# YOUR GUIDE

## to Yesafili®

This guide is intended
for patients who have been prescribed **Yesafili**
(aflibercept solution for injection)

Yesafili®

Aflibercept 40 mg/mL

**Solution for injection**



# TABLE OF CONTENTS:


- Your guide to **Yesafili** ..... 3
- Information for patients receiving **Yesafili** for the treatment of wet Age-related Macular Degeneration (wet AMD) ..... 4
- Information for patients receiving **Yesafili** for the treatment of Diabetic Macular Edema (DME) ..... 5
- Information for patients receiving **Yesafili** for the treatment of macular edema secondary to Central Retinal Vein Occlusion (CRVO) ..... 6
- Information for patients receiving **Yesafili** for the treatment of macular edema secondary to Branch Retinal Vein Occlusion (BRVO) ..... 7
- Information for patients receiving **Yesafili** for the treatment of myopic Choroidal Neovascularization (myopic CNV) ..... 8
- **Information for patients in all indications:**
  - What is **Yesafili**? ..... 9
  - Who is **Yesafili** intended for? ..... 9
  - What should you tell your doctor before starting treatment with **Yesafili**? ..... 10
  - How can I prepare for my appointment to receive **Yesafili**? ..... 11
  - What should I expect after treatment with **Yesafili**? ..... 11
  - Does **Yesafili** have side effects? ..... 12
  - Reporting of side effects ..... 13
  - What if I have concerns or questions? ..... 13

# YOUR GUIDE TO YESAFILI

## Your doctor has prescribed **Yesafili** to treat one of the following conditions:

- Wet Age-related Macular Degeneration (wet AMD)
- Visual impairment due to Diabetic Macular Edema (DME)
- Visual impairment due to macular edema secondary to Central Retinal Vein Occlusion (CRVO)
- Visual impairment due to macular edema secondary to Branch Retinal Vein Occlusion (BRVO)
- Visual impairment due to myopic Choroidal Neovascularization (myopic CNV)

For further information for patients on all indications, please refer to the Patient Information Leaflet available in the product package.
Read the Patient Information Leaflet before using **Yesafili**.

The Patient Information Leaflet and this Patient Guide are also available on the Israeli Drug Registry at the following link:
*https://israeldrugs.health.gov.il/#!/byDrug*

This Patient Guide is also available as an audio version and in a digital format. To access the audio version, scan the QR code:

The password required for access: 2026

**Yesafili** is a biosimilar medicinal product.
For further information about biosimilar medicinal products, please refer to the Israeli Ministry of Health website:
*https://www.gov.il/he/Departments/General/biosimilar*

# INFORMATION FOR PATIENTS RECEIVING YESAFILI

## for the treatment of neovascular (wet) Age-related Macular Degeneration (wet AMD)

Your doctor has prescribed you **Yesafili** (aflibercept solution for injection) for the treatment of wet age-related macular degeneration (wet AMD).

### What is wet Age-related Macular Degeneration (wet AMD)?

The retina is a layer of cells that lines the inner surface of the back wall of the eye. It senses light and sends messages to the brain, enabling you to see. The macula is an important area at the center of the retina that allows you to clearly see details of objects in front of you, like faces or words in a book. Wet age-related macular degeneration occurs when new, abnormal blood vessels grow under the retina. This can occur with age and the accumulation of degradation products in the retina. The growth of these abnormal blood vessels is caused by higher-than-normal levels of a protein called VEGF in the eye.

VEGF is an abbreviation for vascular endothelial growth factor. This protein is involved in the formation of abnormal blood vessels in the eye. These abnormal blood vessels may leak blood or other fluids, which can cause scarring of the macula. Over time, this can lead to permanent central vision loss.

# INFORMATION FOR PATIENTS RECEIVING YESAFILI

## for the treatment of Diabetic Macular Edema (DME)

Your doctor has prescribed you **Yesafili** (aflibercept solution for injection) for the treatment of Diabetic Macular Edema (DME).

### What is Diabetic Macular Edema (DME)?

Diabetic Macular Edema is a condition in which fluid builds up in the retina. The retina is the layer of cells lining the inside of the back of the eye. It senses light and sends messages to the brain, enabling you to see. The macula is an important area in the center of the retina that allows you to clearly see details of objects in front of you, like faces or words in a book. Diabetes is associated with high blood sugar levels or large fluctuations in blood sugar levels. This can damage small blood vessels, reduce blood circulation in the eye, and lead to swelling of the retina and blurred vision. The swelling is caused by higher-than-normal levels of a protein called VEGF in the eye.

VEGF is an abbreviation for vascular endothelial growth factor. This protein promotes the formation of leaky blood vessels, which leads to swelling. Over time, the swelling can damage the retina and may lead to permanent loss of central vision.

