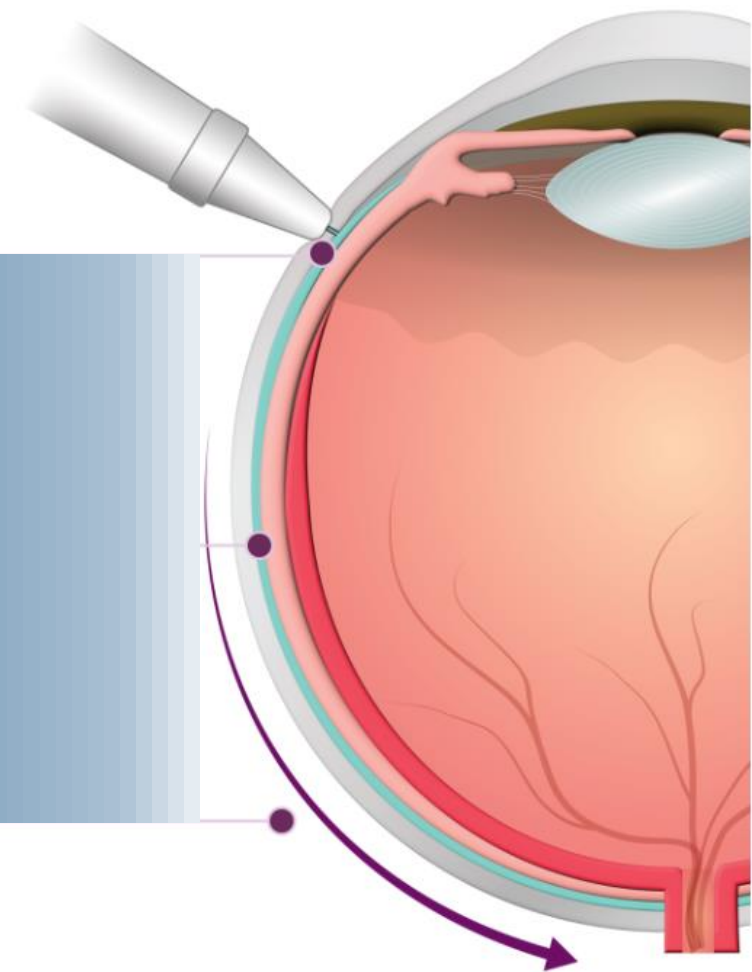




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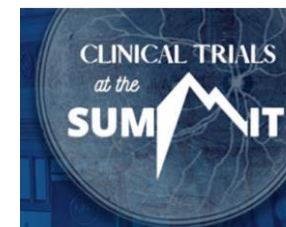
Suprachoroidal drug delivery in the Real World

Glenn Yiu, MD, PhD



UC DAVIS
HEALTH

Dept. of Ophthalmology
UC Davis Health
Sacramento, CA



Clinical Trials @ Summit
Park City, UT
June 8th, 2024

Financial Disclosures



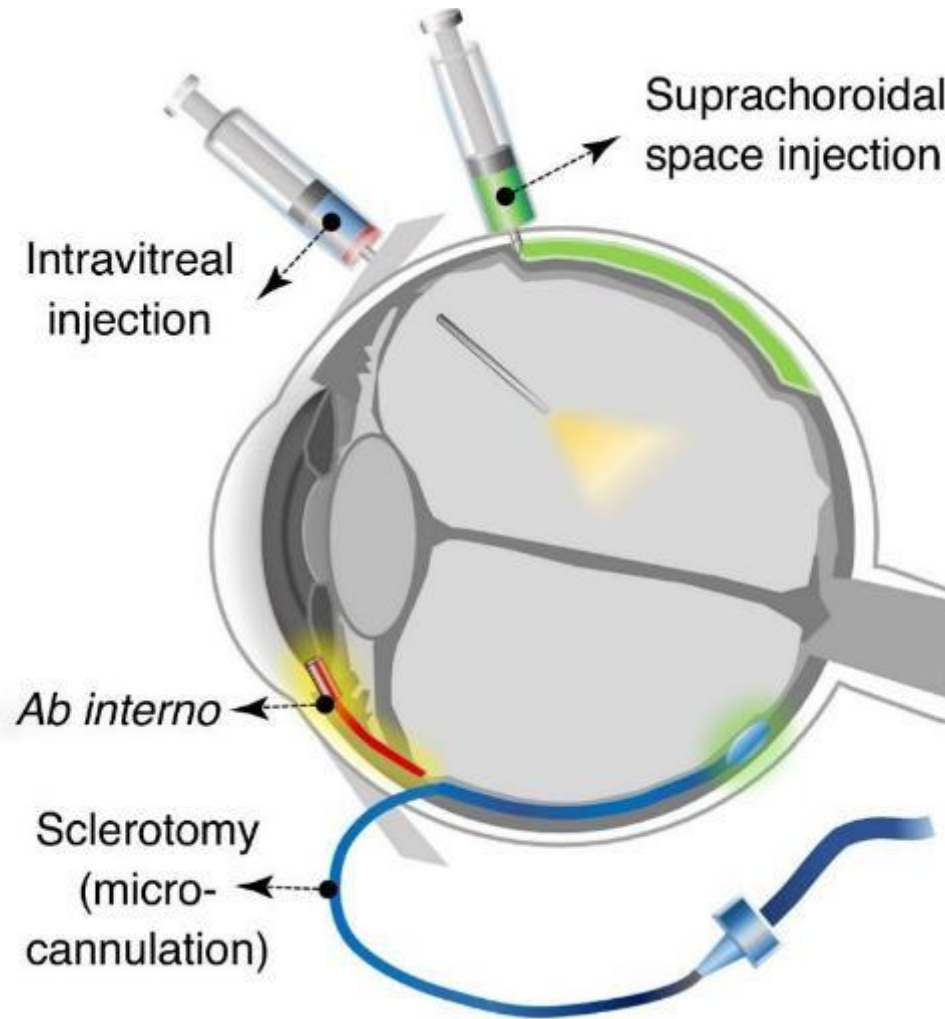
- I have the following financial interests or relationships to disclose:
 - 4DMT: Consultant/Advisor
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 - Alimera Sciences, Inc.: Consultant/Advisor
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Accessing the suprachoroidal space



