# An observational study following patients newly diagnosed with neovascular or 'wet' Agerelated Macular Degeneration (AMD) looking at the changes within the eye both before and after treatment with anti-VEGF injection therapy

Submission date 04/04/2017	<b>Recruitment status</b> No longer recruiting	<ul> <li>Prospectively registered</li> <li>Protocol</li> </ul>	
Registration date 10/05/2017	<b>Overall study status</b> Completed	<ul><li>Statistical analysis plan</li><li>Results</li></ul>	
Last Edited 17/10/2023	<b>Condition category</b> Eye Diseases	<ul><li>Individual participant data</li><li>Record updated in last year</li></ul>	

# Plain English summary of protocol

#### Background and study aims

Wet (or neovascular) age-related macular degeneration is a condition which occurs in the macula (the centre part of the retina of the eye) which can cause irreversible sight loss if not treated quickly. It is therefore important to detect it early so that treatment can be started as soon as possible to help prevent loss of sight. Patients with wet AMD in one eye have an increased likelihood of developing the condition in their other eye. The EDNA study is recruiting patients newly diagnosed with wet AMD to collect information on how good various tests are in detecting the first signs of development of wet AMD. This study (FASBAT) is an extension to the EDNA study. The aim of this study is to look at the changes within the eye before and after treatment for patients who have been recently diagnosed with wet AMD.

## Who can participate?

Patients aged 50 and over with newly diagnosed wet AMD with one eye affected and one eye unaffected, who are about to start or have recently started treatment in the affected eye, and already participating in the EDNA study

## What does the study involve?

The EDNA and FASBAT studies observe the same group of patients, monitoring their disease progression. The patients leave the EDNA study when wet AMD is detected in their other eye. Participants are then monitored for a further two years as part of the FASBAT study. Information collected at routine eye clinic visits for assessment and treatment is analysed to look at changes in both eyes. If participants develop wet AMD in their other eye during the study the changes that have occurred in both of the eyes over time are compared, to look at any effects of treatment on vision and quality of life.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

Participating may not directly help patients but the information obtained from the study may help to improve the treatment of people with wet AMD in the future. This is a study of routine clinical care therefore there should be no risks or disadvantages to patients taking part. There is an extremely small risk that patients may have a serious allergy to the dye used in the eye examination at the end of the study. However, the risk of this occurring is minimal.

Where is the study run from? York Teaching Hospital NHS Foundation Trust and 20 other NHS trusts (UK)

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for? November 2015 to February 2022 (updated 23/09/2022, previously: February 2019; updated 19 /07/2019, previously: April 2022)

Who is funding the study? Novartis Pharmaceuticals UK Limited (UK)

Who is the main contact? 1. Miss Mia Porteous (public) mia.porteous@york.nhs.uk 2. Mr Richard Gale (scientific)

Study website

https://w3.abdn.ac.uk/hsru/FASBAT/Public/Public/index.cshtml#

# **Contact information**

**Type(s)** Public

**Contact name** Miss Mia Porteous

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# Type(s)

Scientific

**Contact name** Mr Richard Gale

**Contact details** 

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# Additional identifiers

EudraCT/CTIS number

**IRAS number** 197731

ClinicalTrials.gov number

Secondary identifying numbers IRAS 197731

# Study information

## Scientific Title

Observing fibrosis, macular atrophy and sub retinal highly reflective material before and after intervention with anti-VEGF treatment - an extension to the EDNA study

## Acronym

FASBAT

## **Study objectives**

Age-related macular degeneration (AMD) is the commonest cause of blindness in the retired western world population. Anti-Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor (Anti-VEGF) injectable treatment has had a significant impact on reducing the levels of blindness and restoring part of the visual loss experienced by individuals who have the less common, but more aggressive, 'wet' form of Age-related Macular Degeneration (AMD) or neovascular AMD (nvAMD).

