

## **Intravitreal Bevacizumab for the Treatment of Choroidal Neovascularization Secondary to Ocular Histoplasmosis and Multifocal Choroiditis**

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### **PURPOSE**

To evaluate the visual outcomes and complications of intravitreal bevacizumab for the management of choroidal neovascularization (CNV) secondary to ocular histoplasmosis (OHS) and multifocal choroiditis (MFC).

### **METHODS**

A retrospective review of all consecutive patients with CNV secondary to OHS or MFC treated with intravitreal bevacizumab was conducted. Data recorded included: best corrected or pinhole Snellen visual acuities, CNV status using fluorescein angiography and/or OCT measurements, number and frequency of treatments, and all complications. Statistical analysis was performed.

### **RESULTS**

21 eyes of 21 patients were identified with a mean age of 44. 17 were female, 4 male. 16 had OHS, 5 had MFC. 12 patients had no prior treatment, 9 patients had prior treatment with other modalities, most with photodynamic therapy. At the time of this abstract, 20 patients (95%) had stable or improved visual acuities, 1 patient was worse. 10 patients (48%) had improved > 2 lines. Mean vision prior to treatment was 20/80 and mean final vision was 20/50 ( $p < 0.05$ ). No complications had occurred. Additional follow-up data will be added for the presentation.

### **CONCLUSION**

Intravitreal bevacizumab appears well tolerated and may potentially stabilize or reverse vision loss related to CNV in OHS and MFC. These results compare favorably to those from other treatment modalities. Further study may be warranted.