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Microcatheter



Microneedle



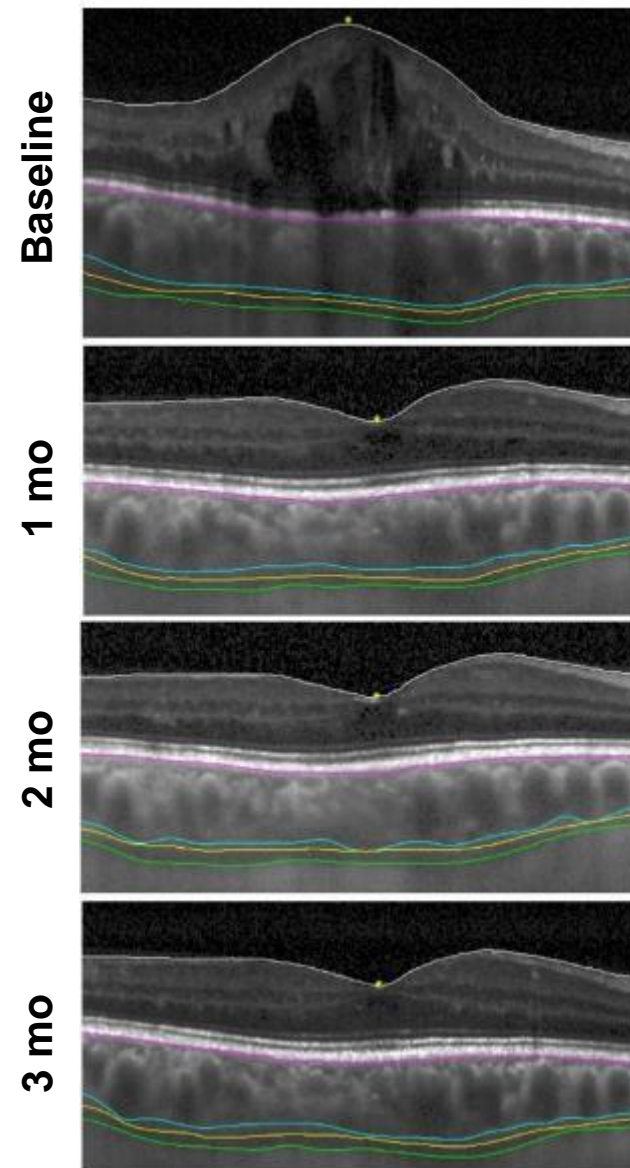
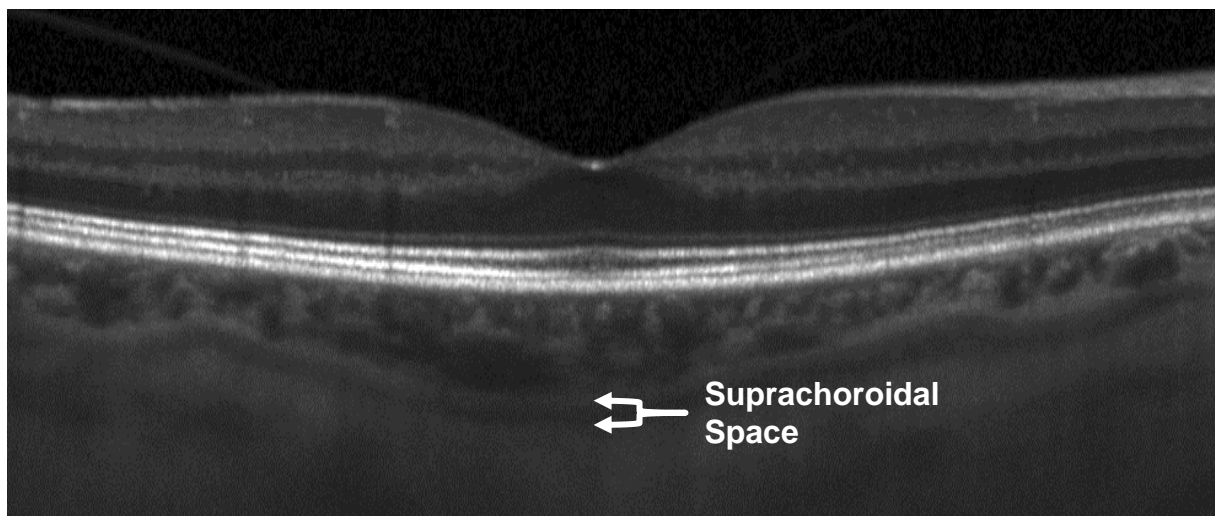
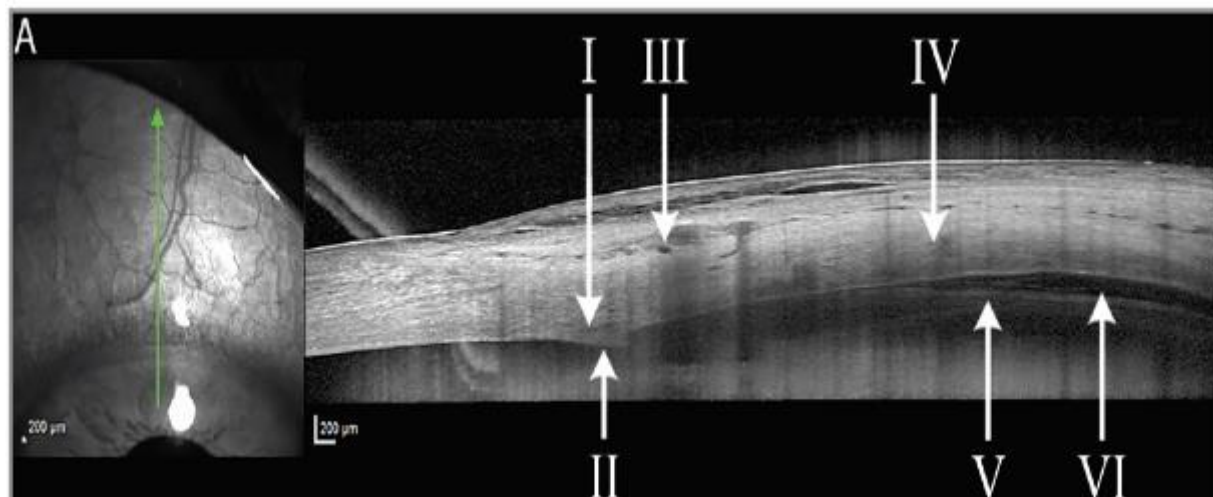
clearsidebio.com

