What is ARMD/AMD?

AGE RELATED MACULAR DEGENERATION

Information from the National Eye Institute

AMD is a progressive common eye condition and a leading cause of vision loss among people age 50 and older. It causes damage to the macula, a small spot near the center of the retina and the part of the eye needed for sharp, central vision, which lets us see objects that are straight ahead. There is NO treatment

In some people, AMD advances so slowly that vision loss does not occur for a long time. In others, the disease progresses faster and may lead to a loss of vision in one or both eyes. As AMD progresses, a blurred area near the center of vision is a common symptom. Over time, the blurred area may grow larger or you may develop blank spots in your central vision.

How is AMD detected?

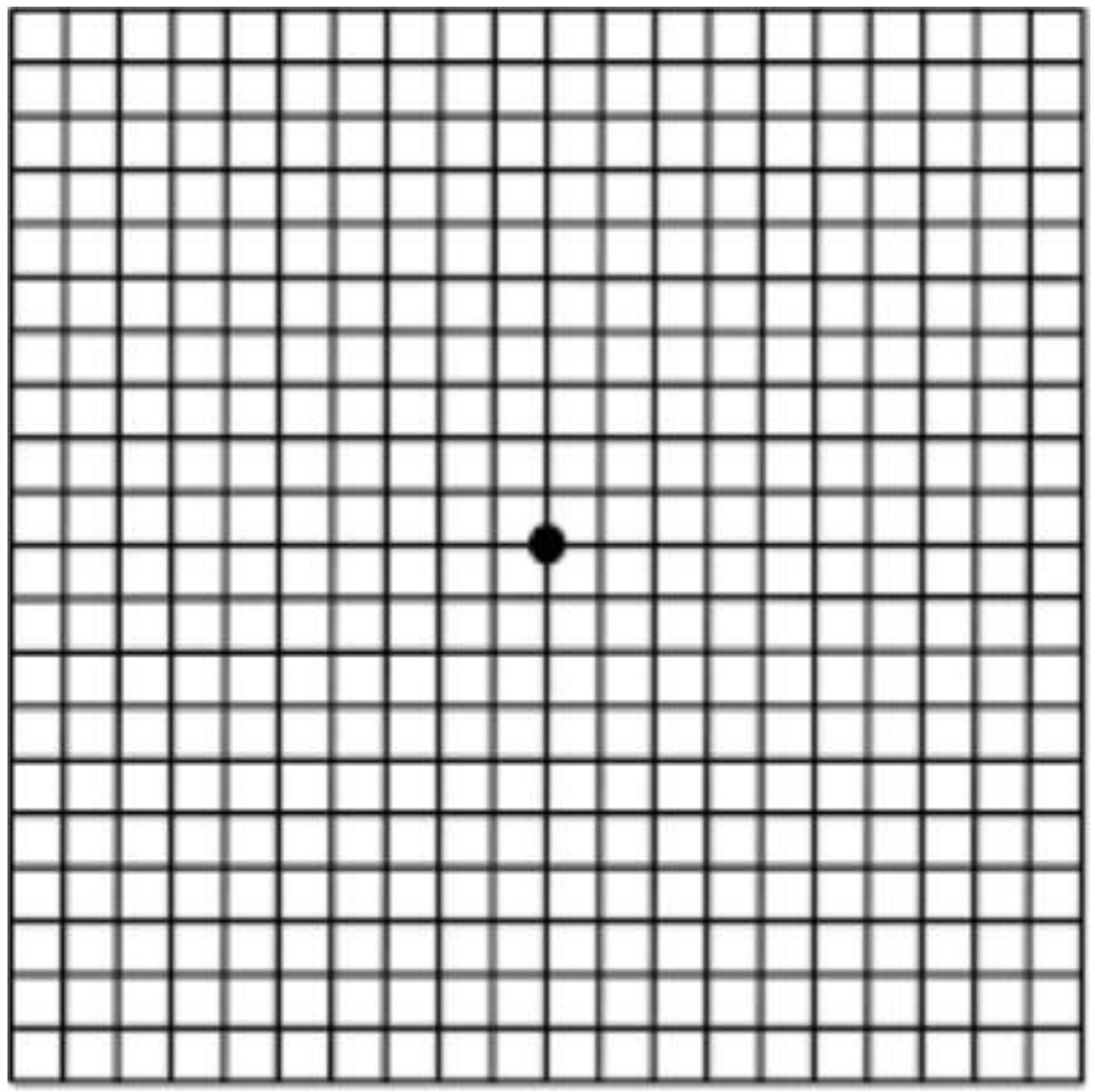
The early and intermediate stages of AMD usually start without symptoms. Only a comprehensive dilated eye exam can detect AMD. The eye exam may include the following:

- **Visual acuity test.**
- **Dilated eye exam.**
- **Amsler grid.**
- **Fluorescein angiogram**
- **Optical coherence tomography. OCT uses light waves, and can achieve very high-resolution images of any tissues that can be penetrated by light—such as the eyes.**

During the exam, the eye care professional will look for drusen, which are yellow deposits beneath the retina. Most people develop some very small drusen as a normal part of aging. The presence of medium-to-large drusen may indicate that you have AMD.

Another sign of AMD is the appearance of pigmentary changes under the retina. As these cells break down and release their pigment,

