

Anti-complement inhibitors

Complement activation has been implicated in a number of acute and chronic conditions.

There is strong evidence that AMD is an inflammatory disease; Aberrant activation of the complement system is implicated in the wet and dry forms of AMD⁽⁴⁸⁻⁴⁹⁾.

Patients with AMD demonstrate elevated systemic inflammatory biomarkers of inflammation (CRP, IL-6 and homocysteine).

Histopathologic analyses of human AMD neovascular complex specimens demonstrate inflammatory infiltrates.

Recent studies implicated local inflammation and activation of the complement cascade in the formation of drusen⁽⁵⁰⁾.

Complement-mediated inflammation in AMD is also reinforced by multiple genetic linkage and association studies published in Science⁽⁴⁸⁻⁵¹⁾ and in New England Journal of Medicine⁽⁵²⁾.

All this, strong support for the complement-mediated disease in wet and dry forms of AMD.

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