

1 **What was known before:**

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3 Intravitreal bevacizumab (IVB) has been widely used to treat myopic choroidal
4 neovascularization (mCNV). Earlier studies reported good visual outcomes
5 after one to two year follow-ups, however there is still not enough information
6 available that helps us to predict visual outcome for each patient.

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8 **What this study adds:**

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10 The results of our study showed that the CNV lesion size was a prognostic
11 factor after IVB for mCNV; patients with smaller mCNVs had better visual
12 recovery and better best-corrected visual acuity (BCVA) at 24 months after
13 initial IVB than those with larger mCNV. The results of our study also showed
14 that patients with more impaired visual acuity before treatment got higher
15 visual recovery, however, this might be due to ceiling/floor effect.

1 **Prognostic Factors for Visual Outcomes Two-Years after**
2 **Intravitreal Bevacizumab for Myopic Choroidal Neovascularization**

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15 **Short running title:** Prognostic Factors in IVB for myopic CNV.

16 **Key words:** myopic choroidal neovasculariation, bevacizumab, prognostic factor, intravitreal
17 injection

18 The text in this article includes 2,888 words (excluding abstract, references, figures and tables).

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4

1 **Abstract (247/250 words)**

2

3 **Purpose:** To determine the pre-treatment ocular factors significantly associated with the visual
4 outcome 24 months after intravitreal bevacizumab (IVB) for myopic choroidal
5 neovascularization (mCNV).

6 **Methods:** Twenty-three eyes of 23 patients with mCNV were treated with IVB followed by as
7 needed therapy. The efficacy of IVB was evaluated by the best-corrected visual acuity (BCVA)
8 at 24 months after the initial treatment. Forward stepwise multiple linear regression analyses
9 were performed to evaluate the influence of pre-treatment factors on the BCVA and the
10 improvement of the BCVA at 24 months.

11 **Results:** The mean pre-IVB BCVA was 0.74 ± 0.30 logarithm of the minimum angle of
12 resolution (logMAR) units, and it improved to 0.43 ± 0.31 logMAR units after one month
13 ($P < 0.001$, paired t test). The improvement was maintained at 24 months (0.46 ± 0.40 , $P < 0.005$).
14 The mean number of IVB performed during the 24 months was 1.35 ± 0.71 . Forward stepwise
15 regression analysis showed that the pre-IVB CNV size (standardized $\beta = 0.52$, $P < 0.01$) and
16 BCVA (standardized $\beta = 0.44$, $P < 0.05$) significantly affected the visual acuity change after 24
17 months. The CNV size was the only factor that significantly affected the BCVA after 24
18 months (standardized $\beta = 0.56$, $P < 0.01$).

1 **Conclusions:** IVB with as needed therapy for mCNV led to a rapid and sustained visual
2 improvement. Smaller CNV size was a significant prognostic factor that predicts better visual
3 acuity. Patients with lower pre-treatment BCVA had better visual recovery than those with
4 better pre-treatment BCVA, however this may be due to a ceiling/floor effect.

5

1 **Introduction**

2

3 Choroidal neovascularization (CNV) is a vision-threatening complication in eyes with
4 pathological myopia. Myopic choroidal neovascularizations (mCNVs) have been shown to
5 develop in 5% to 10% of the eyes with pathological myopia,¹⁻³ and several studies have shown
6 that mCNVs have a poor natural history.⁴⁻⁶ For example, the visual acuity at five years after the
7 onset of CNV decreased to $\leq 20/200$ in 89% of the eyes and in 96% of the eyes after 10 years.⁶

8 Because of the poor natural history of mCNVs, several procedures have been tried to treat
9 mCNVs, e.g., thermal laser photocoagulation,⁷ photodynamic therapy (PDT) with verteporfin
10 (Visudyne, Novartis Pharma AG, Basel, Switzerland),⁸ and intravitreal bevacizumab (Avastin;
11 Genentech, South San Francisco, California), a recombinant humanized monoclonal anti-VEGF
12 antibody. Earlier case series have reported good visual outcomes one to two years after
13 intravitreal bevacizumab (IVB),⁹⁻²¹ and at present IVB would be the first-line therapy for sub-
14 and juxtafoveal mCNVs.²² However, there is still not enough information to predict the visual
15 outcome of each patient with mCNV treated with IVB.

