

Wet Age-Related Macular Degeneration (Wet AMD)

| Prevalence | Risks | Symptoms |
|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">Approximately 90 percent of all AMD-related severe vision loss results from wet AMD¹11 million Americans have some form of AMD, while 1.1 million, or 10 percent, of those Americans have wet AMD^{1, 2}About 200,000 new cases of wet AMD are diagnosed each year in the United States³ | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Risk for wet AMD increases for people over age 60⁴Women tend to be at greater risk than men, and Caucasians are more likely to develop AMD than other races⁵Similarly, smoking, obesity and family history could also increase a person's risk of developing wet AMD⁵ | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Sudden blurred vision⁶Difficulty seeing at a distance or doing detailed work¹Blind spots develop in the middle of the field of vision⁶Colors become hard to distinguish⁶Edges and straight lines appear wavy⁶ |

Diabetic Retinopathy

| Prevalence | Risks | Symptoms |
|--|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">Diabetic retinopathy impacts nearly 7.7 million Americans. The number is expected to increase to 11.3 million by 2030⁷Between 40 and 45 percent of Americans diagnosed with diabetes have some stage of diabetic retinopathy⁸Diabetic retinopathy can lead to conditions that threaten vision loss, including diabetic macular edema (DME) and advanced disease, both of which may lead to vision loss⁸ | <ul style="list-style-type: none">All people with type 1 and type 2 diabetes are at risk⁸The longer a person has diabetes, especially if it is poorly controlled, the higher the risk for developing diabetic retinopathy⁸People with a history of high blood pressure and atherosclerosis are at an increased risk for developing diabetic retinopathy⁹ | <ul style="list-style-type: none">In its early stages, diabetic retinopathy is often without noticeable symptoms⁸As the disease progresses, symptoms may include blurred vision and loss of contrast¹⁰Symptoms may also include patches of vision loss, which may appear as small black dots or lines “floating” across the front of the eye¹⁰ |

Diabetic Macular Edema (DME)

| Prevalence | Risks | Symptoms |
|---|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">DME is a type of DR that is a leading cause of vision loss for people with diabetes¹¹Approximately 745,000 people in the U.S. have DME¹²Approximately 55 percent are unaware they have the condition¹³ | <ul style="list-style-type: none">All people with type 1 or type 2 diabetes are at risk for DME⁸The risk for developing DME is closely associated with the length of time a patient has lived with diabetes and the severity of the diabetic retinopathy^{8,14}People with a history of high blood pressure and atherosclerosis are at an increased risk for developing DME⁹ | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Blurred vision¹⁰Loss of contrast¹⁰Patches of vision loss, which may appear as small black dots or lines “floating” across the front of the eye¹⁰ |

Retinal Vein Occlusion (RVO)

| Prevalence | Risks | Symptoms |
|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">RVO affects more than 1.1 million people in the U.S. and is the second-most common cause of vision loss due to retinal vascular disease¹⁵An estimated 870,000 people are affected by branch-RVO, while approximately 305,000 people are affected by central-RVO¹⁵ | <ul style="list-style-type: none">RVO typically affects people over age 50, and the incidence increases with age^{16,17}People with a history of high blood pressure, diabetes and atherosclerosis are at an increased risk for developing RVO¹⁸ | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Sudden blurring or vision loss in all or part of one eye^{19,20}Temporary loss of central vision (less frequent)^{19,21}Visual disturbance centrally or peripherally^{19,20} |

Myopic Choroidal Neovascularization (mCNV)

| Prevalence | Risks | Symptoms |
|--|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">mCNV is a severe, vision-threatening complication of pathological myopia, or severe nearsightedness²²More than 41,000 people in the U.S. have mCNV²³Approximately 30 percent of people with mCNV in one eye will develop mCNV in their other eye within 8 years²² | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Most commonly, people between the ages of 45 and 64 years old are at risk for developing mCNV²³Women are at a higher risk of developing mCNV compared to men²³mCNV is more common in people of East Asian descent²⁴People who already have pathological myopia²³ | <ul style="list-style-type: none">A rapid progression of central vision loss (within a day or a few weeks)²⁴Blurred vision²⁴Distortion of object and lines²⁴Difficulty distinguishing between colors²⁴ |

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