Dear Editor,

I am writing to correct an oversight in the article “Geographic Atrophy: Clinical Impact and Emerging Treatments” published in *Ophthalmic Surgery Lasers Imaging Retina*, volume 46, number 1, January 2015. In the article, I neglected to mention an intriguing trial for dry age-related macular degeneration (AMD) with geographic atrophy (GA). The Clinical Study to Evaluate Treatment with ORACEA for GA (TOGA) has been enrolling patients prospectively for almost a year. This trial is a prospective phase 2/3 study evaluating 40 mg of time-release doxycycline versus placebo over a 6-month observation phase followed by a 24-month treatment phase. The rationale is that the tetracycline class has known anti-inflammatory activity, and doxycycline is a matrix metalloproteinase inhibitor representative of this class. This systemic drug may have clinically efficacious activity against the inflammatory pathways implicated in the advancement of dry AMD.¹

TOGA is remarkable because if its study drug shows reasonable clinical efficacy, its low burden of administration, low cost, wide availability, and favorable side-effect profile could allow large-scale, relatively easy treatment of dry AMD with GA. Please accept my apologies for omitting this intriguing trial from the original article, and I appreciate your publication of this letter.

Best regards,

David A. Eichenbaum, MD
Retina Vitreous Associates of Florida
Tampa, Florida

**REFERENCE**