

Understanding the Eye

Aqueous humor: Fluid produced by the ciliary processes that fills the space between the cornea and lens. Fluid nourishes the cornea, iris, and lens, and maintains intraocular pressure.

Ciliary body: Produces aqueous humor.

Conjunctiva: The clear tissue covering the white part of the eye and the inside of eyelids.

Cornea: Clear “window” at the front of the eye.

Intraocular pressure (IOP): The fluid pressure inside the eye.

Iris: The colored part of the eye which helps regulate the amount of light entering the eye.

Lens: Transparent, biconvex structure inside the eye that focuses light rays onto the retina.

Optic nerve: Carries impulses from the retina to the brain to be interpreted as images.

Macula: A small but important area in the center of the retina. The macula is needed to clearly see details of objects, like faces and written text.

Pupil: Opening in the center of the Iris which allows light to enter the eye.

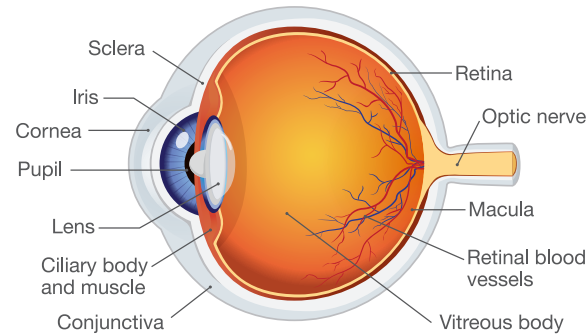
Retina: A thin layer that lines the inner surface of the eye and converts light into signals that are transmitted to the brain by the optic nerve.

Retinal blood vessels: The central retinal artery and vein, and their branches.

Sclera: The white outer layer of the eyeball.

Vitreous body: The clear gel that fills the space between the lens and the retina of the eyeball.

Understanding the Eye



Notes



glaucoma@iridex.com • treatmyglaucoma.com
1212 Terra Bella Avenue • Mountain View, CA 94043

This patient education information is not a substitute for medical advice from the doctor. © 2022 Iridex. All rights reserved. Iridex, the Iridex logo, MicroPulse, and MicroPulse P3 are registered trademarks of Iridex.
88289-EN Rev. A 05.2022

MicroPulse® Transscleral Laser Therapy

NON-INCISIONAL GLAUCOMA TREATMENT



Figure 1. Peripheral vision is often lost first. Without treatment, the disease progresses to complete, permanent vision loss.



What is Glaucoma?

Glaucoma is a series of conditions that cause optic nerve damage. Without treatment, glaucoma causes gradual, permanent loss of sight, and any loss of sight that occurs before diagnosis and treatment cannot be restored (see figure 1). Glaucoma is the second most common cause of blindness worldwide. A healthy eye continually produces a small amount of clear fluid called aqueous humor that circulates inside the front portion of the eye and drains out. This process of fluid production, flow, and drainage is essential for maintaining normal eye pressure.

How is Glaucoma Diagnosed?

Early detection and treatment are crucial to controlling glaucoma and preventing blindness. A diagnosis of glaucoma is based on a thorough review of clinical history and examinations that may include a visual field test and an optic nerve assessment.

Is Glaucoma Curable?

The damage caused by glaucoma cannot be reversed, but treatment and regular checkups can help slow or prevent vision loss, especially if you catch the disease in its early stages. Glaucoma must be monitored for life. Diagnosis is the first step to preserving your vision.

Treatment with MicroPulse TLT

MicroPulse® Transscleral Laser Therapy (TLT) is a safe and non-incisional procedure that helps to lower intraocular pressure in a broad range of glaucoma types and severities.

More than 200,000 patients in over 80 countries have been treated with MicroPulse TLT. So far, 32 peer-reviewed studies have confirmed its safety, effectiveness, and durability for the management of glaucoma.¹

The procedure is performed using the Iridex MicroPulse P3® Delivery Device (figure 2). It can be completed in an office setting or the operating room (as determined by the physician) in less than seven minutes. In most cases, patients can resume their everyday routines, including work, following the procedure the next day.

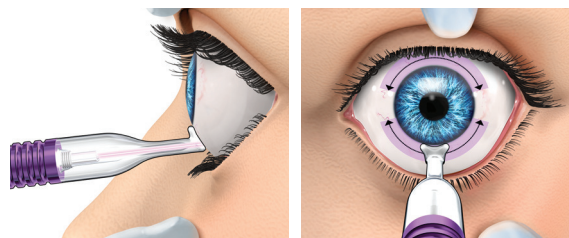


Figure 3. MicroPulse TLT is a non-incisional procedure



Figure 2. The MicroPulse P3 Delivery Device

What to Expect

Before MicroPulse TLT, anesthesia is used to make patients comfortable while the doctor gently moves the MicroPulse P3 Probe across the sclera or “white part of the eye” during the treatment (figure 3). The procedure can be performed in less than seven minutes.

Following the procedure, patients may wear a small eye patch for the rest of the day. Most patients do not experience pain after the therapy. Any mild discomfort or redness in the eye that may be experienced typically goes away within a few days.

Typically, IOP decreases within a few days after the procedure; however, it may take a few months. It is important for glaucoma patients to maintain regular appointments with an eye care doctor to monitor and treat the disease.

MicroPulse TLT is covered by most insurance providers under CPT code 66710. Consult with your ophthalmologist to confirm.



Visit treatmyglaucoma.com to learn more

¹ List of studies available at [irisix.com/micropulsep3](https://www.irisix.com/micropulsep3)

² Typical results. Actual results may vary. DO NOT stop glaucoma medications unless directed by the physician.