However, scarring, tissue loss and abnormal tissue formation (fibrosis and atrophy) beneath the crucial light sensitive part of the eye, the macula, limits the visual improvement that may be achieved for a patient. The late stage characteristics of fibrosis and atrophy of the outer retina remain the key pathological element associated with severe visual loss. New treatments are being developed that reduce this scar tissue formation on the assumption that better visual outcome with treatment of wet AMD may be possible. In particular there is a need to study whether it is possible to predict this tissue formation and/or response. At present there is no long term data on the development and progression of these forms of abnormal tissue. Being able to identify these features, develop new biomarkers, document their natural history and their response to treatment will aid the development of new treatment strategies.

The FASBAT study aims to monitor the progression of abnormal tissue formation based on (i) characteristics observed in an eye before (and after) the development of wet AMD in that eye, and (ii) characteristics observed in an (as yet) unaffected eye when a patient has wet AMD in their fellow eye.

**Ethics approval required** Old ethics approval format

**Ethics approval(s)** Yorkshire & the Humber – Leeds West Ethics Committee, 02/03/2016, ref: 16/YH/0089

**Study design** Multicentre observational cohort extension to the EDNA study

**Primary study design** Observational

**Secondary study design** Cohort study

**Study setting(s)** Hospital

**Study type(s)** Other

## Participant information sheet

Not available in web format, please use contact details to request a participant information sheet

# Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Neovascular age-related macular degeneration

## Interventions

FASBAT is an observational extension to the EDNA study. As such only patients who have already been consented to EDNA will be approached and consented into FASBAT if willing. Any treatment given is as part of standard care clinical practice for nvAMD patients. In addition to this participants must complete the NEI-VFQ-25 Quality of Life questionnaire at the various study milestones (up to a maximum of five questionnaires).

FASBAT will observe those patients recently diagnosed with nAMD in one eye. Patients will have commenced (or are about to commence) treatment with anti-VEGF injection therapy and be regularly monitored for disease activity in both eyes as part of routine clinical care. The study eye for both EDNA and FASBAT is the non nAMD eye. The study aims to monitor disease progression in both eyes and analyse information collected during a patients routine clinic visits.

If a patient develops nAMD in their second eye the study will compare changes that occur in both eyes over time both before and after treatment, look at the changes that develop in the initial nAMD eye following anti-VEGF injection therapy and compare this to the changes in the second eye in those patients who convert in this eye. Patients will be observed up to a maximum period of 5 years.

The principle outcome measurements will be acquired using colour fundus photography, autofluorescence, fluorescein, ICG and OCT angiography and SD OCT which are all acquired as part of routine clinical practice. Images, data obtained as part of the EDNA study and data specific to FASBAT, will be captured at the patient clinic visits that occur at EDNA baseline and as close as possible to 18 and 36 months post EDNA baseline. These are the regular EDNA study visits. If a patient converts in the second eye during this period then their involvement in EDNA concludes, they remain in FASBAT and images and data are collected during their routine clinic visits at 12 and 24 months post conversion.

There are a maximum number of 5 visits per patient depending on if/when the patient converts to nAMD in the second eye. Patients may have fewer assessments depending on the date of conversion.

For patients who do not convert assessment visits are as follows (these are both EDNA and FASBAT time points):

Baseline – 18 month – 36 month/conversion – if no conversion to nAMD the patient then exits both studies.

For patients who do convert there are a further 2 assessment visits (these are FASBAT only time points):

12 months post-conversion – 24 months post-conversion then the patient exits FASBAT.

The maximum time that a patient will be enrolled into FASBAT will be 60 months. However, many patients (those who do not develop nvAMD in their second eye) will exit the study after 36 months when the EDNA phase of the study concludes.

#### Intervention Type

Other

## Primary outcome measure

1. Incidence of fibrosis and sub retinal highly reflective material (SHRM) over 12 months postconversion in the initially dry eye

2. Presence of fibrosis and SHRM over 12 months post-conversion in the initially nAMD eye 3. Rate of change of atrophy from baseline to conversion initially dry eye (based on colour photography)

4. Rate of change of atrophy (total and area distinct from CNV) from baseline to conversion in the initially nAMD eye (based on colour photography)

In both primary and secondary outcomes changes in disease activity are acquired using the following: colour fundus photography, autofluorescence, fluorescein, ICG and OCT angiography and SD OCT which are all acquired as part of routine clinical practice. Data and imaging is collected at baseline, 18 months post baseline, 36 months post baseline/conversion, 12 months post conversion and 24 months post conversion

