



## YOUR GUIDE TO



Eylea is indicated for the treatment of patients with Neovascular (Wet) Age-Related Macular Degeneration (AMD).

This booklet has been produced by Bayer for patients who have been prescribed Eylea.



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**Before your treatment with Eylea begins, please read all of this information carefully, including the patient information leaflet, and listen to the audio CD that can be found on the inside back cover.**

**This booklet and the attached audio CD will help you to understand your treatment with Eylea.**

## **WHAT IS EYLEA?**

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Eylea is a treatment for Neovascular (Wet) Age-Related Macular Degeneration (AMD). It comes in the form of a solution, which is injected into the eye. It's normal to worry about having an injection into your eye, but most patients say that the injection is painless and sounds worse than it is.

# BEFORE YOUR EYLEA INJECTION

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## **Before your injection, it is important to tell your doctor if you:**

- Have an infection in or around the eye
- Are currently experiencing any pain or redness in your eye
- Think you may be allergic (hypersensitive) to aflibercept or any of the other ingredients of Eylea, iodine, or anaesthetics
- Had any issues with previous eye injections
- Have glaucoma or any history of increased eye pressure
- Have a history of seeing flashes of light or floaters
- Are pregnant or breastfeeding
- Are taking or have recently taken any other medicines, including medicines obtained without a prescription

# YOUR EYLEA INJECTION

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- Your doctor may ask you to use eye drops for a few days before the injection
- Do not use make-up on the day of your treatment
- Care will be taken to make sure you are relaxed and comfortable on the day

A doctor or nurse will prepare you for your treatment:

- Local anaesthetic eye drops will be given
- A disinfectant eye wash will be used to carefully clean your eye and the skin around it
- Your face will be covered with a special drape
- Your eye will be held open with the help of a sterile speculum (or a similar device) so you cannot blink

An experienced doctor will then give the injection into the white part of your eye.

- You may feel a little pressure as the injection is given

# AFTER YOUR EYLEA INJECTION

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- Your doctor may perform some eye tests, which may include a measurement of your eye pressure
- Right after your treatment your vision will be blurry. If you usually drive, you should not drive until your vision has returned to normal
- Your doctor may ask you to use eyedrops for a few days to prevent infections
- You may experience a bloodshot eye (conjunctival haemorrhage). If this redness does not go away in a few days, or gets worse, please contact your doctor
- You may see moving spots in your vision (also known as floaters). If these floaters do not go away in a few days, or get worse, please contact your doctor
- You may experience eye pain after the injection. If the pain gets worse or does not go away completely in a few days, please contact your doctor
- Injections can cause other side effects (see next pages). Please pay attention to any changes in your eye following the injection

# POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS

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Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them. If you do experience any side effects, please talk to your doctor. This includes any possible side effects that are not listed in this booklet.

With administration of Eylea, there may be some side effects due to the injection procedure.

Some of these may be serious and may include:

- Infection inside the eye (endophthalmitis)
- Clouding of the lens due to injury (traumatic cataract)
- Temporary increase of pressure inside the eye

In addition generalised allergic reactions (hypersensitivity) could potentially occur.

These serious side effects occur in less than 1 in every 1000 injections.

If you develop an infection inside the eye or other complications, you may have:

- Eye pain or increased discomfort
- Worsening eye redness
- Blurred or decreased vision
- Increased sensitivity to light



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It is important to have any symptoms diagnosed and treated as soon as possible.

Please contact your doctor immediately if you develop any new or changed symptoms, or notice anything different about your eyes.

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The most common side effects are:

- Bloodshot eye caused by bleeding from small blood vessels in the outer layers of the eye (conjunctival haemorrhage)
- Eye pain
- Detachment of the gel-like substance inside the eye from the retina (vitreous detachment)
- Moving spots in vision (also known as floaters)

# POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS (CONT.)

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The following is a list of the other side effects reported to be possibly related to the injection procedure or to the medicine.

**Always discuss any suspected side effects with your doctor.**

**Common** (may affect up to 1 in 10 people):

- Decreased sharpness of vision (detachment of the retina, retinal pigment epithelium tear, detachment of the retinal pigment epithelium)
- Degeneration of the retina
- Blurred vision (cataract nuclear)
- Clouding of the lens (cataract subcapsular)
- Damage of the front layer of the eyeball (corneal abrasion)
- Swelling of the front layer of the eyeball (corneal oedema)
- Injection-site pain
- A feeling of having something in the eye
- Increased tear production
- Swelling of the eyelid
- Bleeding at the injection site
- Redness of the eye (ocular hyperaemia, conjunctival hyperaemia)

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**Uncommon** (may affect up to 1 in 100 people):

- Clouding of the lens (cortical cataract)
- Bleeding into the transparent gel that fills the space between the retina and the lens in the eye (vitreous haemorrhage)
- Disturbed/blurred vision (tear of the retina, lenticular opacities)
- Injury of the front layer of the eyeball (corneal erosion, corneal epithelium defect)
- Irritation at the injection site
- Strange feeling in the eye
- Irritation of the eyelid
- Inflammation of certain parts of the eye (anterior chamber flare, vitritis, uveitis, iritis, iridocyclitis)

## POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS (CONT.)

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**Rare** (may affect up to 1 in 1000 people):

- Pus in the eye (hypopyon)

Patients who are on treatment to prevent blood clots (blood thinning drugs or anticoagulants) may be more likely to experience bleeding from the small blood vessels in the surface of the eye (conjunctival haemorrhage) when they have injections into the eye. This can cause the eye to look 'red'. This increased incidence was comparable between patients treated with ranibizumab and Eylea.

# WHAT'S NEXT?

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## **Your future appointments**

- Your doctor will tell you about your next appointments and inform you about the results of your treatment
- You will need regular treatment for your disease

Please talk to your doctor about how long the treatment is likely to last.

## **If a dose of Eylea is missed**

- Make a new appointment for an examination and injection

## **Stopping treatment with Eylea**

- Consult your doctor before stopping treatment

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If you have any further questions on the use of Eylea, ask your doctor.







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