

AMD Part 1

EBO-Euretina Subspecialty Exam Course

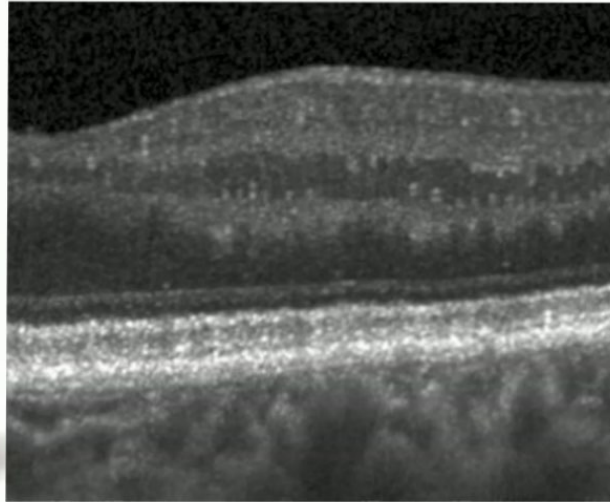
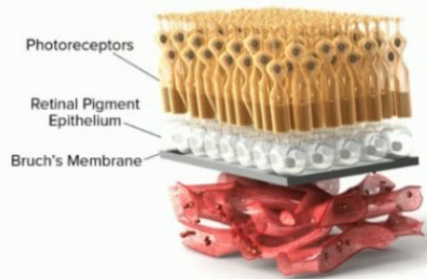
October 6th 2023

Sophie Riedl, MD PhD

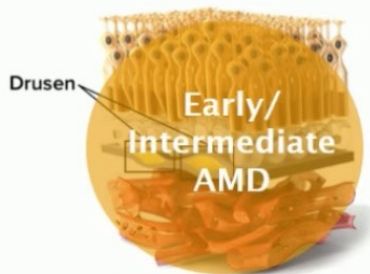
Laboratory for Ophthalmic Image Analysis, Department of Ophthalmology and Optometry

Medical University of Vienna, Austria

Pathogenesis

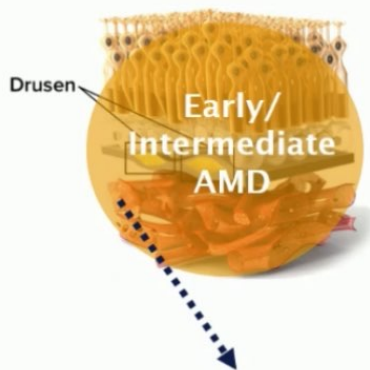


Pathogenesis



- Accumulation of debris between Bruch's membrane and RPE
- BM thickening -> obstruction of nutrient transport and waste exchange

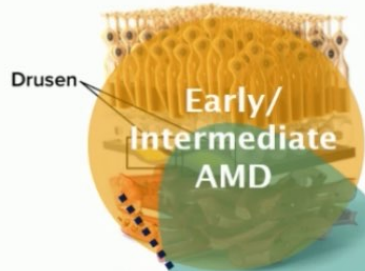
Pathogenesis



- Accumulation of debris between Bruch's membrane and RPE
- BM thickening -> obstruction of nutrient transport and waste exchange

