Valeda™
PBM
A treatment for dry AMD* that lets you
SEE MORE LIFE
Ask your eye doctor about Valeda™ PBM, the FIRST AND ONLY FDA-authorized light-based therapy for dry AMD.[1]
Dilation free[2] • Anesthesia free[2] • Injection free[2]
*Early to intermediate dry AMD eyes with: 3 medium drusen, or 1 large drusen, or non-central involving geographic atrophy; and with best-corrected visual acuity between 20/32–20/70.
Alcon

Understanding Dry Age-related Macular Degeneration (AMD)

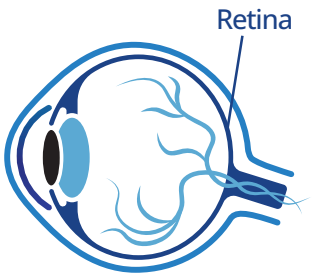
AMD is a serious eye disease and the leading cause of vision loss in people older than 50. About 18 million people in the US have dry AMD. It affects sharp, central vision and the ability to see fine details.[3-5]

How does dry AMD affect vision?

Dry AMD affects the retinal cells of your eye, causing them to slowly break down.[4]

The retina is a thin, light-sensitive structure in the back of the eye that acts like a sensor.[6]

Its job is to capture light and convert it into signals that are sent to the brain.[6]



Symptoms of dry AMD may affect how you see and can include:

Blurry vision while reading, driving, or watching TV[4]

Colors are harder to distinguish[7]

Visual distortions, such as straight lines, seem bent[4]

Trouble adjusting to dim light[4]

Stages of dry AMD

Dry AMD can get worse without treatment, eventually leading to permanent vision loss.[5,8]

Early
Presence of small or medium-sized yellow or white spots on the back of one or both eyes

Intermediate
Presence of many medium-sized spots or a large spot

Advanced (geographic atrophy)
Eye tissue slowly wears away, which leads to loss of vision

The impact of dry AMD is real, and for years, there were no FDA-authorized treatments. **Now, advanced science is offering renewed hope for your vision.**[5]

Valeda™ PBM

The **FIRST AND ONLY** FDA-authorized treatment for dry AMD to **improve and maintain vision** at about 2 years.[1,2]

How does **Valeda™ PBM** work?

Valeda™ PBM uses a light-based therapy called photobiomodulation (PBM) to help stimulate energy production in the cells of your eyes.[5]

Treatments can fit into your daily life

10 min

Treatments are given at your doctor's office or clinic and and may take 10 minutes or less to complete.[2]

Valeda™ PBM is noninvasive, which means there are no needles; only light is used.[2]

Your pupils are not dilated, and there is no anesthesia. This means you are free to carry on with your daily activities after treatment.[2]

Results may vary. Consult your doctor to learn more.

OVER 97% of people **did not experience eye pain.**[2]

Valeda™ PBM improves and maintains vision[2,9]

84% of people treated **improved or maintained vision** at about 2 years after treatment

Most people treated with **Valeda™ PBM were able to see 6 additional letters, or almost a full line, on the eye exam chart** compared to what they could see before treatment.*

*The study tested safety and measured how much vision improved in 100 people with dry AMD treated with Valeda™ PBM for 2 years. Vision was measured before treatment, and again at 3 later timepoints (13, 21, and 24 months after treatment) to see if vision improved and if the improvement would last over time.[2,5]

*"With the Valeda™ PBM treatments, **I really see things very differently.** It's more enjoyable to be able to see more clearly."*

Actual Valeda™ PBM Patient

How often are treatments given?

With the flexibility of Valeda™ PBM treatments, you have more freedom to experience the moments that matter.

1 TREATMENT COURSE[2]*

3 applications per week

+

3 weeks

Over 3 consecutive weeks†

=

FLEXIBILITY FOR YOU,
FOR MOMENTS THAT MATTER

It's important to keep track with your treatment schedule for best results.

[Scan to download a free support tool at MyValeda.com]

*Each treatment course is repeated 3 times per year.
†Depending on your doctor's recommendation, treatments could be over 3-5 weeks.

SEE MORE, MISS LESS.

Talk to your doctor about how Valeda™ PBM can **improve and maintain** your vision so that you don't miss the moments that matter

> *"Walking downstairs was scary. I was having trouble reading sheet music but after treatments, all of those things were better. Valeda™ PBM has made a future for me; I am still independent."*

Actual Valeda™ PBM Patient

Hear what people are saying about their **Valeda™ PBM experience**

Results may vary. Consult your doctor to learn more.

Indications for Use

The Valeda Light Delivery System is intended to provide improved visual acuity in patients with best-corrected visual acuity of 20/32 through 20/70 and who have dry age-related macular degeneration (AMD) characterized by:

- The presence of at least 3 medium drusen (> 63 µm and = 125 µm in diameter), or large drusen (> 125 µm in diameter), or non-central geographic atrophy, AND
- The absence of neovascular maculopathy or central-involving geographic atrophy

After about two years, the Valeda Light Delivery System treatment provides improved mean visual acuity of approximately one line of visual acuity (ETDRS) compared to those not receiving the treatment.

Contraindications for Use

As a precaution, patients have not been tested and should not be treated with Valeda if they have any known photosensitivity to yellow light, red light, or near-infrared radiation (NIR), or if they have a history of light-activated central nervous system disorders (e.g., epilepsy, migraine). In addition, patients should not receive treatment within 30 days of using photosensitizing agents (e.g., topicals, injectables) that are affected by 590, 660, and/or 850 nm light before consulting with their physician.

Precautions

It is possible that treatment benefit may not persist significantly after treatment is stopped. The clinical study provided no significant data concerning the safety and effectiveness of the device should treatments be applied more frequently than described in this manual, or if more than 54 total treatments are delivered per eye.

References: 1. Valeda US Instructions for Use. **2.** Valeda US User Manual 2025. **3.** Wong WL, Su X, Li X, et al. Global prevalence of age-related macular degeneration and disease burden projection for 2020 and 2040: a systemic review and meta-analysis. *Lancet Glob Health*. 2014;2(2):e106-116. doi:10.1016/S2214-109X(13)70145-1 **4.** Mayo Clinic. Dry macular degeneration. Accessed April 20, 2026. https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/dry-macular-degeneration/symptoms-causes/syc-20350375 **5.** Boyer D, Hu A, Warrow D, et al. 13-month efficacy and safety evaluation of multiwavelength photobiomodulation in nonexudative (dry) age-related macular degeneration using the Lumithera Valeda Light Delivery System. *Retina*. 2024;44(3):487-497. doi:10.1097/IAE.0000000000003980 **6.** Koksaldi S, Kayabasi M, Karti O, Saatci AO. Clinical anatomy of the macula. *Med Hypothesis Discov Innov Ophthalmol*. 2025;14(2):17-27. doi:10.51329/mehdiophthal1520 **7.** Decleva D, Vidal KS, Kreuz AC, de Menezes PAHL, Ventura DF. Alterations of color vision and pupillary light responses in age-related macular degeneration. *Front Aging Neurosci*. 2023;14:933453. doi:10.3389/fnagi.2022.933453 **8.** Thomas CJ, Mirza RG, Gill MK. Age-related macular degeneration. *Med Clin North Am*. 2021;105(3):473-491. doi:10.1016/j.mcna.2021.01.003 **9.** Valeda US LIGHTSITE III Exhibit Data. [REF-28187]

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