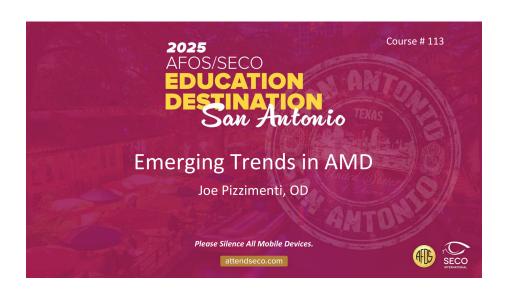
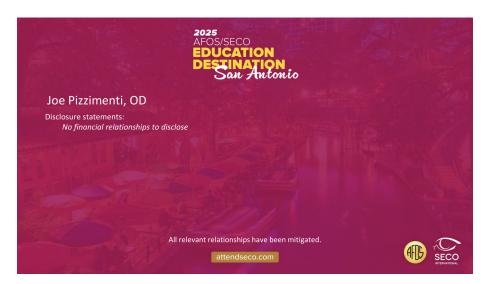
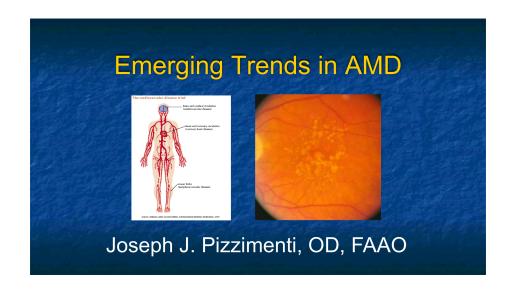
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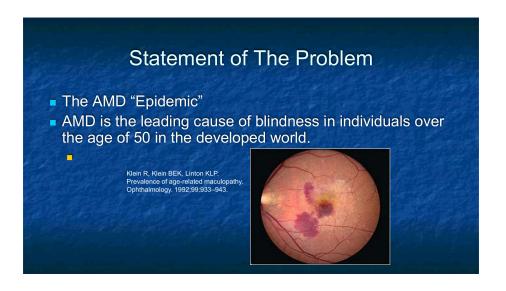


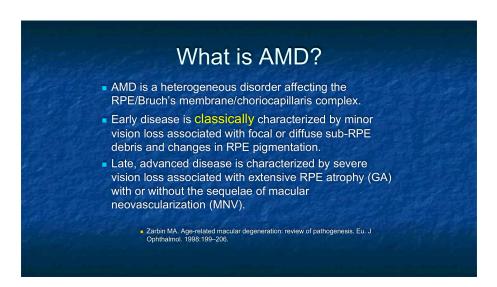
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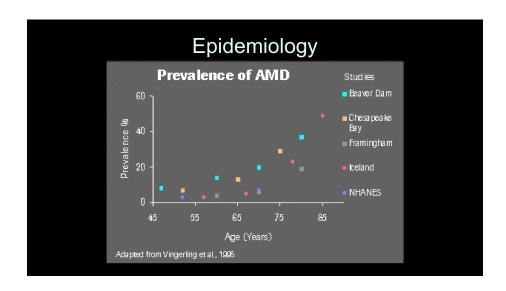


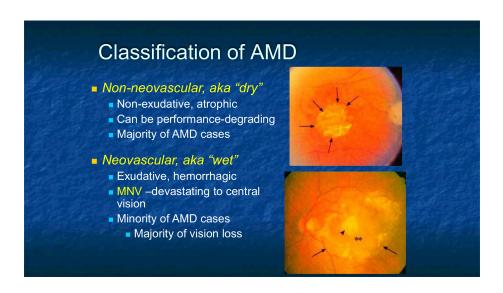
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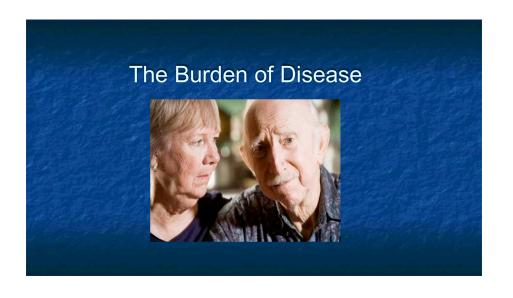