- RPE/photoreceptor dysfunction
- RPE/photoreceptor cell death

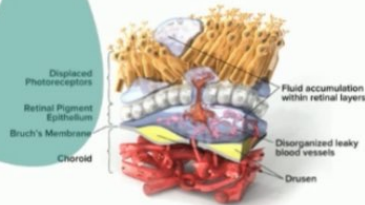
Pathogenesis



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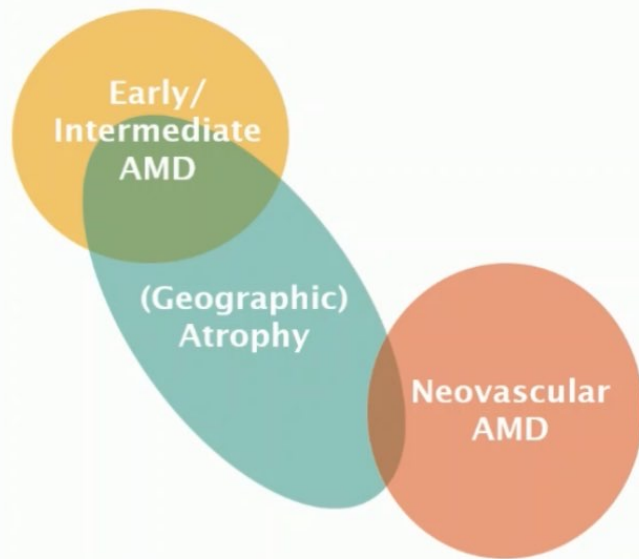
(Geographic)
Atrophy

- RPE/photoreceptor dysfunction
- RPE/photoreceptor cell death



- Proinflammatory and proangiogenic (VEGF) cytokines
→ neovascularization

Classification

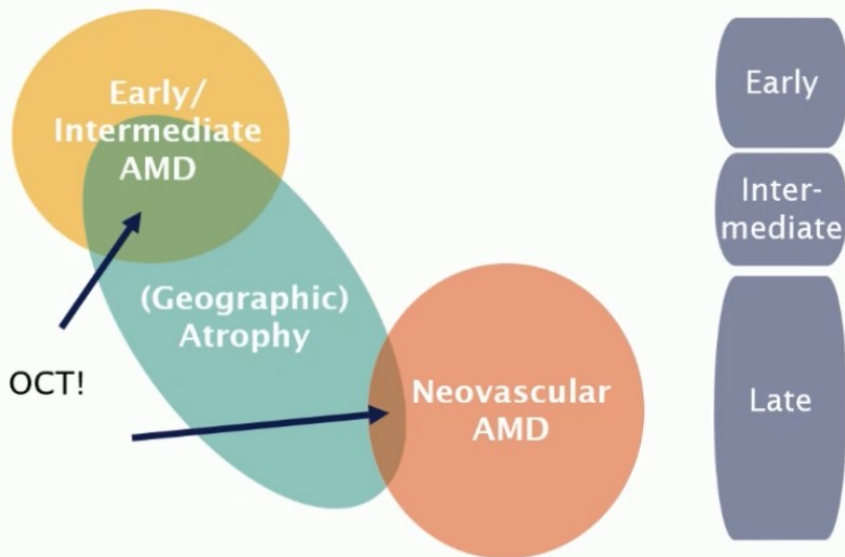


Classification



Non exudative AMD

Exudative AMD

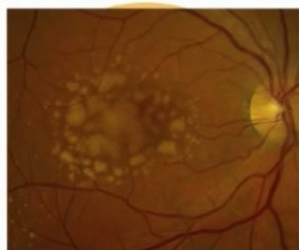


Classification



Non exudative AMD

Exudative AMD



(Geographic)
Atrophy

Neovascular
AMD

Clinical Classification of Age-related Macular Degeneration

Frederick L. Ferris III, MD,¹ C. P. Wilkinson, MD,² Alan Bird, MD,³ Usha Chakravarthy, MD,⁴ Emily Chew, MD,¹ Karl Csaky, MD,⁵ Srinivas R. Sadda, MD,⁶ on behalf of the Beckman Initiative for Macular Research Classification Committee*

