

Persistent DME more likely with bevacizumab treatment

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factor agent, few eyes lost substantial vision," the authors write.

Several authors disclosed financial ties to the [pharmaceutical industry](#).

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(HealthDay)—For patients with diabetic macular edema (DME), persistence is more likely with bevacizumab than with aflibercept or ranibizumab, according to a study published online Feb. 1 in *JAMA Ophthalmology*.

Neil M. Bressler, M.D., from the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine in Baltimore, and colleagues conducted post hoc analyses of a clinical trial. Among 546 patients, they examined outcomes of DME persisting at least 24 weeks after randomization to treatment with aflibercept, [bevacizumab](#), or ranibizumab.

The researchers found that through 24 weeks, persistent DME was more frequent with bevacizumab than aflibercept or ranibizumab (65.6 versus 31.6 and 41.5 percent, respectively; P ranibizumab (P = 0.1) among eyes with persistent DME though 24 weeks.

"Regardless of [diabetic macular edema](#) persistence or anti-vascular endothelial growth

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