

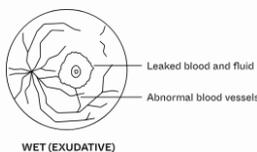
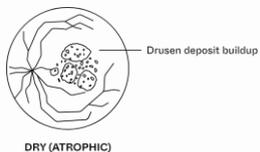
About AMD: advanced forms

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.**

What is AMD?

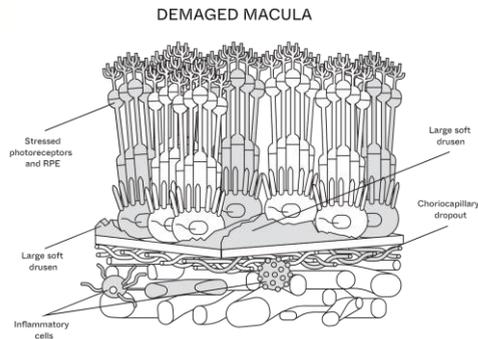


Age-related Macular Degeneration (AMD) is the leading cause of irreversible blindness in the developed world.

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

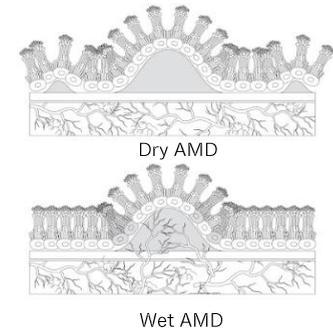
AMD is commonly classified based on its clinical presentation into **early, intermediate, and late stages.**

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



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.**