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OCT shows SCS expansion after SC injection in humans



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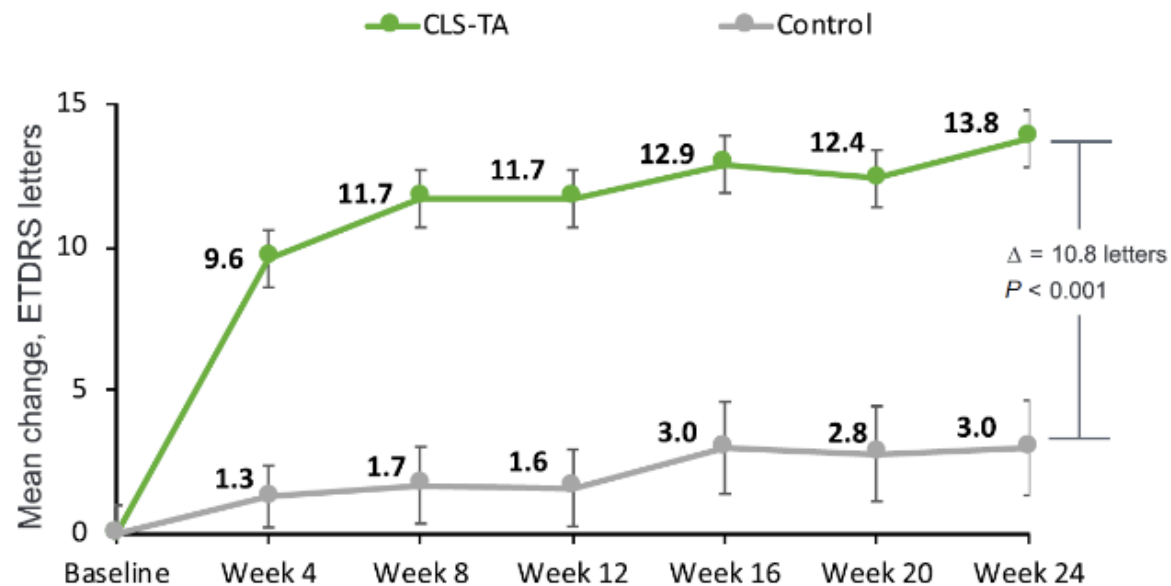
Suprachoroidal Triamcinolone (CLS-TA) for Uveitic ME

Phase 2 TANZANITE study
RVO + CME

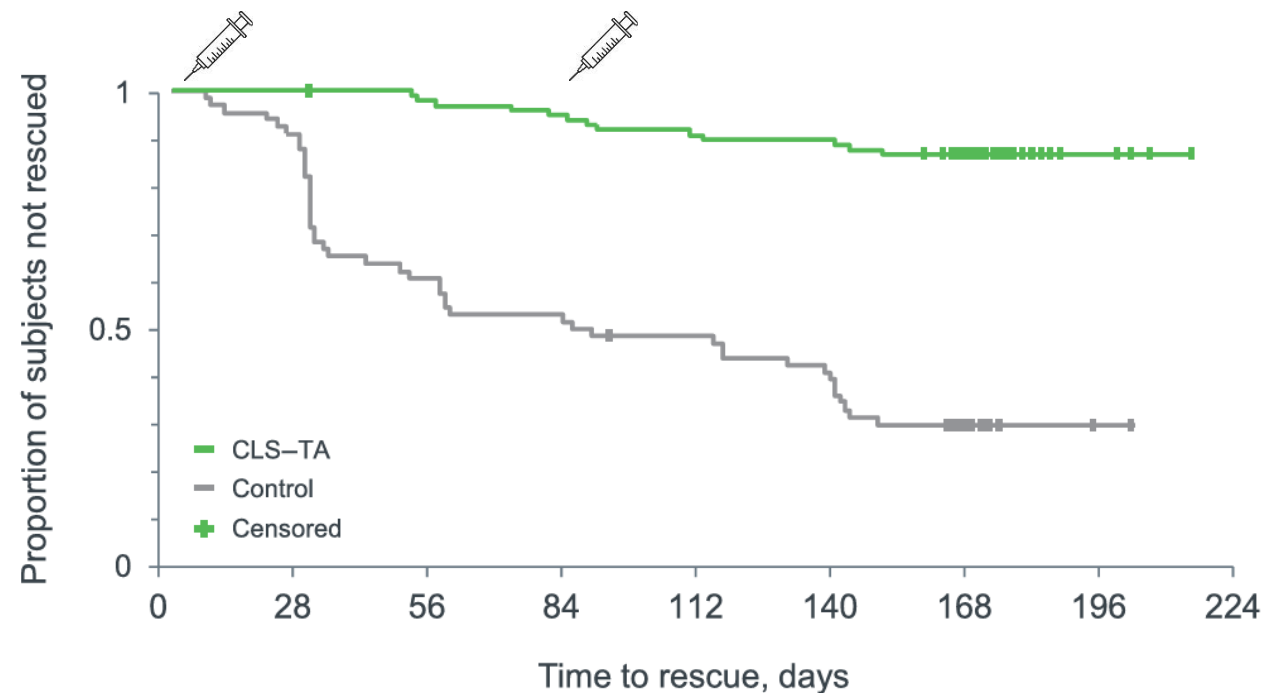
Phase 3 PEACHTREE study
Uveitic ME

Phase 1/2 HULK study
DME

Phase 1/2 OASIS study
nAMD



Intention-to-treat population; LOCF imputation. t-test. Differences between the CLS-TA and control arms were significant at each visit.



