

The diode laser is preferred over other wavelengths since the melanin in the ciliary epithelium better absorbs this wavelength than others and, therefore, causes more targeted destruction with less ...

Trans-scleral diode laser cycloablation (cyclodiode) is effective in the short-term management of refractory glaucoma where alternative treatments are not feasible.

The effect of the surgery may wear off over time, but the majority of patients have their pressure reduced and many can eliminate their need for glaucoma medications.

There seems to be a correlation between the energy delivered and the efficiency rate of the diode laser. In a meta-analysis, Hauber et al. 26 underlined that the higher the total energy levels ...

Diode transscleral cyclophotocoagulation in both micropulse and continuous modes was effective in lowering intraocular pressure. The micropulse mode provided a more consistent and predictable ...

Diode Cyclophotocoagulation (CPC) is recommended for patients with refractory glaucoma to reduce aqueous humor secretion and lower IOP by lasering the secretory epithelium of the ciliary body.

With diode laser TSCPC, an 810-nm laser system transmits energy through the sclera to the ciliary body via a handpiece placed along the perilimbal conjunctiva, typically with the patient under retrobulbar or ...

TSCPC can be an effective IOP-lowering procedure, demonstrating a stronger effect when the preoperative IOP is highest. However, there is a wide variability in the effect (specially in eyes with ...

We do not know whether this type of laser surgery is safer or more effective than other surgeries for treating glaucoma. We included only one study in this review.

The treatment, used with conservative energy levels applied to the eye, seems to have few serious complications, although a previously unrecognized complication of atonic pupil needs further ...

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