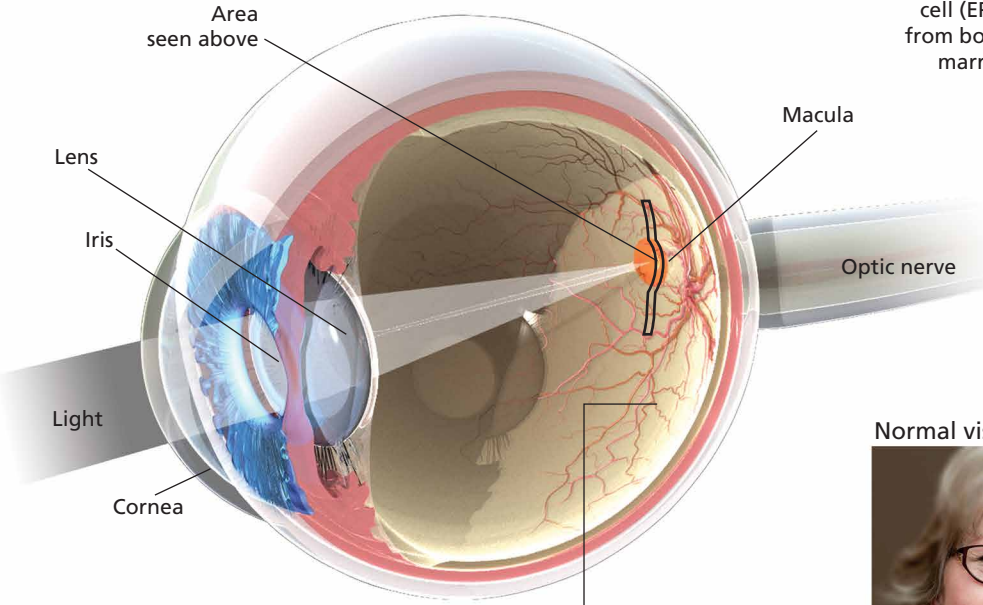
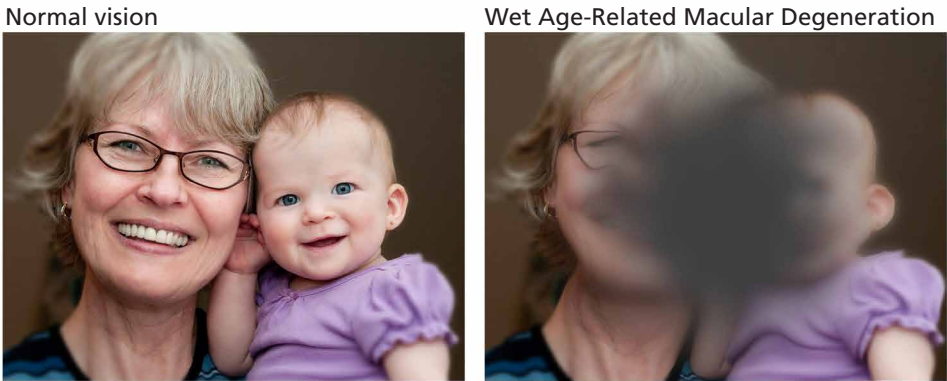
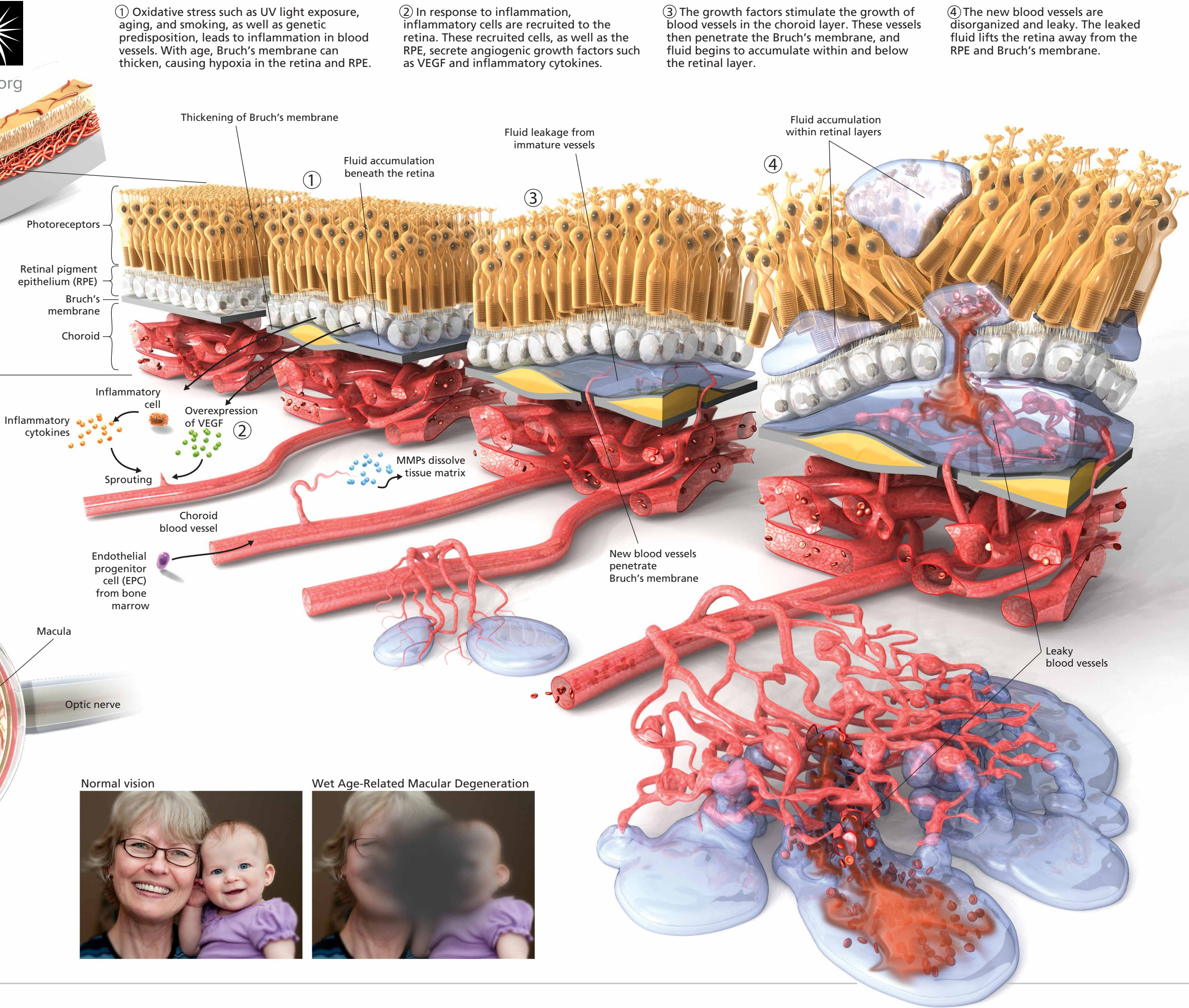


Angiogenesis in Wet AMD

The neovascular form of age-related macular degeneration (wet AMD) is characterized by excessive proliferation of abnormal, leaky blood vessels (angiogenesis) growing from the choroidal layer through Bruch's membrane and into the retinal layers. If left untreated, the proliferating vessels will eventually cause a subretinal fibrotic scar and permanent vision loss.



While wet AMD accounts for only about 10-15% of all AMD cases, this form is responsible for up to 90% of severe vision loss or legal blindness from the disease.



Antiangiogenic Treatments

Treatments for wet AMD neutralize VEGF, the primary angiogenesis-stimulating factor.