Amsler Grid

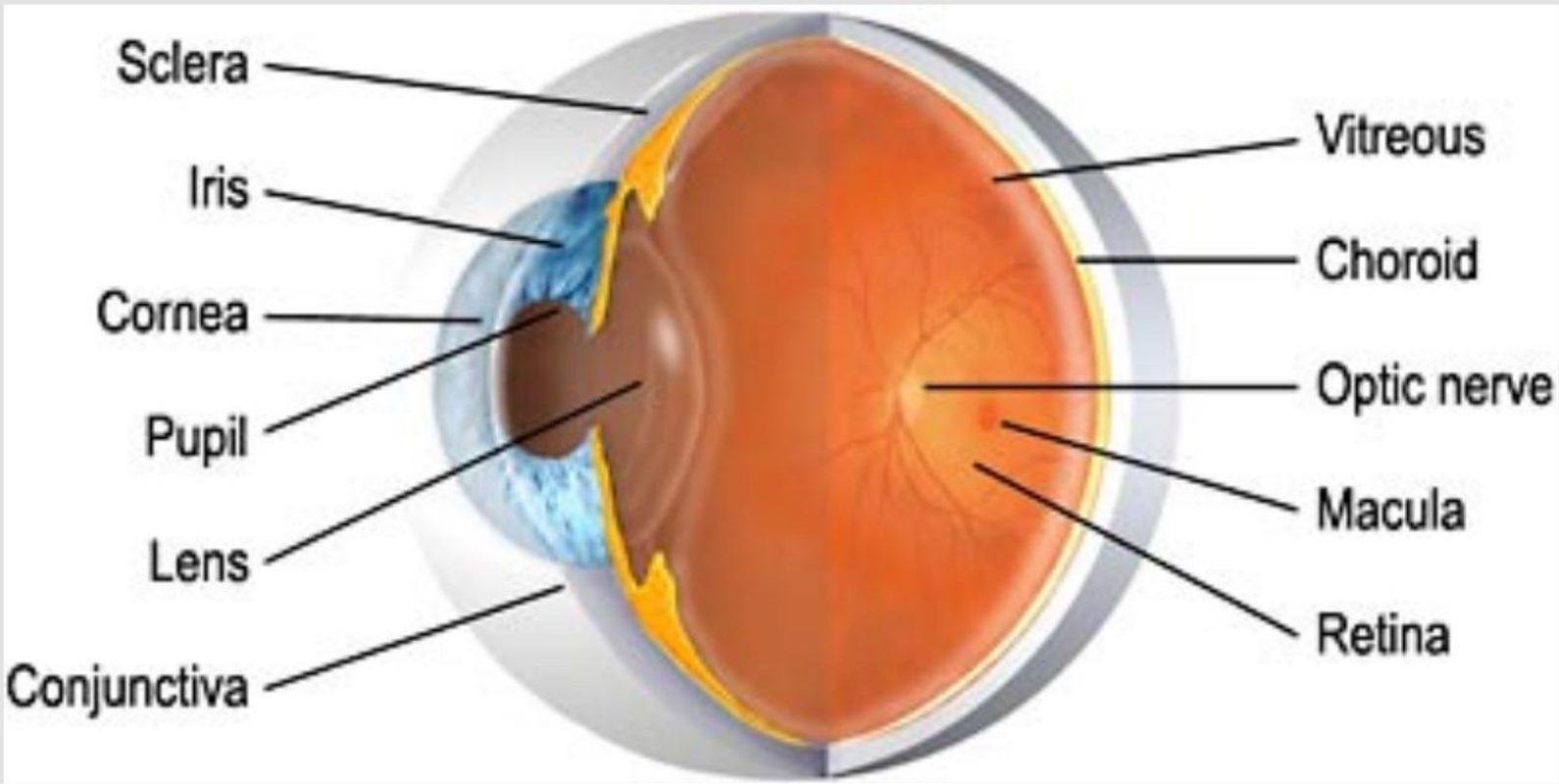


The Macula

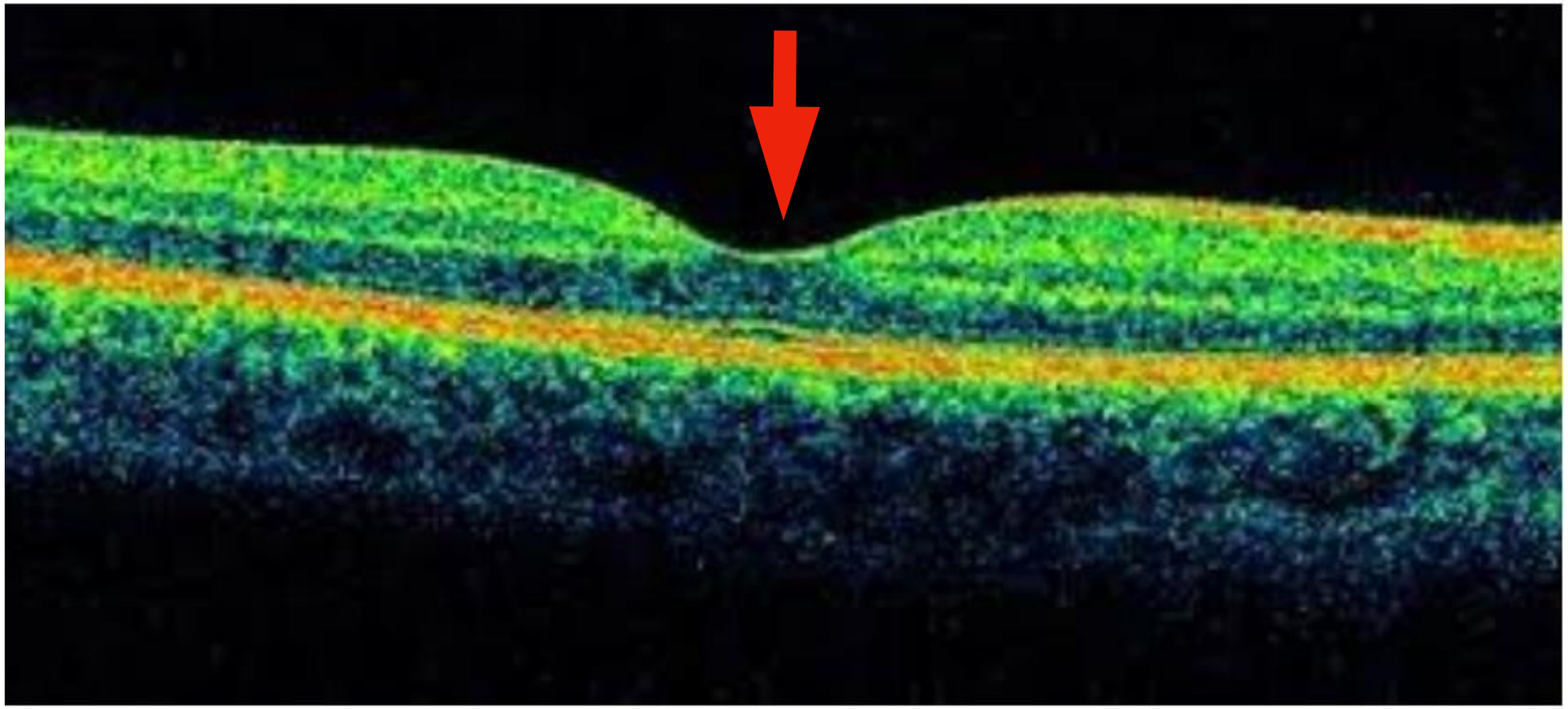
The macula is made up of millions of light-sensing cells that provide sharp, central vision. It is the most sensitive part of the retina, which is located at the back of the eye.

The retina turns light into electrical signals and then sends these electrical signals through the optic nerve to the brain, where they are translated into the images we see. When the macula is damaged, the center of your field of view may appear blurry, distorted, or dark.

