Age-Related Macular Degeneration (AMD) Patient Information

Information and advice to help you understand and manage your condition

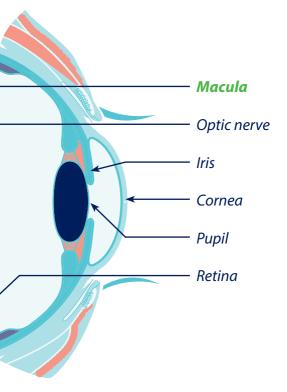


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AMD

You have been diagnosed with Age-related Macular Degeneration (AMD),

an eye condition that causes the gradual loss of sight as people get older. AMD affects a part of the retina at the back of your eye, called the macula. AMD occurs when there is a breakdown of the **macula**, which prevents it from functioning properly. This leads to problems with your central vision and can make some everyday tasks and activities such as reading, driving and recognising faces, difficult.



The Macula

The retina is an important tissue that lines the back of your eye. When light enters your eye, it is focused onto the retina. Here, special light-sensitive cells called **photoreceptor cells**, detect this light and send signals to the brain, which interprets them as images.

The macula is a tiny part of the retina which is very important for our **central vision**, **colour vision** and the fine details that we see.

When someone develops AMD, the photoreceptor cells in the macular area become damaged and stop working as well as they should.

There are 2 types of AMD...

Dry AMD is the more common type of AMD. It develops very slowly and causes a gradual change in your central vision.

The early stages of Dry AMD have no symptoms and can only be detected through an eye test. Therefore, regular eye tests by an eye care professional are very important.

Dry AMD is characterised by a **loss of central vision**. It is associated with an accumulation of small, yellowish deposits called drusen, coupled with the thinning and breakdown of the macula. Dry AMD can progress into an advanced form of AMD. Sometimes abnormal blood vessels begin to leak, leading to Wet AMD.



Wet AMD is a less common form of AMD, but can develop more quickly and cause severe sight loss.

Wet AMD is caused by abnormal growth and bleeding of blood vessels in the eye. This leads to scarring of the macula and can result in a **sudden change in your central vision** such as images appearing distorted, or objects looking smaller than normal. Although Wet AMD can develop quickly, it is treatable if diagnosed early. Current treatments include injections of a medication (referred to as anti-VEGF therapy) into the eye.



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Symptoms of Dry AMD

Dry AMD can cause changes in your central vision, which can affect **your ability to carry out day-to-day activities**. Some symptoms you may notice include:

- Straight lines such as door frames appearing wavy or distorted
- A smudge or shadow appearing in your field of vision
- Difficulty in reading small print, even with glasses
- Difficulty in recognising or distinguishing faces
- Poor recognition of colours or colours beginning to fade
- Decreased levels of vision in low lighting or darkness
- Glare in bright light

What does AMD look like?

The breakdown of the macula leads to the central vision being affected by distortion, blurriness, dark areas and indistinct images. AMD can result in loss of central vision.



Normal vision



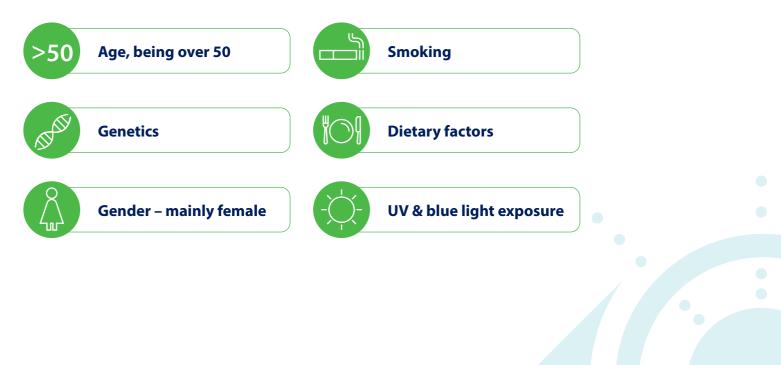
Blurring of central vision (early stage AMD)



Loss of central vision (late stage AMD)

Causes of Dry AMD

Dry AMD is caused by numerous genetic and environmental factors, such as:



Diagnosis of AMD

AMD testing is carried out by an Optometrist or Ophthalmologist and may include:

Risk factor assessment Reviewing family history and causal environmental factors.

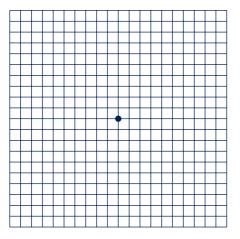
Amsler grid testing

The Amsler grid is a grid of horizontal and vertical lines used to monitor a person's central vision.

Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT) OCT is a non-invasive imaging test. OCT uses light waves to take cross-section pictures of your retina.

Fundus imagery

Fundus is also non-invasive photography of the back of the eye to allow development and progression of AMD to be reliably monitored.



Amsler grid

Advice & treatment of Dry AMD

There is currently no treatment that can reverse the damage seen in Dry AMD. **Early detection** is important to potentially reduce the risk of AMD getting worse and to protect your sight.

1. Nutritional supplements

Studies have shown that a combination of vitamins and antioxidants may help reduce the risk of progression of early Dry AMD to late-stage Dry AMD. Supplements containing Vitamins C and E, Zinc and Copper, and Lutein and Zeaxanthin are recommended.

To find what supplements may work best for you and your condition, speak to your healthcare professional.



In addition to nutritional supplements, your eye care practitioner will suggest lifestyle changes that will help slow the progression of Dry AMD.

2. Stop smoking

Smoking reduces the amount of oxygen in the bloodstream and your eyes are an organ which needs plenty of oxygen to survive and work well.

3. Diet and exercise

Eating a healthy diet rich in vegetables like carrots, bell peppers and spinach can help reduce the risk of developing AMD for everyone, and especially those with a family history of the disease.

4. Blue light / UV protection

Wearing sunglasses and a wide-brimmed hat to protect your eyes from the UV light in direct sunlight is a good idea for everyone throughout your life.

5. Regular eye tests

All adults should get an eye test every two years. If something goes wrong in the meantime, see your Optometrist right away or speak to your GP.

Ask your healthcare professional

As there are many treatment options available, please ask your healthcare professional which is best for you.

Your healthcare professional recommends:





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