

Wet age-related macular degeneration (wet AMD)

Wet AMD (also known as neovascular AMD, or nAMD) is an eye disease that damages a portion of the retina called the macula.¹ The macula is located in a region near the back of the eye and is necessary for sharp vision.¹ Wet AMD leads to a loss of central vision and an inability to see things directly ahead.¹

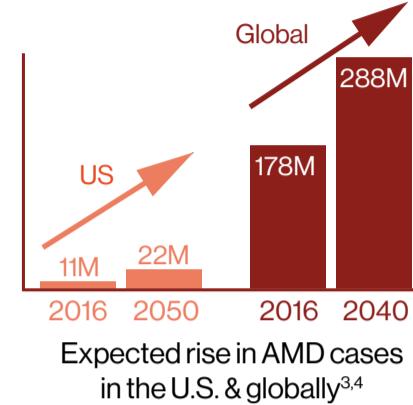
AMD: A global health problem



#1 cause of blindness in industrialized nations²



#3 cause of blindness globally²

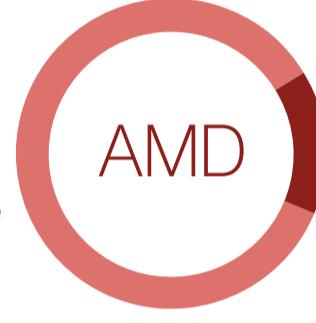


Two types of AMD

85%

Dry AMD⁵

- Gradual worsening
- Less severe



15%

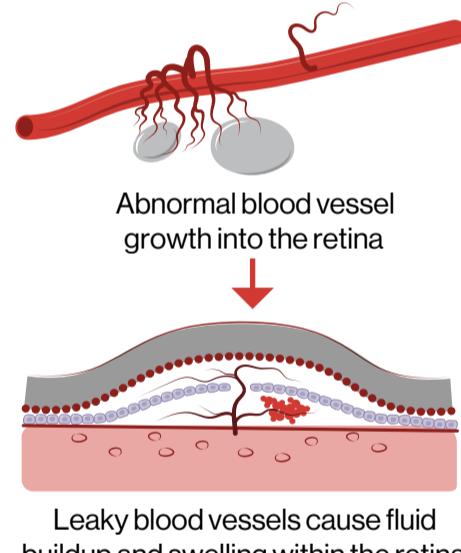
Wet AMD⁵

- Rapid worsening
- Abnormal, leaking vessels under the retina
- Severe vision loss

90%

of severe vision loss among all AMD patients is due to wet AMD

How does wet AMD affect the eye?¹



SEVERE VISION LOSS

Wet AMD Risk Factors^{6,7}



Older age



Smoking



Higher BMI



Higher HDL-cholesterol

Treatment of wet AMD over the years



1980s⁸

Laser therapy



1990s⁸

Photodynamic therapy



2000s⁸

First generation anti-VEGF therapy

What is an anti-VEGF drug?

A drug that blocks the activity of a protein called VEGF,* which at high levels drives the abnormal formation of blood vessels.⁸ Those vessels can leak fluid resulting in swelling of the retina.⁸

* VEGF: vascular endothelial growth factor

1. National Eye Institute. Facts About Age-Related Macular Degeneration. Available at https://nei.nih.gov/health/maculardegen/armd_facts (link is external). Accessed August 2019. **2.** Prevention of Blindness and Visual Impairment. WHO website. <http://www.who.int/blindness/causes/priority/en/index7.html>. Accessed August 2019. **3.** Pennington KL, DeAngelis MM. Epidemiology of age-related macular degeneration (AMD): associations with cardiovascular disease phenotypes and lipid factors. *Eye Vis (Lond)*. 2016;3:34. **4.** Wong WL, Su X, Li X, et al. Global prevalence of age-related macular degeneration and disease burden projection for 2020 and 2040: a systematic review and meta analysis. *Lancet Glob Health*. 2014;2:106-16. **5.** Gottlieb JL. Age-related macular degeneration. *JAMA* 2002;288:2233-6. **6.** Cheung CM, Laude A, Yeo I, et al. Systemic, Ocular and Genetic Risk Factors for Age-related Macular Degeneration and Polypoidal Choroidal Vasculopathy in Singaporeans. *Sci Rep*. 2017;7:41386. **7.** Risk Factors for Macular Degeneration. American Macular Degeneration Foundation website. <https://www.macular.org/risk-factors>. Accessed August 2019. **8.** Gehrs KM, Anderson DH, Johnson LV, and Hageman GS. Age-related macular degeneration—emerging pathogenetic and therapeutic concepts. *Ann Med*. 2006;38:450-471.