N = 160 patients with uveitic CME
Suprachoroidal CLS-TA vs. sham (3:2) at day 0 & week 12

IRIS study of real-world durability of suprachoroidal triamcinolone for uveitic ME

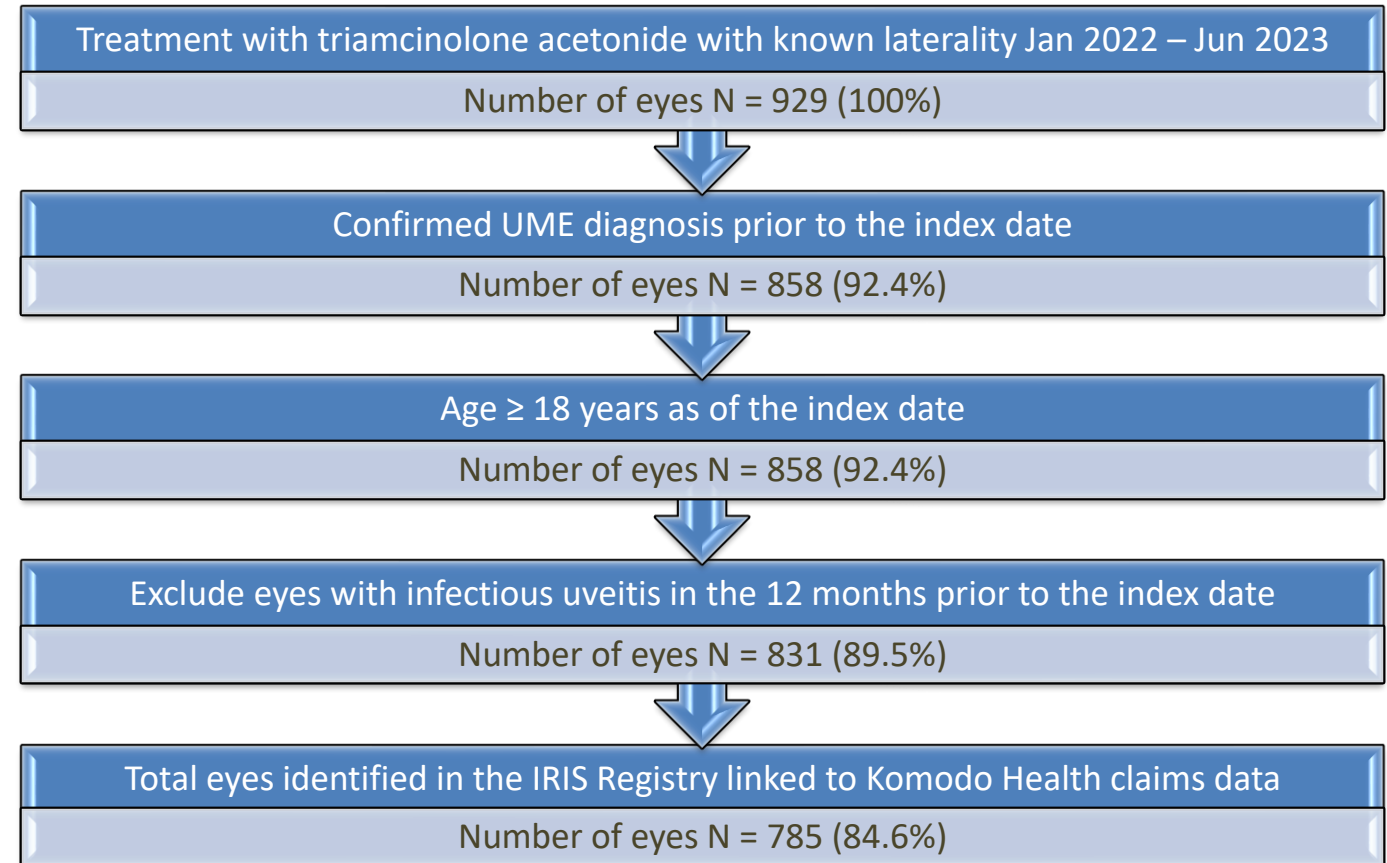
Inclusion criteria

- age ≥ 18 years
- diagnosis of non-infectious UME
- suprachoroidal triamcinolone inj

Study Design

- Dates: Jan 2022 to Jun 2023
- Index date: first suprachoroidal triamcinolone acetonide injection
- Rescue: any injectable, implanted, or topical cortical steroids
- Follow-up: 24 weeks

IRIS[®] Registry (Intelligent Research in Sight) linked to Komodo open-source claims data using the Datavant token to identify corticosteroid use



Study demographics & comorbidities



Total eyes	831 (100.0%)
Age	
Mean (SD)	68.2 (13.6)
Sex	
Female	55.7%
Male	44.3%
Race	
Asian	1.7%
Black or African American	9.4%
White	65.8%
Other races	8.3%
Unknown	14.8%
Ethnicity	
Hispanic	4.8%
Non-Hispanic	64.7%
Unknown	30.4%
Insurance / payer type	
Medicare	53.4%
Medicare Advantage	9.7%
Medicaid	4.6%
Commercial	26.0%
Other/Unknown	6.3%

Abbreviations: SD, standard deviation

Ocular comorbidities	
Glaucoma/Ocular Hypertension	41.8%
Cataract	24.7%
nAMD	2.3%
DR with DME	3.5%
DR without DME	4.3%
ME from CRVO	1.6%
ME from BRVO	2.6%
Retinal Detachment	14.4%
Posterior uveitis	81.1%
Panuveitis	14.6%

Abbreviations: DR, diabetic retinopathy; DME, diabetic macular edema; ME, macular edema; CRVO, central retinal vein occlusion; BRVO, branch retinal vein occlusion

