Modified-ETDRS Focal Photocoagulation Technique

The laser treatment 'session' should generally be completed in a single 'sitting'. The photocoagulation treatment technique, as described below, is a modification of the ETDRS technique and is the treatment approach that is commonly used in clinical practice.

Burn Characteristic	Focal Photocoagulation (Modified-ETDRS technique)
Direct Treatment	Directly treat all leaking microaneurysms in areas of retinal thickening between 500 and 3000 microns from the center of the macula (although may treat between 300 and 500 microns of macula if center-involved edema persists after initial focal photocoagulation, but generally not if the visual acuity is better than 20/40)
Change in MA Color with Direct Treatment	Not required, but at least a mild gray-white burn should be evident beneath all microaneurysms
Burn Size for Direct Treatment	50 microns
Burn Duration for Direct Treatment	0.05 to 0.1 sec
Grid Treatment	Applied to all areas with edema not associated with microaneurysms. If fluorescein angiography is obtained, grid is applied to areas of edema with angiographic nonperfusion when judged indicated by the investigator.
Area Considered for Grid Treatment	500 to 3000 microns superiorly, nasally and inferiorly from center of macula 500 to 3500 microns temporally from macular center No burns placed within 500 microns of disc
Burn Size for Grid Treatment	50 microns
Burn Duration for Grid Treatment	0.05 to 0.1 sec
Burn Intensity for Grid Treatment	Barely visible (light gray)
Burn Separation for Grid Treatment	2 visible burn widths apart
Wavelength (Grid and Direct Treatment)	Green to yellow wavelengths

Note:

- *The investigator may choose any laser wavelength for photocoagulation within the green to yellow spectrum. The wavelength used will be recorded and any retreatment should use the same wavelength.*
- *Lenses used for the laser treatment cannot increase or reduce the burn size by more than 10%.*