

Table 2: Recent NICE technology appraisal guidance for eye-related conditions.

Eye condition	Drug /technology	Manufacturer	Guidance reference (www.nice.org.uk/)	Issue date	Indication approved / under review	Restrictions/comments
Wet AMD	Ranibizumab (Lucentis)	Novartis Pharmaceuticals	guidance.nice.org.uk/ta155	May 2012 (re-issued)	First-line treatment option for neovascular AMD	Treatment criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • best-corrected VA between 6/12 and 6/96 • no permanent structural damage to the central fovea • lesion size \leq2 disc areas in greatest linear dimension • evidence of recent presumed disease progression
	Aflibercept (Eylea)	Bayer	guidance.nice.org.uk/ta294	July 2013	First-line treatment option for neovascular AMD	
Diabetic macular oedema	Ranibizumab (Lucentis)	Novartis Pharmaceuticals	guidance.nice.org.uk/ta274	April 2013	First-line treatment option for DMO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • central retinal thickness \geq400 microns at the start of treatment • pseudophakic and persistent DMO which has been chronic despite prior therapy with laser or intravitreal anti-VEGF therapy
	Fluocinolone acetonide intravitreal implant (Iluvien)	Alimera Sciences	guidance.nice.org.uk/ta301	Nov 2013	Chronic DMO insufficiently responsive to prior first-line therapies	
	Dexamethasone intra-vitreous implant (Ozurdex)	Allergan	guidance.nice.org.uk/TAG/459	In development – expected date of issue April 2015	Treatment of DMO, alone or in combination with laser photocoagulation	
Retinal vein occlusions	Dexamethasone intra-vitreous implant (Ozurdex)	Allergan	guidance.nice.org.uk/ta229	July 2011	Macular oedema secondary to branch or central RVO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • treatment for branch RVO is restricted to cases where laser photocoagulation has either failed or is contraindicated due to macular haemorrhage • treatment for branch RVO is restricted to cases where laser photocoagulation has either failed or is contraindicated due to macular haemorrhage • in line with the drug's current UK marketing authorisation approving use in central RVO but not branch RVO, regulatory submission pending for latter indication
	Ranibizumab (Lucentis)	Novartis Pharmaceuticals	guidance.nice.org.uk/ta283	May 2013	Macular oedema secondary to branch or central RVO	
	Aflibercept (Eylea)	Bayer	guidance.nice.org.uk/ta305	Feb 2014	Macular oedema secondary to central RVO	
Myopic CNV	Ranibizumab (Lucentis)	Novartis Pharmaceuticals	guidance.nice.org.uk/ta298	Nov 2013	CNV associated with pathological myopia	
Vitreomacular traction	Ocriplasmin (Jetrea)	Thrombogenics NV	guidance.nice.org.uk/ta297	Oct 2013	Symptomatic vitreomacular traction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • only if the patient has a stage II full-thickness macular hole \leq400 microns in diameter and / or has severe symptoms, and no epiretinal membrane
Retinitis pigmentosa	Argus II retinal prosthesis system	Second Sight Medical Products	guidance.nice.org.uk/IP/915	In development	Advanced retinitis pigmentosa in line with CE-marked indication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FDA-approved and CE-marked retinal prosthesis system is indicated for use in adults with severe to profound retinitis pigmentosa, having some residual light perception and a previous history of useful form vision