Africa/Middle East

Central & South America

Asia/Pacific

Europe
Survey Highlights
Dean Eliott, MD, Chair, ASRS International Affairs Committee
40 societies accepted our invitation; 722 of their members answered the 2020 Global Trends in Retina Survey.
The Global Trends Survey includes 15 questions from the 2020 ASRS PAT Survey.

International responses are categorized into 4 regional groups.

US responses reflect US ASRS members’ answers to the same questions in the PAT Survey.

Because the following graphs reflect some key highlights distilled from the full survey data, the response numbers do not add up to 100%.
GLOBAL TRENDS in Retina

International Affairs Committee Staff Liaison
Caroline Bozell, MS

ASRS PAT Survey Editors
Paul Hahn, MD, PhD, Editor
Thomas W. Stone, MD, Immediate Past Editor
Susan Raef, MSMC, Managing Editor

Research Consultant and Project Manager
Mindy Schneiderman, PhD
GLOBAL TRENDS in Retina

International Affairs Committee

Dean Eliott, MD, Chair
J. Fernando Arevalo, MD, FACS (International Liaison Leader, Americas)
Alay S. Banker, MD (International Liaison Leader, Asia/Pacific)
Ehab N. El-Rayes, MD, PhD (International Liaison Leader, Africa/Middle East)
Marta Figueroa, MD, PhD (International Rep. to the ASRS Board)
Stratos V. Gotzaridis, MBBS, MD (International Rep. to the ASRS Board)
Adnan Tufail, MBBS, MD, FRCOphth (International Liaison Leader, Europe)
Africa/Middle East

Arab African Society of Retina Specialists (AASRS)

Emirates Society of Ophthalmology

Gulf Retina Group

Iranian Vitreoretinal Society

Israel Vitreoretinal Society

The Jordan Vitreoretinal Society

Oman Ophthalmic Society

Saudi Ophthalmological Society

Vitreoretinal Society of Nigeria
Asia/Pacific

Association of Vitreo-Retina Specialists of Sri Lanka

Australian and New Zealand Society of Retinal Specialists

Indonesia Ophthalmology Association, Vitreoretinal Interest Group

Japanese Retina and Vitreous Society

The Korean Retina Society

Malaysian Society of Ophthalmology

Singapore Society of Ophthalmology, Retina Section

Taiwan Retina Society

The Thai Retina Society

Vitreo Retina Society of India

Vitreo-Retinal Society of the Philippines
Europe

Austrian Ophthalmological Society
British and Eire Association of Vitreoretinal Surgeons (BEAVRS)
Dutch Society of Vitreoretinal Surgery
Dutch Medical Retina Society
European Vitreoretinal Society
French Society of Retina Specialists
Greek Vitreo-Retinal Society (GVRS)
Italian Vitreoretinal Surgery Society
Rosengren Club—Swedish Vitreoretinal Society
Spanish Retina and Vitreous Society (SERV)
Turkish Ophthalmological Society
Ukrainian Alliance of Ophthalmologists
Central & South America

Argentine Retina and Vitreous Society

Brazilian Retina and Vitreous Society

Colombian Retina and Vitreous Association

Mexican Retina Association

Pan-American Retina & Vitreous Society (PRVS)

Peruvian Society of Ophthalmology

Salvadoran Retina and Vitreous Association

Uruguayan Association of Ophthalmology
When do you use commercial genetic testing for assessing age-related macular degeneration (AMD) risk?

- Africa/Middle East (n = 156): 93.5%
- Asia/Pacific (n = 272): 94.0%
- Central & South America (n = 122): 97.5%
- Europe (n = 172): 89.9%
- United States (n = 751): 88.9%
Which anti-VEGF agent do you feel delivers the most effective fluid resolution in wet AMD?

- Africa/Middle East (n = 154): 70.8%
- Asia/Pacific (n = 266): 58.6%
- Central & South America (n = 122): 68.9%
- Europe (n = 167): 67.7%
- United States (n = 746): 60.6%

*Eylea = aflibercept, Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc.*
How much recurrent extrafoveal SRF would you tolerate in a recently diagnosed wet-AMD patient on a T&E protocol?

Africa/Middle East (n = 154)
- A = 48.1%
- B = 39.0%

Asia/Pacific (n = 266)
- A = 57.9%
- B = 31.2%

Central & South America (n = 122)
- A = 54.1%
- B = 36.1%

Europe (n = 165)
- A = 50.9%
- B = 44.2%

United States (n = 748)
- A = 47.7%
- B = 47.3%

A = I tolerate some SRF and would maintain this treatment
B = I do not tolerate SRF and would reduce the treatment interval

SRF = Subretinal fluid
T&E = Treat and extend
How would you treat a 40-year-old symptomatic male with chronic CSR, VA = 20/40, after 6 months?

