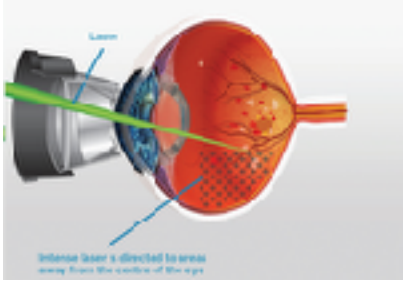
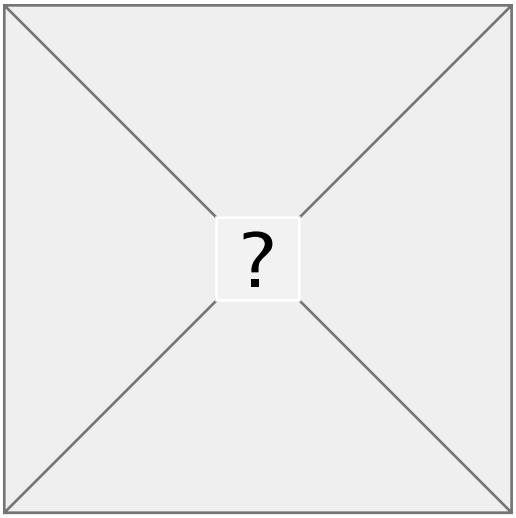
Retinal Laser



LASER stands for Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation. It is a high energy beam of light which can be used to treat various retinal disorders.
It is a non-invasive OPD (Out-patient Department) procedure.

HOW IS RETINAL LASER PERFORMED?

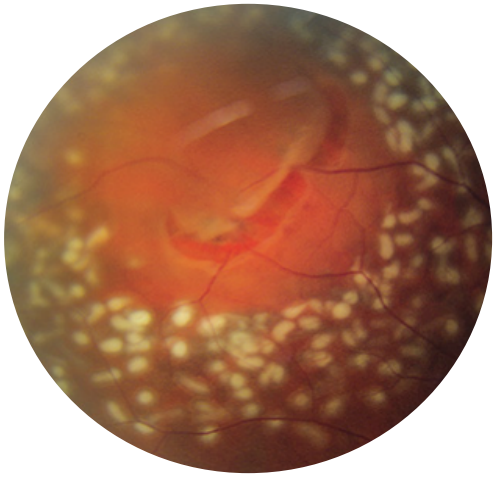
- The eyes will need to be dilated prior to the treatment.
- Laser can be delivered by Slit-lamp or indirect ophthalmoscopy.
- Anaesthetic drops are applied before commencing slit lamp delivery of LASER.
- You have to sit in front of the slit lamp with your chin on a chin rest (an attachment) and your forehead against the bar.
- Doctor will apply a contact lens to your eye to visualise the retina, focus the laser beam on your retina. The procedure takes about 5-15min .



WHY ARE RETINAL LASERS DONE?

Retinal Lasers are performed to treat various disorders of Retina like:

- Proliferative Diabetic Retinopathy
- Diabetic Macular Edema
- Neovascularization due to retinal vein occlusions
- Retinal Vasculitis
- Central Serous Chorio-retinopathy



- Peripheral Retinal Degenerations/ holes/ tears
- Retinopathy of Prematurity
- Retinal artery Macroaneurysm

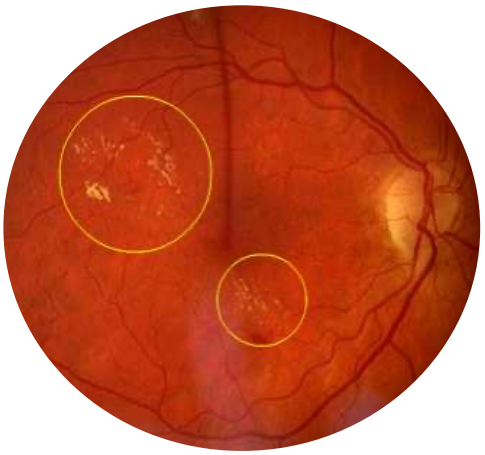
WHAT ARE THE TYPES OF RETINAL LASERS?

Pan- Retinal Photocoagulation (PRP)

Laser done to areas of no/ low blood flow (ischemic areas)

Away from centre of retina

PRP is done for disorders like - diabetic retinopathy, vein occlusions, vasculitis, retinopathy of prematurity



Focal laser

Laser done to areas of leakage.

Focal Laser is done for conditions like - Diabetic macular edema, Central serous chorio-retinopathy, Retinal artery macroaneurysm

Delimiting Laser

Laser done to seal breaks in the retina to prevent Retinal detachment

Delimiting laser is done for peripheral retinal degenerations, tears/ holes in retinal periphery