16 Thus, the purpose of this study was to determine the long-term visual outcome of IVB in
17 eyes with mCNVs. We also determined which pre-IVB factors were significantly associated
18 with the visual outcome two-years after the IVB therapy.

1

2 **Patients and Methods**

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4 All of the procedures used in this study were approved by the Institutional Review Board at
5 Kyoto University Graduate School of Medicine, and they conformed to the tenets of the
6 Declaration of Helsinki. A written informed consent was obtained from each patient.

7 In this nonrandomized, noncomparative case series, we reviewed the medical records of
8 patients with myopic CNV who were treated with IVB at the Kyoto University Hospital between
9 December 1st 2006 and December 31th 2007. Before the IVB, all of the patients received a
10 comprehensive ophthalmologic examination, including best-corrected visual acuity (BCVA) ,
11 intraocular pressure measurements, indirect ophthalmoscopy, slit-lamp biomicroscopy with a
12 contact lens, fundus photography, optical coherence tomography (OCT), and
13 fluorescein/indocyanine green angiography (FA/IA) using a confocal laser scanning system
14 (HRA-2; Heidelberg Engineering, Heidelberg, Germany). The Stratus OCT3000 (Carl Zeiss,
15 Dublin, California) or the OCT ophthalmoscope C7 (Nidek, Gamagori, Japan) examination of
16 cross-sections (5-6 mm in length) centered on the fovea and on the mCNV were performed at the
17 baseline examination. The size of the mCNV before treatment was measured on the FA/IA
18 images using the embedded software programs in the HRA-2. The BCVA was measured with a

1 Landolt chart, and the decimal values were converted to the logarithm of the minimal angle of
2 resolution (logMAR) units.

3 The inclusion criteria were: (1) an axial length of ≥ 26.50 mm or spherical equivalent
4 refractive error of ≥ -6.0 diopters (D) in phakic eyes; (2) fundus changes typical of pathologic
5 myopia, such as chorioretinal atrophy, lacquer cracks, or atrophic patches; (3) FA documentation
6 of subfoveal or juxtafoveal CNV that showed active leakage; and (4) BCVA of ≥ 1.3 logMAR
7 units (0.05 decimal units, 10/200 in Snellen acuity). The exclusion criteria were: (1) history of
8 intraocular surgery except for cataract surgery; (2) prior treatment for the mCNV; and (3) other
9 ocular disease that can influence the BCVA, such as corneal opacity or myopic foveoschisis. In
10 patients who had undergone IVB in both eyes, the data from the right eye was used for the
11 statistical analyses.

12 All patients who had a recent visual disturbance due to active subfoveal or juxtafoveal
13 mCNV were offered the IVB treatment with an explanation of possible complications. The
14 intravitreal dose of bevacizumab was 1.25 mg/0.05 ml. All injections were performed in a
15 sterile manner, and prophylactic topical antibiotics were applied from a few days before to 1
16 week after the injection. After the initial IVB, the BCVA was measured, indirect
17 ophthalmoscopy, slit-lamp biomicroscopy, and OCT examination of cross-sectional images
18 centered on the fovea and on the mCNV were performed at each visit, and additional

1 examinations such as angiography were performed as needed. Retreatment with IVB was
2 performed if the evaluating clinician judged a re-injection was needed. The re-injection criteria
3 were any of following finding with visual loss at least one month after the previous IVB: (1)
4 persistence or recurrence of macular edema and/or serous retinal detachment in the OCT images;
5 (2) persistence or recurrence of dye leakage in the FA images; and (3) new subretinal
6 hemorrhage from the mCNV.

7 The efficacy of IVB for mCNV was based on the BCVA measured at 1, 3, 6, 12, 18, and 24
8 months after the initial IVB. In addition, the change in the BCVA, number of IVBs, and
9 number of serious complications during the 24 months follow-up were evaluated.