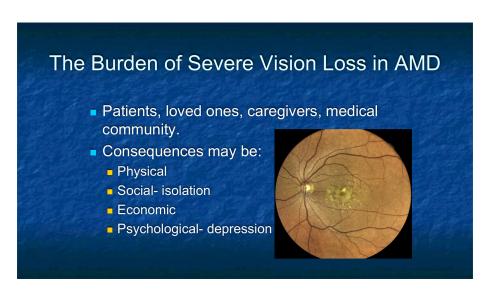
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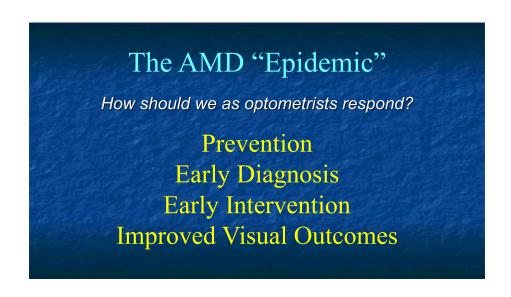


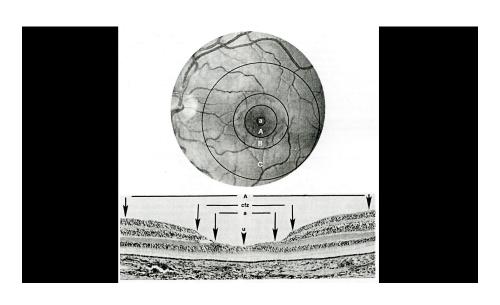
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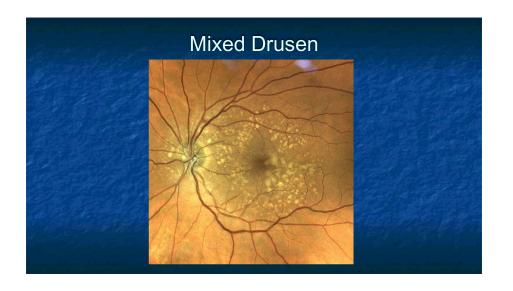


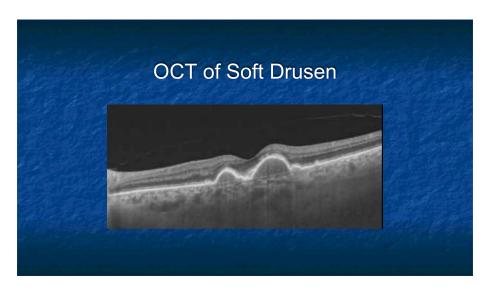
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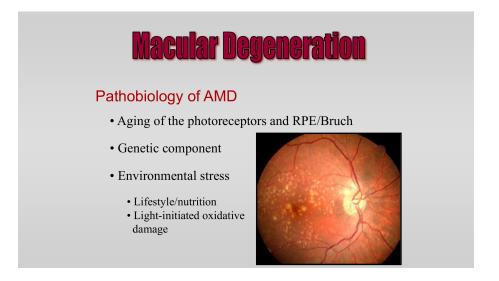
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Slide 15 Slide 16

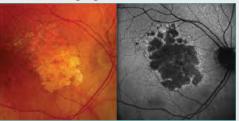
### **AMD Risk Factors** Modifiable Non-modifiable Age Cardiovascular disease Heredity Blood lipid status Hypertension Sex (F>M) Alcohol consumption Pigmentation Light exposure (UV, blue) Race Nutrition Obesity Iris color Low MPOD Poor dark adaptation



Slide 17 Slide 18

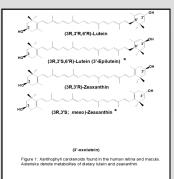
### What are the four primary retinal pigments?

- Zeaxanthin
- o Lutein
  - along w/their metabolites, L & Z are found in the macula's sensory layers
- o Melanin found in the RPE
- o Lipofuscin found in the aging RPE



## Xanthophylls and AMD

- Lutein, zeaxanthin, and their metabolites help form the macular pigment.
- Dietary sources include green leafy vegetables and orange-yellow fruits.
- Act as antioxidants and blue light screening compounds.



