Purpose
Optimal outcomes are achieved with monthly ranibizumab treatment for wAMD. In clinical practice, flexible dosing regimens have been adopted to reduce treatment burden. The REVIEW study examines real-world utilization and related outcomes of ranibizumab.

Methods
Retrospective, national, observational multi-center field study. Consecutive AMD patients prescribed ranibizumab and started treatment between January 1st and December 31st 2009 were included with a follow-up period of up to 3 years. Primary outcome was mean change in visual acuity during the first and second year after start of anti-VEGF therapy with ranibizumab.

Results
Mean change in visual acuity from baseline at year 1 and year 2 was -1.6 and -5.1 letters, respectively. Mean number of monitoring visits in Year 1 was 4.9 and 3.5 in Year 2. Mean number of injections was 3.7 in Year 1 and 1.6 in Year 2.

Conclusions
There is increasing evidence that treatment with ranibizumab results, on average, in poorer than expected visual outcomes when associated with less than monthly monitoring and low numbers of treatments per year. Although these results are better than untreated natural history of wAMD, consideration should be given to closer adherence to published protocols to improve visual outcomes.