

Use and abuse of anti-angiogenic drugs for Retinopathy of Prematurity treatment in Argentina in 2015

Please allow us to start this comment by copying the title of an article published in 2012¹ by Graham Quinn (USA), Brian Darlow (NZ) and Andrea Zin (UK), international reference leaders in the field of retinopathy of prematurity (ROP) prevention, diagnosis and management.

Knowledge on the cascade of vasoproliferative factors involved in the development of the retinal vasculature raised the interest in the use of anti-angiogenic drugs for severe ROP treatment. Bevacizumab has been publicized as one of the most effective drugs.

A randomized, multicenter study (14 hospitals from Texas, USA) conducted by Mintz-Hittner et al.,² called BEAT-ROP, and published by the *New Engl J Med* in 2011 in spite of the small population enrolled (143 infants treated, 286 eyes), concluded boosting the use of Avastin® (bevacizumab) as the treatment of choice for zone I severe ROP or aggressive posterior ROP (AP-ROP),³ also known as “rush” disease due to its rapid progress to retinal detachment.

The actual effectiveness of this off-label use (not validated by the manufacturer) led to a rapidly growing use of bevacizumab without consideration of its potential side effects. The BEAT-ROP study was not designed to assess the ocular and general side effects of bevacizumab. It also omitted to study the serum drug concentration and the time it remains in the bloodstream or its excretion (it has been detected up to 15 days following intraocular administration).

It is worth noting that ROP develops at a gestational age when lung, kidney and brain vessels, among others, grow rapidly. The interruption of such growth by the direct action of anti-angiogenic drugs may result in severe, still unknown, sequelae in the long term.

However, for those of us who have experienced ROP from the times of retrolental fibroplasia (RLF) as nothing but witnesses of terminal blindness, followed by the first classification in 1984, which allowed us to settle in “time and space”, up to the subsequent cryotherapy and laser treatment for retinal ablation and their varying outcomes and side effects, the physiopathological interpretation presented in March 2001 by the Swedish group led by Ann Hellstrom⁴ in *Proceedings of the*

National Academy of Sciences of USA (PNAS) and endorsed by Mary Ellen Avery was a milestone, a turning point that allowed us to become aware of the action of insulin-like growth factor 1 (IGF-1) and vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) in the normal development of the retina and ROP-induced changes.

Since that time, therapeutic research focused on intravitreal VEGF blocking using anti-angiogenic drugs, which were then booming for the treatment of cancer and multiple organ metastases. The different drug studies gradually focused on bevacizumab, specifically Avastin®, as the drug of choice.

The excitement observed among ophthalmologists with experience in the treatment of ROP was understandable, and was supported by the lower level of retinal damage and the lower number of treatment repetitions needed, compared to cryotherapy and laser treatment.

However, its off-label use restricted its indication. Finally, the Drug, Food and Technology Administration of Argentina (ANMAT) approved its use in well-defined circumstances: stage 3+ plus disease or aggressive posterior ROP, in accordance with a hospital protocol, and with the parents’ informed consent. Similar indications had been proposed by Mintz-Hittner⁵ in 2009.

Its indication in the case of laser treatment failure was also widely disseminated among pediatric ophthalmologists as a humanitarian measure against an imminent severe visual disability.

The ROP Argentina Group has recommended the following in its recently published Clinical Practice Guidelines (CPGs) for ROP prevention, diagnosis and management⁶: “Consider intravitreal bevacizumab monotherapy (with no need for laser photocoagulation) before retinal detachment in zone I ROP stage 3 plus disease (not in zone II), with bleeding, rigid pupil, intravitreal neovascularization (with minimal fibrosis) or aggressive posterior ROP (AP-ROP): 0.625 mg pars plana intravitreal injection at 2 mm from the limbus”.

However, severe ROP stages, directly related to gestational age, are uncommon although their prevalence is higher among the more immature patients. Considering all treated infants, AP-ROP

accounts for 5% to 10% of cases; i.e., 1 in every 10-20 preterm infants may have an indication for intraocular anti-angiogenic drugs.

To date, its use is mostly indicated in the case of severe disease that may rapidly result in retinal detachment and blindness.

But at the beginning of this article, we mentioned an abuse (Merriam-Webster: improper or excessive use or treatment) of anti-angiogenic drugs for ROP treatment in Argentina in 2015.

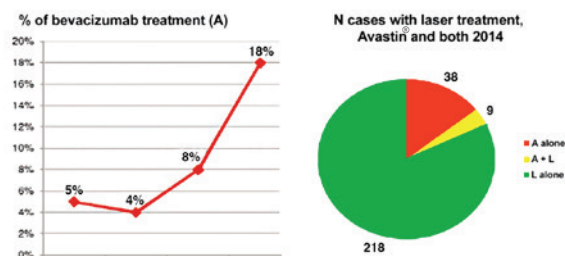
Figure 1 shows the data provided by the ROP Argentina Group (at the 14th National Conference, 37th Argentine Pediatrics Congress organized by the SAP in Mendoza, 2015) from 88 Departments of Neonatology across the 24 Argentine provinces, with a total of 212 834 births reported in 2014. Among 7371 infants at risk of ROP (2502 <1500 g), 1000 developed the disease and one fourth required treatment (265).

After a "controlled" initial syndicated use in 2011 and 2012, bevacizumab use increased surprisingly. In 2014, 18% of patients received anti-angiogenic drugs as monotherapy or combined with laser treatment, i.e., almost 1 in every 5 treated children.

This information is even more concerning once we analyze data from 2015 (first semester): 29% of cases received bevacizumab, i.e., 1 in every 3 children!

This is not a new reality. In the field of medicine there are many examples of an excessive drug indication resulting from initial, practically "magical" results with no evidence supporting their use and potential side effects.

FIGURE 1. Percentage of all newborn infants treated with bevacizumab (Avastin) out of all treated infants, as monotherapy or combined with laser treatment, between 2011 and 2014. Source: ROP Argentina Group (authorized)



Research on anti-angiogenic drugs for ROP has not focused exclusively on bevacizumab; there is also experience on the use of ranibizumab and propranolol.⁷ The greatest advantage of the latter is its oral administration and, in the near future, it may be administered in eye drops, a true therapeutic challenge.

There is no doubt that anti-angiogenic drugs are part of ROP treatment; however, in any case, laser photocoagulation is still the "gold standard".

Rigorous multicenter, controlled clinical trials with long-term follow-up are required to provide evidence that will warrant the correct indication of these drugs for a disease that may cause a lifelong disability.⁸ Given the current state of knowledge on this promising therapy, caution should be our priority. ■

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