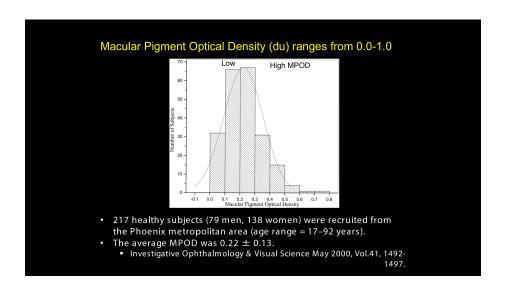
Slide 19 Slide 20

# The Importance of Macular Pigment • Filters blue light • Acts as an antioxidant by quenching free radicals • Provides support to sensory retina

Macular Pigment Optical Density
(MPOD)

Heterochromatic Flicker
Photometry (HFP)

Slide 21 Slide 22



Slide 23 Slide 24

MPOD is the IOP
for
AMD

### The Macula & Beyond: Value of MPOD Demmig-Adams B, López-Pozo M, Stewart JJ, Adams WW III. Zeaxanthin and Lutein: Photoprotectors, Anti-Inflammatories, and Brain Food. Molecules. 2020; 25(16):3607. AMD MacTel Gazzolo D, Picone S, Gaiero A, Bellettato M, Montrone G, Riccobene F, Lista G, Pellegrini G. Early Pediatric Benefit of Lutein for ■ Type 2 DM, DR Maturing Eyes and Brain—An Overview. *Nutrients*. 2021; 13(9):3239. Obesity, smoking, heart dx Retina: September 2015 - Volume 35 - Issue 9 Neurodegenerative disease - p 1808-1816doi: 10.1097/IAE.0000000000000551 Investigative Ophthalmology & Visual Science April 2018, Vol.59, 1828-1835. doi:https://doi.org/10.1167/iovs.17-22656 Cognition incudinglearly AD Olivia M. Rifai, Sarah McGrory, Cason B. Robbins, Dilraj S. Grewal, Andy Liu, Sharon Fekrat, Thomas J. MacGillivray, The Eye and brain development application of optical coherence tomograph angiography in Alzheimer's disease: A systematic review, Alzheimer's & Dementia: Diagnosis, Assessment & Disease Monitoring 10.1002/dad2.12149, 13, 1, (2021).

Slide 25 Slide 26

### Benefits of Supplementation with Dietary Xanthophyll Carotenoids for People WITH OR WITHOUT AMD at Any Age

- Ocular structural and visual function development
- Ocular health and visual performance enhancement
- Brain development/health and cognitive performance
- Preserve retinal/macular health by improving MPOD, physiology
- Preserve cognitive health
- Preserve systemic vascular health (DM, CV)
- Blue light protection

### **MPOD Summary**

- Macular Pigments are important photoprotectants and antioxidants.
- Low MPOD is a modifiable AMD risk factor.
- Increasing MPOD improves visual function and has additional health benefits.
- Measuring MPOD is fast, affordable, accurate, important.

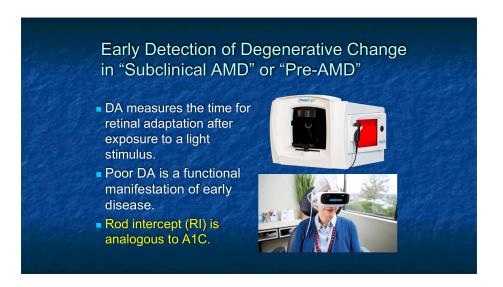
Vision Res. 2010 Mar 31; 50(7): 716-728.

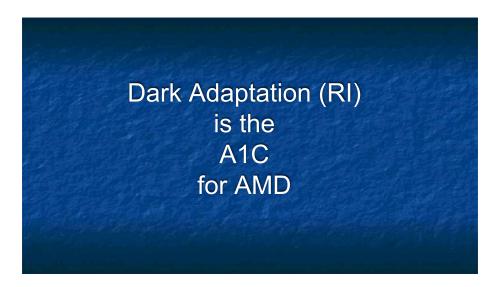
Slide 27 Slide 28

# A Rod-centric Model of Disease In maculae of healthy, young adults, rods outnumber cones by 9:1. Therefore, the macula may be described as coneenriched but rod-dominated. In AMD, central rods die first, followed shortly by the nearby cones.

# A Rod-centric Model of Disease Patients with pre-AMD often complain of difficulty with activities performed at night and under low illumination (e.g., driving, reading). Mangione CM, Gutierez PR, Lowe G, Orav EJ, Seddon JM Influence of age-related maculopathy on visual functioning and health-related quality of life. Am J Ophthalmol. 1999;128:45–53.

