

The American Academy of Ophthalmology is the world’s largest association of eye physicians and surgeons. A global community of 32,000 medical doctors, we protect sight and empower lives by setting the standards for ophthalmic education and advocating for our patients and the public. For more information, visit [www.aao.org](http://www.aao.org).

COMPLIMENTS OF:

Your ophthalmologist will decide how many treatments you need. You may need other types of treatment along with anti-VEGF treatment.

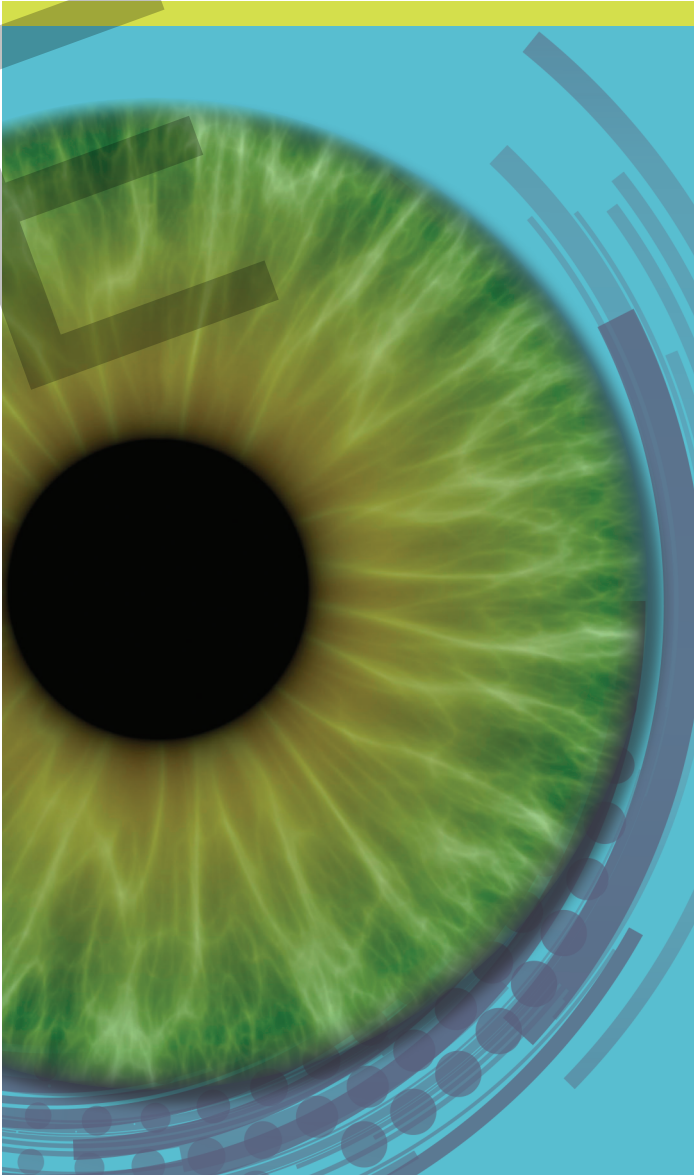
The benefit of anti-VEGF treatment is that it slows vision loss—and possibly improves vision. But just like any other drug or surgery, there are risks with anti-VEGF treatment. There is a small risk (about 1 in several thousand) of getting an eye infection, possibly even causing permanent vision loss, from this treatment. There is also a risk of damage to parts of the eye from the injection. Your ophthalmologist can help you understand risks and benefits of anti-VEGF treatment.

Summary

Anti-VEGF is a treatment for people with wet AMD. This medicine is injected into the eye to slow vision loss and possibly improve vision.

Watch an AMD video from the American Academy of Ophthalmology’s EyeSmart program at [aao.org/wet-amd-link](http://aao.org/wet-amd-link).

Anti-VEGF Treatment  
for Wet AMD



## Anti-VEGF Treatment for Wet AMD

If you have a certain form of age-related macular degeneration (AMD), your ophthalmologist may treat it with a medicine called **anti-VEGF**.

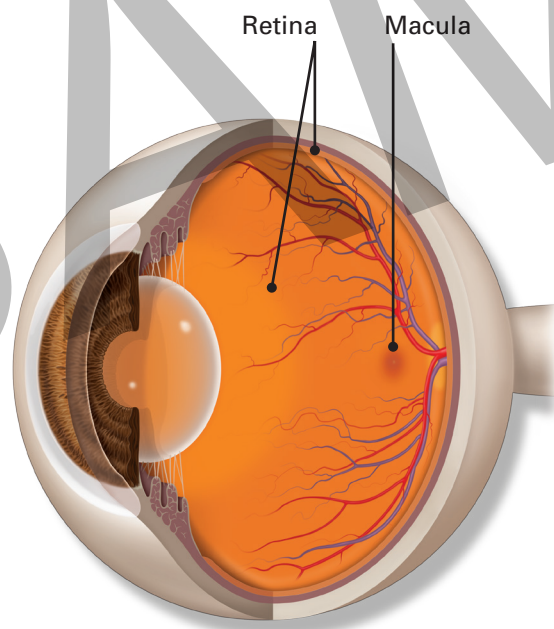
## What is AMD?

AMD is a problem with your **retina**. It happens when a part of the retina called the **macula** is damaged. With AMD you lose your central vision. You cannot see fine details, whether you are looking at something close or far. But your peripheral (side) vision will still be normal. For instance, imagine you are looking at a clock with hands. With AMD, you might see the clock's numbers but not the hands.

AMD is very common. It is a leading cause of vision loss in people 50 years or older.



With AMD, dark areas may appear in your central vision.



## Eye Words to Know

**Retina:** Layer of nerve cells lining the back wall inside the eye. It senses light and sends signals to the brain so you can see.

**Macula:** Small but important area in the center of the retina. You need the macula to clearly see details of objects in front of you.

**Drusen:** Tiny white or yellow particles that form under the retina. They seldom cause vision loss. But many (or very large) drusen can be a sign of AMD.

There are two types of AMD:

**Dry AMD:** This form is quite common. About 80% (8 out of 10) people who have AMD have the dry form. Dry AMD is when parts of the macula get thinner with age and **drusen** grow. You slowly lose central vision. There is no way to treat dry AMD yet, but many potential medications are in clinical trials.

**Wet AMD:** This form is less common but much more serious. Wet AMD is when new, abnormal blood vessels grow under or within the retina. These vessels may leak blood or other fluids, causing scarring of the macula. You lose vision faster with wet AMD than with dry AMD.

## Anti-VEGF treatment for Wet AMD

Your ophthalmologist may treat your wet AMD with a drug inside the eye called **anti-VEGF**. This medicine treats leaky blood vessels in your retina, and makes the fluid diminish or go away completely. The medicine is administered by an injection into the eye. Most people need repeated injections to control the fluid. This treatment can slow down vision loss or even improve vision.

Anti-VEGF treatment improves vision in about one third of people (1 out of 3) who have it. For a vast majority (9 out of 10), it at least stabilizes vision.

Here is how anti-VEGF treatment is given:

- The eye is numbed to reduce pain. A small device may be placed on your eye to keep your eyelids out of the way.
- Using a very thin needle, your ophthalmologist injects the drug into the eye. The injection only takes a few seconds.