**Brief Summary of the ~~Invention~~Disclosure**

[4] Unexpectedly, when sustained-release implants releasing bimatoprost were placed in an intracameral location, the outflow channels emanating from Schlemm's Canal were visibly dilated (See Figure 4). This results in a profound reduction in the intraocular pressure, i.e. -60% IOP reduction from baseline. (See Figure 5), This reduction is significantly more than what is typically observed with topical bimatoprost, i.e. -35% IOP reduction) The redirection of aqueous flow towards the TM is illustrated in Figure 1, lower image. The usual mechanism of prostamides is to remodel both the anterior ciliary body near the ciliary band and the TM. The intracameral implants, which are located adjacent to the TM , as shown in Figure 3, provide a high drug concentration into the outflow channels and dilate the vessels in the episcleral and conjunctival venous plexus, thereby resulting in a novel mechanism of IOP reduction. The dilation appears 360 degrees around the eye since drug released from an implant positioned at the 6:00 O'clock position is well-mixed throughout the anterior segment through the convection currents.

[5] This incremental reduction in the IOP with the intracameral bimatoprost implants is advantageous for patients with ocular hypertension and open angle glaucoma that require sustained reduction in IOP to prevent progressive optic neuropathy. Patients can avoid the need for combination eye drops and/or surgery (including incisional surgery such as trabeculectomy, laser procedures such as ALT and SLT, and aqueous humor bypass stents), if they are able to achieve profound reductions in IOP with the intracameral implant described herein.

In an aspect, there is provided the use of a biodegradable intraocular implant in the manufacture of a medicament for treating elevated intraocular pressure (IOP) wherein:

the implant comprises a prostamide in the amount of 15-25% by weight of the implant, the prostamide being associated with a biodegradable polymer matrix that releases an amount of the prostamide effective to prevent or reduce a symptom of the elevated IOP; and

the implant is to be placed in an intracameral location at the 6:00 o'clock position to dilate the outflow channels of the eye emanating from Schlemm's Canal and to thereby well-mix the prostamide throughout the anterior segment through the convection currents.

**Brief Description of the Drawings**

[6] Figure 1 (upper image) shows aqueous humor is predominantly secreted to the posterior chamber of the eye by the ciliary processes of the ciliary body.

[7] Figure 1 (lower image) shows an intracameral sustained-release bimatoprost implant releasing drug directly into Schlemm's canal resulting in visible dilation of the outflow channels.

[8] Figure 2 shows that aqueous humor reaches the anterior chamber by crossing the pupil and there are convection currents where the flow of aqueous adjacent to the iris is upwards, and the flow of aqueous adjacent to the cornea is downwards.

[9] Figure 3 is a slit lamp photograph through a gonioscopy lens showing an intracameral bimatoprost implant placed adjacent to the trabecular meshwork in the dog eye.

[10] Figure 4 is a photograph showing the outflow vessels that are dilated as a result of treatment of a dog with the high-release bimatoprost intracameral implant of Example 1.