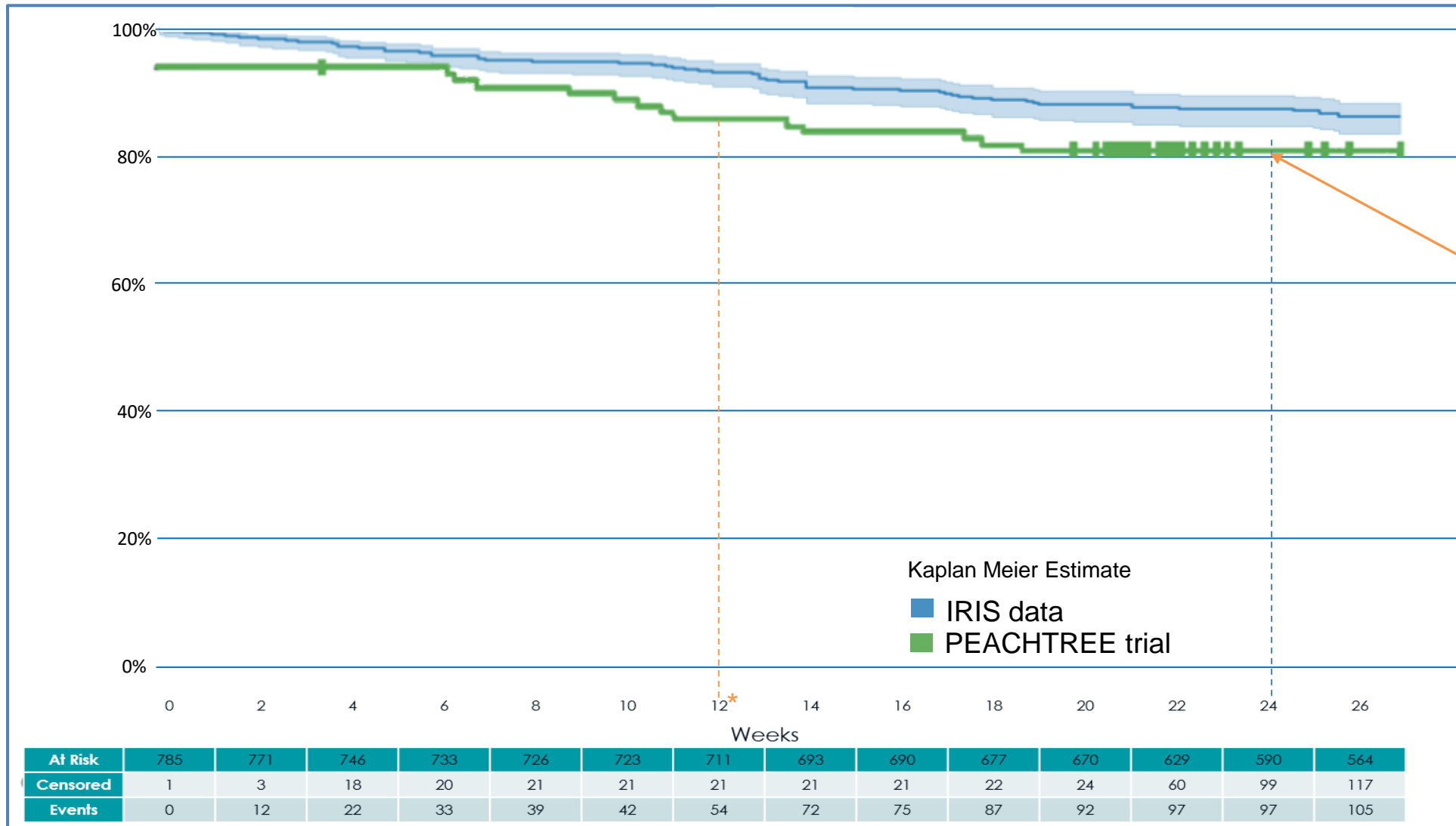
Treating provider subspecialty	
Retina/Vitreous Specialist	86.3%
Cataract/Anterior Segment Specialist	5.9%
Other/Unknown	7.9%

Prior corticosteroid use*	
Injectable/implantable with or without topical	35.2%
Topical only	17.3%

* This was only evaluated in the 786 patients whose data could be linked to claims

41.8% of patients had glaucoma or ocular hypertension prior to suprachoroidal triamcinolone injection

