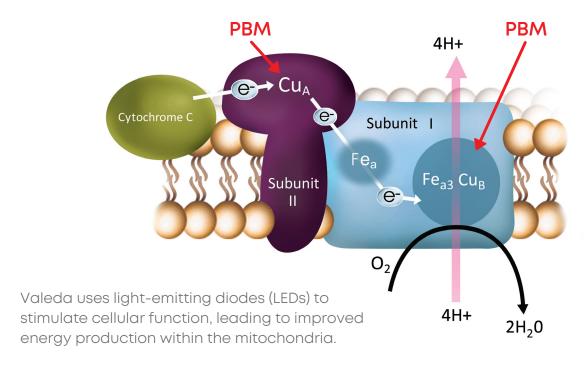
Mitochondrial Dysfunction and Oxidative Stress Play a Key Role in Age-Related Macular Degeneration

Valeda Offers a Brighter Horizon to Patients Suffering from Dry Age-Related Macular Degeneration

First Approved Treatment for Dry (AMD) Using Photobiomodulation

Mitochondrial cytochrome C oxidase (CCO) is the primary photoacceptor target for photobiomodulation



Wavelength 850²

Drives electron transfer (Cu_{Δ}) , stimulates metabolic activity (ATP), and inhibits inflammation and cell death

Wavelength 660²

Promotes O₂ binding (Cu_B) , stimulates metabolic activity (ATP), and inhibits inflammation and cell death

Wavelength 5903,4

Inhibits VEGF expression and promotes nitric oxide generation

Under the clinician's supervision, trained staff are able to administer the Valeda treatment.

Valeda was designed for ease of

use in the clinician's office

- Excellent safety profile
- Preserves future treatment options

Treatments are delivered in a series of 9 sessions per eye over a three-week period. Each treatment session lasts less than 5 minutes per eye.

Valeda is a platform with the potential to successfully treat a number of degenerative ocular diseases.

VALEDA

Indications for Use

The indicated use is for treatment of ocular damage and disease using photobiomodulation, including inhibition of inflammatory mediators, edema or drusen deposition; improvement of wound healing following ocular trauma or surgery, and increase in visual acuity and contrast sensitivity in patients with degenerative diseases such as dry age-related macular degeneration.















Age-Related Macular Degeneration

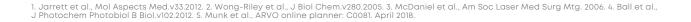


Improves Visual Acuity Improves Contrast Sensitivity

UALEDA..

Light Delivery System

Reduces Central Drusen Volume

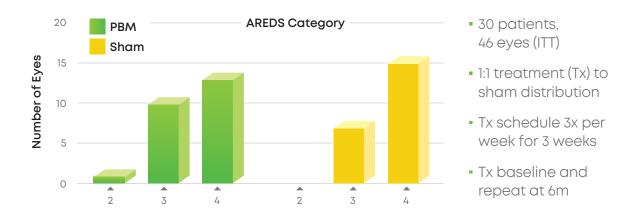


MKT-0002 Rev A © LumiThera 2018

LIGHTSITE I STUDY

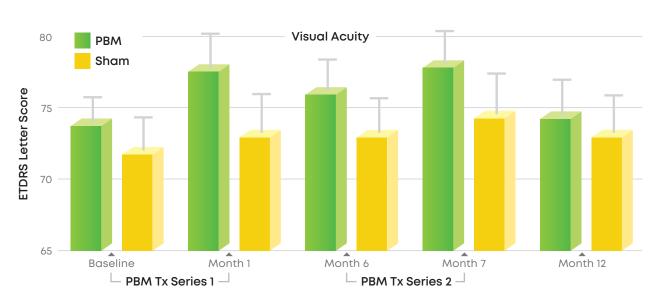
A Double-Masked, Randomized, Sham-Controlled Study with Photobiomodulation in Dry Age-Related Macular Degeneration Subjects⁵

AREDS Category Distribution at Baseline



Visual Improvement Demonstrated Immediately Following PBM and at Maintenance Therapy

Measurements at end of each Tx cycle – post-initial Tx and post 2nd Tx

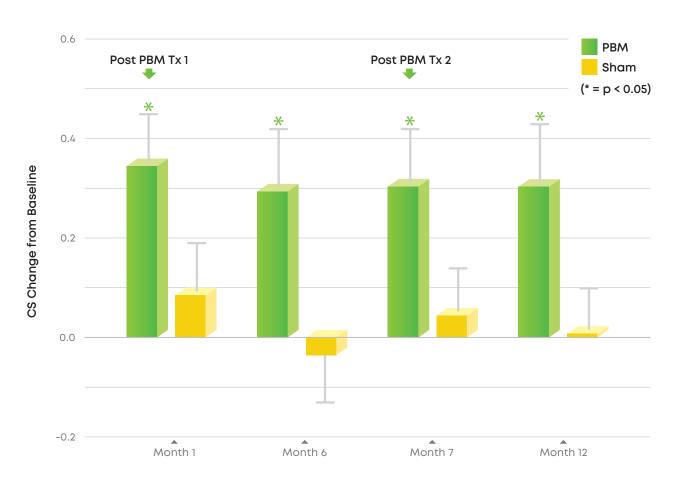


Percent of PBM Tx Eyes That Achieved a 5+ Letter Gain



The mean letter gain at 1 and 7 months in PBM Tx high responders (eyes with ≥5 letter gain) was 8 and 6 letters, respectively. High response correlated with no Central Foveola Involvement (CFI). 91.6% (11 of 12 eyes) had no CFI. 83.3% (10 of 12 eyes) with <5 letters improvement had CFI.

Contrast Sensitivity Significantly Improved at Each Time Point (18 cycles per degree)



Significant Reduction in Central Drusen Volume (CDV)



Pathology and Clinical Benefits as Seen in an Individual Patient

Central drusen volume reduction, 5+ letter gain and contrast sensitivity improvement

