

# **IMAGE**



# Infographic: Panretinal photocoagulation vs intravitreous ranibizumab for proliferative diabetic retinopathy (PDR): DRCR.net Protocol S

Imran H. Yusuf <sup>1,2 ™</sup>, Christin Henein<sup>3,4</sup> and Sobha Sivaprasad <sup>4</sup>

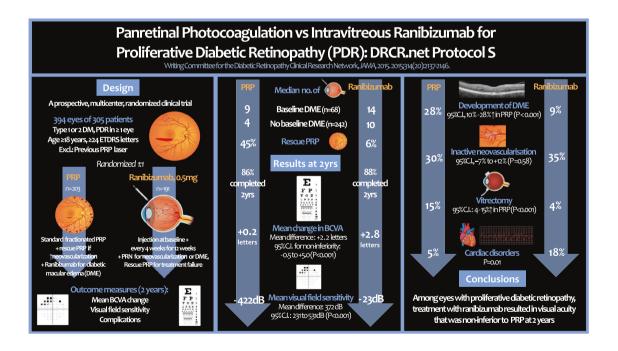
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This DRCR.net Protocol S trial sought to determine whether ranibizumab was non-inferior (<5 ETDRS letters) to PRP for visual acuity outcomes in patients with proliferative diabetic retinopathy. Patients were excluded if previous PRP, neovascularisation of the angle, end-stage renal failure, or systemic vascular event within 4 months of randomization. 89 patients had both eyes enrolled; one to each study group. PRP was applied over 1–3 visits, with additional PRP for increased neovascularisation. In the other treatment group, Ranibizumab was given at baseline, and as often as every 4 weeks

based on pre-defined criteria and until all neovascularisation had resolved. Both groups could receive ranibizumab for DME (vision <20/32 with central retinal thickening on optical coherence tomography imaging). One eye in the ranibizumab group developed endophthalmitis.

PDR – proliferative diabetic retinopathy; DRCR – Diabetic Retinopathy Clinical Research Network; DM – diabetes mellitus; ETDRS – Early Treatment Diabetic Retinopathy Study; DME – diabetic macular oedema; CI – confidence interval; dB – decibels.



<sup>1</sup>Nuffield Laboratory of Ophthalmology, Department of Clinical Neurosciences, Oxford University, West Wing, John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford OX3 9DU, UK. <sup>2</sup>Oxford Eye Hospital, John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust, Headley Way, Oxford OX3 9DU, UK. <sup>3</sup>UCL Institute of Ophthalmology, 11-43 Bath Street, London EC1V 9EL, UK. <sup>4</sup>NIHR Moorfields Biomedical Research Centre, Moorfields Eye Hospital, London, UK. <sup>⊠</sup>email: Imran.yusuf@eye.ox.ac.uk

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### **COMPETING INTERESTS**

The authors declare no competing interests.

# **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to Imran H. Yusuf.

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