Time to rescue with injectable / implantable corticosteroid

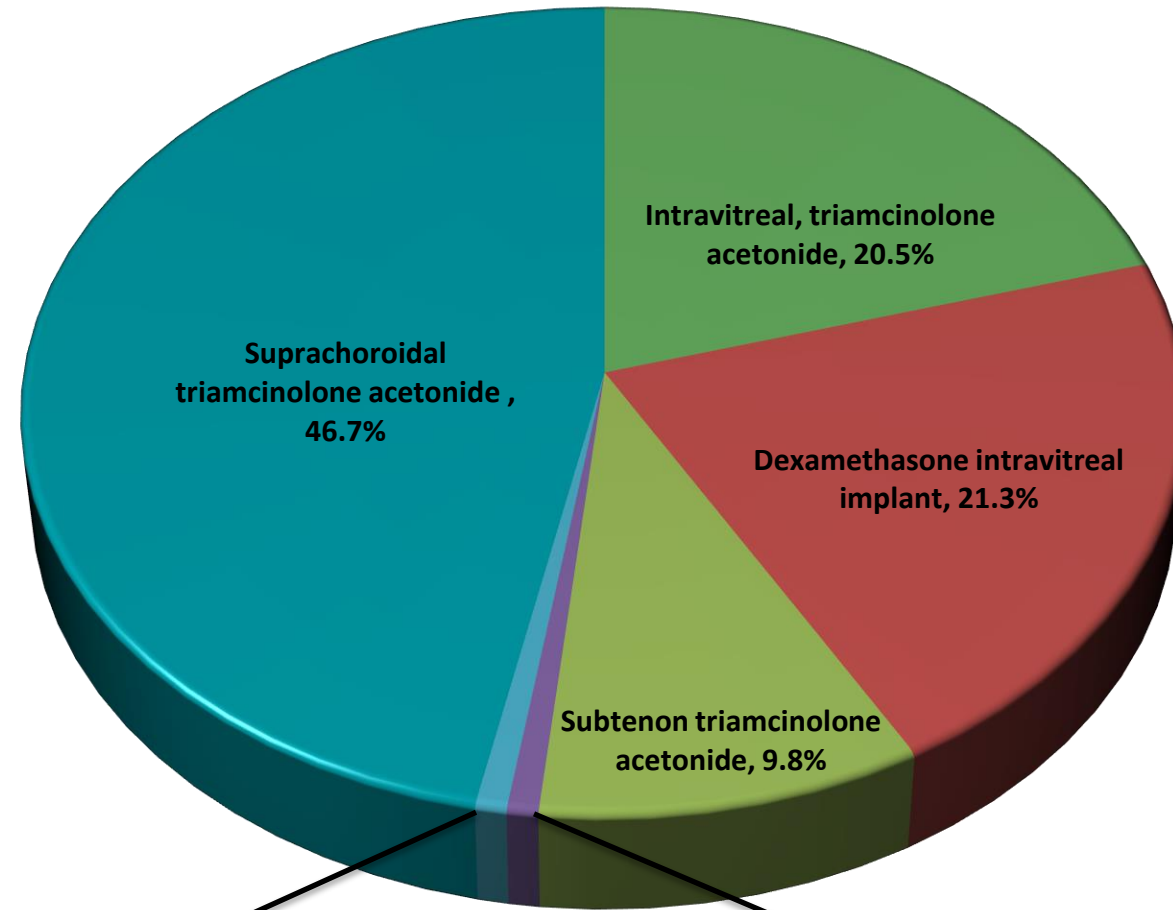


In PEACHTREE
86.5% did not
require rescue
therapy by week 24

*In PEACHTREE, all
subjects had a second
injection at week 12

87.7% of eyes did not require an injected or implanted corticosteroid by week 24

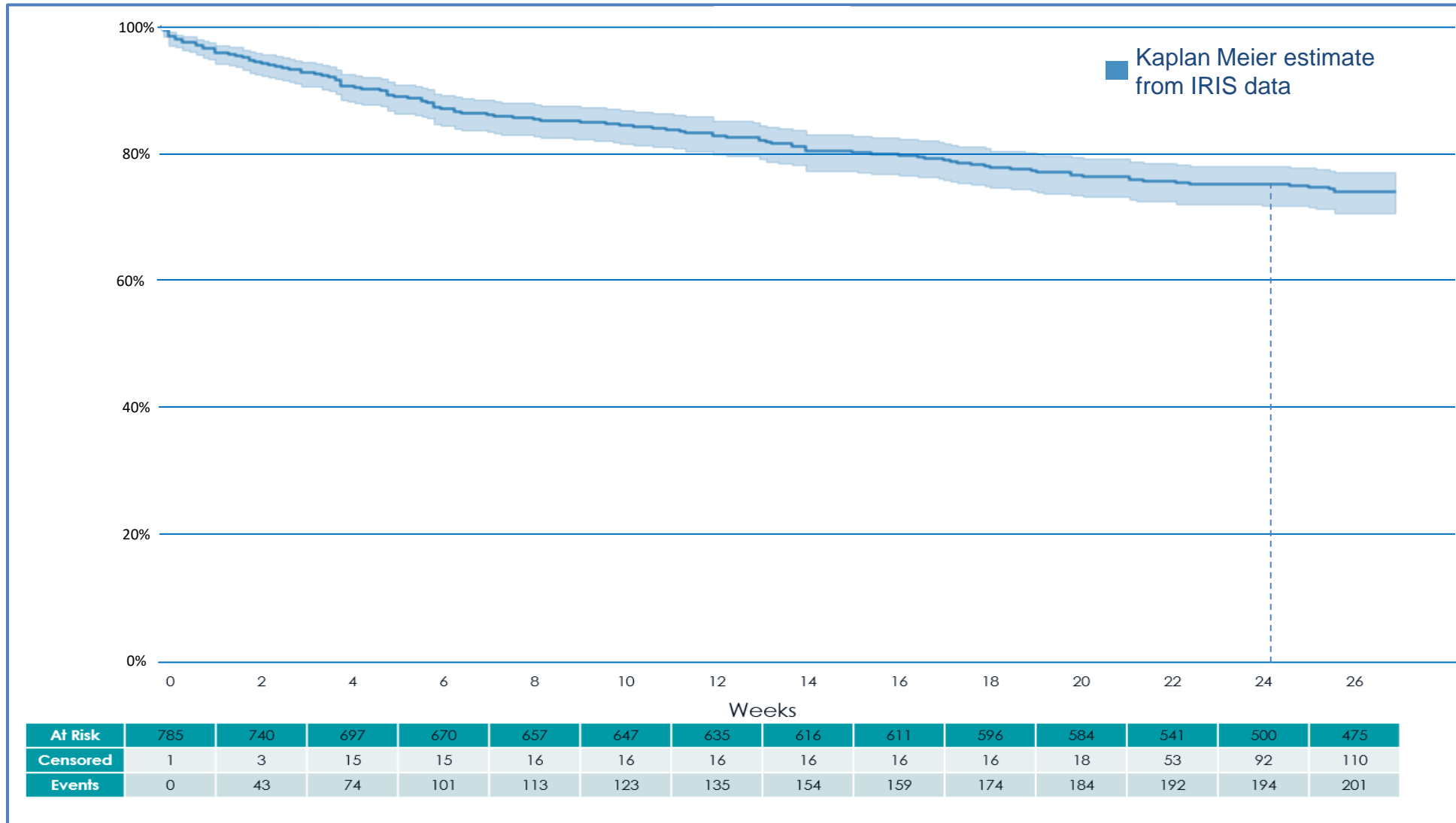
Types of injected / implanted rescue therapy



Fluocinolone intravitreal implant (0.59mg), 0.8%

Fluocinolone acetonide intravitreal implant (0.18mg), 0.8%

Time to rescue with any corticosteroid (including topical)



75.4% of eyes did not require any corticosteroid by week 24

Patient considerations for suprachoroidal injections

Patient Selection

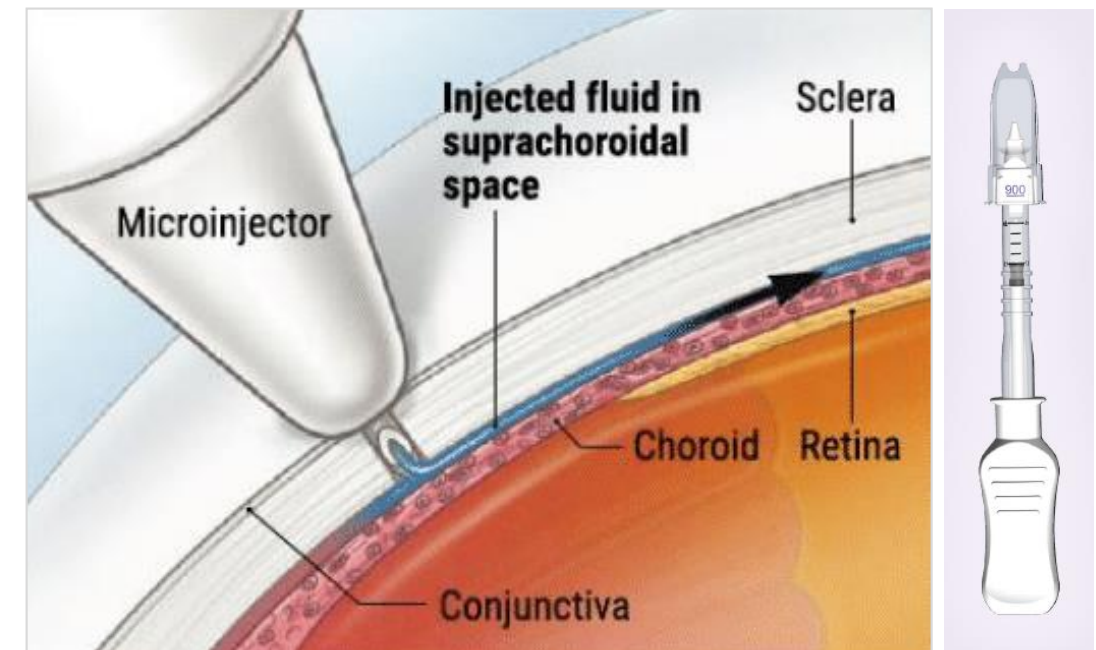
- High myopia or axial length
- Known scleral thinning
- History of glaucoma or hypotony
- History of ocular surgery
(esp. trabeculectomy or glaucoma shunt)

