

# Reported Factors

## Demographic Factors

Sex not found to have an impact on visual outcome.

Older age at diagnosis led to worse visual outcomes.

## Clinical Factors

The higher the baseline VA, the higher the VA at follow-up.

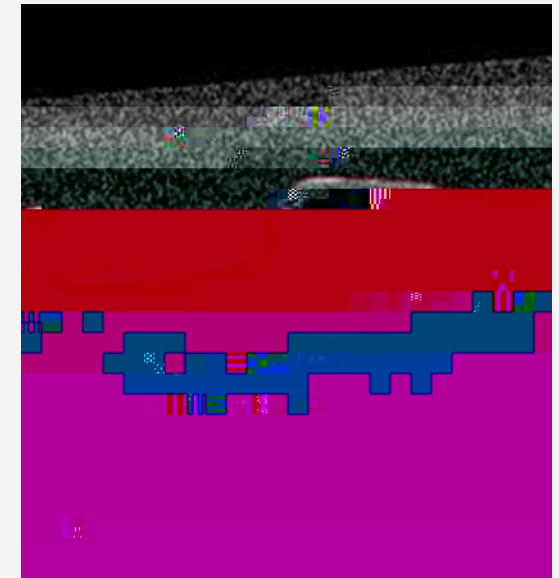
The smaller the baseline lesion, the higher VA at follow-up.

The higher the number of injections, the higher VA at follow-up.

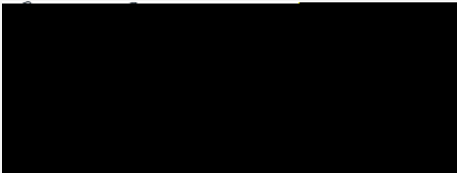
# Which Results are Modifiable?

Treatment regimen is modifiable and identifying factors which impact on early diagnosis, start date, length and intensity of treatment may lead to improved outcomes and quality of life.

Number of injections is modifiable, which poses questions around whether service provision is adequate, or whether improvements are needed in terms of capacity, demand and accessibility.



Optical coherence tomography (OCT) image of a retina with nAMD, showing sub-retinal fluid and drusen.



# Unanswered Questions

Are there more modifiable factors that influence the effectiveness of anti-VEGF therapy?

What can be done to improve early access to diagnosis and treatment, and to address any gaps in service provision?

Does variation in VA outcome affect quality of life?

