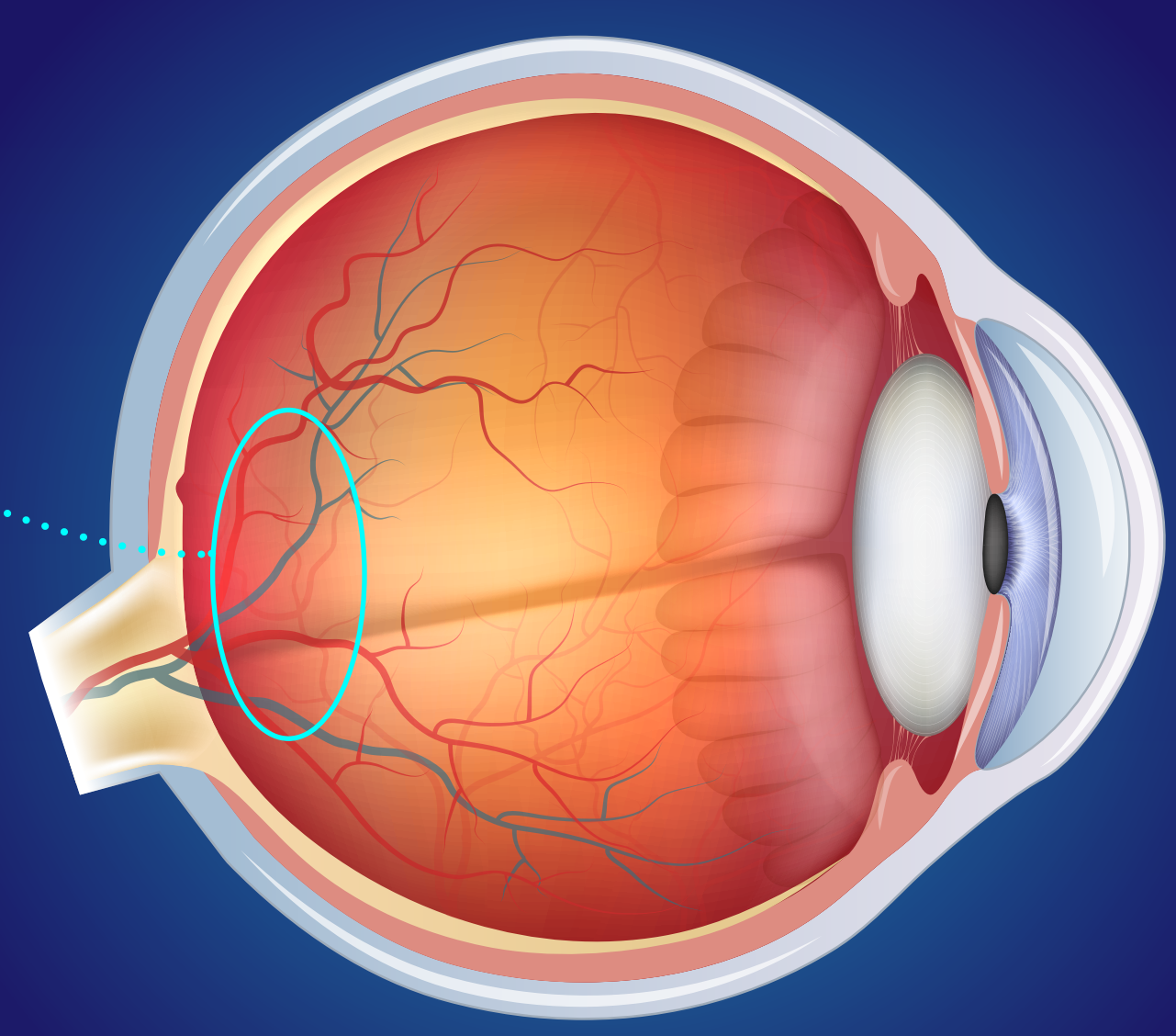


AMD is a disease of the central portion of the retina (**the macula**) which is responsible for high visual acuity that allows for color vision, reading and facial recognition



**2% OF ALL PEOPLE AGED 50-59 HAVE AMD<sup>1</sup>**

THIS FIGURE RISES TO NEARLY **↑30%** IN THOSE AGED OVER 75<sup>1</sup>

**LATE-STAGE AMD CAN LEAD TO LEGAL BLINDNESS<sup>2</sup>**

**EARLY / INTERMEDIATE AMD (PREVIOUSLY KNOWN AS DRY AMD)**  
Thinning of the macula<sup>3</sup> ACCOUNTS FOR **80-90%** AMD CASES<sup>1</sup>

**LATE-STAGE AMD**  
As the population ages, the global prevalence of late-stage AMD is expected to rise from 196 million in 2020 to 288 million in 2040<sup>4</sup> ACCOUNTS FOR **10-20%** AMD CASES<sup>1,4</sup>

There are two forms of late AMD<sup>5</sup>:

- 1. WET/NEOVASCULAR AMD**  
Growth of leaky blood vessels into the retina (neovascularization)
- 2. GEOGRAPHIC ATROPHY (GA)**  
Degeneration of cells within the macula