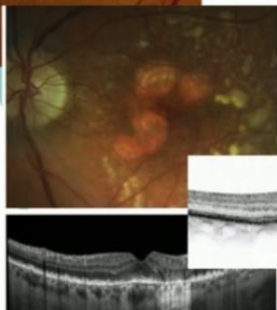
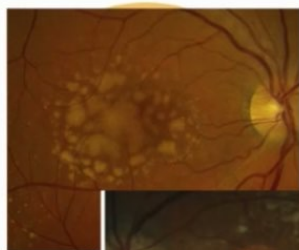
Classification of AMD	Definition (lesions assessed within 2 disc diameters of fovea in either eye)	
Early	No apparent aging changes	No drusen and No AMD pigmentary abnormalities*
	Normal aging changes	Only drupelets (small drusen ≤ 63 μm) and No AMD pigmentary abnormalities*
	Early AMD	Medium drusen > 63 μm and ≤ 125 μm and No AMD pigmentary abnormalities*
Intermediate	Intermediate AMD	Large drusen > 125 μm and/or Any AMD pigmentary abnormalities*
Late		

Classification



Non exudative AMD

Exudative AMD



Geographic Atrophy „vs.“ cRORA (OCT term)

Clinical Classification of Age-related Macular Degeneration

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Intermediate	Intermediate AMD	Large drusen > 125 μm and/or Any AMD pigmentary abnormalities*
Late	Late AMD	Neovascular AMD and/or Any geographic atrophy

Epidemiology & Risk Factors



Prevalence¹

Early	Late	Any
8.01%	0.37%	8.69%

15 year incidence²

Early	Late
22.7%	6.8%

¹ 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 Feb;2(2):e106-16. doi: 10.1016/S2214-109X(13)70145-1.

² Joachim N, Mitchell P, Burlutsky G et al. The Incidence and Progression of Age-Related Macular Degeneration over 15 Years: The Blue Mountains Eye Study. *Ophthalmology*. 2015 Dec;122(12):2482-9. doi: 10.1016/j.ophtha.2015.08.002.

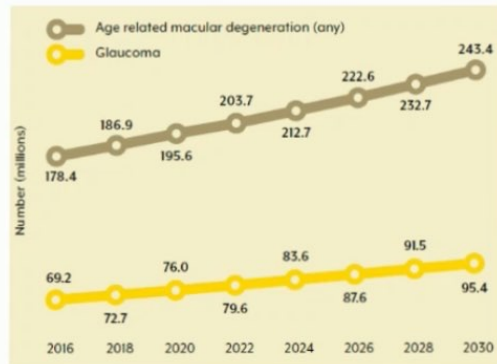
Epidemiology & Risk Factors

- **Age**

- Estimated prevalence increase from 196 million (2020) to 288 million (2040)



Adapted from: Wong WL, Su X, Li X, Cheung CM, Klein R, Cheng CY, et al. Global prevalence of age-related macular degeneration and disease burden projection for 2020 and 2040: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *The Lancet Global Health*. 2014;2(2):e106-16.



Adapted from: Tham YC, Li X, Wong TY, Quigley HA, Aung T, Cheng CY. Global prevalence of glaucoma and projections of glaucoma burden through 2040: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Ophthalmology*. 2014;121(11):2081-90. and Wong WL, Su X, Li X, Cheung CM, Klein R, Cheng CY, et al. Global prevalence of age-related macular degeneration and disease burden projection for 2020 and 2040: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *The Lancet Global Health*. 2014;2(2):e106-16.

Epidemiology & Risk Factors

- Age
- **Family History and Ethnicity (Genetics!)**
 - Prevalence higher in people of European ancestry compared to Hispanics and people of Asian and African ancestry
 - Many genetic associations, most notable CFH and ARMS2/HTRA1 (dysregulation of complement pathway)

Epidemiology & Risk Factors

- Age
 - Family History and Ethnicity (Genetics!)
 - Gender
-
- Smoking: most consistently identified modifiable risk factor
 - **Sunlight Exposure**: inconclusive – encourage general exposure while minimizing eye exposure

Epidemiology & Risk Factors

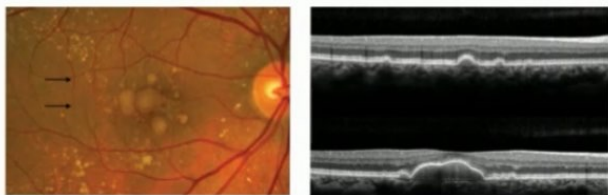
- Age
 - Family History and Ethnicity (Genetics!)
 - Gender
-
- Smoking: most consistently identified modifiable risk factor
 - Sunlight Exposure: inconclusive – encourage general exposure while minimizing eye exposure
 - Diet: carotenoids, unsaturated fats, AREDS 2 supplements
 - **Arterial hypertension, obesity, lack of exercise**

Complex interaction between genetic and environmental factors!