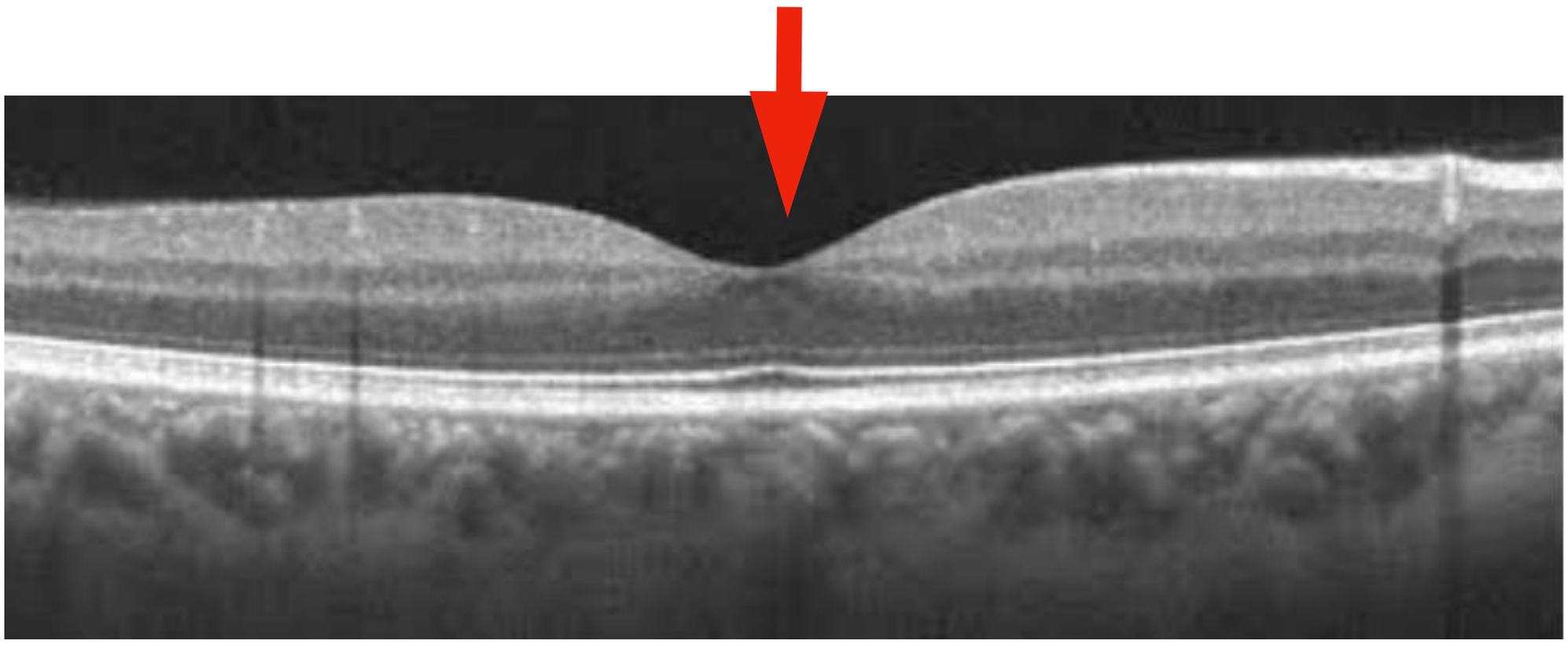
Anatomy of the Eye



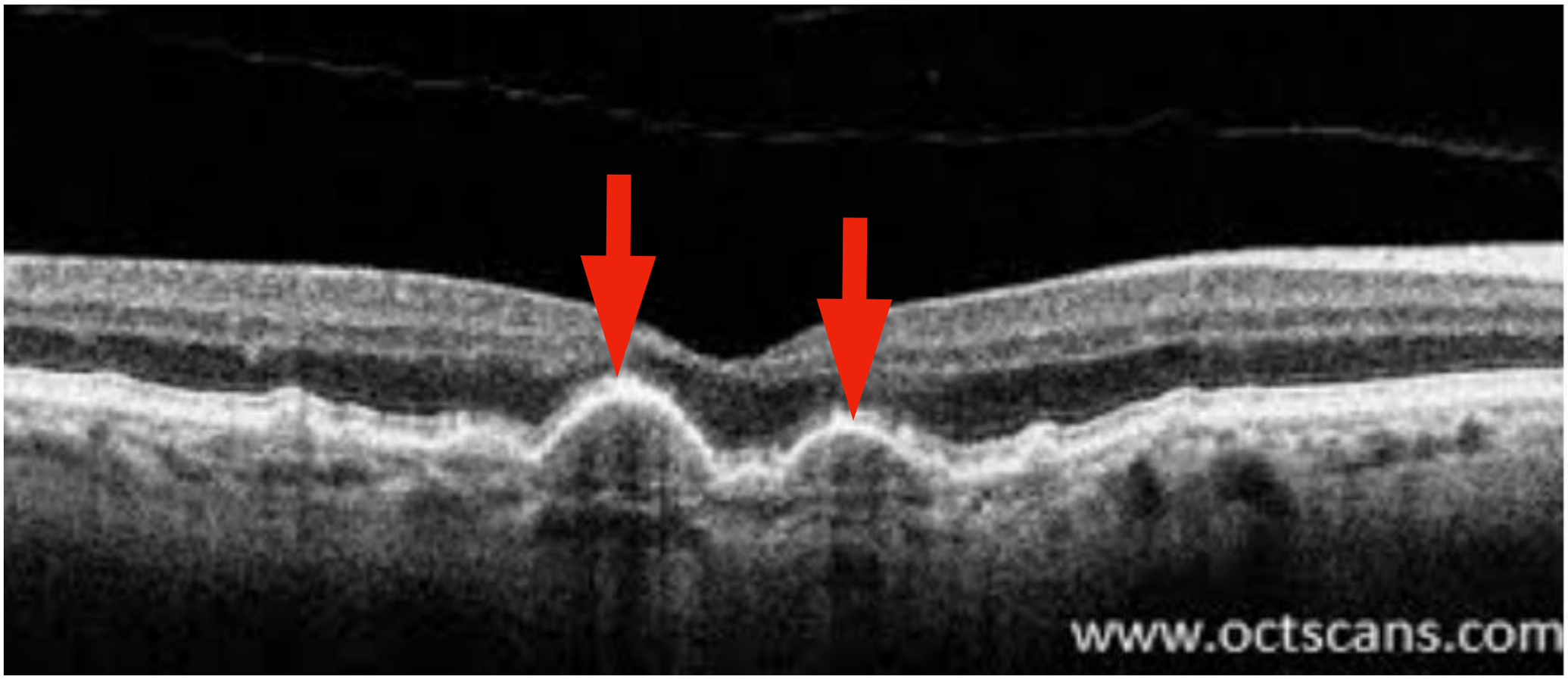
Normal Eye (OCT) Picture
Macula



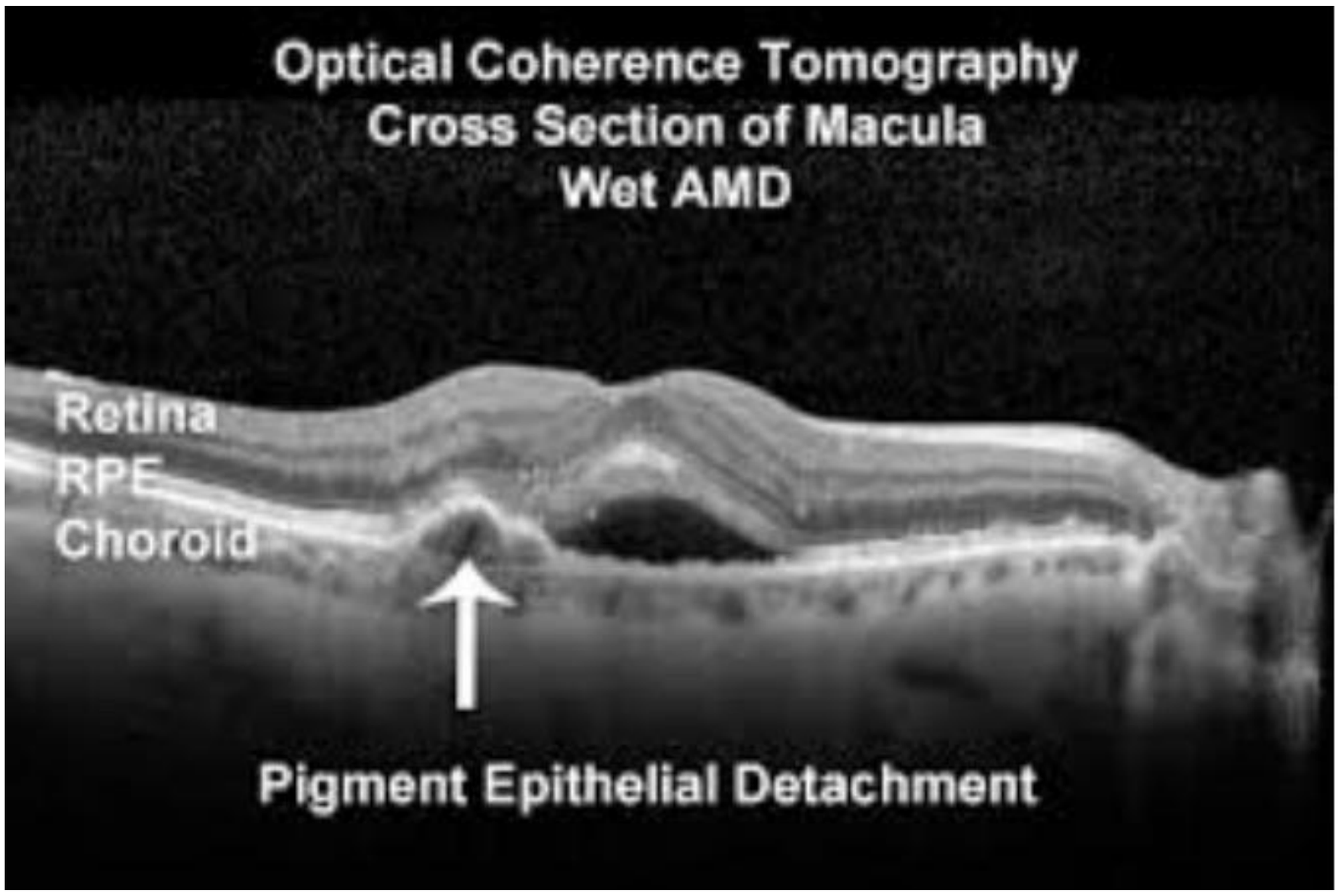
Normal Eye (OCT) Black & White Macula



