



Airedale Opticians

& Hearing Care



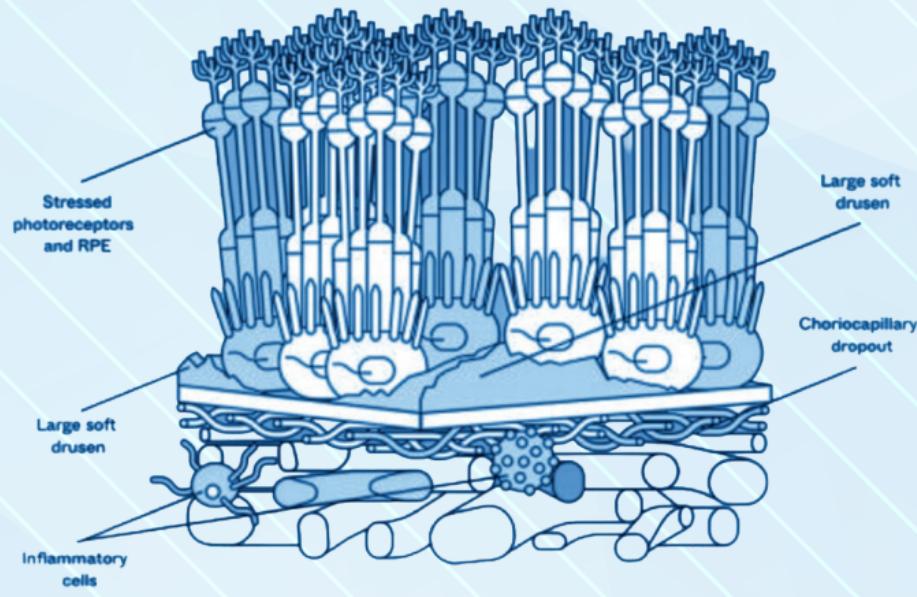
What is AMD? Advanced forms

Age-related Macular Degeneration (AMD) is the leading cause of irreversible blindness in the developed world.

Estimates suggest that nearly **50 million** people worldwide are affected by AMD.

Focus on AMD

AMD is a progressive retinal disease that irreversibly impairs vision by damaging the macula.



Age-related Macular Degeneration (AMD) involves the degeneration of the Retinal Pigment Epithelium (RPE) and the accumulation of **Drusen**, leading to severe retinal damage that **compromises vision** and overall ocular health.

AREDS Classification

AMD is commonly classified based on its clinical presentation into **early, intermediate, & late stages**.

The Age-Related Eye Disease Study (AREDS) provided a detailed classification system that is widely used in research and clinical practice.

**Although There Are Two Types of AMD,
AMD is Also Separated Into Stages of Disease Progression^{2,3,11-13}**

Subclinical AMD

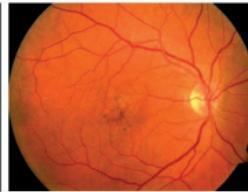
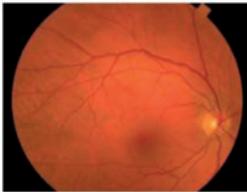
Very early signs of AMD may occur. A person will not typically have any symptoms, but they may benefit from monitoring.

Early AMD

Usually characterized by small- to medium-size drusen, symptoms are still usually not noticeable.

Intermediate AMD

More, larger drusen accumulate, and some areas of retinal tissue start to become thinner around the macula. Some people may notice symptoms at this stage, like blurriness or trouble seeing in the dark, but many will not.



Advanced

(severe, or late stage)

There are two types, wet and dry. A person may notice straight lines becoming wavy, large blurry areas or dark spots, and diminished colors.

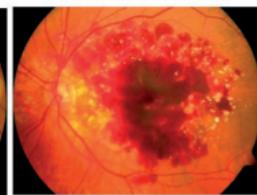
Advanced dry AMD

(also called geographic atrophy or non-exudative), with retinal tissue thinning involving the center of the macula.



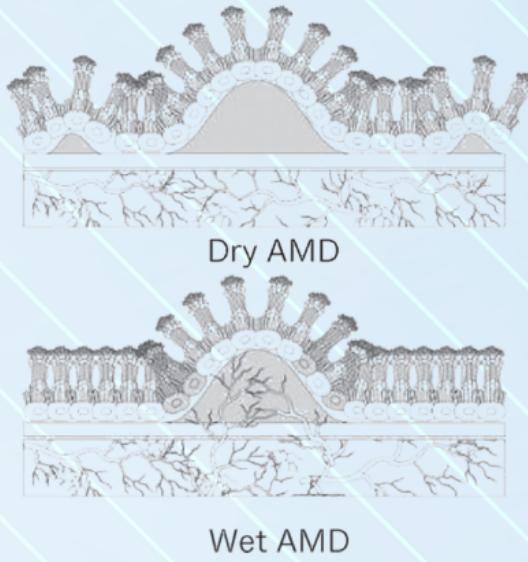
Advanced wet AMD

(also called neovascular or exudative AMD), with fluid or blood vessels around or under the macula.



