

Clinical Indication	Treatment Aim	Lens	Spot Size (microns)	Pulse Duration (sec)	Power (mW)
Photocoagulation behind haemorrhage in the vitreous or sub-retinal haemorrhage	Pass through the haemorrhage to be absorbed by melanin containing tissues	Quadraspheric Transequator	100 - 300	0.1 - 0.5	200 - 1000
Leakage spots in central serous chorioretinopathy	Closure of leakage spot; leakage spot made visible by red laser burns	Transequator Area Centralis	100 - 200	0.1	100 - 200
Proliferative diabetic retinopathy		Quadraspheric Three Mirror	200 - 500	0.1 - 0.5	200 - 1000
Polypoidal lesions		Area Centralis	200	0.2 - 0.3	150 - 300
Extrafoveal choroidal neovascularisation, especially at the margin of the optic disk	Closure of CNV without damage to retinal vessels	Area Centralis	200	0.2 - 0.5	100 - 250
Presence of internal limiting membrane wrinkling or macular pucker	Create a deeper burn to limit superficial retinal damage	Area Centralis	200	0.2 - 0.3	50 - 250
Choroidal neovascularisation in age-related macular degeneration		Area Centralis	200	0.2 - 1.0	100 - 300
Retinopathy of prematurity	Penetrate the tunica vasculosa lentis and avoid risk of cataract induction associated with 532nm green	LIO	300 - 500	0.2 - 1.0	500 - 1000

These parameter guidelines are provided for information purposes only and it is the operating physician's responsibility to familiarize themselves with the latest recommended techniques. The energy settings shown above are a guide only. The physician may wish to increase or decrease the energy settings depending on the results.