

## **Thames Valley Priorities Committee Commissioning Policy Statement**

**Policy No. TVPC5**                      **Anti-VEGF treatments and dexamethasone implants for macular oedema caused by central and branch retinal vein occlusion**

**Recommendation made by the Priorities Committee:**      **April 2014/ Updated January 2019**

**Date of issue:**                      **May 2014 / Update May 2019**

Retinal vein occlusion (RVO) is a common cause of reduced vision due to retinal vascular disease.

The Thames Valley Priorities Committee has considered the relevant NICE Technology Appraisals<sup>1,2,3,4</sup> and recent evidence for the use of anti-VEGF intravitreal injections and dexamethasone implants for macular oedema caused by central and branch RVO. The use of any of these treatments is recommended in line with the associated NICE technology appraisal; the requirement to use laser therapy before these treatments as stated in NICE technology appraisal guidance for the treatment of branch RVO need not apply.

Note this policy should be read in conjunction with TVPC45: Sequential use of biologic therapy in Ophthalmology, which in addition to sequential use, also provides recommendations on stopping criteria.

### NOTES:

- Potentially exceptional circumstances may be considered by a patient's CCG where there is evidence of significant health status impairment (e.g. inability to perform activities of daily living) and there is evidence that the intervention sought would improve the individual's health status.
- This policy will be reviewed in the light of new evidence or new national guidance, e.g., from NICE.
- Thames Valley clinical policies can be viewed at <http://www.fundingrequests.cscsu.nhs.uk/>

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta305>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta305>

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta229>

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta305>