# INFORMATION FOR PATIENTS RECEIVING YESAFILI

## for the treatment of macular edema secondary to Central Retinal Vein Occlusion (CRVO)

Your doctor has prescribed you **Yesafili** (aflibercept solution for injection) for the treatment of macular edema secondary to Central Retinal Vein Occlusion (CRVO).

### What is macular edema secondary to Central Retinal Vein Occlusion (CRVO)?

The retina is a layer of cells that lines the inner surface of the back wall of the eye. It senses light and sends messages to the brain, enabling you to see. The macula is an important area at the center of the retina that allows you to clearly see details of objects in front of you, like faces or words in a book. The retina has one central retinal artery and one central retinal vein. With age, the elasticity of blood vessels changes, and they can become clogged or congested more easily. CRVO occurs when the central retinal vein becomes blocked. This is similar to the formation of a blood clot in the retina and causes blood to accumulate in the blood vessels. This causes the retina to release a protein called VEGF.

VEGF is an abbreviation for vascular endothelial growth factor. This protein promotes the growth of new blood vessels, but may also cause the formation of leaky blood vessels. These leaky blood vessels cause swelling and unwanted blood leakage into the eye, which may damage the retina. At the same time, the original blockage may still exist, causing the condition to worsen. This process may lead to significant damage to your central vision.

# INFORMATION FOR PATIENTS RECEIVING YESAFILI

## for the treatment of macular edema secondary to Branch Retinal Vein Occlusion (BRVO)

Your doctor has prescribed you **Yesafili** (aflibercept solution for injection) for the treatment of macular edema secondary to Branch Retinal Vein Occlusion (BRVO).

### What is macular edema secondary to Branch Retinal Vein Occlusion (BRVO)?

The retina is a layer of cells that lines the inner surface of the back wall of the eye. It senses light and sends messages to the brain, enabling you to see. The macula is an important area at the center of the retina that allows you to clearly see details of objects in front of you, like faces or words in a book. With age, the elasticity of blood vessels changes, and they can become clogged or congested more easily. BRVO occurs when one or more branches of the central retinal vein become blocked. This is similar to the formation of a blood clot in a specific area of the retina and causes blood to accumulate in the affected blood vessels. This causes the vessels to release a protein called VEGF.

VEGF is an abbreviation for vascular endothelial growth factor. This protein promotes the growth of new blood vessels, but may also cause the formation of leaky blood vessels. These leaky blood vessels cause swelling and unwanted blood leakage into the eye. The swelling may also affect the macula, and if it does, your central vision may be severely affected. Over time, if blood flow in this area is impaired, nerve cells in the eye may die and your vision may deteriorate.

# INFORMATION FOR PATIENTS RECEIVING YESAFILI

## for the treatment of myopic Choroidal Neovascularisation (myopic CNV)

Your doctor has prescribed you **Yesafili** (aflibercept solution for injection) for the treatment of myopic Choroidal Neovascularization (myopic CNV).

### What is myopic Choroidal Neovascularization (myopic CNV)?

The retina is a layer of cells that lines the inner surface of the back wall of the eye. It senses light and sends messages to the brain, enabling you to see. In people with high myopia (short-sightedness), enlargement or elongation of the eyeball occurs. This can lead to stretching and thinning of the retina. This thinning of the retina can cause the growth of new blood vessels from the choroid. The choroid is a layer behind the retina that supplies blood to the eye. The growth of these new, leaky blood vessels is due to higher-than-normal levels of a protein called VEGF in the eye.

VEGF is an abbreviation for vascular endothelial growth factor. These new blood vessels may cause leakage of blood and fluid into the eye, which may lead to blurred or distorted central vision.

# INFORMATION FOR PATIENTS

## IN ALL INDICATIONS

### What is **Yesafili**?

**Yesafili** is a type of treatment known as an anti VEGF.

VEGF is an abbreviation for vascular endothelial growth factor. Anti-VEGF describes how **Yesafili** works to help protect your vision. **Yesafili** blocks VEGF, and this action helps reduce the amount of fluid in the retina and may lead to improvement and maintenance of vision.

**Yesafili** is a solution (a liquid) that is injected into the eye.

Your doctor will determine your treatment schedule, and it is very important that you follow it.

### Who is **Yesafili** intended for?

**Yesafili is intended for adults for the treatment of the following conditions:**

- Wet age-related macular degeneration, which is accompanied by the formation of new blood vessels (wet AMD).
- Visual impairment due to macular edema, secondary to retinal vein occlusion (branch retinal vein occlusion [BRVO] or central retinal vein occlusion [CRVO]).
- Visual impairment due to diabetic macular edema (DME).
- Visual impairment due to myopic choroidal neovascularization (myopic CNV).

