

Prevalence Data – Late AMD

Country	Study	Year Pub	Age Group	Prevalence of Late Stage AMD (%)					
				Men		Women		Men and Women	
				NVMD*	GA	NVMD*	GA	NVMD*	GA
Japan	Hisayayama ⁱ	2001	≥50	1.2	0.5	0.34	0	0.67	0.20
Japan	Funagata ⁱⁱ	2008	≥35	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.32	0.23
China	Beijing ^{iiiiv}	2006	≥40	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1
Taiwan	Shihpai ^v	2008	≥65	-	-	-	-	1.8	0.1
Singapore	Singapore ^{vi} Malay	2008	40 - 80	-	-	-	-	0.46	0.31
India	Aravind ^{vii}	2004	≥40	0.07	0.30	0.18	0.68	0.12	0.47
Norway, Estonia, UK, France, Italy, Greece, Spain	Eureye ^{viii}	2006	≥65	1.69	0.89	2.78	1.45	2.29	1.20
Germany	Gutenberg ^{ix}	2014	35-74	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Netherlands	Rotterdam ^x	1995	≥55	0.8	0.6	1.2	0.6	1.1	0.6
Australia	Blue Mountains ^{xi,xii}	1995 and 2011 [#]	≥50	0.98	0.46	1.69	0.80	1.38	0.65
United States	White populations ^{xiii} Meta Analysis on prevalence based on 30 studies	2012	≥65	-	2.85	-	2.85	2.70	2.85
Canada	Projections ^{xiv}	2007	≥50	0.9	0.5	1.3	0.7	1.1	0.6
UK	Meta analysis applied to UK ^{xv}	2012	≥50	1.2	1.7	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.2

*Neovascular Macular Degeneration

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- ^{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
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- ^{xiii} Rudnicka AR, Jarrar Z et al. Age and gender variations in age-related macular degeneration prevalence in populations of European ancestry: a meta-analysis. *Ophthalmol* 2012;119:571-580
- ^{xiv} 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.
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