

Age-Related Macular Degeneration (AMD)

The macula is a small area of the retina that is particularly important for central vision. If this area is damaged by age-related deposits and degenerates as a result, it is referred to as AMD.

A distinction is made between two types:

Dry AMD typically develops slowly and can remain unnoticed for years. As the disease progresses, retinal areas damaged by deposits can die and lead to vision loss.

In contrast, **wet AMD** develops more quickly. As a result of the damaged tissue, new abnormal blood vessels are formed, from which fluid can leak into the retina. This leads to significant image distortion in the visual field and visual impairment.

OCT is a very effective examination for detecting AMD and monitoring its progression. Early diagnosis and treatment are beneficial for the therapeutic outcome.



Normal vision.



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



Advanced AMD causes significant visual field changes.

Contact your eye care professional:



For more information visit:
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 an imaging technique that uses a beam of light to scan the back of the eye. The reflected light results in a detailed image of the retinal layers.

In modern ophthalmology OCT imaging is of immense value, as it allows your doctor to detect the smallest changes within the retinal layers, to monitor them over time, and to initiate treatment at an early stage.

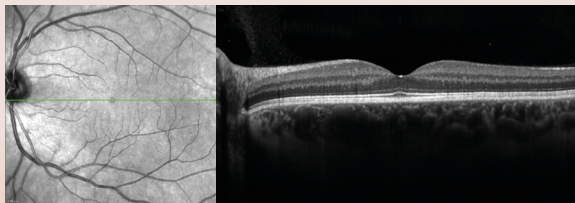
OCT examinations are quick, painless and contact-free.

Medical Benefits

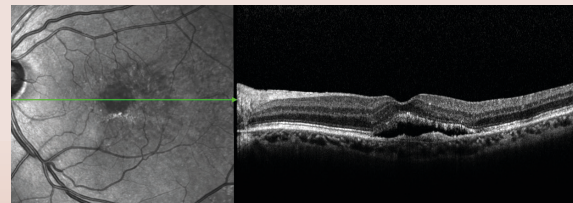
A careful examination and analysis of the retinal layers visible in the OCT enables the detection of early signs of eye diseases, sometimes even before vision changes can be noticed. Early treatment usually increases the therapeutic success.

The OCT can be used to perform very precise follow-up examinations, reliably detect the smallest changes, and determine whether therapy is effective or whether other forms of treatment should be considered.

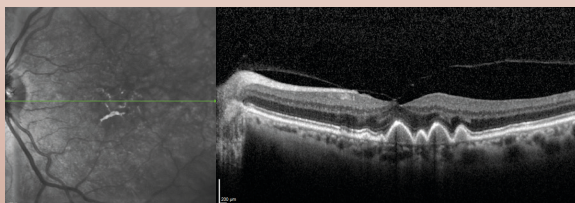
Facts about the OCT Examination



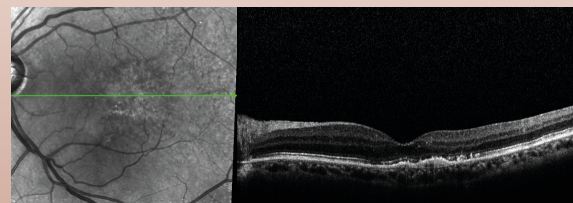
Healthy eye



Wet AMD – before treatment



Dry AMD



Wet AMD – 7 weeks after initial treatment

- Quick, painless and contact-free examination
- No pupil dilation required
- No impairment of vision after the examination
- Precise method for early detection of pathological changes
- Reliable monitoring of disease progression and treatment success