10 Paired *t* tests were used to evaluate the significance of differences in the BCVA at two time
11 points. Pearson's correlation analyses was used to assess the influence of each pre-treatment
12 factor, viz., age in years, duration of symptom in months, axial length in mm, pre-treatment
13 BCVA in logMAR units, pre-treatment CNV size in μm , and pre-treatment CNV location as
14 subfoveal or juxtafoveal, on the BCVA change, and the BCVA at 24 months after the initial IVB.
15 Stepwise forward multivariate linear regression analyses were also performed to evaluate the
16 contribution of each pre-treatment factor to the BCVA change and the BCVA at 24 months after
17 the initial IBV. These statistical analyses were performed using software R
18 (<http://www.r-project.org/>). The pre-IVB location of the mCNV was given a numerical value

1 of 1 for subfoveal mCNVs and 0 for juxtafoveal CNVs for the correlation and multiple
2 regression analyses. Stepwise forward regression analyses were performed using the software
3 R package “maSigPro” (<http://bioconductor.org/packages/release/bioc/html/maSigPro.html>).
4 All continuous values are presented as means \pm standard deviations (SDs). The level of
5 statistical significance was set at $P < 0.05$.

6

7 **Results**

8

9 Twenty-eight eyes of 28 patients met the inclusion criteria. Of these 28 eyes, one eye showed
10 severe inflammation with dense vitreous opacity one day after the fifth IVB and underwent pars
11 plana vitrectomy.²³ We excluded this eye from the statistical analyses. There were no other
12 severe ocular or systemic adverse effects after the IVB. Of the remaining 27 eyes, four eyes of
13 four patients were lost to follow-up 6 to 18 months after the initial treatment. Then the final
14 number of eyes analyzed was 23 eyes of 23 patients.

15 The demographics of the 23 eyes of 23 patients are shown in Table 1. The mean age of the
16 23 patients (7 men and 16 women) at the time of the initial IVB was 65.1 ± 10.2 years with a
17 range of 39 to 81 years. The mean axial length was 28.94 ± 1.70 mm with a range of 26.50 to
18 32.63 mm. All of the 23 CNVs were predominantly classic on FA, and the CNV was subfoveal

1 in 14 eyes (60.9%) and juxtafoveal in 9 eyes (39.1%). The mean size of the CNV before
2 treatment was $1,803 \pm 725 \mu\text{m}$ with a range of 750 to 3,750 μm . The duration of the symptoms
3 was 3.5 ± 2.2 months with a range of 1.0 to 8.5 months.

4 The mean BCVA before and 1, 3, 6, 12, 18, and 24 months after the initial treatment are
5 shown in Figure 1. The mean pre-IVB BCVA was 0.74 ± 0.30 logMAR units with a range of
6 0.22 to 1.30 logMAR units. One month after the initial IVB, the mean BCVA improved
7 significantly to 0.43 ± 0.31 logMAR units ($P < 0.001$; paired t test). The improved BCVA was
8 maintained at 0.46 ± 0.40 logMAR units 24 months after the first treatment ($P < 0.005$). The
9 BCVA in logMAR units was inversely proportional to decimal BCVA, and thus negative values
10 of the mean BCVA change of the 23 eyes was -0.28 ± 0.40 logMAR units which indicated that
11 the mean BCVA had improved 24 months after the initial IVB. Of the 23 eyes, 14 eyes
12 (60.9 %) showed a visual improvement of >0.2 logMAR units at 24 months after the first
13 treatment, and two eyes (8.7 %) showed a visual loss of >0.2 logMAR units at 24 months after
14 the first treatment. The mean number of IVB injections performed during the 24 months was
15 1.35 ± 0.71 ; seventeen eyes (73.9 %) had IVB only once; 5 eyes (21.7 %) had IVB twice; and 1
16 eye (4.4 %) required four IVB injections.

17 We next evaluated whether significant correlations existed between pre-treatment factors
18 and the change in the BCVA at 24 months after the initial IVB (Table 2). Pearson's correlation

1 analyses showed that among the pre-treatment factors, the pre-treatment CNV size ($r = 0.45$, P
2 <0.05) and duration of symptoms ($r = 0.42$, $P < 0.05$) were positively correlated with the change
3 in the BCVA at 24 months. These results suggested that smaller CNVs and shorter durations of
4 symptoms before the IVB were significantly associated with a greater improvement of the
5 BCVA at 24 months after the initial IVB therapy. The pre-treatment BCVA showed marginally
6 but not significant correlation with the change in the BCVA at 24 months ($r = -0.37$, $P = 0.087$).
7 The pre-treatment CNV location ($P = 0.27$), age ($P = 0.70$), and axial length ($P = 0.93$) were not
8 significantly correlated with the change in the BCVA.