- **Africa/Middle East**
  - (n = 154)
  - 48.1% A
  - 16.2% B

- **Asia/Pacific**
  - (n = 265)
  - 32.1% A
  - 24.9% C

- **Central & South America**
  - (n = 122)
  - 23.0% B
  - 18.0% C
  - 17.2% A

- **Europe**
  - (n = 164)
  - 54.2% A
  - 11.6% D

- **United States**
  - (n = 749)
  - 51.4% A
  - 23.5% B

**Legend**
- A = PDT—reduced fluence
- B = Oral therapy, eg rifampin, eplerenone
- C = Intravitreal anti-VEGF agent
- D = Thermal laser

**CSR** = Central serous retinopathy
**PDT** = Photodynamic therapy
**VA** = Visual acuity
How would you manage a 30-year-old type 1 diabetic patient with high-risk PDR, VA = 20/20, and no DME?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Choice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa/Middle East</td>
<td>44.4%</td>
<td>A: Complete PRP treatment in 2 or more sessions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(n = 153)</td>
<td>37.3%</td>
<td>B: Anti-VEGF injection therapy + complete PRP treatment in 2 or more sessions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia/Pacific</td>
<td>53.9%</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(n = 267)</td>
<td>28.8%</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central &amp; South America</td>
<td>49.4%</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(n = 122)</td>
<td>38.5%</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>49.4%</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(n = 164)</td>
<td>34.8%</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>53.9%</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(n = 750)</td>
<td>40.5%</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DME = Diabetic macular edema
PDR = Proliferative diabetic retinopathy
PRP = Panretinal photocoagulation
VA = Visual acuity
Which intravitreal agent would you initially choose for *your own* center-involving DME with decreased VA?

- **Africa/Middle East**
  - (n = 153)
  - 41.2% Eylea (prefilled syringe)
  - 22.2% Eylea (vial)

- **Asia/Pacific**
  - (n = 267)
  - 24.0% Eylea (prefilled syringe)
  - 25.9% Eylea (vial)

- **Central & South America**
  - (n = 122)
  - 33.6% Eylea (prefilled syringe)
  - 34.4% Eylea (vial)

- **Europe**
  - (n = 164)
  - 47.6% Eylea (prefilled syringe)
  - 20.7% Eylea (vial)

- **United States**
  - (n = 749)
  - 57.8% Eylea (prefilled syringe)
  - 17.2% Avastin

**Definitions**
- **DME**: Diabetic macular edema
- **VA**: Visual acuity
- **Avastin**: bevacizumab, Genentech, Inc
- **Eylea**: aflibercept, Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc
For patients requiring chronic anti-VEGF injection therapy, what is your typical approach?

Africa/Middle East (n = 153)
- 65.4% A = I examine the eye and get an OCT at every visit
- 11.1% B

Asia/Pacific (n = 265)
- 79.2% A = I examine the eye and get an OCT at every visit
- 11.3% B

Central & South America (n = 122)
- 64.8% A = I examine the eye and get an OCT at every visit
- 18.9% B

Europe (n = 164)
- 61.6% A = I examine the eye and get an OCT at every visit
- 26.2% B

United States (n = 745)
- 46.7% A = I examine the eye and get an OCT at every visit
- 39.6% B

A = I examine the eye and get an OCT at every visit
B = I get an OCT at every visit, but don't examine the eye at every visit
How would you manage a 30-yo asymptomatic pt prior to LASIK with 360° lattice and an atrophic inferior retinal hole?

African/Middle East (n = 154)
- 35.1% A
- 26.6% B
- 23.4% C

Asia/Pacific (n = 266)
- 66.9% A
- 15.8% B
- 12.8% C

Central & South America (n = 122)
- 46.7% A
- 18.0% B
- 16.4% C

Europe (n = 164)
- 32.3% C
- 29.9% A
- 22.0% D

United States (n = 748)
- 34.1% A
- 19.7% B
- 36.6% C

A = Prophylactic laser barricade around lattice, atrophic hole
B = Prophylactic laser barricade around atrophic hole only
C = Would not perform prophylactic treatment before LASIK surgery
D = Would not clear the patient for LASIK surgery
How will more-durable drugs or drug delivery methods affect your AMD, DME, DR, and RVO patient volume in 5 to 10 years?

