Look after Your Eyes

(Risk factors continued)

Genetics
The healthy eye of an individual with advanced AMD in one eye is at risk for AMD in the other eye. Together, age and disease in the other eye are the largest risk factors for AMD. According to a recent study, first-degree relatives of patients diagnosed with AMD are at increased risk for AMD and should be assessed with a dilated eye exam by an eye-care doctor at earlier stages. Another study demonstrated that diet can change the amount of macular pigment in the macula despite genes. The study looked at differences in diet among identical twins. Although the study was small, it shows promise that what we eat can prevent or at least slow down AMD.

Gender
The incidence of AMD is most common in white women over age 60.

Light skin or eye color
AMD occurs more frequently in blue-eyed white females in the United States, the United Kingdom and other countries, as well, according to published epidemiological studies.

The role of nutrition
Dozens of studies on nutrition and AMD point to a relationship between increased fruit and vegetable intake and a decrease in the risk for both dry and wet AMD. More research is needed to draw any conclusions, but clearly, increased intake of certain fruits and vegetables is indicated for better eye health.

For more information on AMD
www.amdalliance.org or toll-free AMD Alliance North America hotline at (877) AMD-7171
www.pbrc.edu — use lutein and zeaxanthin as search terms

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For more information on this and other topics, see: www.ag.ndsu.edu

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See NDSU publication FN709, “Eating for Your Eye Health,” for important information about nutrition and eye health.

A short guide to age-related macular degeneration, the leading cause of vision loss in the United States for people over age 60.
Risk Factors

Smoking
Research shows AMD occurs two to three times more frequently among tobacco smokers. The risk for AMD increases with the number of cigarettes smoked. Saving your sight is a great reason to stop smoking.

Sunlight
Overexposure to sunlight as a teen has been linked to later AMD. Fair-skinned people also seem to be more prone to AMD, but whether previous exposure to sun is the cause is unknown.

Exercise
A recent study revealed that people with an active lifestyle are less likely to develop wet AMD. The 15-year study also illustrated that for each increased increment in the numbers of blocks walked (more than three times per week), the risk for wet AMD decreased accordingly. However, the study did not show an association for prevention of dry AMD.

Age
The incidence of AMD increases with age. The U.S. National Eye Institute estimates that while in their 50s, people have a 2 percent chance of getting AMD; this increases to 30 percent in those over age 75 (and up to 57 percent in those over age 90). Age is the largest risk factors for AMD.

(Continued)