Wet Age-Related Macular Degeneration (Wet AMD)

**Prevalence**
- Approximately 90 percent of all AMD-related severe vision loss results from wet AMD.\(^1\)
- 11 million Americans have some form of AMD, while 3.3 million, or 10 percent, of those Americans have wet AMD.\(^2\)
- About 200,000 new cases of wet AMD are diagnosed each year in the United States.\(^2\)
- Risk for wet AMD increases for people over age 60.\(^3\)
- Women tend to be at greater risk than men, and Caucasians are more likely to develop AMD than other races.\(^4\)
- Similarly, smoking, obesity and family history could also increase a person’s risk of developing wet AMD.\(^4\)
- Suddenly blurred vision.\(^5\)
- Difficulty seeing at a distance or doing detailed work.\(^5\)
- Blind spots develop in the middle of the field of vision.\(^5\)
- Colors become hard to distinguish.\(^5\)
- Edges and straight lines appear wavy.\(^5\)

**Diabetic Retinopathy**

**Prevalence**
- Diabetic retinopathy impacts nearly 7.7 million Americans. The number is expected to increase to 11.3 million by 2030.\(^6\)
- Between 40 and 45 percent of Americans diagnosed with diabetes have some stage of diabetic retinopathy.\(^6\)
- Diabetic retinopathy can lead to conditions that threaten vision loss, including diabetic macular edema (DME) and advanced disease, both of which may lead to vision loss.\(^6\)
- All people with type 1 or type 2 diabetes are at risk for DME.\(^7\)
- The longer a person has diabetes, especially if it is poorly controlled, the higher the risk for developing diabetic retinopathy.\(^7\)
- People with a history of high blood pressure and arteriosclerosis are at an increased risk for developing diabetic retinopathy.\(^7\)
- In its early stages, diabetic retinopathy is often without symptoms.\(^7\)
- As the disease progresses, symptoms may include blurred vision and loss of contrast.\(^7\)
- Symptoms may also include patches of vision loss, which may appear as small black dots or lines “floating” across the front of the eye.\(^7\)

**Diabetic Macular Edema (DME)**

**Prevalence**
- DME is a type of DR that is a leading cause of vision loss for people with diabetes.\(^8\)
- Approximately 745,000 people in the U.S. have DME.\(^8\)
- Approximately 55 percent are unaware they have the condition.\(^8\)
- All people with type 1 or type 2 diabetes are at risk for DME.\(^9\)
- The 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.\(^9\)
- People with a history of high blood pressure and arteriosclerosis are at an increased risk for developing DME.\(^9\)
- Blurred vision.\(^9\)
- Loss of contrast.\(^9\)
- Patches of vision loss, which may appear as small black dots or lines “floating” across the front of the eye.\(^9\)

**Retinal Vein Occlusion (RVO)**

**Prevalence**
- 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 disease.\(^10\)
- An estimated 870,000 people are affected by branch-RVO, while approximately 305,000 people are affected by central-RVO.\(^10\)
- RVO typically affects people over age 50, and the incidence increases with age.\(^11\)
- People with a history of high blood pressure, diabetes and arteriosclerosis are at an increased risk for developing RVO.\(^11\)
- Sudden blurring or vision loss in all or part of one eye.\(^11\)
- Temporary loss of central vision (less frequent).\(^11\)
- Visual disturbance centrally or peripherally.\(^11\)

**Myopic Choroidal Neovascularization (mCNV)**

**Prevalence**
- mCNV is a severe, vision-threatening complication of pathological myopia, or severe nearsightedness.\(^12\)
- More than 41,000 people in the U.S. have mCNV.\(^12\)
- Approximately 30 percent of people with mCNV in one eye will develop mCNV in their other eye within 8 years.\(^12\)
- Most commonly, people between the ages of 45 and 64 years old are at risk for developing mCNV.\(^13\)
- Women are at a higher risk of developing mCNV compared to men.\(^13\)
- mCNV is more common in people of East Asian descent.\(^13\)
- People who already have pathological myopia.\(^13\)
- A rapid progression of central vision loss within a day or a few weeks.\(^13\)
- Blurred vision.\(^13\)
- Distortion of object and lines.\(^13\)
- Difficulty distinguishing between colors.\(^13\)

---


\(^6\) Kellogg Eye Center. AMD. Available at: http://www.kellogg.umich.edu/patientcare/conditions/amd.html. Accessed October 2, 2015.


\(^9\) Popescu T, Prihodocu C, Mota M. Possible Correlation between Diabetic Retinopathy and Atherosclerosis in Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus. Current Health Sciences. 2009;10.


\(^15\) Genentech data on file (Based on population-based studies/the Beaver Dam Eye Study 2000 and 2008 and the United States Census)\(^16\)

---


---

See Table: Wet Age-Related Macular Degeneration (Wet AMD)