



Clinical Trial Endpoints in Wet Age-Related Macular Degeneration

Age-related macular degeneration (AMD) is one of the chief causes of visual loss in people over 50 around the globe. Recent estimates indicate 200 million people worldwide have AMD, and by 2040, this number is expected to rise to close to 300 million.

There are two main types of AMD: Dry AMD and Wet AMD. Wet AMD is the less common but typically more severe form that involves the growth of abnormal blood vessels under the retina, which can leak fluid or blood and cause rapid vision loss. Currently there is no cure for either subtype.

Given the current and the projected prevalence of AMD, there are unmet needs requiring new treatments to be developed for both subtypes. For Wet AMD, current research focuses include longer-lasting treatments, gene therapy, sustained-release drug delivery systems, and combination therapies.

MERIT's Wet AMD Experience



51 Trials

MERIT has provided clinical endpoint services for over 50 Wet AMD trials



Insightful Experts

Our tenured readers deliver high-quality, consistent data review & interpretation



Immediate Data Transfer

Instant data transfer through our cloud-based imaging platform, EXCELSIOR™

Clinical Trial Endpoints for Wet AMD

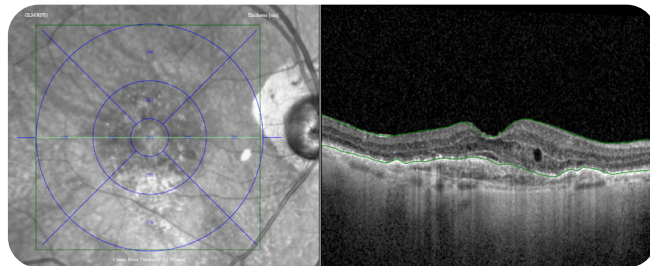
The following endpoints can provide insight into the characteristics and progression of Wet AMD.

STRUCTURAL ASSESSMENTS

Spectral-Domain Optical Coherence Tomography (SD-OCT)

The following may be assessed:

- OCT center subfield thickness
- Presence and maximum thickness of Subretinal Fluid
- Intraretinal fluid presence and location
- Choroidal Neovascular Membrane (CNV) lesion type
- Presence of serous/hemorrhagic Pigment Epithelial Detachment (PED)
- Presence of Retinal Pigment Epithelium (RPE) loss

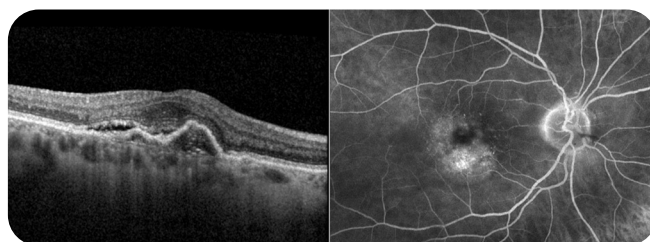


- Presence of Epiretinal Membrane (ERM)
- RPE rip/tear
- Significant vitreomacular traction
- Macular hole

Fluorescein Angiography (FA)/Color Fundus Photography (CFP)

The following may be assessed:

- CNV area
- Total lesion area
- Area of fluorescein leakage
- Subretinal fibrosis
- RPE atrophy
- RPE rip/tear in the macula
- Serous/hemorrhagic PED

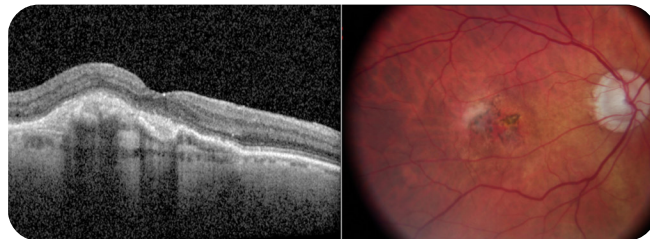


STRUCTURAL ASSESSMENTS (cont.)

Color Fundus Photography (CFP)

The following may be assessed:

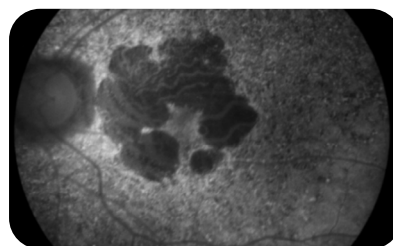
- Presence and extent of retinal lesions
 - Drusen
 - Hemorrhages
 - Exudates
- CNV location and size
- Total lesion area
- RPE atrophy or hyperpigmentation



Fundus Autofluorescence (FAF)

The following may be evaluated:

- Macular atrophy presence, area, and distance to fovea



VISUAL FUNCTION ASSESSMENT

Best Corrected Visual Acuity (BCVA)

BCVA is usually the primary endpoint in clinical trials for Wet AMD. It's typically measured using a standardized visual acuity chart (like the ETDRS chart). The following may be assessed:

- Baseline vision measurement
- Measurement at regular follow up visits throughout the trial
- Changes in BCVA monitored for safety