## Secondary outcome measures

1. Mean VA and change from baseline to conversion in both eyes (Snellen scale)

2. Mean VA and change from conversion to 12 and 24 months post conversion with 15 letters gained/lost in both eyes (Snellen scale)

3. The quantity of SHRM at baseline in the initially treated eye and at conversion in the initially dry eye (correlation)

4. The change in the quantity of SHRM from baseline in the initially nAMD eye and from conversion in the initially dry eye over the study period (correlation)

5. Rate of change of SHRM stratified with baseline quantity (small and large depending upon baseline mean area), treatment type, number of treatments, visits and regimen (to the end of the study)

6. The rate of change of SHRM in those of different angiographic subgroups, leakage, presence of haemorrhage, RPE changes, IRF, SRF, ORTs, drusen or pseudo drusen

7. The quantity of fibrosis at baseline in the initially treated eye and at conversion in the initially dry eye (correlation)

8. The change in the quantity of fibrosis from baseline in the initially nAMD eye and from conversion in the initially dry eye over the study period (correlation)

9. Rate of change of fibrosis stratified with baseline quantity (small and large depending upon baseline mean area), treatment type, number of treatments, visits and regimen (to the end of the study)

10. The rate of change of fibrosis in those of different angiographic subgroups, leakage, presence of haemorrhage, RPE changes, IRF, SRF, ORTs, drusen or pseudo drusen

presence of naemorrnage, RPE changes, IRF, SRF, ORTS, drusen of pseudo druse 11. Correlation between identification (rates) of fibrosis on Colour and OCT

12. The background rate of atrophy (total and CNV distinct) in both the initially dry and nAMD eyes

13. Rate of change of atrophy (total and area distinct from CNV) in both the dry and nAMD eyes over the course of the study (correlation)

14. Rate of change of atrophy stratified with baseline area (small and large depending upon 50% baseline mean area), hyper reflective AF categories, treatment type

15. Rate of change of atrophy in those of different angiographic subgroups, leakage, presence of haemorrhage, RPE changes, drusen or pseudo drusen

16. Correlation between the rates of atrophy during the study based upon Colour, AF and OCT 17. Rate of change of atrophy stratified with baseline area (small and large depending upon baseline mean area), treatment type

18. Correlation between the rate of change of atrophy and SHRM

19. Mean change in VA correlated with baseline presence of type and location of GA, SHRM, RPE changes, IRF, SRF, ORT's, PED, drusen, reticular pseudo drusen, haemorrhage 20. Change in QoL score correlated with change in VA, atrophy, fibrosis and SHRM

In both primary and secondary outcomes changes in disease activity are acquired using the following: colour fundus photography, autofluorescence, fluorescein, ICG and OCT angiography and SD OCT which are all acquired as part of routine clinical practice. Data and imaging is collected at baseline, 18 months post baseline, 36 months post baseline/conversion, 12 months post conversion and 24 months post conversion

Overall study start date 19/11/2015

**Completion date** 07/02/2022

# Eligibility

# Key inclusion criteria

1. The patient must have been enrolled into EDNA

2. Individuals aged 50 and over with newly diagnosed nvAMD with one eye affected and one eye unaffected who are about to commence or have recently commence anti-VEGF therapy in the affected eye

3. Exit from EDNA must be less than or equal to 12 months prior to enrolment into FASBAT

4. The patient must be willing to enter FASBAT and able to provide data and attend assessment clinics for a further 2 years following the exit of EDNA

# Participant type(s)

Patient

# Age group

Adult

**Sex** Both

**Target number of participants** 80% of the EDNA recruitment target = 448

# Total final enrolment

431

# Key exclusion criteria

nvAMD in study eye detected at baseline for the EDNA study
 Presenting worse than 68 letters at baseline in the EDNA study
 Retinal or media pathology in either eye that will prevent sufficient quality of imaging (in the view of the investigator)
 Not undergoing regular monitoring in standard of care
 FFA contraindicated