Patient Expectations

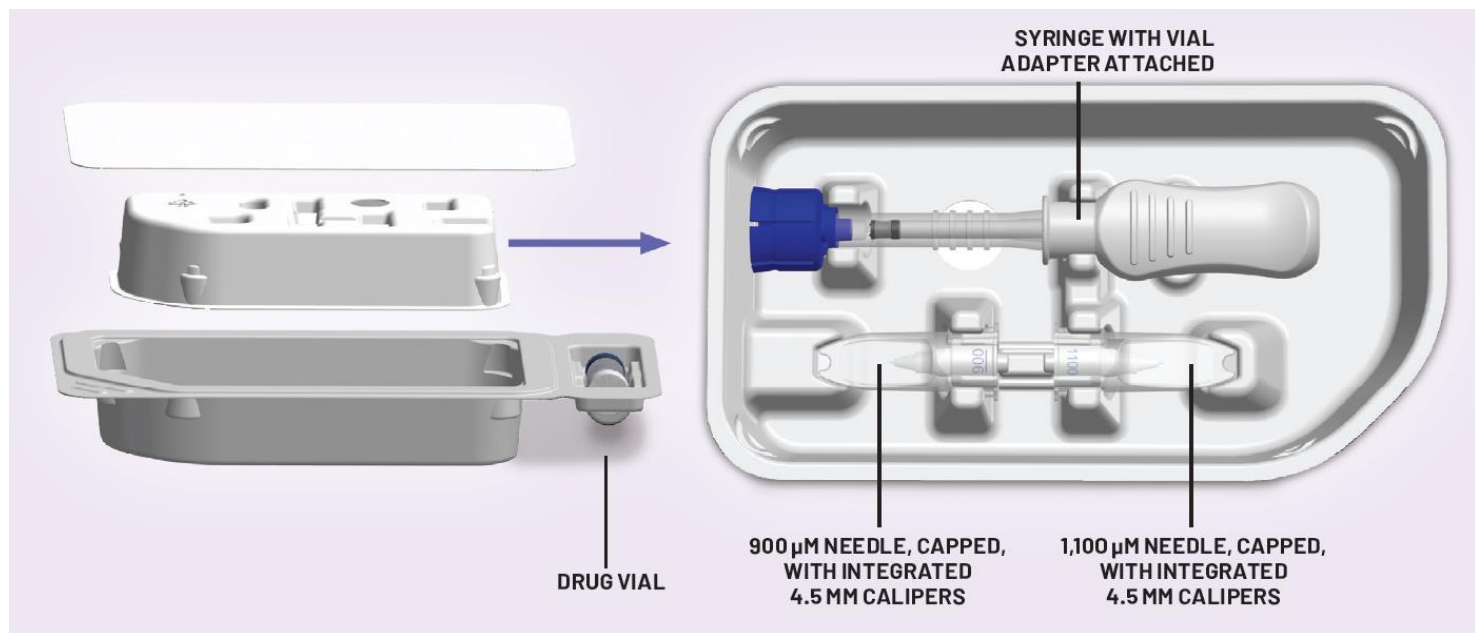
- Sensation of “pressure wave”
- Longer duration of procedure
- Possible change in needle or injection site

Patient Preparation

- Patient in supine position with head support
- Topical or subconjunctival anesthetic
- Povidone-iodine antiseptic
- Lid speculum recommended



Needle lengths & injection locations



Two needle lengths:
900 μm & 1,100 μm

Preferred locations:
Superotemporal or
Inferotemporal

900μm needle + superotemporal quadrant
is **78% successful** on first attempt

Suprachoroidal injection technique

RETINA
THE JOURNAL OF RETINAL AND VITREOUS DISEASES

REVIEW

SUPRACHOROIDAL SPACE INJECTION TECHNIQUE

Expert Panel Guidance

Wykoff, Charles C. MD, PhD^{*}; Avery, Robert L. MD[†]; Barakat, Mark R. MD^{‡,§}; Boyer, David S. MD[¶]; Brown, David M. MD^{*}; Brucker, Alexander J. MD^{**}; Cunningham, Emmett T. Jr MD, PhD, MPH^{††,‡‡,§§,¶¶}; Heier, Jeffrey S. MD^{***}; Holekamp, Nancy M. MD^{†††,‡‡‡}; Kaiser, Peter K. MD^{§§§}; Khanani, Arshad M. MD, MA^{¶¶¶,****}; Kim, Judy E. MD^{††††}; Demirci, Hakan MD^{‡‡‡‡}; Regillo, Carl D. MD^{§§§§}; Yiu, Glenn C. MD, PhD^{¶¶¶¶}; Ciulla, Thomas A. MD, MBA^{*****}

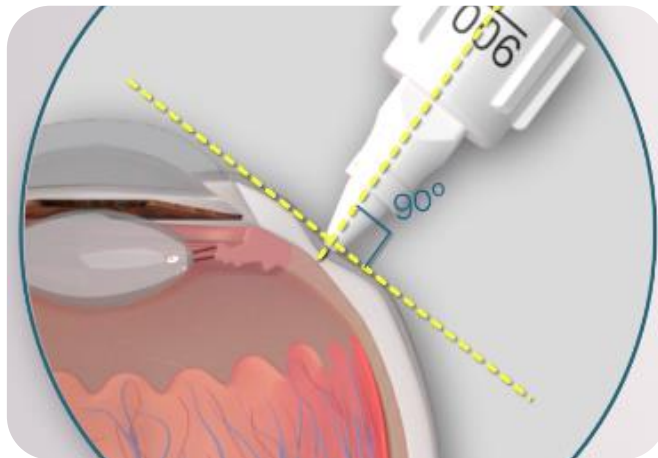
RETINA
SPECIALIST

A beginner's guide to suprachoroidal injections

They require a different skill set than intravitreal injections. Here's a description of the technique.