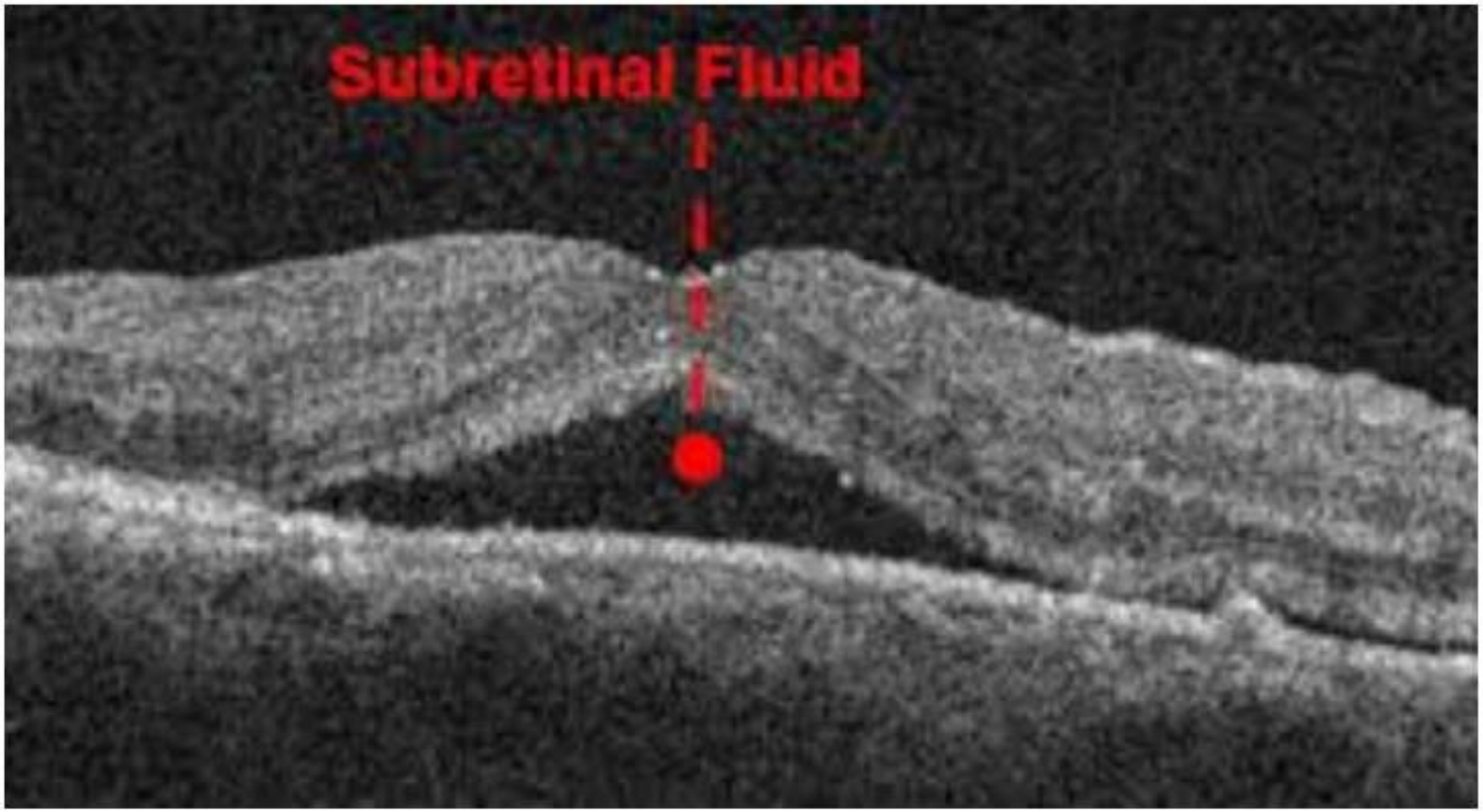
Drusen



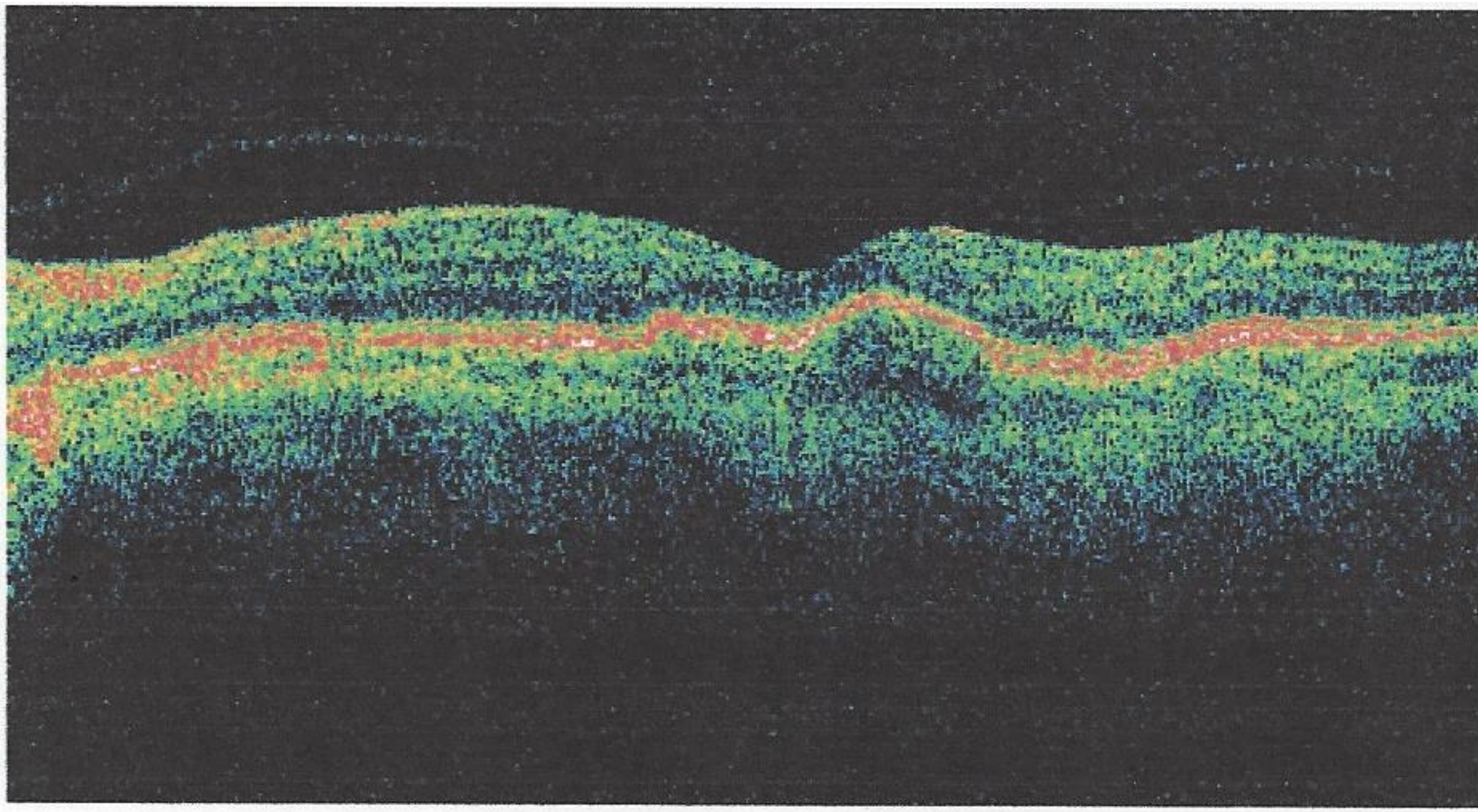
Pigment Epithelial Detachment



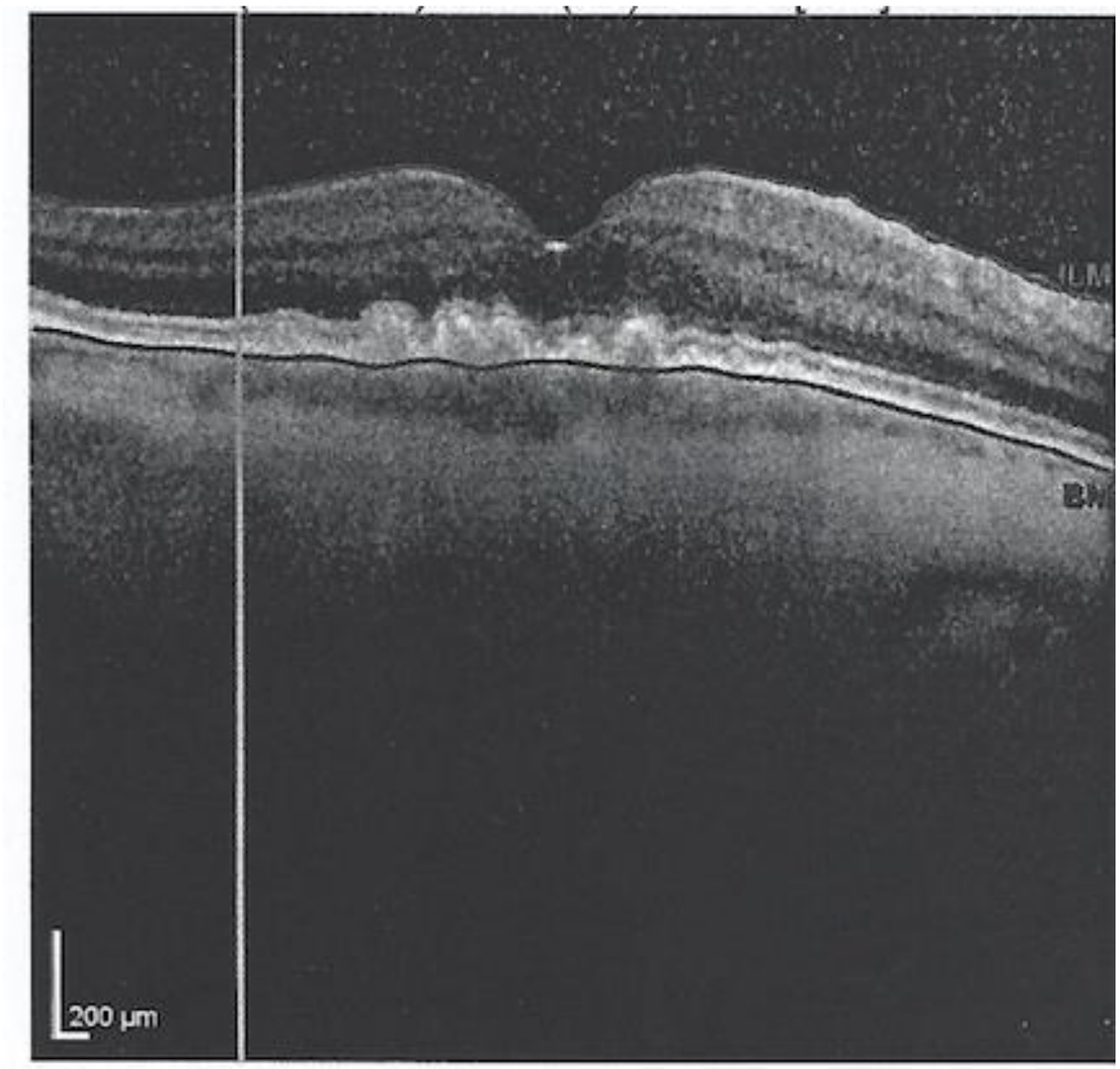
Subretinal Fluid



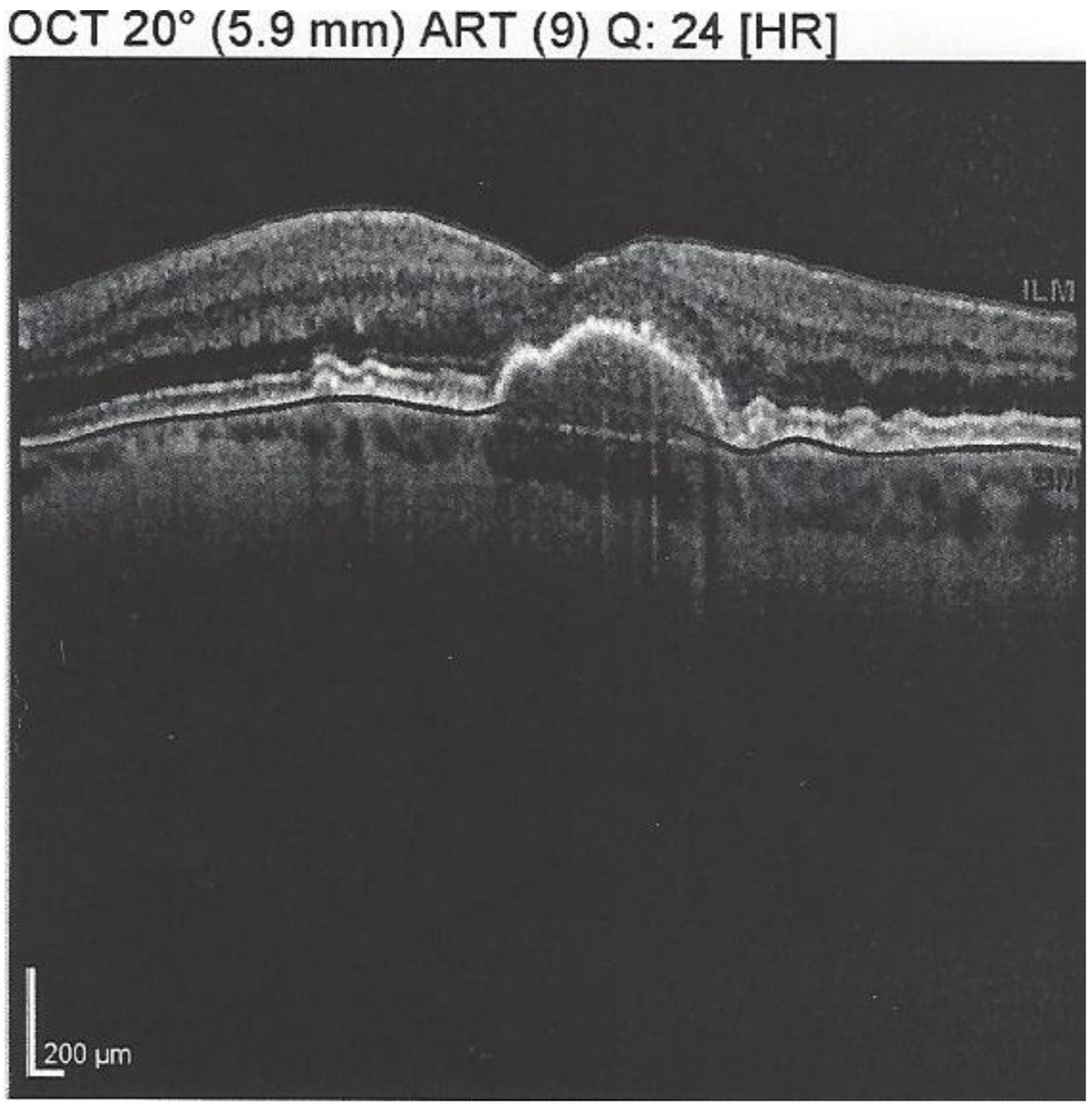
