

LASERS IN OPHTHALMOLOGY

LASERS IN OPHTHALMOLOGY

Blue-green lasers (argon or frequency-doubled YAG) or diode lasers are used to treat the retina in diabetic retinopathy (pan-retinal photocoagulation for proliferative disease or focal treatment for leaky microaneurysms) and may also be used to close retinal tears or breaks that might lead to retinal detachment. Argon laser or selective laser trabeculoplasty can be used to open the drainage angle to control elevated intraocular pressure in open angle glaucoma. Trans-scleral diode photocoagulation of the ciliary body is used to treat refractory secondary glaucoma with uncontrolled ocular pressure. Laser iridotomy with the neodymium-doped YAG (Nd:YAG) laser is used to treat both the affected and fellow eye in acute angle closure glaucoma. The Nd:YAG laser is also used to photodisrupt and clean an opaque posterior capsule, which occurs in 5-10% of cases following cataract surgery . LASERS IN OPHTHALMOLOGY

Blue-green lasers (argon or frequency-doubled YAG) or diode lasers are used to treat the retina in diabetic retinopathy (pan-retinal photocoagulation for proliferative disease or focal treatment for leaky microaneurysms) and may also be used to close retinal tears or breaks that might lead to retinal detachment. Argon laser or selective laser trabeculoplasty can be used to open the drainage angle to control elevated intraocular pressure in open angle glaucoma. Trans-scleral diode photocoagulation of the ciliary body is used to treat refractory secondary glaucoma with uncontrolled ocular pressure. Laser iridotomy with the neodymium-doped YAG (Nd:YAG) laser is used to treat both the affected and fellow eye in acute angle closure glaucoma. The Nd:YAG laser is also used to photodisrupt and clean an opaque posterior capsule, which occurs in 5-10% of cases following cataract surgery . LASERS IN OPHTHALMOLOGY

Blue-green lasers (argon or frequency-doubled YAG) or diode lasers are used to treat the retina in diabetic retinopathy (pan-retinal photocoagulation for proliferative disease or focal treatment for leaky microaneurysms) and may also be used to close retinal tears or breaks that might lead to retinal detachment. Argon laser or selective laser trabeculoplasty can be used to open the drainage angle to control elevated intraocular pressure in open angle glaucoma. Trans-scleral diode photocoagulation of the ciliary body is used to treat refractory secondary glaucoma with uncontrolled ocular pressure. Laser iridotomy with the neodymium-doped YAG (Nd:YAG) laser is used to treat both the affected and fellow eye in acute angle closure glaucoma. The Nd:YAG laser is also used to photodisrupt and clean an opaque posterior capsule, which occurs in 5-10% of cases following cataract surgery .

Revision #1

Created 2025-12-31 15:18:13 UTC by Omar Ayman

Updated 2025-12-31 15:18:13 UTC by Omar Ayman