- **Africa/Middle East**
  - (n = 153)
  - 70.6%

- **Asia/Pacific**
  - (n = 266)
  - 71.1%

- **Central & South America**
  - (n = 122)
  - 62.3%

- **Europe**
  - (n = 164)
  - 75.6%

- **United States**
  - (n = 748)
  - 54.5%

**Legend**
- AMD = Age-related macular degeneration
- DME = Diabetic macular edema
- DR = Diabetic retinopathy
- RVO = Retinal vein occlusion
At what age do you plan to retire from clinical practice?

- **Africa/Middle East** (n = 153)
  - Age 66-75: 51.0%
  - Age 56-65: 29.4%

- **Asia/Pacific** (n = 266)
  - Age 66-75: 44.7%
  - Age 56-65: 26.3%

- **Central & South America** (n = 122)
  - Age 76 or older: 22.1%
  - Age 66-75: 52.5%

- **Europe** (n = 164)
  - Age 66-75: 53.0%
  - Age 56-65: 26.2%

- **United States** (n = 749)
  - Age 66-75: 50.9%
  - Age 56-65: 33.0%
Which statement best describes your access to OCT angiography (OCTA)?

- **Africa/Middle East**
  - **A**: 62.3%
  - **B**: 22.1%
  - **C**: 12.3%

- **Asia/Pacific**
  - **A**: 54.2%
  - **B**: 24.6%
  - **C**: 15.5%

- **Central & South America**
  - **A**: 55.7%
  - **B**: 20.5%
  - **C**: 17.2%

- **Europe**
  - **A**: 68.5%
  - **B**: 14.6%
  - **C**: 15.2%

- **United States**
  - **A**: 30.0%
  - **B**: 30.0%
  - **C**: 28.7%
When you use traditional silicone oil, what best describes your preference?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Option A</th>
<th>Option B</th>
<th>Option C</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa/Middle East</td>
<td>45.8%</td>
<td>23.3%</td>
<td>22.5%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia/Pacific</td>
<td>36.0%</td>
<td>44.1%</td>
<td>11.9%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central &amp; South America</td>
<td>29.1%</td>
<td>29.9%</td>
<td>29.9%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>24.6%</td>
<td>43.8%</td>
<td>24.6%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>12.2%</td>
<td>59.0%</td>
<td>21.5%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- A = 1000 cS or 5000 cS, depending on pathology
- B = 1000 cS
- C = 5000 cS

cS = Centistoke
How long do you recommend facedown positioning after macular hole repair?

- Africa/Middle East (n = 118)
  - 38.1% 3-4 days
  - 35.6% 5-7 days
  - 12.7% 8-14 days
- Asia/Pacific (n = 237)
  - 18.1% 3-4 days
  - 31.6% 5-7 days
  - 24.1% 8-14 days
- Central & South America (n = 117)
  - 34.2% 3-4 days
  - 37.6% 5-7 days
  - 12.0% 1-2 days
- Europe (n = 130)
  - 33.8% 3-4 days
  - 25.4% 5-7 days
  - 23.8% 1-2 days
- United States (n = 671)
  - 10.6% 1-2 days
  - 46.1% 5-7 days
  - 30.0% 3-4 days
During uncomplicated macular surgery, how often do you perform scleral depression at the end of the case?

- **Africa/Middle East** (n = 116): 49.1%
- **Asia/Pacific** (n = 237): 41.4%
- **Central & South America** (n = 117): 55.6%
- **Europe** (n = 130): 63.1%
- **United States** (n = 671): 73.5%
What type of IOL would you place in a 35-yo aphakic patient with no capsular support or relevant ocular history?

- Africa/Middle East (n = 118)
  - A = Iris-claw IOL (50.8%)
  - B = Sutured scleral fixation (24.6%)
  - C = Sutureless scleral fixation of a 3-piece IOL (16.9%)

- Asia/Pacific (n = 237)
  - A = Iris-claw IOL (29.1%)
  - B = Sutured scleral fixation (30.8%)
  - C = Sutureless scleral fixation of a 3-piece IOL (31.2%)

- Central & South America (n = 117)
  - A = Iris-claw IOL (42.7%)
  - B = Sutured scleral fixation (36.8%)
  - C = Sutureless scleral fixation of a 3-piece IOL (11.1%)

- Europe (n = 130)
  - A = Iris-claw IOL (30.8%)
  - B = Sutured scleral fixation (20.8%)
  - C = Sutureless scleral fixation of a 3-piece IOL (26.9%)

- United States (n = 669)
  - A = Iris-claw IOL (37.1%)
  - B = Sutured scleral fixation (26.6%)
  - C = Sutureless scleral fixation of a 3-piece IOL (24.8%)

IOL = Intraocular lens
Thank You