9 Forward stepwise multiple linear regression analysis with the visual acuity change at 24
10 months as the dependent variable showed that pre-treatment CNV size (standardized β [multiple
11 regression coefficient] = 0.52, $P < 0.01$) and pre-treatment BCVA (standardized $\beta = -0.44$, P
12 < 0.05) were significant contributing determinants. The duration of symptoms was not included
13 in the stepwise selection procedure. The adjusted R^2 (coefficient of multiple determination) of
14 the final model was 0.333.

15 We also evaluated the possible association of the pre-treatment factors with the BCVA at 24
16 months after the initial IVB treatment (Table 3). Pearson's correlation analyses showed that
17 pre-treatment CNV size and pre-treatment CNV location were significantly associated with
18 BCVA at 24 months ($r = 0.56$, $P < 0.01$ and $r = 0.50$, $P < 0.05$, respectively). The duration of the

1 symptoms was also significantly correlated with the BCVA at 24 months ($r = 0.49, P < 0.05$).
2 The pre-treatment BCVA showed marginally but not significant correlation ($r = 0.39, P = 0.065$)
3 with BCVA at 24 months after initial treatment. Forward stepwise regression analysis showed
4 that only the pre-treatment CNV size (standardized $\beta = 0.56, P < 0.01$) was included in the final
5 model. The adjusted R^2 of the final model was 0.279.

7 **Discussion**

8
9 Although the dose of bevacizumab and follow-up strategy were different among the studies,
10 earlier studies have reported that IVB for mCNV leads to a significant improvement in the
11 BCVA with only a few injections. Thus IVB may be considered as first-line therapy for
12 mCNV.⁹⁻²² However, the follow-up periods were up to one-year in most of the earlier studies.
13 There have been a few studies that showed two years visual outcomes of IVB for mCNV, and the
14 results have been conflicting.^{9,18,20} Our results showed that IVB for 23 eyes with mCNV
15 significantly improved the BCVA at one month (from 0.74 ± 0.30 logMAR units to 0.43 ± 0.31
16 logMAR units), and following an as needed strategy, the BCVA improvement was maintained
17 over 24 months with 1.35 ± 0.71 times IVB. Baba et al. reported that 12 eyes with mCNV
18 treated by 1.25 mg IVB had significant improvement of the BCVA from 0.75 ± 0.25 logMAR

1 units at baseline to 0.50 ± 0.38 logMAR unit at 24 months after IVB, and mean number of
2 injections was 1.6 ± 0.8 times.⁹ Ikuno et al. reported that 11 eyes with mCNV treated by 1.0
3 mg IVB showed significant improvement of the BCVA from 0.68 ± 0.29 logMAR units to 0.56
4 ± 0.31 logMAR unit at one months, and the improvement was maintained for 12 months.
5 However, the significance of the improvement was not present at 18 and 24 months after the
6 initial treatment, and the mean number of injections was 2.9 ± 2.4 times.¹⁸ Voykov et al
7 reported that 11 eyes treated by 1.25 mg IVB monotherapy showed gradually improvements of
8 the BCVA from 0.7 logMAR units to 0.5 logMAR unit with 2.2 times injections 24 months after
9 IVB, however, the improvement was marginally not significant.²⁰

10 There are several reasons for the differences of the results of these studies; for example, all
11 four studies were retrospective, the sample sizes were relatively small, and there were
12 differences of the baseline characteristics of the patients. Accumulation of the results of more
13 studies as well as prospective studies with a larger number of cohorts will be necessary to
14 understand the long-term visual prognosis of IVB for mCNV. Several earlier studies also
15 showed that IVB was more effective than photodynamic therapy for treating mCNV.^{9,12, 18, 19, 21}
16 We could not compare the efficacy of IVB to the other treatments because our study was a
17 non-comparative design.

18 The prognostic factor analyses showed that the pre-treatment CNV size was significantly

1 associated with both the BCVA and the change in the BCVA at 24 months after the initial IVB.
2 These results indicated that eyes with smaller mCNV had both better BCVA itself and better
3 improvement of BCVA at 24 months after the initial IVB than those with larger mCNV. Our
4 results showed that the mCNV size could be used as a prognostic factor for the BCVA after IVB
5 for mCNV. Similar findings were reported for age-related macular degeneration (AMD) where
6 the size of the CNV before PDT or anti-VEGF therapy was a predictive factor for the
7 post-treatment BCVA.^{8, 24-28} However, the mechanism of how the CNV lesion size influences
8 the visual outcome after these treatments has not been determined.