Right Eye at Diagnosis 2010



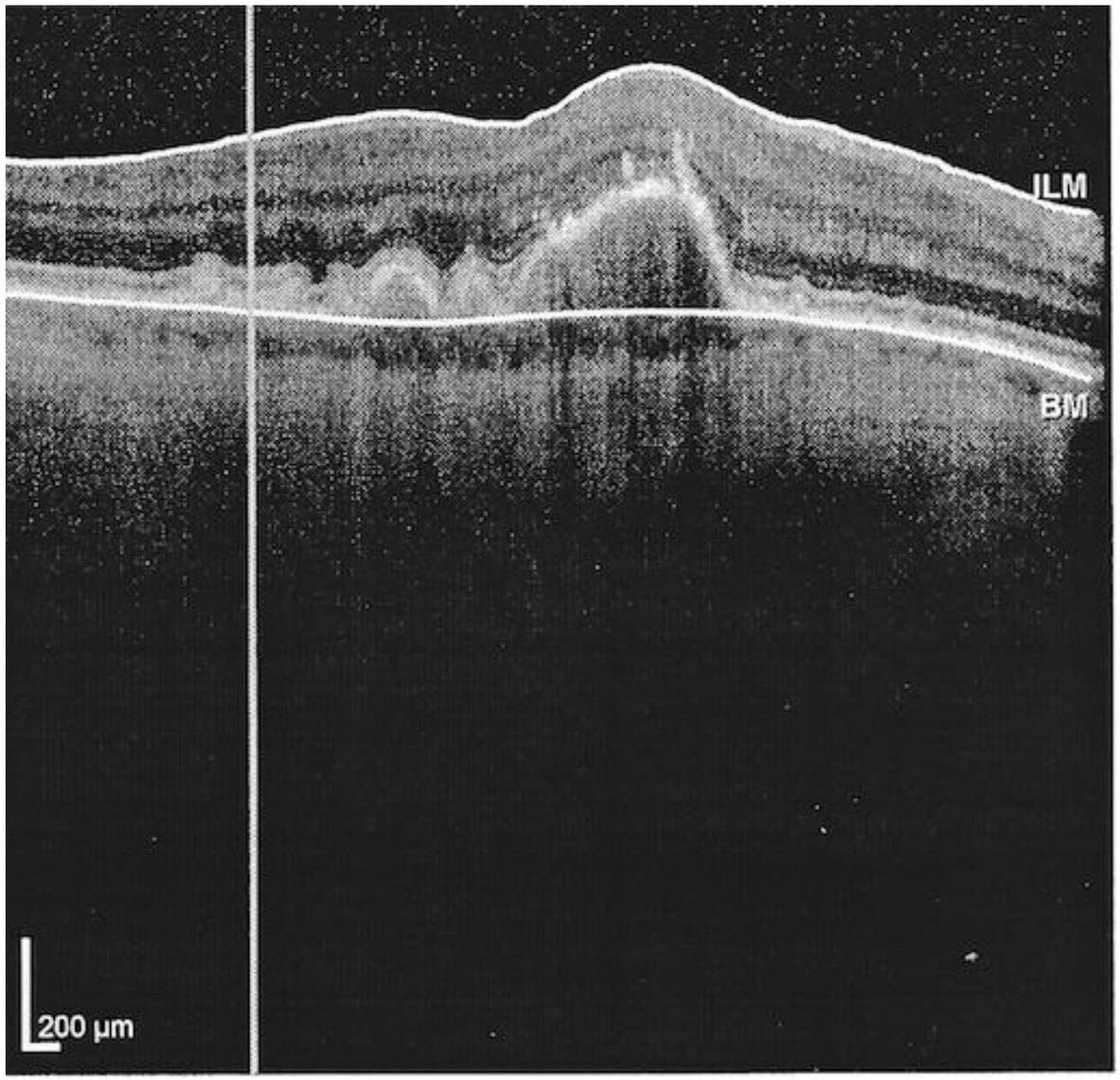
Right Eye Progression 2013



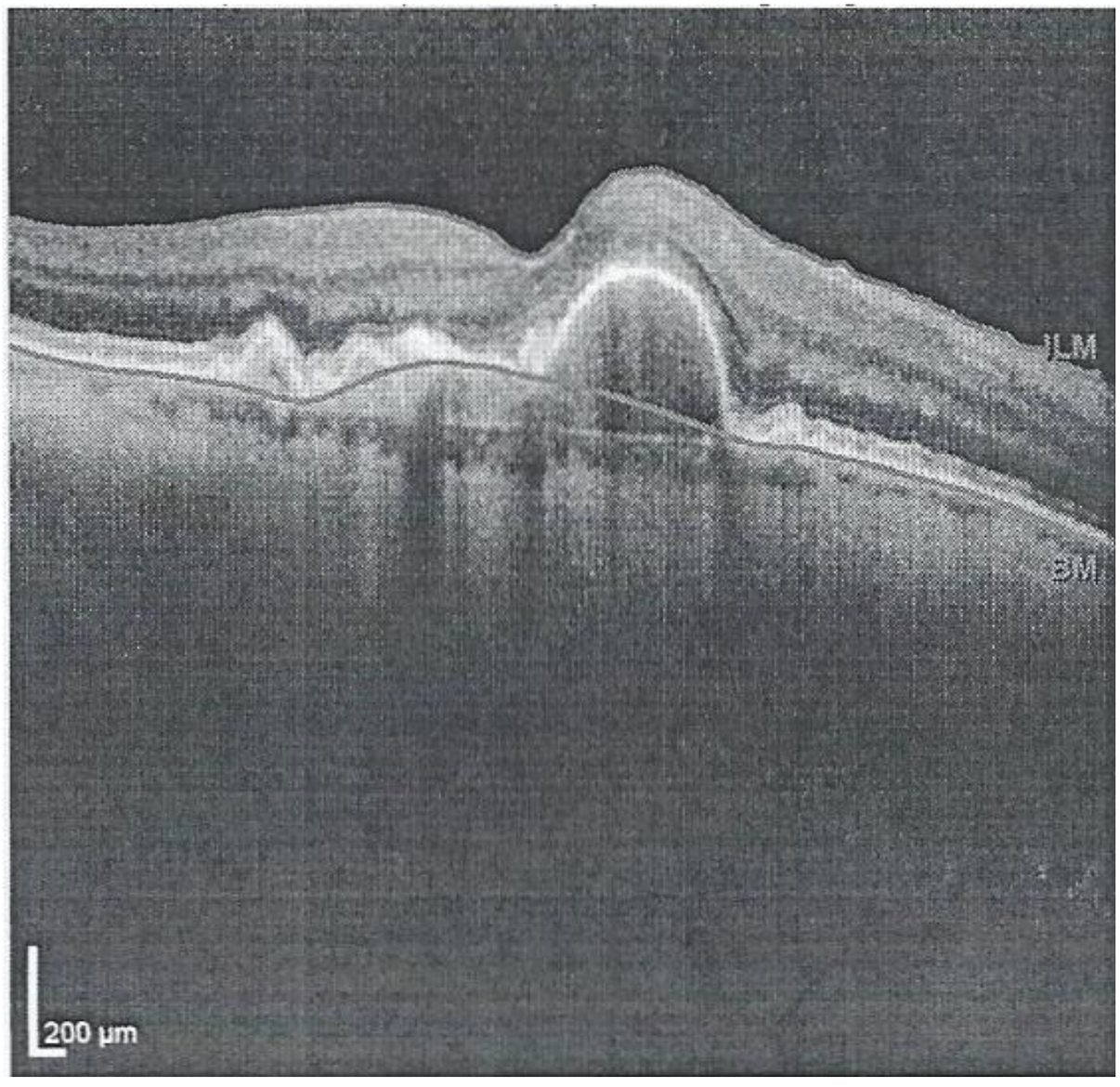
Right Eye
2014



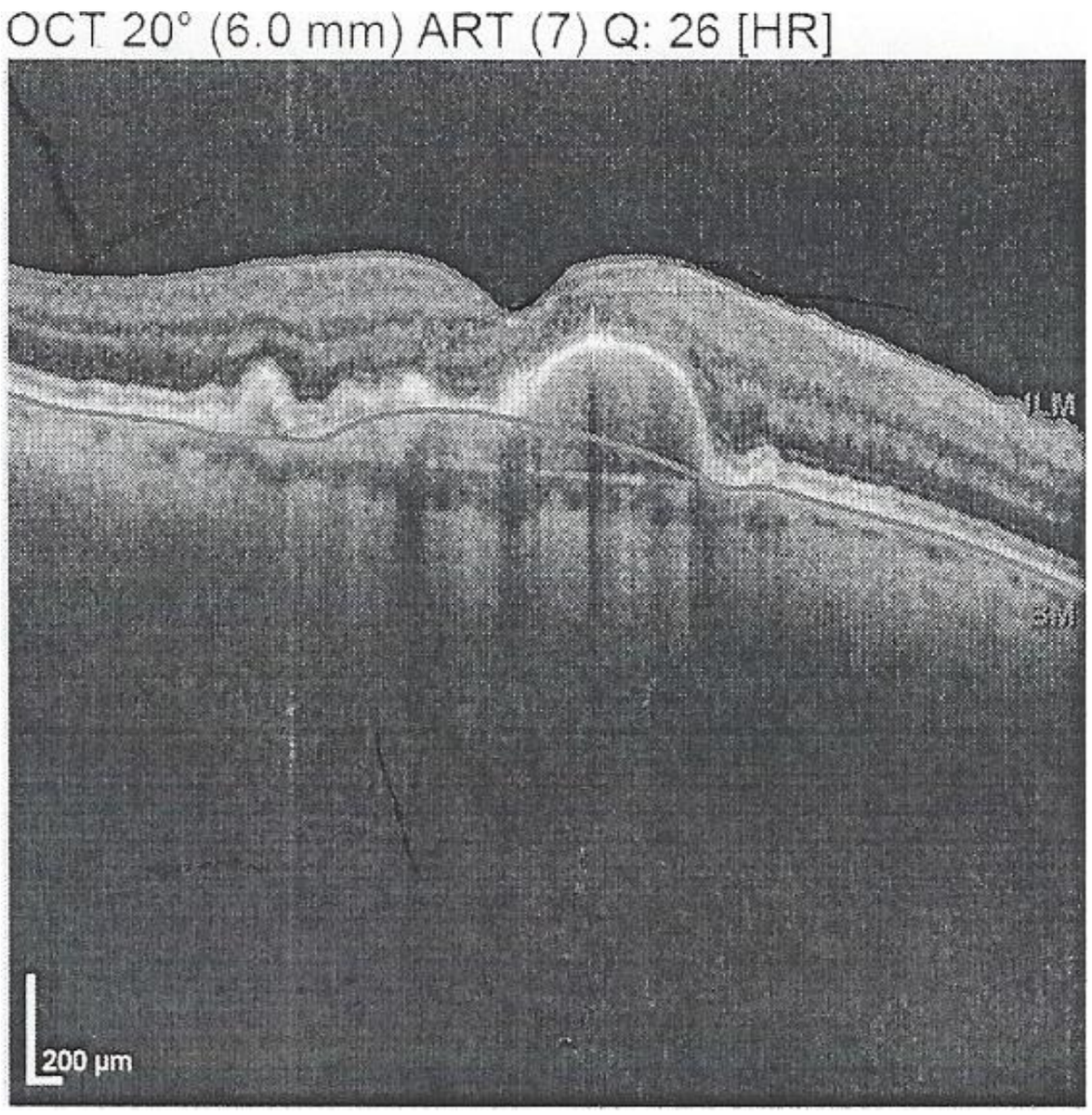
