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Intravitreal treatment for Geographic Atrophy: Coming soon to a patient near you?

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1 **Intravitreal treatment for Geographic Atrophy: Coming soon to a patient near**
2 **you?**

3 Geographic atrophy (GA) is estimated to account for one-quarter of legal blindness
4 in the UK [1], with an estimated prevalence of 276,000 cases in the UK in 2012 compared to
5 263,000 cases of neovascular AMD (nAMD), and an estimated annual incidence of 39,000
6 cases [2]. Globally, approximately 5 million people have GA in at least one eye [3], and the
7 incidence is expected to rise with ageing populations. GA involves progressive loss of areas
8 of the retinal pigment epithelium, photoreceptors and underlying choriocapillaris, and leads
9 to irreversible vision loss. About one-half of patients develop GA in both eyes within seven
10 years of initial diagnosis [4]. People with GA have worse vision-related quality-of-life even
11 when their visual acuity is preserved; for example, we have shown that they have increased
12 anxiety about mobility, problems with searching for objects and difficulty recognising faces
13 [5-9]. With no current treatment for GA, patients diagnosed in hospital eye service are
14 typically discharged to the community for monitoring [10, 11].

15 New therapies may soon be available for GA based on recent advances in our
16 understanding of the pathogenesis of the disease. Whilst the mechanisms of action for
17 these therapies fall into several categories including cell-based therapy, complement
18 inhibition, neuroprotection and visual cycle modulation [12], regular intravitreal injections is
19 a common mode of delivery in the current pipeline of treatments for GA in clinical trials.
20 Inhibitors of components of the complement cascade are an area of intense research with
21 two such agents, pegcetacoplan and avacincaptad pegol demonstrating ability to slow the
22 mean rate of GA growth in phase 2 trials by 29.0% and 27.4% respectively, when delivered
23 monthly [13, 14]. Global phase 3 trials of two agents are due to report primary outcomes

24 later in 2021, with cautious optimism that these may herald the arrival of effective
25 treatment for GA in the clinics for the first time. However, it is unknown whether regular
26 intravitreal therapy will be acceptable to GA patients for the proposed benefit of slowing
27 down but not halting or reversing visual loss. It is also unknown whether resource
28 constraints would limit implementation of these therapies, given the sheer volume of
29 patients affected.

30 Acceptability is critical for adherence to and persistence with therapy [15, 16]. In
31 nAMD, patients report a high treatment burden [17-19]; however, concerns about further
32 sight loss may outweigh negative experiences and motivate patients to continue treatment
33 [18]. In contrast to nAMD, where loss of vision is typically sudden and treatment can lead to
34 improvements in vision, vision loss in GA is a gradual process. Moreover, current intravitreal
35 treatments proposed for GA slow down, rather than halt or reverse, vision loss. So, will
36 patients with GA be similarly motivated to adhere to frequent intravitreal treatments, and
37 what factors would make such treatments acceptable?

38 An understanding of GA treatment acceptability and its determinants (Table 1)
39 could: influence design of future interventions; identify patients who may require targeted
40 counselling; and support a shared-care service delivery model for patients with GA.

41 GA severity, progression and outcomes demonstrate considerable between-person
42 variability [20, 21]. Should treatments become available, it will be necessary to identify
43 patients at high risk of progression and thus more likely to benefit from intervention. With
44 increasing evidence that shared-care models can work in the management of nAMD [22,
45 23], we foresee that a similar pathway could be established for GA and that a GA referral

46 tool - incorporating indices of GA severity, progression, and acceptability of intervention -
47 would facilitate this.

48 Our ongoing pilot study investigates acceptability of intravitreal injections among GA
49 patients, using a questionnaire and semi-structured interview guide co-designed with eight
50 GA patients. Our detailed methodology is reported elsewhere [24]; in summary, we are
51 conducting interviews with 30 participants with a GA diagnosis, to explore in-depth their
52 beliefs, hopes and concerns regarding GA and intravitreal treatment. We are recruiting an
53 ethnically diverse and clinically varied sample of participants with GA, using a maximum
54 variation purposive sampling strategy. The sample will include 15 participants with a history
55 of intravitreal injections in their fellow eye and 15 who are naïve to intravitreal injections.
56 We will also use a task inspired by Discrete Choice Experiments, to facilitate participant
57 discussion of the benefits versus drawbacks of intravitreal treatment for GA. Interviews will
58 be audio-recorded and transcribed, and qualitative data analysis will be conducted using the
59 Framework Method of analysis [25] to identify key themes from participants' accounts. The
60 results will contribute to our understanding of patients' knowledge of GA and quality-of-life
61 in GA, and will be used to design a large quantitative study to validate an acceptability tool
62 generalizable to patients with GA.

63 We hope that better understanding of acceptability will guide GA treatment design
64 and delivery, and maximise patient benefit when treatment becomes available.

65

66 **Table 1.** The seven component constructs in Sekhon et al.'s theoretical framework of
67 acceptability (TFA) [16], and examples of how they are explored in the pilot study

68 *[Insert Table 1 here]*

69

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151

152 **Author Contribution statement**

153 Concept and drafting of the article: CD. Editing or revising the manuscript critically: JE, AG, DJT, DPC.
154 Final approval of the version to be published: CD, JE, AG, DJT, DPC.

155

156 **Conflicts of Interest**

157 Christiana Dinah has served on advisory boards for Novartis, Allergan and Apellis.

158 Jamie Enoch, Arevik Ghulakhszian and Deanna J Taylor have no interests to declare.

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166 any Associated Partners are responsible for any use that may be made of the information contained
167 therein.

Table 1. The seven component constructs in Sekhon et al.'s theoretical framework of acceptability (TFA) [16], and examples of how they are explored in the pilot study

Component construct in TFA	Definition within the TFA	Example with potential relevance to GA treatment
Affective attitude	How an individual feels about the intervention	Anxiety about the injection, despair and fear of losing vision, or hope of slowing vision loss.
Burden	The perceived amount of effort that is required to participate in the intervention	The challenges of monthly visits to clinic for injections, and associated pain and discomfort, transport issues, or potential impact on accompanying relatives.
Ethicality	The extent to which the intervention has a good fit with an individual's value system	Some individuals with GA may be more proactive and feel they can take control by having injections. Meanwhile, other individuals could be more fatalistic (or accepting) about the inevitability of vision loss, especially if treatment outcomes are unclear or uncertain. Our patient advisors also highlighted that some people with GA may have concerns around the high expense and resource implications for the NHS.
Intervention coherence	The extent to which the participant understands the intervention and how it works; the face validity of the intervention for the recipient	Clear understanding of the impact the intravitreal injections would have, in terms of slowing down the rate of vision loss from GA (rather than halting or reversing it).
Opportunity costs	The extent to which benefits, profits or values must be given up to engage in the intervention	If a person with GA (and/or an accompanying relative/caregiver) has to take time off work or cancel commitments to attend injections.
Perceived effectiveness	The extent to which the intervention is perceived as likely to achieve its purpose	An appreciable sense that the intravitreal injections are slowing the patient's rate of vision loss.
Self-efficacy	The participant's confidence that they can perform the	Confidence in ability to attend regular injections and to persist with treatment over the long-term.

	behaviour required to participate in the intervention	
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