9 The pre-treatment BCVA was also significantly associated with the change in the post-IVB
10 BCVA at 24 months, but it was not significantly associated with the BCVA itself at 24 months.
11 Thus, patients with poorer BCVA acuity before treatment had greater recovery of the BCVA
12 than those with better pre-treatment BVCA. Similar results were reported in subgroup analyses
13 in the MARINA²⁵ and ANCHOR studies,²⁶ both of which were prospective, randomized,
14 double-masked studies that evaluated effectiveness of another anti-VEGF drug, ranibizumab, for
15 the treatment of AMD. In both subgroup analyses, better baseline BCVA, increasing age, and
16 larger CNV lesion size were associated with less improvement of the BCVA after the
17 ranibizumab treatment. The authors suggested that the association between the baseline BCVA
18 and the visual improvement after treatment was because patients with higher pre-treatment

1 BCVAs had a smaller chance for improvement (ceiling effect), whereas patients with a greater
2 impairment of the pre-treatment BCVA had a greater chance for improvement (floor effect).^{25, 26}
3 We suggest that our results might also be due to the similar ceiling/floor effect, and we should
4 not consider that IVB was less effective for the mCNV patients with better pre-treatment BCVA.

5 An earlier natural history study showed that eyes with juxtafoveal mCNV had better final
6 BCVA than those with subfoveal mCNV.⁵ The correlation analysis in our study showed that
7 the pre-treatment location (subfoveal or juxtafoveal) of the mCNV was significantly correlated
8 with BCVA at 24 months. However, the forward stepwise regression analysis did not show that
9 the CNV location was a significant contributing determinant for the BCVA at 24 months. This
10 might be partially due to the pre-treatment CNV location was correlated with the pre-treatment
11 CNV size ($r = 0.45, P < 0.05$), i.e., subfoveal mCNVs were larger than juxtafoveal mCNVs in
12 this study. The duration of the symptoms was also correlated with pre-treatment CNV size ($r =$
13 $0.42, P < 0.05$). This might explain why the forward stepwise regression analysis did not
14 include this covariant into the final models.

15 Although the patients' age has been shown to have influence on natural history and visual
16 outcome after treatment of mCNVs,^{24, 29-32} it was not significantly associated with visual
17 outcome after IVB treatment in our eyes. The reason might be that most of the patients in this
18 study were older with a mean age of 65.1 ± 10.2 years, and 20 of the 23 patients (87.0%) were

1 over 60–years-of-age. We could not assess the effectiveness of IVB for young patients with
2 mCNV and additional study are needed to determine this.

3 The limitations of this study are its retrospective design and small sample size. The
4 adjusted R^2 of the final regression models was 0.333 and 0.279, indicating that the revealed
5 predictors leave a notable amount of variation of the dependent variables, i.e., the BCVA and the
6 change in the BCVA at 24 months. However, the results of this study showed that IVB
7 followed by as needed strategy led to a rapid and significant visual recovery in patients with
8 mCNV, and the visual recovery was maintained for 24 months after initial treatment. The
9 pre-treatment CNV size was an important prognostic factor that was significantly associated with
10 both the change in the BCVA and the BCVA at 24 months after initial treatment. The results
11 indicated that patients with smaller pre-treatment mCNVs would have better visual recovery and
12 better BCVA at 24 months after initial IVB. The patients with more impaired pre-treatment
13 BCVA had better visual recovery than those with better pre-treatment BVCA, however, these
14 results may be due to ceiling/floor effects.