Definition & Classification

There are two main forms of AMD and they affect the eye in different ways:



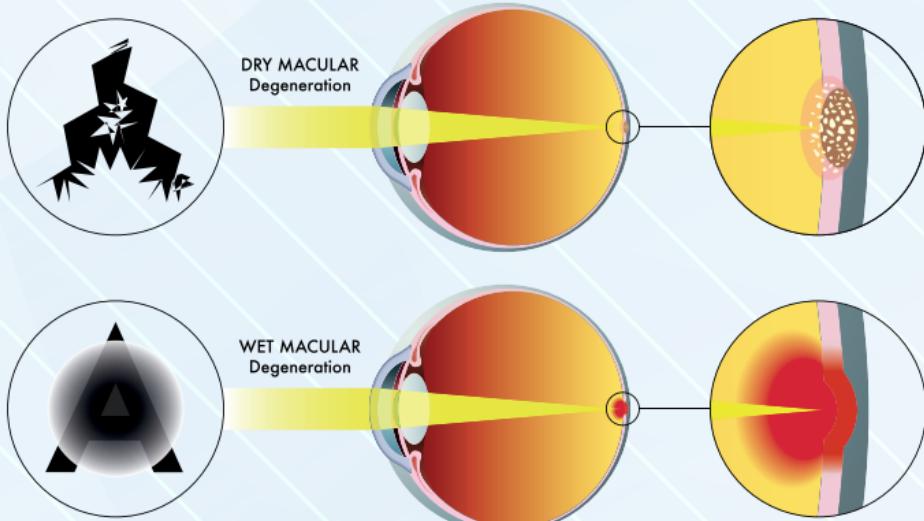
- > Dry (Atrophic)
- > Wet (Exudative)

Dry AMD, which is also known as the **atrophic** or **non-exudative form**, represents the majority of AMD cases, accounting for about **90% of diagnoses**.

About AMD: Advanced forms

If untreated, intermediate AMD can develop into advanced forms:

- > **Geographic Atrophy (GA)**, which causes permanent damage to the macula;
- > **Wet AMD**, a rarer but fast-progressing form leading to severe vision loss due to abnormal blood vessels growing behind the retina



Photobiomodulation: An Innovative Therapy to Slow dAMD down

While there is **no cure** for dAMD, in the multi-centric clinical trial, part of the **LightWave I** independent research, it has been demonstrated that Photobiomodulation (PBM) therapy with **LM™ LLLT** offers a promising treatment to slow down the progression of this disease and **improve the quality of life without pain**.

Photobiomodulation: An Innovative, Painless Therapy to Slow Down dry AMD

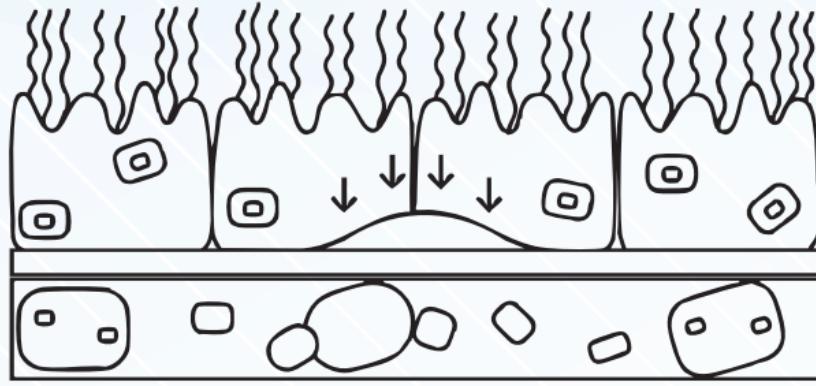
Dry AMD is a degenerative condition with no cure.



Photobiomodulation therapy potentially offers a significant slow down in the progression of the disease and improves your quality of life without pain.

How does LM™ LLLT Photobiomodulation Therapy work?

Light Modulation™ LLLT is a Photobiomodulation technology applied in various fields of medicine.



Drusen Reduction > LM LLLT™ (PBM) treatment effect

Photobiomodulation uses LED light that acts on retina boosting cells energy and reducing oxidative stress, thus slowing down the progression of AMD.

Innovative Therapy, Science-backed

The six-month follow-up clinical study, conducted as part of the multi-centric **LightWave I** independent research, has proven safety, tolerability, and shortterm efficacy of LM™ LLLT on dry AMD.

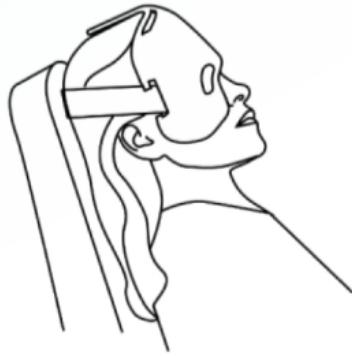
The study has shown that LM™ LLLT **significantly improved BCVA** and **significantly reduced drusen volume**, proving its potential to slowing the progression of the disease and preventing its advanced stages.

The Power of Light Science



- > It's Painless
- > It's Simple
- > It's Safe
- > It's Fast (12' Both Eyes)
- > It's Non-invasive

Discover How to Improve Your Quality of Life with Photobiomodulation



Yellow LM® LLLT
(PBM)

+



Red LM® LLLT
(PBM)

The treatment consists in cycles, each of them has **two phases**:

- > Phase 1 uses a yellow mask for 6 minutes
- > Phase 2 uses a red mask for 6 minutes

Photobiomodulation: Benefits and expectations



Key benefits:

- **Painless**
High tolerability
- **Safe**
No phototoxicity
- **Effective (QOL)**
Statistically significant BCVA improvement
- **Effective (progression)**
Statistically significant Drusen volume Reduction

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