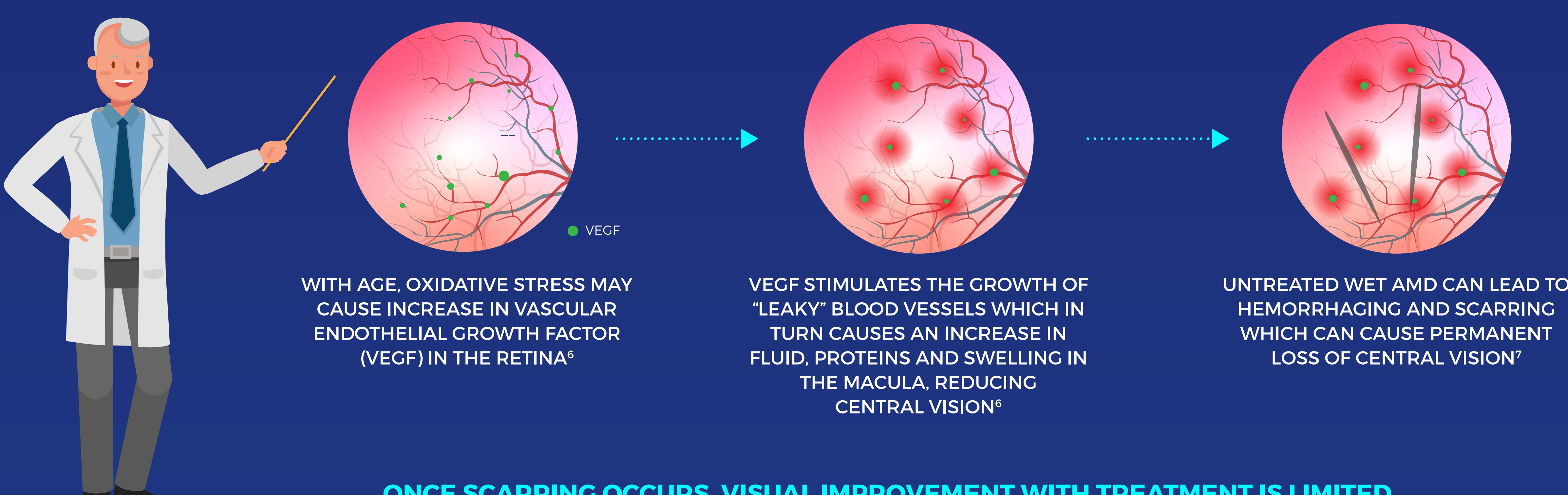
**WET AMD IS A SEVERE AND DAMAGING FORM OF AMD**

**WET AMD PROGRESSES FROM EARLY/ INTERMEDIATE AMD<sup>5</sup>**

ONCE IT IS DEVELOPED, **PROGRESSION IS RAPID** AND CAN LEAD TO TOTAL LOSS OF CENTRAL VISION IF UNTREATED<sup>5</sup>

IT IS THE **LEADING CAUSE OF BLINDNESS** IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES<sup>1</sup>

**HOW WET AMD AFFECTS THE EYE**



**DISEASE BURDEN**

**PATIENT IMPACT**

SYMPTOMS OF WET AMD INCLUDE:<sup>8, 9</sup>

- REDUCED CENTRAL VISION
- BLIND SPOT IN CENTRAL VISION
- FADING COLOURS
- VISUAL DISTORTION - STRAIGHT LINES MAY APPEAR DISTORTED OR BENT
- VISUAL HALLUCINATIONS (CHARLES BONNET SYNDROME)

WET AMD IS A PAINLESS DISEASE; HOWEVER, LOSS OF CENTRAL VISION IMPACTS PATIENT'S QUALITY OF LIFE AS WELL AS THEIR ABILITY TO:<sup>10</sup>



WET AMD CAN CAUSE UP TO A **60% DECREASE IN QUALITY OF LIFE**, AS WELL AS DEPRESSION AND INJURIES SUCH AS FALLS, BURNS AND COLLISIONS WITH OBJECTS<sup>11, 12, 13, 14</sup>

**ECONOMIC BURDEN**

IT IS ESTIMATED THAT WET AMD LEADS TO A YEARLY SOCIETAL COST PER PATIENT RANGING FROM<sup>15</sup>

**€5,300 TO €12,445**  
(\$6,262 - \$14,703 USD)

IN ADDITION TO VISION-RELATED MEDICAL COSTS THIS INCLUDES **NON-VISION-RELATED MEDICAL COSTS**, SUCH AS THOSE DUE TO FALLS AND MENTAL HEALTH CONCERNS, AND **NON-MEDICAL RELATED COSTS**, FOR EXAMPLE DUE TO ADAPTED LIVING ARRANGEMENTS<sup>15</sup>

THE YEARLY FINANCIAL BURDEN OF WET AMD ON CAREGIVERS AVERAGES AT<sup>16</sup>

**€405** (\$479) FOR DIRECT NON-MEDICAL COSTS

**€134** (\$159) FOR DIRECT MEDICAL COSTS

**€4,200** (\$4,935) FOR INDIRECT COSTS (DUE TO LOSS OF NET INCOME)

**RISK FACTORS AND TREATMENT**

**RISK FACTORS**

Wet AMD risk is increased by **multiple genetic factors** and is exacerbated by **smoking** and a **high fat diet**

Risk factors for Wet AMD include:<sup>17, 18, 19</sup>

- Advanced age
- Female gender
- Smoking
- High dietary intake of vegetable fat
- Low dietary intake of antioxidants and zinc

**DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT**

Wet AMD symptoms typically appear suddenly and progress quickly. **Rapid diagnosis and treatment initiation** results in improved outcomes

The most commonly used diagnostic tests for Wet AMD are:



**Fluorescein angiography (FA)<sup>20</sup>**  
Formerly the 'gold-standard'. 2D imaging of the retina in the presence of a dye that highlights blood vessels<sup>20, 21</sup>

**Optical coherence tomography angiography (OCTA)<sup>20</sup>**  
Replacing FA as a non-invasive 3D imaging of the retina<sup>20, 22, 23</sup>

**Anti-VEGF intravitreal injections** are currently the standard treatment for Wet AMD<sup>24</sup>

Supplementary treatment options include:<sup>24</sup>  
Laser coagulation  
Photodynamic therapy



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