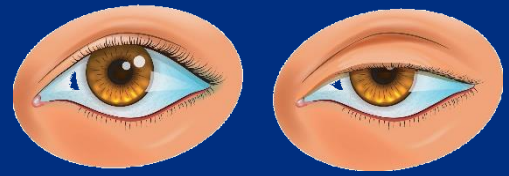


PTOSIS



The prevalence of Ptosis is estimated at about **12%** : adult patients over the age of 50.

Ptosis is often **overlooked** or **under-diagnosed**.

There are several types of Ptosis, which causes partial or complete dysfunction of the Müller's and the levator superioris muscle that elevate the eyelid.

LLLT is targeted at the most common type: acquired or age-related ptosis.

Severity ranges from mild cases that simply betray a person's age, to cases severe enough to cover the pupil and limit field of vision.

WHAT IS PTOSIS?

Ptosis or Blepharoptosis can be defined as abnormal drooping of either right and/or left upper eyelid that usually occurs from a partial or complete dysfunction of the muscles that elevate the upper eyelid (the levator palpebrae and the Müller's muscle.)



Ptosis can affect one or both eyes, where the border of the upper eyelid falls to a lower position than normal. In severe cases, the drooping eyelid can cover all or part of the pupil and interfere with vision.

SYMPTOMS OF PTOSIS

Symptoms of Ptosis include difficulty keeping your eyes open, eyestrain and eyebrow aching from the increased effort needed to raise the eyelid and fatigue especially when reading.

In severe cases, it may be necessary to tilt the back or lift the eyelid with a finger in order to see out from under the drooping eyelid.

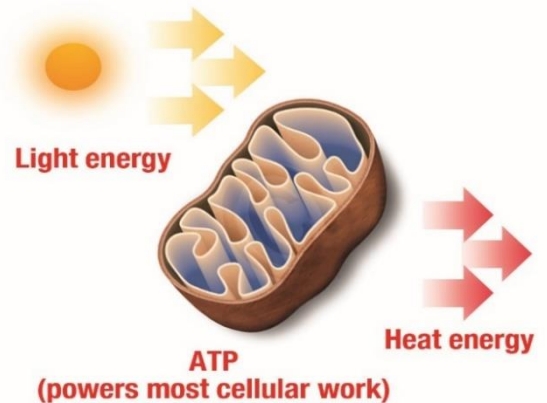
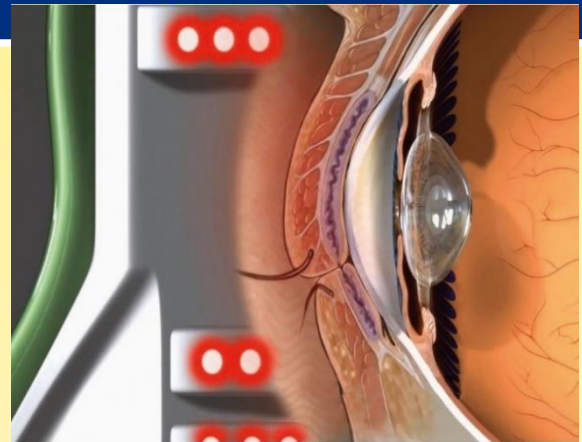
TREATMENT

LIGHT MODULATION / LLLT - ACTIVATION MECHANISM

LIGHT MODULATION avoids the risks of surgery, which can include the risk of anesthesia, loss of vision, bleeding, infection, dry eye and need for further surgery due to asymmetry or over- or under- elevated upper eyelid.

Many patients prefer a non-surgical alternative even if they are not high-risk for a procedure. This may be particularly true for someone with milder ptosis.

LIGHT MODULATION provides an alternative to surgery, particularly for those patients who cannot have or do not want surgery. It also provides a way for the patient to trial a higher upper lid prior to surgery.



RED MASK

Red light stimulates ATP by increasing and improving cellular activity, it reduces inflammation and oedema and works on Meibomian glands.

TREATMENT consists in the application of **RED LIGHT MASK** following suggested protocol.



SUGGESTED PROTOCOL

	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4
Red Mask for 15'	2 Applications	1 Application	1 Application	1 Application