

# Proliferative Diabetic Retinopathy

for eyes with high-risk PDR not already receiving anti-VEGF therapy, PRP is almost always recommended

initial anti-VEGF therapy will regress NV quickly  
effect of PRP will endure over subsequent years

PRP destroys ischemic retina thus reducing intraocular VEGF

**Mechanism of action**

- (1) decreasing oxygen consumption as a result of purposeful retinal destruction
- (2) increasing diffusion of oxygen from the choroid

PRP increases intraocular oxygen tension