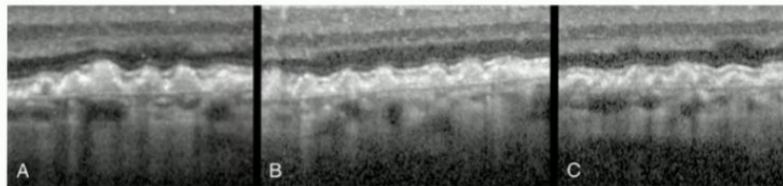
Early and intermediate AMD – is it all about drusen...?

Sub-RPE Drusen

“soft”: $>63\mu\text{m}$, can be confluent, risk for progression

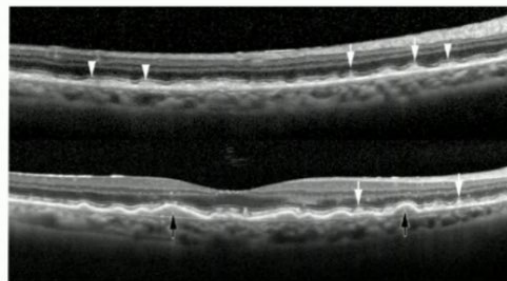


- Cuticular: association also with non-AMD diseases also clustered, saw-tooth-pattern



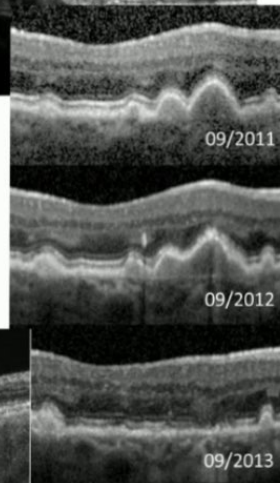
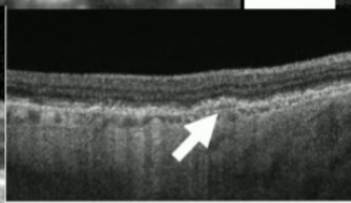
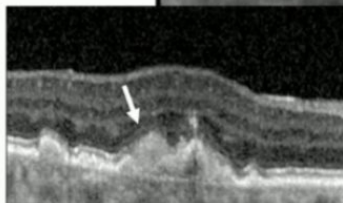
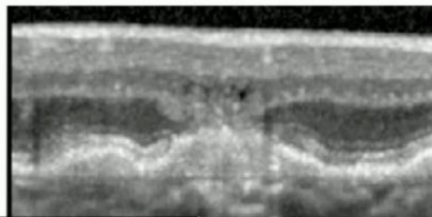
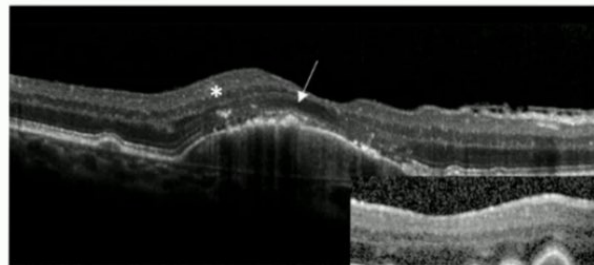
Subretinal Drusenoid Deposits / Reticular Pseudodrusen

Above the RPE, stages 1-4, risk for progression, type III MNV



...not entirely.

- Drusen build-up/collapse
- Atrophic features (iRORA, “nascent GA”)
- Hyperreflective foci
- Hyporeflective drusen cores
- Vitelliform lesions
- Double layer sign



High Risk Features of Progression

