

Ranibizumab for choroidal neovascularisation and pathological myopia

Information for the public

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What has NICE said?

Ranibizumab is recommended as a possible treatment for sight problems caused by choroidal neovascularisation in people who also have pathological myopia.

What does this mean for me?

If you have choroidal neovascularisation and pathological myopia, and your doctor thinks that ranibizumab is the right treatment, you should be able to have the treatment on the NHS.

Ranibizumab should be available on the NHS within 3 months of the guidance being issued.

Why has NICE said this?

Ranibizumab was recommended because it works better and costs less than other treatments available on the NHS.

NICE looks at how well treatments work in relation to how much they cost compared with other treatments available on the NHS.

The condition and the treatment

Choroidal neovascularisation happens in people who have pathological myopia (a rare type of short-sightedness) when abnormal blood vessels grow under the retina (the light-sensitive area at the back of the inside of the eye). These vessels can break easily, leaking blood and fluid into the retina and causing sight problems such as distorted vision or being unable to see straight ahead.

Ranibizumab (also known as Lucentis) is given by injection into the eye after a local anaesthetic. It prevents abnormal blood vessels developing and either improves sight or stops it getting worse.

Sources of advice and support

- Fight for Sight, 0207 264 3900
www.fightforsight.org.uk
- Macular Society, 0300 303 0111
www.macularsociety.org
- Royal National Institute of Blind People, 0303 123 9999
www.rnib.org.uk

NICE is not responsible for the quality or accuracy of any information or advice provided by these organisations.

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Accreditation