Right Eye Progression
May 2017



Right Eye Before C-60 September 2017

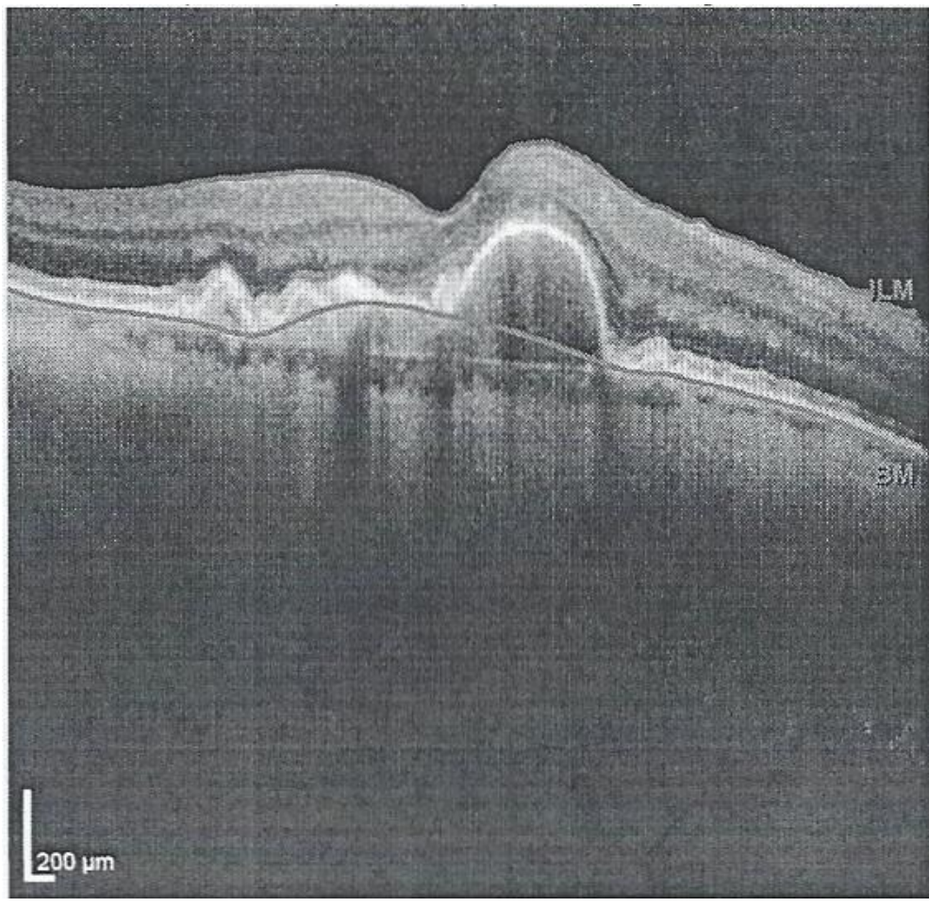


Right Eye AFTER C-60 November 2017

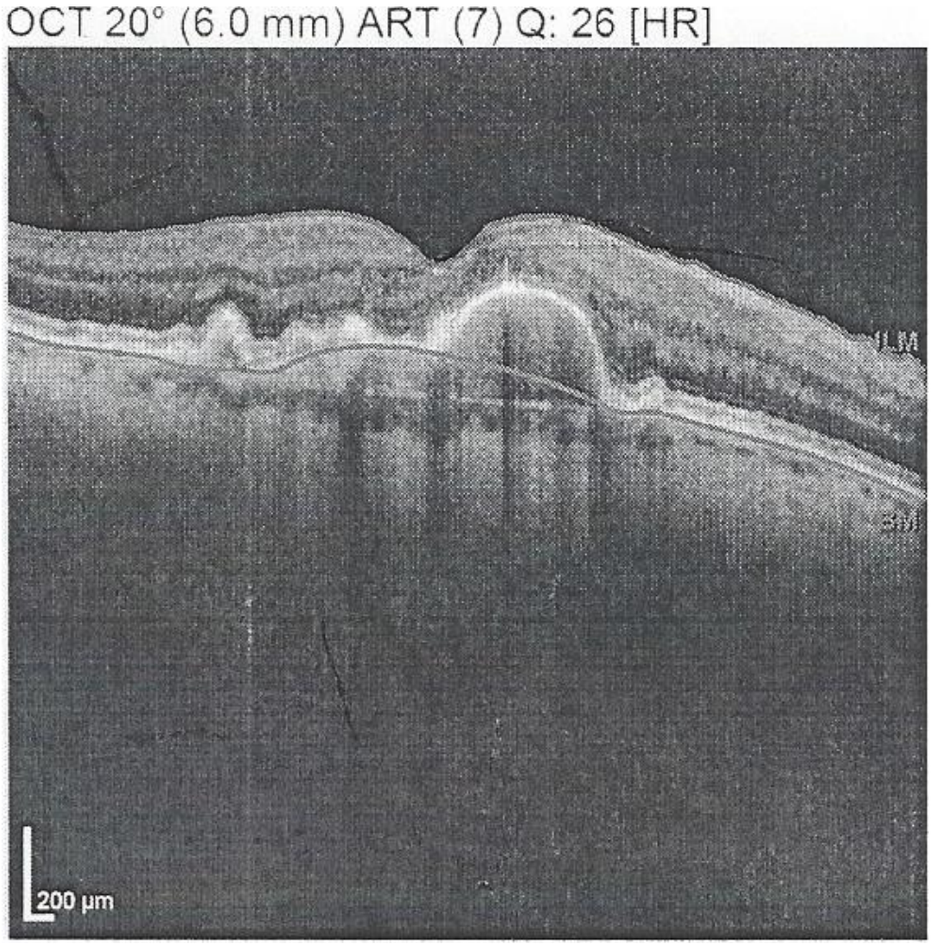


Right Eye - Comparison

