

Prevalence Data – AMD (early, intermediate & late)

Country	Study	Year Pub	Age Group	Prevalence of All AMD (Early, Intermediate and Late) (%)		
				Men	Women	All
Japan	Hisayayama ⁱ	2001	≥50	15.6	12.2	13.6
Japan	Funagata ⁱⁱ	2008	≥35	4.3	3.8	4.1
China	Beijing ^{iii, iv}	2006	≥40	-	-	3.1
Taiwan	Shihpai ^v	2008	≥65	11.4	10.5	11.1
Singapore	Singapore ^{vi} Malay	2008	40-80	7.1	4.2	5.6
India	Aravind ^{vii}	2004	≥40	2.9	3.9	3.3
India	Andhra ^{viii} Pradesh	2005	≥40	1.8	2.0	1.91
Norway, Estonia, UK, France, Italy, Greece, Spain	Eureye ^{ix}	2006	≥65	2.49	4.00	3.32
Netherlands	Rotterdam ^x	1995	≥55	1.4	1.9	1.7
Australia	Blue Mountains ^{xi,xii}	1995 and 2011#	≥50	2.4	1.3	1.9
Canada	Projections ^{xiii}	2007	≥50	-	-	6.7

ⁱ Oshima Y, Ishibashi T et al. Prevalence of age-related maculopathy in a representative Japanese population: the Hisayama study. *Br J Ophthalmol* 2001;85:1153-1157

ⁱⁱ Kawasaki R, Wang JJ et al. Prevalence and risk factors for age-related macular degeneration in an adult Japanese population. The Funagata study. *Ophthalmology* 2008;115:1376-1381

ⁱⁱⁱ Li Y, Xu L et al. Prevalence of age-related maculopathy in the adult population in China: the Beijing eye study. *Am J Ophthalmol* 2006; 142:788-793.

^{iv} Li Y Xu L et al. Prevalence of age-related maculopathy in the adult population in China: the Beijing eye study. *Am J Ophthalmol* 2008; 146:329

^v Chen S-J, Cheng C-Y et al. Prevalence and associated risk factors of age-related macular degeneration in an elderly population in Taiwan. The Shihpai eye study. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 2008;49:3126-3133

^{vi} Kawasaki R, Wang JJ et al. Prevalence of age-related macular degeneration in a Malay population. The Singapore Malay eye study. *Ophthalmology* 2008;115:1735-1741



Seeking A Cure For
Retinitis Pigmentosa, Macular Degeneration,
Usher Syndrome and Allied Retinal Dystrophies

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^{vii} Nirmalan PK, Katz J et al. Prevalence of vitreoretinal disorders in a rural population of southern India. The Aravind comprehensive eye study. *Arch Ophthalmol* 2004;122:581-586

^{viii} Krishnaiah S, Das T et al. Risk factors for age-related macular degeneration: findings from the Andhra Pradesh eye disease study in South India. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 2005;46:4442-4449

^{ix} Augood CA, Vingerling JR et al. Prevalence of age-related maculopathy in older Europeans. The European eye study (EUREYE). *Arch Ophthalmol* 2006;124:529 -534

^x Vingerling JR, Dielamans I et al. The prevalence of age-related maculopathy in the Rotterdam study. *Ophthalmol* 1995;102:205-210

^{xi} Mitchell P, Smith W et al. Prevalence of age-related maculopathy in Australia. The Blue Mountains eye study. *Ophthalmol* 1995;102:1450-1460

^{xii} Mitchell P et al. Eyes on the future. A report prepared by Deloitte Access Economics for the Macular Disease Foundation Australia. 2011. Available at https://www.mdfoundation.com.au/.../Deloitte_Eyes_on_the_Future_Report_web_1_0.pdf Accessed 29 July 2017.

^{xiii} Buhrmann R, Hodge W, et al. Foundations for a Canadian vision health strategy: towards preventing avoidable blindness and promoting vision health, The National Coalition for Vision Health, Canada 2007.