used in PRN regimen after 3 to 6 monthly intravitreal injections, or in fixed regimens or in a treat and extend (TE) approach. Monitoring, either clinical or imagiological must be adjust to each treatment regimen.^{34,55} The treatment regimen for DEXii should be the PRN with bi-monthly or quarterly monitoring visits (with a safety visit at 6–8 weeks after DEXii for IOP control). After injecting FAc patient should be monitored at least quarterly to rule out possible side effects. If a patient does not respond to corticosteroids, switch again to anti-VEGF therapy, combine therapies or re-evaluate patients diagnose (Figure 1).

Conclusion

There are significant unmet needs in the current management of DME. With a significant proportion of patients not responding to the first-line anti-VEGF therapy, it is important to identify non-responders through inflammatory biomarkers to provide the most efficacy therapy for each patient in individualized treatment.³⁴ We have tried to bring together the scientific knowledge from randomized clinical trials, with real-world studies and our clinical experience. The management of DME requires the work of a multidisciplinary team to achieve treatment optimization and maximizing outcomes.

Several algorithms and guidelines have been proposed for the treatment of this multifactorial disease to improve patients' vision and quality of life for all involved. Figure 1 highlights our recommendation for an optimized treatment. There is a resilient need to understand the disease, its treatments, regimens available and convenience for all involved to propose an adequate algorithm for the treatment of DR and DME in an individualized regimen.

Despite the emergence of consensus guidelines as well as algorithms, DR and DME remain challenging to treat.

Innovative therapies approaches are in the pipeline to improve compliance, extending the duration of action and thus reducing the need for frequent injections and to improve optimization of the functional and anatomical, such as the port delivery systems with ranibizumab (Genentech/Roche, Phase III, VEGF-A antagonist), brolucizumab (Novartis, Phase III, VEGF-A antagonist), faricimab (Genentech/Roche, Phase III, VEGF-A antagonist), KSI-301 (Kodiak Sciences Inc., Phase III, VEGF antagonists), MYL-1701P (Momenta Pharmaceuticals/Mylan, Phase III, VEGF-A antagonist) and Gene Therapy among others.^{56–61}

Further understanding of the contributing factors to the development and progression of DR should bring new drug discoveries for more effective and better-tolerated treatments.

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Author Contributions

All authors made a significant contribution to the work reported, whether that is in the conception, study design, execution, acquisition of data, analysis and interpretation, or in all these areas; took part in drafting, revising or critically reviewing the article; gave final approval of the version to be published; have agreed on the journal to which the article has been submitted; and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

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Disclosure

Figueira J contribute in consultancy or advisory roles from Alcon, Allergan, Alimera, Bayer, Novartis and Roche. Henriques J contribute in consultancy or advisory roles from Alcon, Allergan, Alimera, Bayer, Roche and Novartis. Carneiro A contribute in consultancy or advisory roles from Allergan, Alimera, Bayer, Novartis and Roche. Neves C contribute in consultancy or advisory roles from Allergan, Bayer and Flores R contribute in consultancy or advisory roles from Allergan, Bayer, Novartis and Roche. Castro-Sousa JP contribute in consultancy or advisory roles from Allergan, Bayer, Novartis and Roche. Meireles A contribute in consultancy or advisory roles from Alcon, Allergan, Alimera and Novartis. Gomes N contribute in consultancy or advisory roles from Allergan, Bayer and Novartis. Nascimento J contribute in consultancy or advisory roles from Allergan, Bayer and Novartis. Amaro M contribute in consultancy or advisory roles from Allergan, Bayer, Novartis and Zeiss. Silva R is a member of advisory board for Allergan, Alimera, Bayer, Novartis, NovoNordisk, Thea and Roche. The authors report no other conflicts of interest in this work.

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