

Kent W. Small, MD

Board-Certified: American Board of Ophthalmology

Fellowship: Vitreoretinal Diseases and Surgery, Duke University Eye Center, Durham, NC; Molecular Genetics, Duke University School of Medicine, Durham, NC

MD: Tulane University School of Medicine, New Orleans, LA

Specialized care for retinal diseases:

- Macular degeneration
- Diabetic retinopathy
- Retinal tears
 & detachments
- Inherited retinal diseases
- Retinal vascular disease
- · Macular holes
- · Macular puckers
- · Macular edema
- Proliferative vitreoretinopathy/ scar tissue

State-of-the-art diagnostic exams:

- Fluorescein & indocyanine green (ICG) angiography
- Fundus photography
- Scanning laser ophthalmoscopy (SLO)
- Ultrasound A & B scans
- · Visual field testing
- · Microperimetry
- Optical coherence tomography (OCT)

Intraocular/Intravitreal Injection

What to expect the day of the injection:

- No preparation is required from the patient prior to injection. Please anticipate that you will need to arrange transportation for yourself on the day of the injection.
- Once you are seated, your vision and eye pressure will be checked.
- A numbing drop will be placed in your eye and will be allowed to soak for a few minutes.
- Later on, a numbing injection of lidocaine will be done, to further numb the eye.
- The eye will be sterilized with betadine (iodine) and later washed with a gauze.
- A speculum will be placed on your eye to keep it open during the procedure and the medication will be injected.
- Usually patients will feel some pressure during the injection, but rarely will they have any pain.

After the injection:

- Directly after the injection you might notice a black dot, this is usually a small air bubble that will go away within a few days.
- The numbing medication will wear off about 2 hours later, it is important to not rub the eye when its numb. This might cause a corneal abrasion which can be very painful after the numbing medication wears off.
- You might feel a foreign body sensation which can last a few days.
- Pain relieving medication can be taken such as Tylenol or Advil.
- It is common for patients to have a red or bloody spot on the white part of the eye. Patients who take blood thinners such as aspirin are more prone to the "bloody spot." It will clear within a week.

When to be concerned:

- Please contact our office when you notice the following
- o Increase in pain
- o Increase in amount of floaters
- o Vision decreasing
- o Discharge

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