New CME Activity

0.75 credits 8 episodes

Signaling for Sustained Change: Spotlight on the Potential of TKIs to Deliver Durable Control of Exudative Retinal Disease

This activity examines the evolving role of tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKIs) in treating exudative retinal diseases such as wet age-related macular degeneration (AMD) and diabetic macular edema (DME). Experts discuss limitations of current anti-VEGF therapies, emphasizing challenges with durability and adherence. The series further explores TKI mechanisms and their formulation into sustained-release delivery systems. Detailed overviews of clinical programs (eg, LUGANO, LUCIA, SOL-1, SOL-R) highlight ongoing phase 3 studies evaluating efficacy and treatment intervals. Real-world case discussions further illustrate patient types who may benefit from these investigational agents. The conversation concludes with considerations for integrating TKIs into future practice.

Learning Objectives

After participating in this educational activity, participants should be better able to:

- Assess the unmet need for durability in treatments for neovascular age-related macular degeneration and diabetic macular edema
- Explain how the mechanistic basis and drug-delivery platform of tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKIs) may improve the durability of their therapeutic effect
- Propose patient and clinical factors that suggest eligibility for TKI therapy
- Interpret key visual, anatomical, and durability findings from clinical trials assessing TKIs to counsel patients on treatment expectations

Faculty

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