

VEFG Small Interfering (si) RNA for Treatment of Wet Age-related Macular Degeneration (AMD)

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PURPOSE

To report the clinical outcomes of patients from the C.A.R.E (Cand5 Anti-VEGF RNAi Evaluation) study, in which Cand5, an anti-VEGF small interfering RNA, was evaluated for the treatment of choroidal neovascularization associated with subfoveal wet AMD.

METHODS

The C.A.R.E study is a Phase II, randomized, double-masked, controlled, dose comparison study of Cand5 for the treatment of choroidal neovascularization associated with wet AMD. Three doses of Cand5 (0.2mg, 1.5mg, and 3.0mg) were administered by two injections, 6 weeks apart, to 127 patients with wet AMD. Patients were assessed clinically by slit lamp biomicroscopy and fundus examination, and diagnostically by fluorescein angiography and OCT.

RESULTS

Cand5 has been previously shown in Phase I clinical studies to be safe and well tolerated. The primary efficacy endpoint for the Phase II C.A.R.E study is the mean change in letters/lines of ETDRS best-corrected visual acuity (BCVA) from baseline to the 12-week evaluation. Secondary endpoints include change from baseline at the 12-week evaluation in near visual acuity, fluorescein angiography, indocyanine green angiography, and optical coherence tomography. Data will be presented from the C.A.R.E study that will include patient demographics, ETDRS BCVA, fluorescein angiography, optical coherence tomography, and safety information.

CONCLUSION

Initial results from the C.A.R.E study show that Cand5 is well tolerated at multiple dose levels in patients with wet AMD. Analysis of ETDRS BCVA, fluorescein angiography, optical coherence tomography data from the C.A.R.E study will be presented.

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