Slide 29 Slide 30



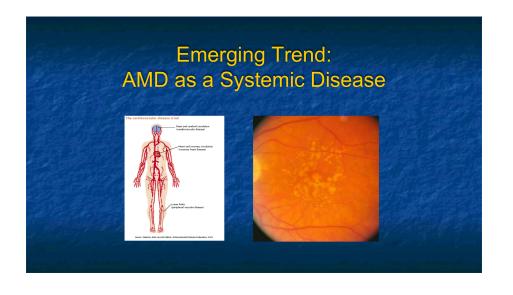


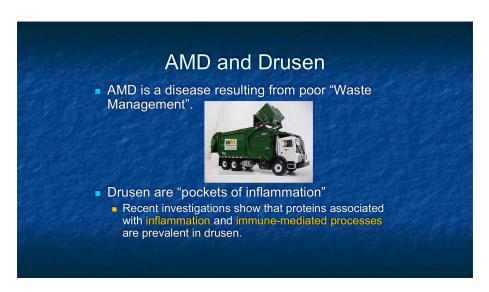
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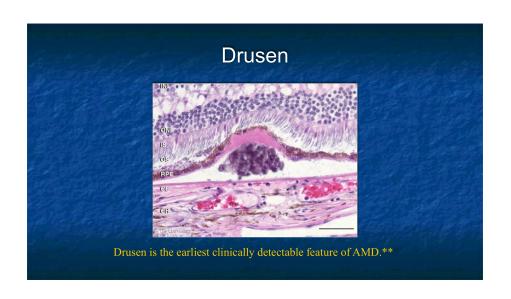


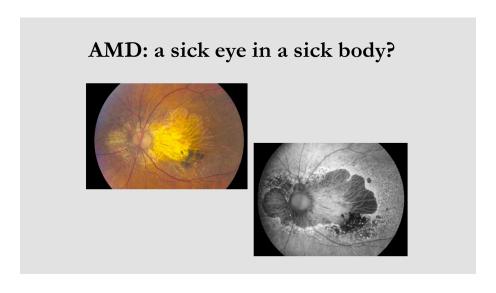
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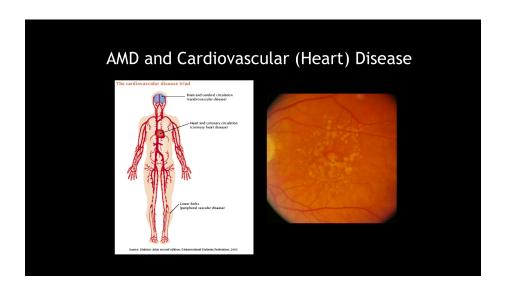


Slide 35





Slide 37 Slide 38

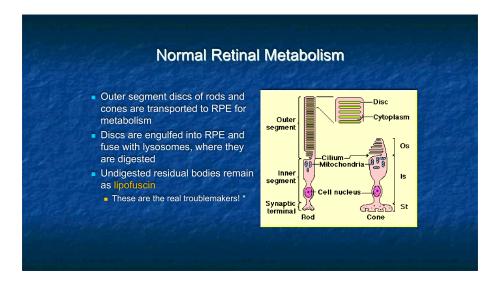


# Parallel Worlds: Heart Disease and AMD

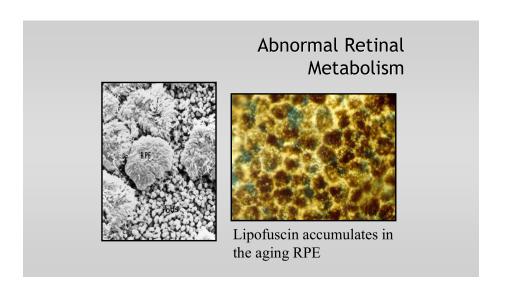
- Diet Low fruit/vegetable consumption increases risk of AMD and CVD
- Obesity and physical inactivity
- C-reactive protein (elevated)
  - •Inflammatory marker
- Homocysteine (elevated)
- Omega-3 EFA may be beneficial for AMD patients
- Cholesterol (elevated)
- Serum Iron Increased amounts may increase AMD and CVD

