

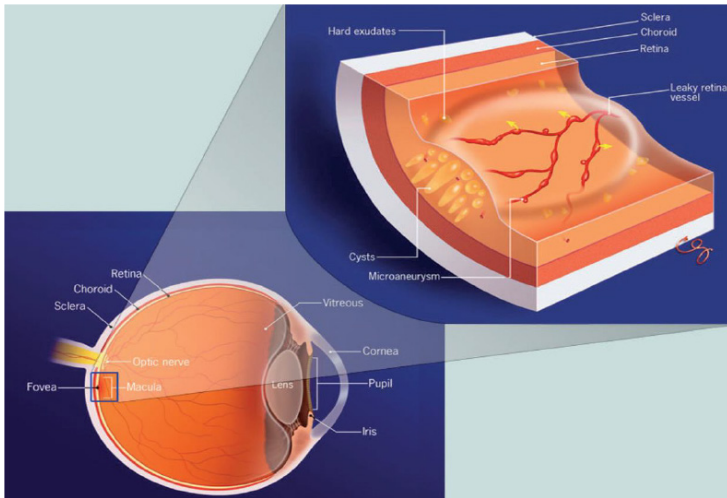
What you should know about **mCNV?**



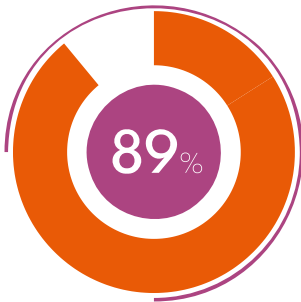
WHAT DO YOU MEAN BY mCNV AND HOW DOES IT AFFECT THE VISION?

The retina is the light sensitive layer at the rear of the eye. It acts like a film that captures light and is therefore responsible for what we see. The focal part of the retina is known as the macula and is responsible for your sharp vision, for example, seeing people's faces or sitting in front of the TV.²

Near-sightedness or myopia is an optical condition caused by having a longer eyeball than normal. As a result of this the retina can become thin and prone to certain problems. In a little extent of patients' abnormal blood vessels grow under the macula and affect the centre of the vision. This is called myopic Choroidal Neovascularisation (CNV). Such vessels leak blood or fluid and cause blurred vision. Without treatment, central vision could rapidly get worse.²



WHAT IS THE EFFECT OF mCNV ON VISION?



When untreated, 89% of people with mCNV have a visual acuity of 20/200 or worse (legal blindness) after 5 years. Healthy vision is 20/20.³

WHAT ARE THE SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF mCNV?



Central vision loss within a day or a few weeks¹



Blurred vision¹



Distorted vision that makes straight lines appear wavy and objects appear bent or misshapen¹



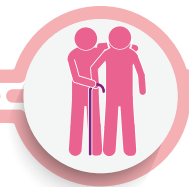
Inability to see the difference between certain colors¹

WHAT ARE THE RISK FACTORS?^{1,3}



GENDER

Women are at higher risk



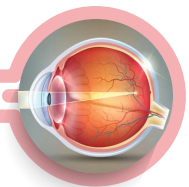
AGE

Most commonly, people between 45-64 years old



RACE

Most common in East Asian people



People who have **pathological myopia**

HOW IS THE DIAGNOSIS OF mCNV CONFIRMED?

Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT)

This is a non-invasive test that uses light and light waves to make a map of the retina at the back of your eye to show up any damaged areas. It is undertaken at every visit.²



Fluorescein Angiography (FFA)

This is a diagnostic, photographic test that uses a special dye called fluorescein which will be injected into a vein in your arm or hand. This gives a detailed view of the back of your eye and is usually only done once to confirm the diagnosis before starting treatment and is only repeated later if required.²



“Visit an eye doctor for a regular dilated eye exam. It’s the best way to help detect changes in vision”

References

1. National Eye Institute. Facts About Myopia. Available at <https://nei.nih.gov/health/errors/myopia>. Accessed on January 19, 2021.
2. Treatment of Myopic Choroidal Neovascularisation (CNV) with Ranibizumab (Lucentis). Available at <https://mft.nhs.uk/app/uploads/sites/2/2018/04/REH-213.pdf>. Accessed on January 19, 2021.
3. Willis JR, Vitale S, Morse L, *et al*. The prevalence of myopic choroidal neovascularization in the United States: Analysis of the IRIS(®) data registry and NHANES. *Ophthalmology*. 2016;123(8):1771–1782.

Disclaimer: This material is for information purpose only. It does not replace the advice or counsel of a doctor or healthcare professional. We make every effort to provide information that is accurate and timely, but makes no guarantee in this regard. You should consult comply with only on the advice of your ophthalmologist or healthcare professional.



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