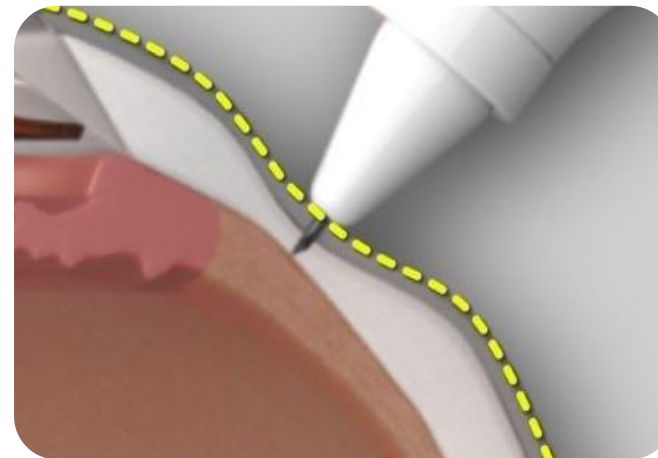
By Carol Villafuerte-Trisolini, MD, and Glenn Yiu, MD, PhD

DECEMBER 23, 2023



Perpendicular

Hold the microinjector **perpendicular** to the ocular surface



Dimple

Ensure firm contact with sclera by maintaining a **dimple** throughout injection



Slow

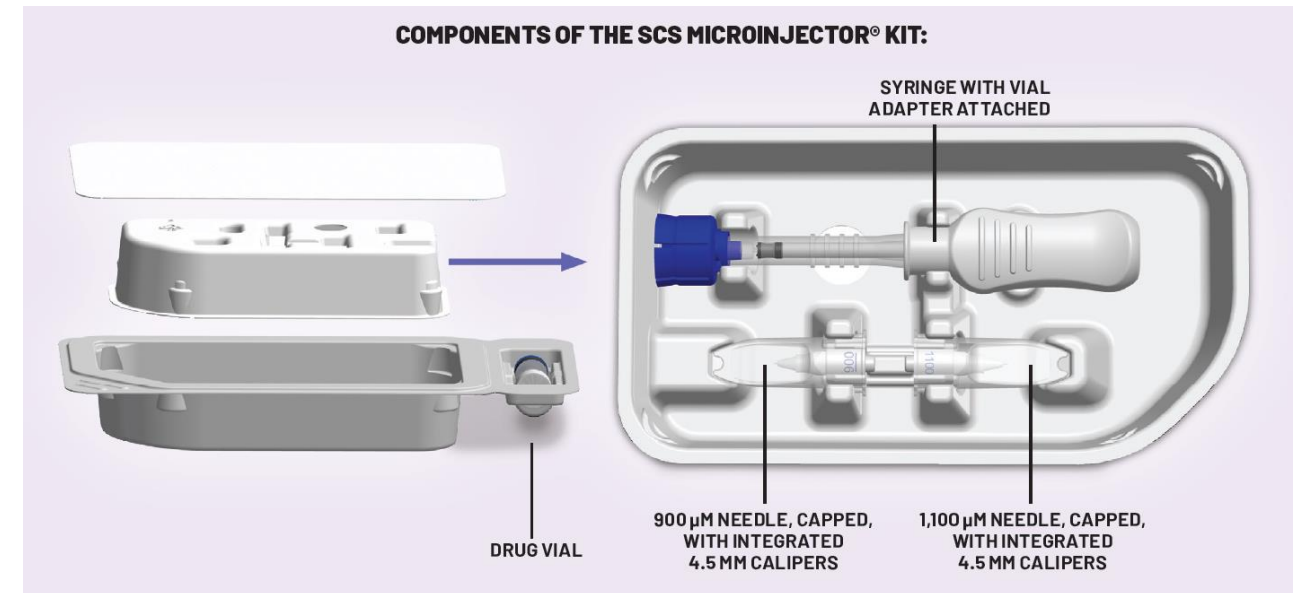
Inject **slowly** over 5 – 10 seconds

Suprachoroidal drug / gene delivery in development



THERAPEUTIC	TYPE	INDICATION	IND-ENABLING	PHASE 1	PHASE 2	PHASE 3	APPROVAL	
CLS-AX (axitinib):	Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor	Wet AMD	Phase 2b					
XIPERE®	Corticosteroid (Triamcinolone Acetonide)	Uveitic Macular Edema (U.S. & Canada)						
XIPERE® / ARCATUS™	Corticosteroid (Triamcinolone Acetonide)	Uveitic Macular Edema Diabetic Macular Edema (Asia Pacific ex-Japan)	UME					
XIPERE® / ARCATUS™	Corticosteroid (Triamcinolone Acetonide)		DME					
Bel-Sar	Viral-like Drug Conjugate	Choroidal Melanoma	CoMpass					
ABBV-RGX-314	AAV Gene Therapy	Diabetic Retinopathy (DR)	ALTITUDE					
ABBV-RGX-314	AAV Gene Therapy	Wet AMD	AAVIATE					
Avoralstat	Plasma Kallikrein Inhibitor	Diabetic Macular Edema (DME)						

Suprachoroidal drug delivery in the real world



CONCLUSIONS

- Suprachoroidal microinjectors enable targeted delivery to the SCS, and suprachoroidal triamcinolone acetonide is FDA-approved for uveitic macular edema
- Durability of suprachoroidal triamcinolone in the real-world is comparable to phase 3 trial results, with ~12% needing subsequent corticosteroid within 24 weeks
- Optimal technique for suprachoroidal injections should be perpendicular, dimpling the sclera, and performed slowly