15

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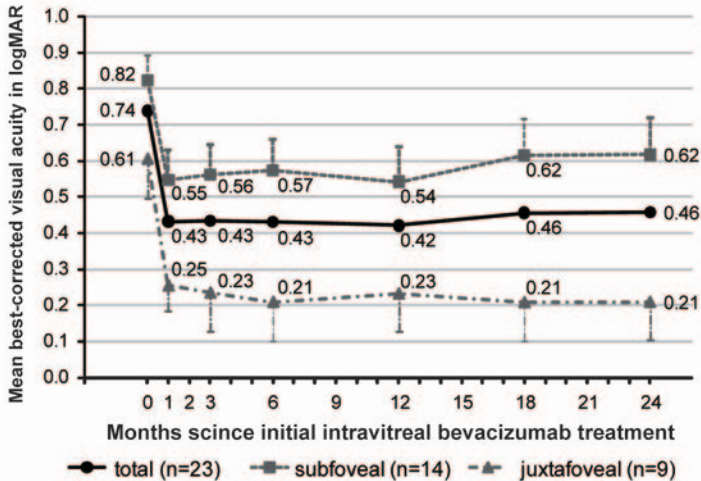
3

1 **Figure legends**

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3 **Figure 1.** Changes of mean best-corrected visual acuity over 24 months after initial intravitreal
4 bevacizumab therapy for a myopic choroidal neovascularization (mCNV). The squares
5 represent the results of subfoveal mCNVs (n=14), the triangles represent the juxtafoveal mCNVs
6 (n=9), and the circles represent all of the eyes, i.e., sum of the subfoveal and juxtafoveal mCNVs
7 (n=23). Visual acuity was converted to a logarithm of the minimal angle of resolution
8 (logMAR) units. The error-bar represents the standard error of the means (SEMs).

9



Category	Subcategory	Value
Number of patients (eye)		23 (23)
Age (year)	mean \pm SD	65.1 \pm 10.2
	median (range)	65 (39 to 81)
Gender, no (%)	Men	7 (30.4%)
	women	16 (69.6%)
Axial length (mm)	mean \pm SD	28.94 \pm 1.70
	median (range)	28.90 (26.50 to 32.63)
Refraction of phakic eyes (diopter) ^a	mean \pm SD	-12.62 \pm 3.47
	median (range)	-13.06 (-6.85 to -19.50)
Duration of symptoms (month)	mean \pm SD	3.5 \pm 2.2
	median (range)	2.5 (1.0 to 8.5)
CNV size before treatment (μ m)	mean \pm SD	1,803 \pm 725
	median (range)	1,700 (750 to 3,750)
CNV location, no (%)	subfoveal	14 (60.9%)
	juxtafoveal	9 (39.1%)

^a For the calculation, 7 eyes (30.4%) that had undergone cataract surgery were excluded. None of the eyes had undergone corneal refractive surgery.
CNV = choroidal neovascularization, SD = standard deviation.

Table 2. Correlation Analysis and Stepwise Forward Regression Analysis to Assess the Influence of Each Pre-treatment Factor on LogMAR Change at 24 Months after Initial IVB for mCNV.

Covariate (Pre-treatment factors)	Pearson's correlation analysis		Stepwise forward regression analysis ^a	
	r	P-value	Standardized β	P-value
CNV size	0.45	0.032	0.52	0.0082
BCVA (logMAR)	-0.37	0.087	-0.44	0.020
Duration of symptoms	0.42	0.044	not included	-
CNV location	0.24	0.27	not included	-
Age	-0.08	0.70	not included	-
Axial length	0.02	0.93	not included	-

^a Adjusted R^2 (the coefficient of multiple determination) = 0.333.

BCVA = best-corrected visual acuity; logMAR = logarithm of the minimal angle of resolution; mCNV = myopic choroidal neovascularization; r = Pearson's correlation coefficient; β = regression coefficient.

Table 3. Correlation Analysis and Stepwise Forward Regression Analysis to Assess the Influence of Each Pre-treatment Factor on BCVA in LogMAR at 24 Months after Initial IVB for mCNV.

Covariate (Pre-treatment factors)	Pearson's correlation analysis		Stepwise forward regression analysis ^a	
	r	P-value	Standardized β	P-value
CNV size	0.56	0.0056	0.56	0.0056
CNV location	0.50	0.014	not included	-
Duration of symptoms	0.49	0.019	not included	-
BCVA in logMAR	0.39	0.065	not included	-
Age	0.25	0.24	not included	-
Axial length	-0.22	0.32	not included	-

^a Adjusted R^2 (the coefficient of multiple determination) = 0.279.

BCVA = best-corrected visual acuity; logMAR = logarithm of the minimal angle of resolution; mCNV = myopic choroidal neovascularization; r = Pearson's correlation coefficient; β = regression coefficient.