### Do not use **Yesafili** if:

- **You are hypersensitive (allergic)** to the active ingredient (aflibercept), or to any of the other ingredients this medicine contains. For a list of the inactive ingredients, see section 6 of the Patient Information Leaflet.
- **You have an active or suspected infection** in or around the eye.
- **You have severe inflammation** of the eye (indicated by pain or redness).

## What should you tell your doctor before starting treatment with **Yesafili**?

**Before starting treatment with Yesafili, tell your doctor and other healthcare providers if you:**



- Have an infection in or around your eye.



- Currently have redness or any pain in the eye.



- Think you may be allergic to iodine, any pain-relieving medicine, or to any of the ingredients in **Yesafili** (for the list of inactive ingredients, see section 6 of Patient Information Leaflet).



- Have had any problems with previous eye injections.



- Have glaucoma or have previously had high pressure in the eye.



- You see, or have previously seen, flashes of light or floaters in your field of vision.



- Are taking any medications, with or without a prescription.



- Have had eye surgery within the last 4 weeks or are scheduled to have eye surgery within the next 4 weeks.





- Are pregnant, planning to become pregnant or breastfeeding - there is no information about the use of **Yesafili** in pregnant women.

  **Yesafili** should not be used during pregnancy, unless the potential benefit outweighs the potential risk to the fetus. Discuss this with your doctor before starting treatment with **Yesafili**.

  Women of childbearing potential should use effective contraception during treatment with **Yesafili** and for at least three additional months after the last **Yesafili** injection.

  Based on very limited human data, small amounts of aflibercept may pass into breast milk, and the effect on a breastfed infant is unknown. The use of **Yesafili** is not recommended during breastfeeding.



- Have a severe form of CRVO or BRVO (ischemic CRVO or ischemic BRVO), treatment with **Yesafili** is not recommended.

## How can I prepare for my appointment to receive **Yesafili?**

- After treatment, your vision may be blurred, so you should not drive home. Ask a friend or family member to take you to your treatment appointment or arrange another way to get to your appointment and back home.
- On the day of your appointment, do not wear any makeup.

## What should I expect after treatment with **Yesafili?**

Your eye doctor may perform some eye examinations after the injection. These may include a test to measure the pressure inside your eye. After the injection, your vision may be blurred, so do not plan to drive until your vision has returned to normal.

During the next few days, your eye may be red or you may see moving spots in your visual field. These should go away within a few days, and if they do not, or if they get worse, contact your doctor.

Some patients may experience mild pain or discomfort in the eye after the injection. If these do not go away or if they get worse, contact your doctor.



## Does **Yesafili** have side effects?

Like any medicine, **Yesafili** may cause side effects.
Not everyone receiving treatment with **Yesafili** will experience side effects.

**Contact your doctor immediately if you think you have experienced one or more of the side effects listed in the table below, as they may indicate a serious complication following treatment:**

| Medical condition | Possible signs and symptoms |
|---|---|
| **Infection or inflammation inside the eye** | • Eye pain or increasing discomfort<br>• Worsening redness of the eye<br>• Increased sensitivity to light<br>• Swelling of the eyelid<br>• Vision changes, such as sudden decrease in vision or blurred vision |
| **Clouding of the lens (cataract)** | • Blurred vision<br>• Seeing shadows<br>• Seeing lines and shapes less clearly<br>• Color vision changes (e.g. colors appear more 'washed out') |
| **Increased pressure inside the eye** | • Seeing halos around lights<br>• Eye pain<br>• Redness of the eye<br>• Nausea or vomiting<br>• Changes in vision |
| **Tear or detachment of a layer in the retina** | • Sudden flashes of light<br>• Sudden appearance of floaters in your field of vision, or worsening of this condition<br>• A curtain-like effect over part of your field of vision<br>• Changes in vision |

**For the full list of side effects, please refer to the Patient Information Leaflet included in the product package.**

## Reporting of side effects

Side effects can be reported to the Ministry of Health using the online form for reporting side effects, available on the homepage of the Ministry of Health website at:

*www.health.gov.il*

or via the link:

*https://sideeffects.health.gov.il*

Additionally, you can report side effects and product quality defects to the registration holder, Dexcel Ltd., by contacting customer service at the email address:

*CustomerService@dexcel.com*

or by phone at: 04-6364016

## What if I have concerns or questions?

If you have any concerns or questions, your doctor or nurse are the best people to talk to. They are very experienced and understand your individual situation, so they can provide the answers you need.



Your eye clinic details: _____



Contact person: _____



Telephone: _____



Address: _____



E-mail: _____

Approved in July 2026 according to MoH guidelines.