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Comparative Efficacy of Anti-VEGF Agents Ranibizumab and Aflibercept in Neovascular Age-Related Macular Degeneration

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Age-related macular degeneration (AMD) causes irreversible vision loss among the elderly. The neovascular form involves abnormal blood vessel growth under the retina. Anti-VEGF agents ranibizumab and aflibercept inhibit this growth and leakage. This randomized controlled trial compared their efficacy and safety in 180 patients over 12 months. Both groups showed significant improvements in best-cor-

rected visual acuity (mean gains: ranibizumab 8.5 letters, aflibercept 8.9 letters, $p > 0.05$) and reduced macular thickness on OCT. Adverse event rates were similar and low. Quality of life improved equally. These results confirm both agents as effective, safe first-line therapies. Treatment choice may depend on patient preferences, dosing schedules, and cost.

Biography

Dr. Michael Huang is a Consultant Ophthalmologist at the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary in Boston. His clinical and research focus is on retinal diseases, particularly age-related macular degeneration (AMD). He is actively involved in anti-VEGF clinical trials and is dedicated to optimizing treatment strategies to improve visual outcomes for patients with retinal conditions.