

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 6/96no permanent structural damage to the central fovealesion size ≤ 2 disc areas in greatest linear dimensionevidence 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 ≥ 400 microns at the start of treatmentpseudophakic 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-vitreal 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-vitreal 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 haemorrhagetreatment for branch RVO is restricted to cases where laser photocoagulation has either failed or is contraindicated due to macular haemorrhagein 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 ≤ 400 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