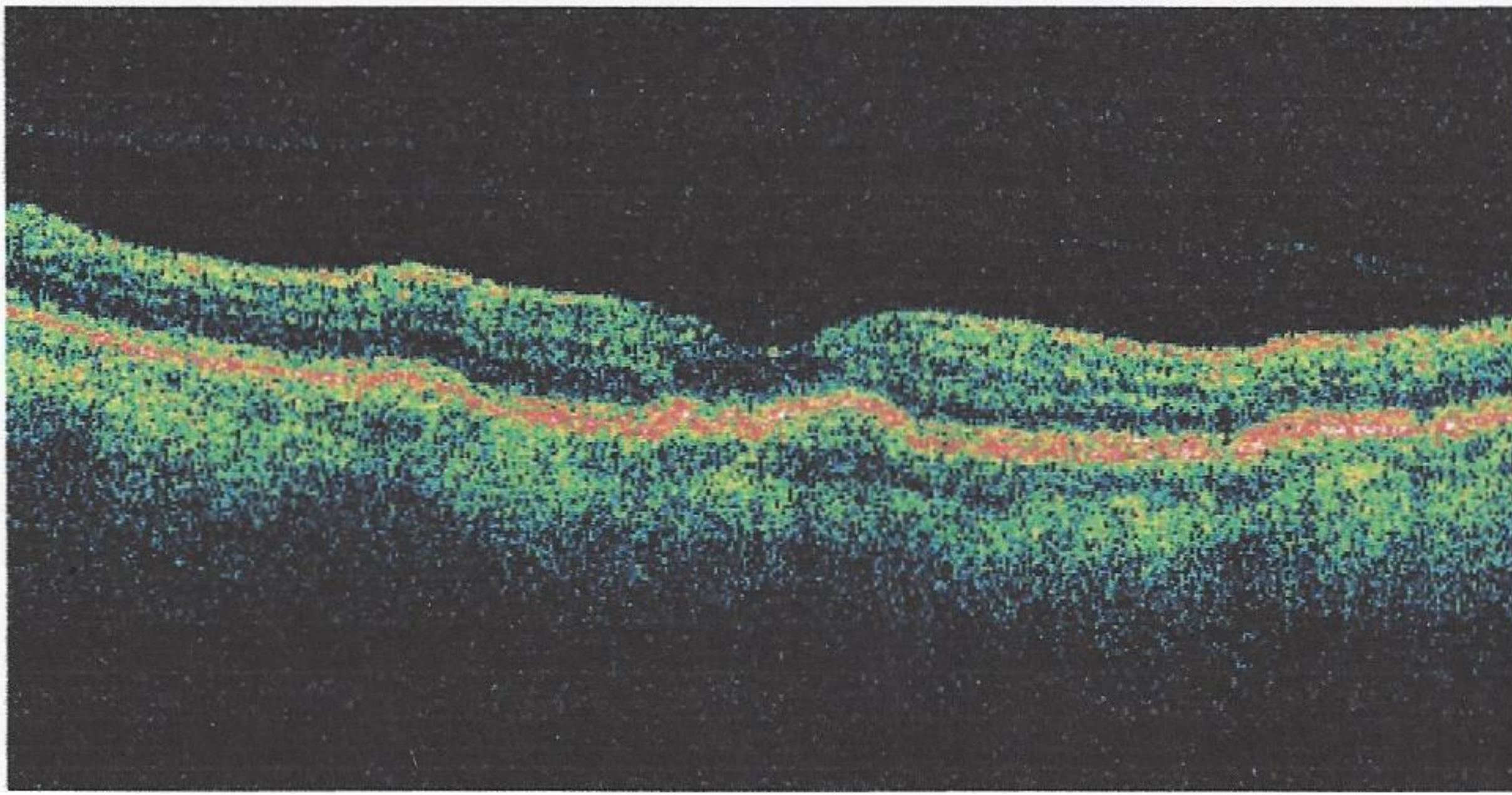
Before



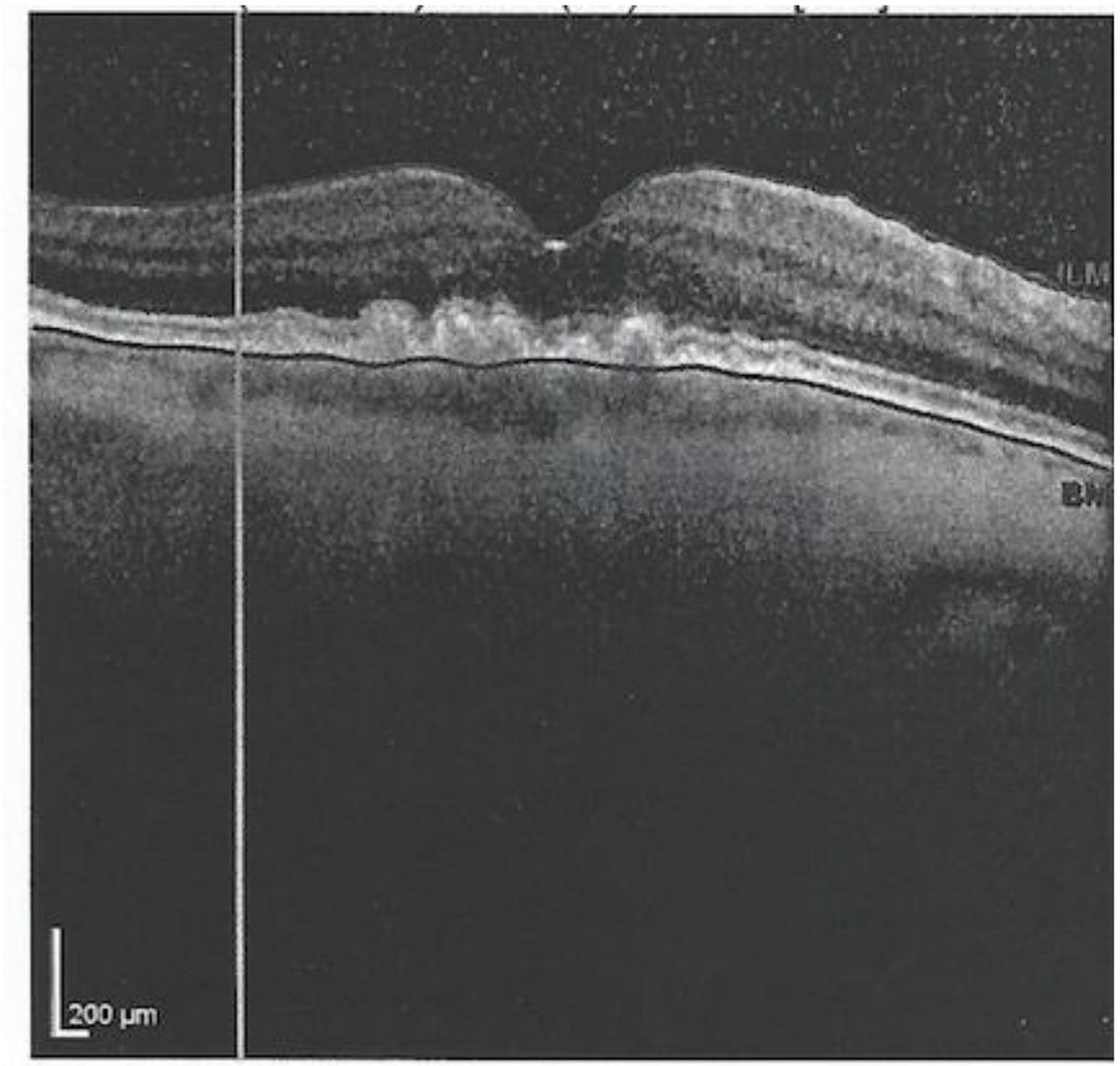
After



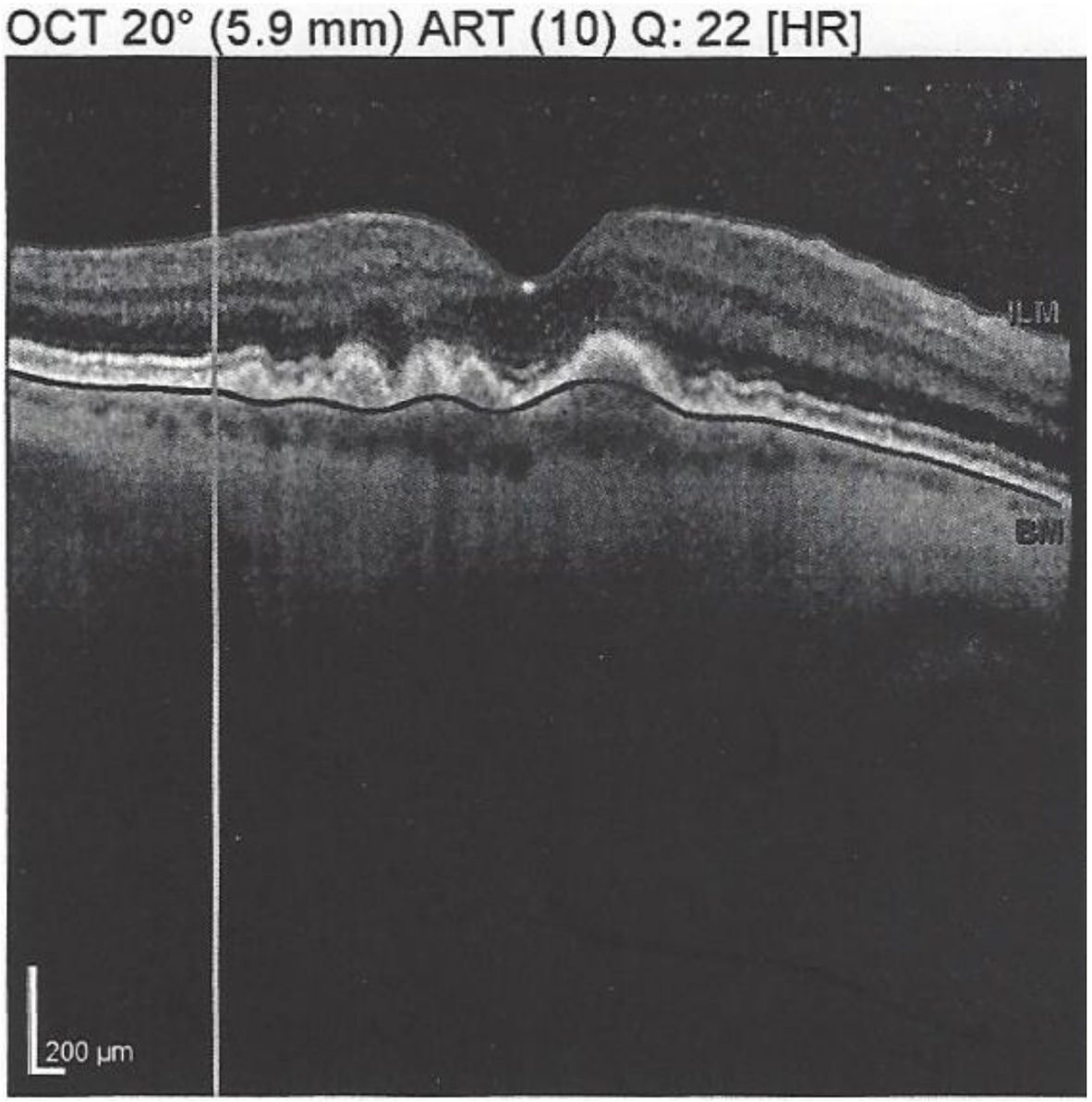
Left Eye at Diagnosis
2010



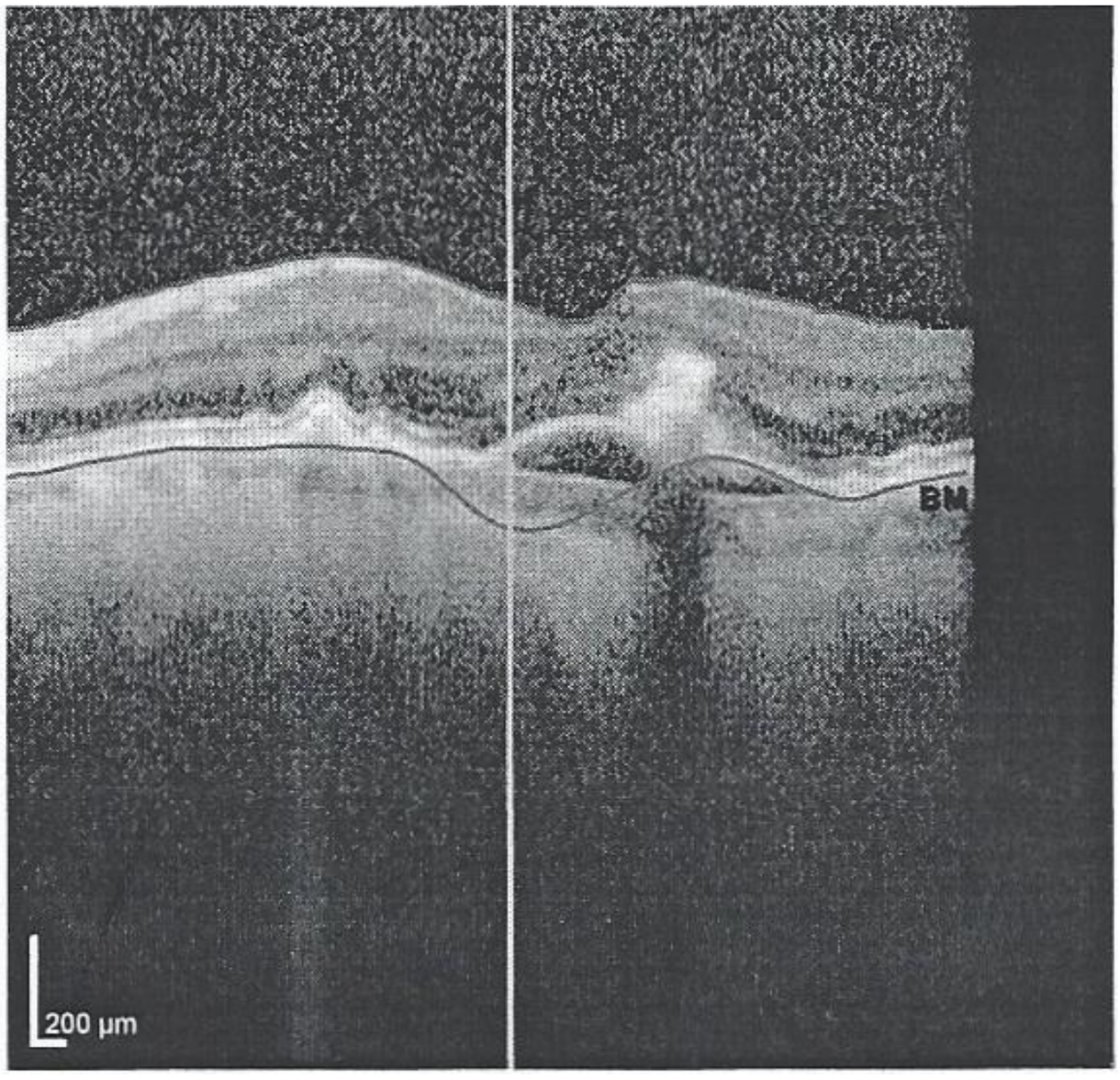
Left Eye Progression 2013



