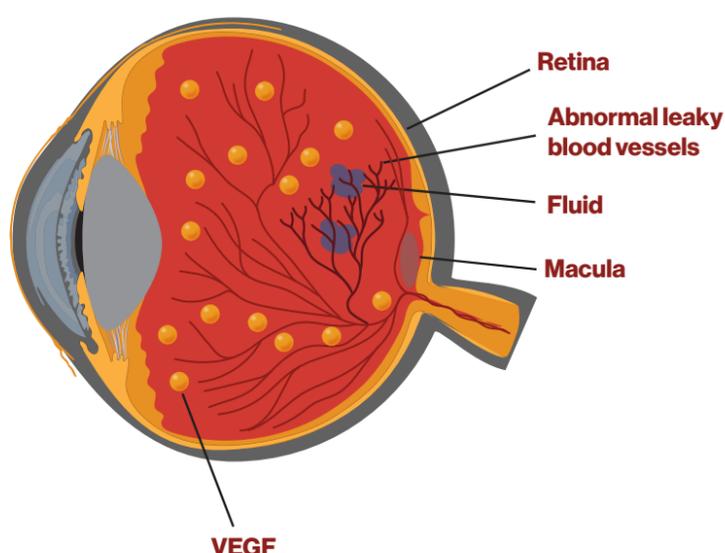
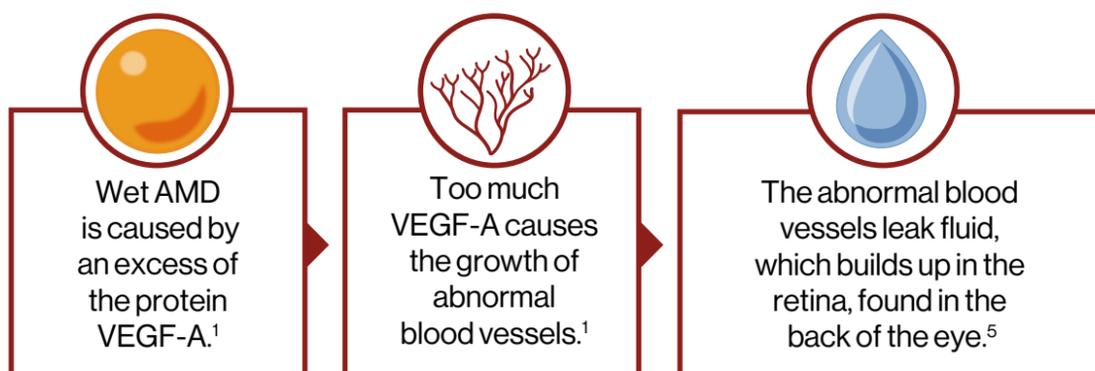


# A primer on wet AMD

Wet age-related macular degeneration (wet AMD) is a chronic, progressive eye disease that damages a portion of the retina called the macula.<sup>1</sup> A healthy macula is required for clear central vision.<sup>1</sup> The disease is a leading cause of vision loss worldwide, affecting as many as 1.75 million people in the United States by 2020.<sup>2-4</sup>

## What causes wet AMD?



The fluid buildup causes blurry, wavy, and distorted central vision.<sup>1</sup> If untreated, wet AMD may cause vision loss.<sup>2</sup>

## Measuring disease progression

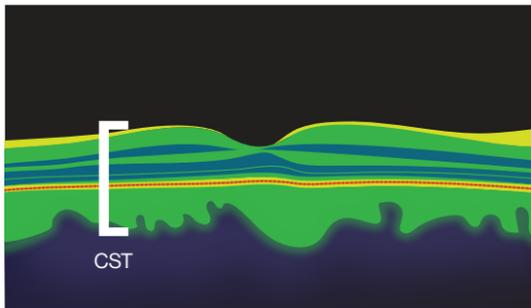
Wet AMD requires close monitoring to assess disease progression for each individual patient.<sup>4</sup>

Physicians use an imaging method called optical coherence tomography, or OCT.<sup>4</sup> These noninvasive scans show fluid in and under the retina and allow physicians to measure the thickness, since increases in thickness may signal fluid and swelling.<sup>4</sup>

### Understanding fluid terminology in wet AMD

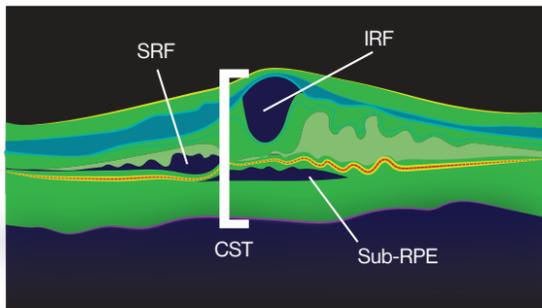
Fluid can be found in three different layers of the retina, resulting in intraretinal fluid (**IRF**), subretinal fluid (**SRF**) and subretinal pigment epithelium (**sub-RPE**) fluid.<sup>5</sup> The presence of some or all of these fluid layers swells the retina, making it thicker.<sup>6</sup> Physicians can detect this swelling by measuring central subfield thickness (**CST**) – typically with an OCT scan.<sup>6</sup>

No fluid is present in the retina. CST is normal.



Artistic rendering of an OCT scan of a normal retina

The presence of fluid is one indication of disease activity.<sup>7,8</sup> CST is increased.



Artistic rendering of an OCT scan of a wet AMD patient's retina

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