

# Age-Related Macular Degeneration (AMD)

The macula is a small area of the retina that is particularly important for sharp vision.

The term age-related macular degeneration (AMD) refers to degenerative changes in this area that can lead to vision loss and even blindness.

There are two types of AMD: dry and wet. The dry form is characterized by debris deposits within the retina that can lead to atrophy of tissues. This form of the disease typically develops slowly and can go unnoticed for years resulting in significant, permanent vision loss. Your eye care professional can provide further advice for dry AMD patients.

In contrast, wet AMD develops faster, often causing noticeable distortion of vision. There are a number of medical treatments for wet AMD.

**The earlier AMD treatment starts, the more effective it may be, so early diagnosis is essential. OCT is a very helpful tool to identify AMD.**



Normal vision.



Early AMD vision changes may not be noticed, but may be detected with an OCT exam.



Advanced AMD causes significant visual field changes.

Contact your eye care professional:



For more information visit:  
[www.know-the-eye.com](http://www.know-the-eye.com)

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## Understanding Age-Related Macular Degeneration

Important information about the OCT examination for age-related macular degeneration (AMD)

In cooperation with:

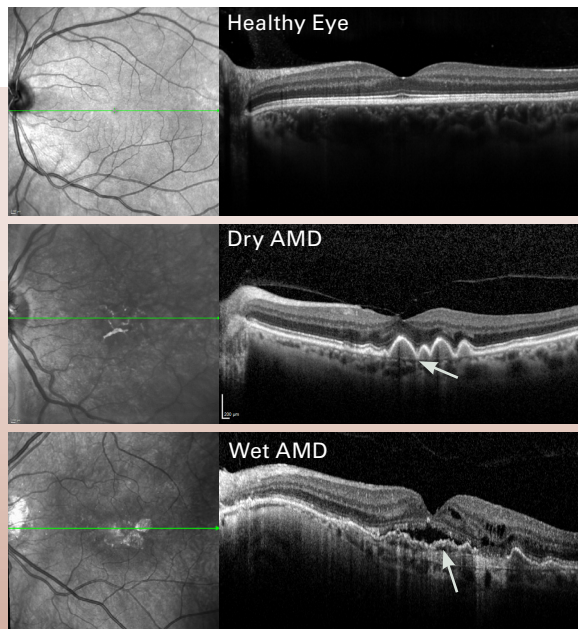
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# Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT)

OCT is short for Optical Coherence Tomography, a modern imaging technique, which shows structures inside the eye that can change due to eye disease.

In an OCT exam a light beam scans across the single retinal layers. The beam scans across the back of the eye, and the reflected light is translated into a detailed image of the structures within the retina.

OCT has become invaluable in advanced eye care because it allows your eye care professional to see tiny changes in the eye, which would otherwise be difficult to detect.



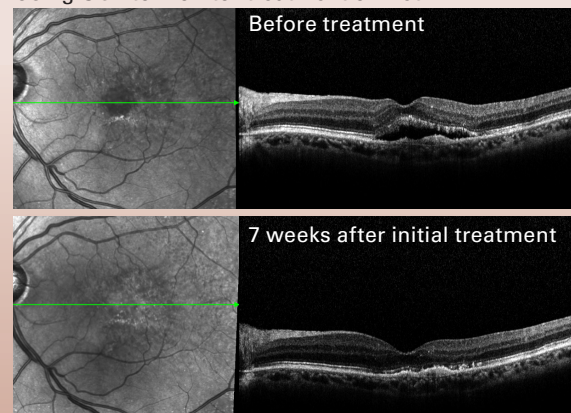
## Medical Benefits

Careful exam and analysis of the structures seen in OCT images can help eye care professionals identify early signs of eye diseases like AMD.

In fact, OCT is so sensitive, it often shows eye care professionals signs of disease before you notice any changes in your vision, which allows early treatment. Likewise, OCT can be used to perform very precise follow-up exams in order to reliably detect changes.

OCT is also helpful for confirming whether your treatment is working or if other forms of treatments should be considered.

Using OCT to monitor treatment of Wet AMD



## Facts about the OCT Exam



- Quick, painless, no-contact examination
- No vision impairment after exam (unless your eyes have been dilated)
- Precise method for detecting pathological changes
- Reliably tracks eye disease progression and effectiveness of treatment
- Detects eye conditions early, which is critical to preserve sight