Retina Associates in Tucson, Arizona participates in many prestigious national clinical research trials. Clinical Trials are part of a nationwide effort to identify technologies or treatments for preventing, stabilizing, or reversing sight-threatening disorders. We are proud to offer the latest and most advanced treatments to our patients. We conduct this research as we know it will be beneficial to all of our patients now and in the future.

Patients should feel free to contact Retina Associates directly. If you think you might qualify for a study or are interested in learning more, please call the Clinical Trials Department at 520-733-8584.

The following are a list of studies we are currently enrolling for:

**Acucela Inc. 4429-202: January 2013-ongoing** A Phase 2b/3 Multicenter, Randomized, Double-Masked, Dose-Ranging Study Comparing the Efficacy and Safety of Emixustat Hydrochloride (ACU-4229) with Placebo for the Treatment of Geographic Atrophy Associated with Dry Age-Related Macular Degeneration.


**OHR Pharmaceutical, Inc. OHR-002: November 2012-ongoing** A Phase II study of the Efficacy and Safety of Squalamine Lactate Ophthalmic Solution 0.2% Twice Daily in Subjects with Neovascular Age-Related Macular Degeneration.

**Pfizer B1181003: July 2012-ongoing** A Phase II Multi-Center, Randomized, Double Masked, Placebo-Controlled, Multi-Dose Study To Investigate The Efficacy, Safety, Pharmacokinetics and Pharmacodynamics Of RN6G (PF-04382923) In Subjects With Geographic Atrophy Secondary To Age-Related Macular Degeneration.

**Some Previous Studies Include:**

**Regeneron Pharmaceuticals VGFT-OD-0910.02: January 2010-ongoing** An Open-Label, Long-Term, Safety and Tolerability Extension Study of Intravitreal VEGF Trap-Eye in Neovascular Age-related Macular Degeneration.

**GlaxoSmithKline MD7110852: May 2011 – July 2012** A Phase IIB, Dosing Range Study of Pazopanib Eye Drops versus Ranibizumab Intravitreal Injections in Adults with Choroidal Neovascularization Secondary to Age-Related Macular Degeneration.

**CATT: February 2008- 2012** A randomized, Multicenter study for Subjects with Neovascular Age-Related Macular Degeneration.
Opthotech OPH1001: 2010 - 2012 A Phase II, Randomized, Double-Masked, Controlled Study to Establish the Safety and Efficacy of Intravitreal Injections of E10030 (Anti-PDGF Pegylated Aptamer) Given in Combination with Lucentis® in Subjects with Neovascular Age-related Macular Degeneration.


Genentech FVF4168g: May 2007 - December 2012 A Phase III, Double-Masked, Randomized, Sham Injection-Controlled Study of the Efficacy and Safety of Ranibizumab Injections in Subjects with Clinically Significant Macular Edema with Center Involvement Secondary to Diabetes Mellitus

Genentech FVF4166g: 2007 - 2009 A Phase III, Randomized, Double-Masked, Sham Injection-Controlled Study of Ranibizumab in Subjects with Macular Edema Secondary to Central Retinal Vein Occlusion.

Genentech FVF4165Gg: 2007 - 2009 A Phase III, Randomized, Double-Masked, Sham Injection-Controlled Study of Ranibizumab in Subjects with Macular Edema Secondary to Branch Retinal Vein Occlusion.

Genentech FVF3426g: 2008 - 2010 An Extension Study to Evaluate the Safety and Tolerability of Ranibizumab in Subjects with Choroidal Neovascularization Secondary to Age-Related Macular Degeneration or Macular Edema Secondary to Retinal Vein Occlusions.

Genentech FVF3689g: 2006-2007 A Phase III Study to Evaluate Ranibizumab in Subjects with Choroidal Neovascularization (CNV) Secondary to Age-Related Macular Degeneration (AMD).


MacuSight AMD003: 2009-2010 A Phase II Study of an Ocular Sirolimus (Rapamycin) Formulation in Combination with Lucentis® in Patients with Age-Related Macular Degeneration

Othera OT-551-C04: 2007-2009 A Phase II, Randomized, Double-Masked, Dose-Ranging, Multi-Center, Study Comparing the Safety and Efficacy of OT-551 with Placebo to Treat Geographic Atrophy Associated With Age-Related Macular Degeneration.

Vertacl (NEI): 2004-2005 A phase II/III, Multicenter, Randomized, Prospective trial to study effects of Preservative Free Triamcinolone Acetonide as Adjunct to Visudyne Treatment of Wet Age-Related Macular Degeneration.
**Eyetech 1003: 2002-2007** A Phase II/III Randomized, Double-Masked, Controlled, Dose-Ranging, Multi-Center Comparative Trial, in Parallel Groups, to Establish the Safety and Efficacy of Intravitreal Injections of EYE001 (Anti-VEGF Pegylated Aptamer) Given Every 6 Weeks for 54 Weeks, in Patients with Exudative Age-Related Macular Degeneration (AMD).

**Eyetech EOP 1004: 2002-2007** A Phase II/III Randomized, Double-Masked, Controlled, Dose-Ranging, Multi-Center Comparative Trial, in Parallel Groups, to Establish the Safety and Efficacy of Intravitreal Injections of EYE001 (Anti-VEGF Pegylated Aptamer) Given Every 6 Weeks for 54 Weeks, in Patients with Exudative Age-Related Macular Degeneration (AMD).

**Eyetech EOP 1011: 2004-2006** A Phase II Randomized Dose-Ranging, Double-Masked, Multi-Center Trial, in Parallel Groups, to Determine the Safety, Efficacy and Pharmacokinetics of Intravitreal Injections of Pegaptanib Sodium Compared to Sham Injection for 30 Weeks in Patients With Recent Vision Loss Due to Macular Edema Secondary to Central Retinal Vein Occlusion.

**Novartis VIO:** A Phase III, Multicenter Double-Masked, Placebo-Controlled, Randomized Study to Determine if Photodynamic Therapy with Verteporfin Reduces the Risk of Vision Loss in Patients with Subfoveal Occult Choroidal Neovascularization Secondary to Age-Related Macular Degeneration (AMD).

**Eyetech EOP 1005: 2004 - 2005** A Phase II Randomized, Controlled, Double-Masked, Dose-Finding, Multi-Center, Comparative Trial, in Parallel Groups, to Establish the Safety and Preliminary Efficacy of Intravitreal Injections of EYE001 (Anti-VEGF Pegylated Aptamer), Given Every 6 Weeks for 12 to 30 Weeks to Patients With Clinically Significant Diabetic Macular Edema (CSME) Involving the Center of the Macula.

**Collaborative Ocular Melanoma Study (COMS): 1986-2000** The Collaborative Ocular Melanoma Study (COMS) is a set of long-term, multicenter, randomized controlled trials. In the trial for patients with tumors of medium size, enucleation and irradiation with an iodine-125 episcleral plaque are compared on the basis of length of remaining life.