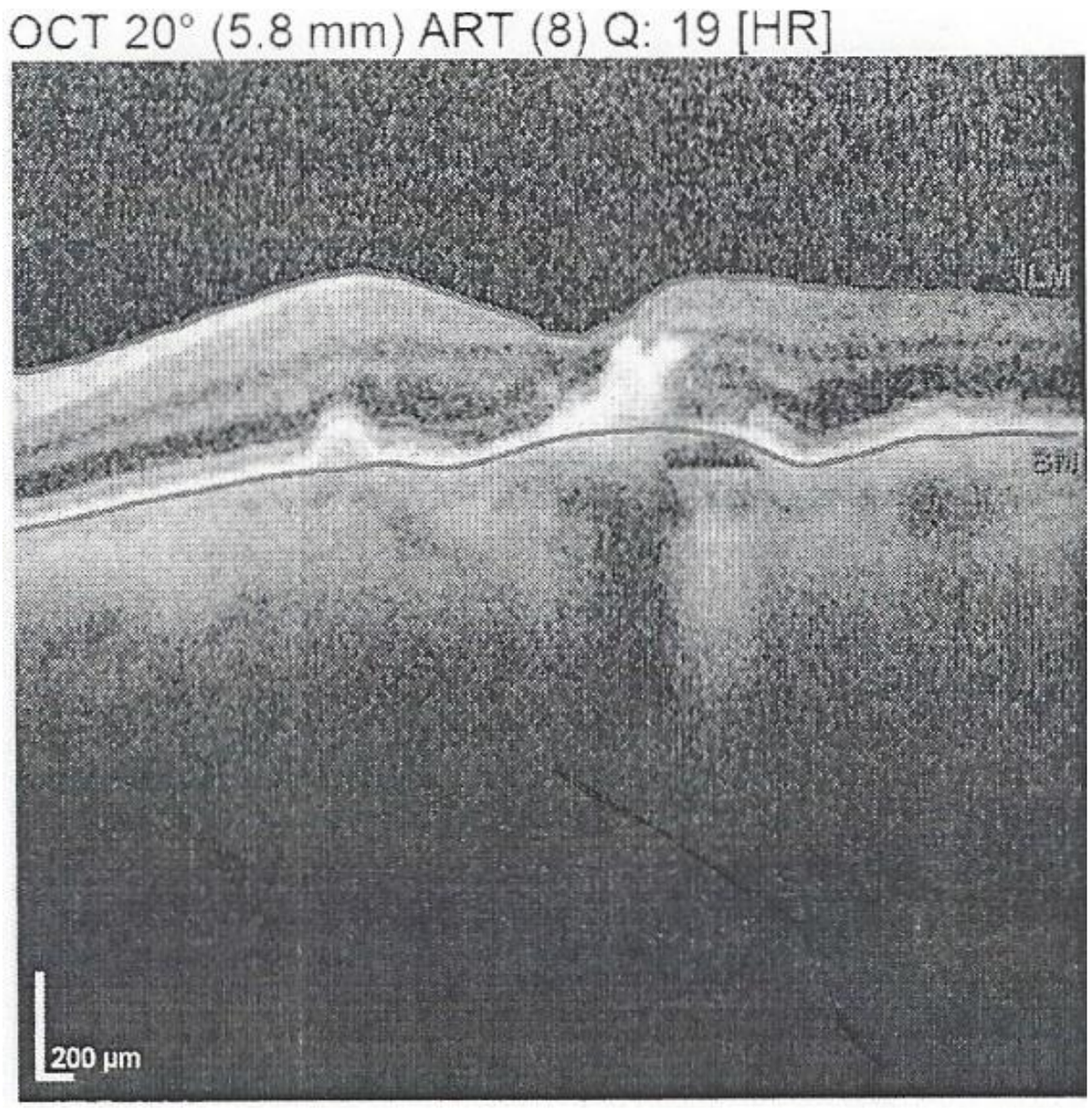
Left Eye Progression 2014



Left Eye Before C-60
September 2017

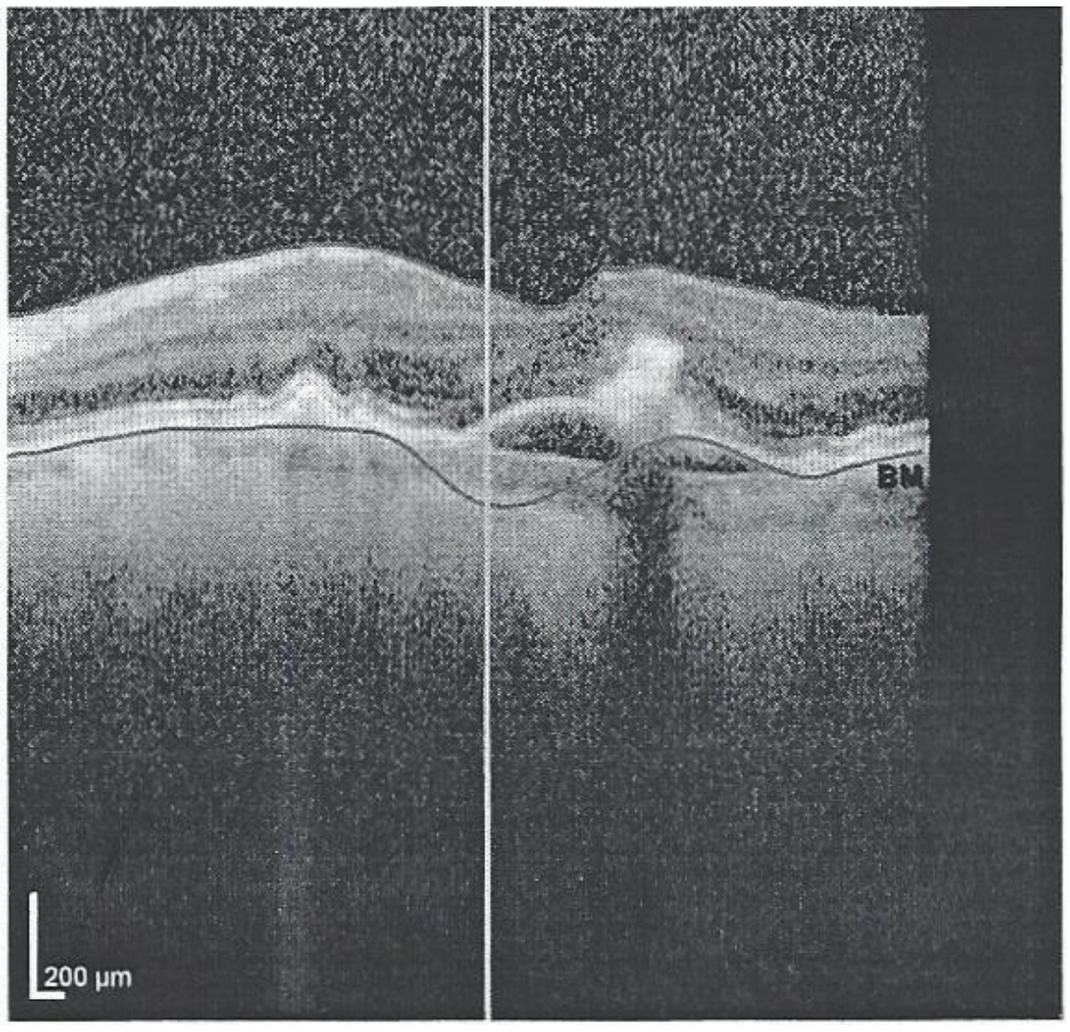


Left Eye AFTER C-60



Left Eye - Comparison

Before



After