Date of first enrolment 19/04/2016

# Date of final enrolment 07/05/2021

# Locations

**Countries of recruitment** England

Northern Ireland

United Kingdom

**Study participating centre York Teaching Hospital NHS Foundation Trust** Wigginton Road York United Kingdom YO31 8HE

#### **Colchester University Hospital NHS Foundation Trust** Colchester United Kingdom CO4 5JL

**Study participating centre Hull and East Yorkshire Hospitals NHS Trust** Hull United Kingdom HU3 2JZ

**Study participating centre Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust** Leeds United Kingdom LS1 3EX

**Study participating centre Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust** Frimley United Kingdom GU16 7UJ

**Study participating centre Gloucestershire Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust** Gloucester United Kingdom GL1 3NN

**Study participating centre Belfast Health and Social Care Trust** Belfast United Kingdom BT8 8BH

James Paget University Hospital NHS Foundation Trust

Great Yarmouth United Kingdom NR31 6LA

**Study participating centre Buckinghamshire Healthcare NHS Trust - Stoke Mandeville Hospital** Aylesbury United Kingdom HP21 8AL

**Study participating centre University Hospitals Coventry and Warwickshire - Hospital of St Cross Rugby** Rugby United Kingdom CV22 5PX

**Study participating centre Bradford Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust** Bradford United Kingdom BD9 6RJ

**Study participating centre Harrogate and District NHS Foundation Trust** Harrogate United Kingdom HG2 7SX

**Study participating centre Central Manchester University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust** Manchester United Kingdom M13 9WL

**The Hillingdon Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust** Hillingdon United Kingdom UB8 3NN

**Study participating centre Cardiff and Vale University Health Board** Cardiff United Kingdom CF24 0SZ

**Study participating centre Moorfields Eye Hospital NHS Foundation Trust** London United Kingdom EC1V 2PD

**Study participating centre University Hospitals Of Leicester - Leicester Royal Infirmary** Leicester United Kingdom LE1 5WW

**Study participating centre City Hospitals Sunderland NHS Foundation Trust** Sunderland United Kingdom SR4 7TP

**Study participating centre Royal Liverpool University Hospital** Liverpool United Kingdom L7 8XP

**Sheffield Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust** Sheffield United Kingdom S10 2JF

**Study participating centre The Royal Wolverhampton NHS Trust** Wolverhampton United Kingdom WV10 0QP

# Sponsor information

#### Organisation

York Teaching Hospital NHS Foundation Trust

## Sponsor details

Wigginton Road York England United Kingdom YO31 8HE

**Sponsor type** Hospital/treatment centre

## ROR

https://ror.org/027e4g787

# Funder(s)

Funder type Industry

Funder Name Novartis Pharmaceuticals UK Limited

Alternative Name(s) Novartis UK, NOVARTIS UK LIMITED

**Funding Body Type** Private sector organisation

# Funding Body Subtype

For-profit companies (industry)

Location United Kingdom

# **Results and Publications**

## Publication and dissemination plan

Exact plans for publication have not been decided at this time. At a minimum this study will have a results paper published in a peer-reviewed medical/scientific journal approximately 12 months after the trial end date. If all grant holders and researcher staff fulfill authorship rules, group authorship will be used under the collective title of 'the FASBAT Study Group'. If one or more individuals have made a significant contribution above and beyond other group members but where all group members fulfill authorship rules, authorship will be attributed to the named individual(s) and the FASBAT Study Group.

For reports which specifically arise from the study but where all members do not fulfil authorship rules (for example, specialist sub-study publications), authorship should be attributed to the named individual(s) for the FASBAT Study Group. Once the main report has been published, a lay summary of the findings will be sent in a final FASBAT Newsletter to all involved in the study.

#### Intention to publish date

01/12/2023

## Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

The datasets generated during and/or analysed during the current study will be stored in a nonpublically available repository (https://w3.abdn.ac.uk/hsru/FASBAT/Public/Public/index.cshtml). Requests to review datasets will be discussed and considered by the FASBAT Study Group and Chief Investigator on an individual basis.

## IPD sharing plan summary

Stored in repository

Study outputs					
Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
<u>HRA research summary</u>			28/06/2023	No	No