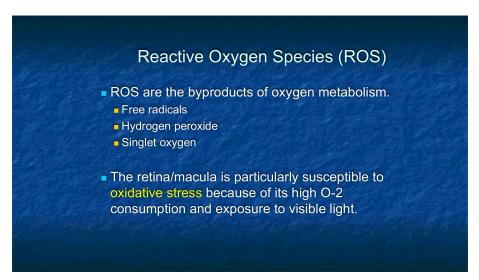
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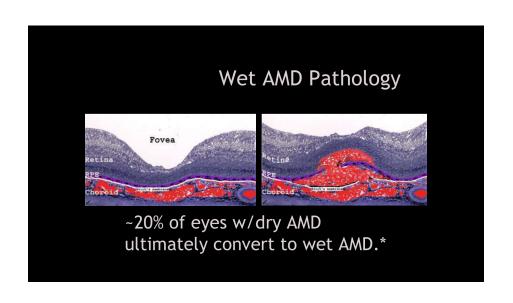


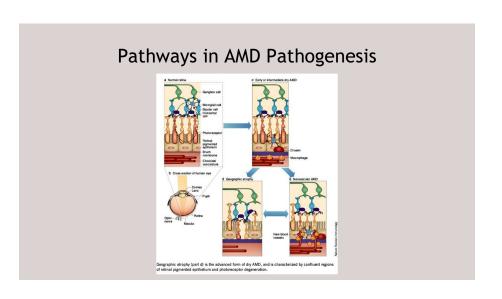
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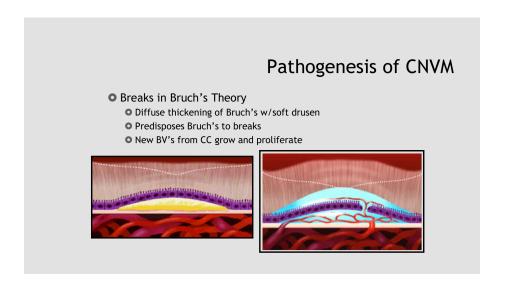


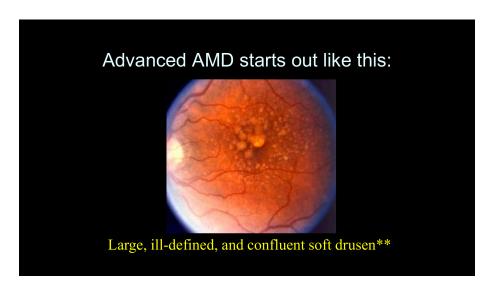
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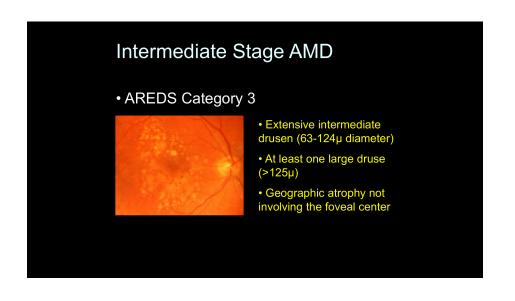


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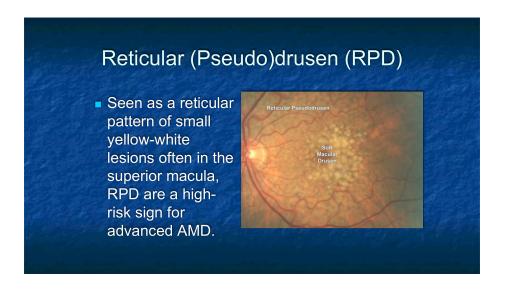
Slide 47 Slide 48

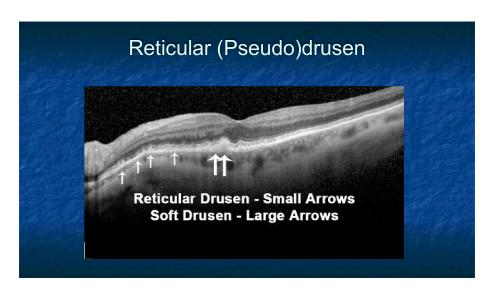


# Unfavorable prognostic signs leading to CNVM, GA:

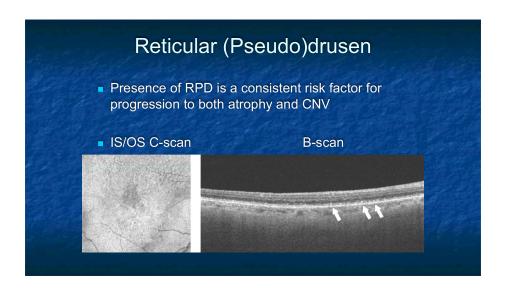
- Soft, large, confluent drusen
- Reticular (pseudo) drusen\*
- Focal hyperpigmentation
- Disciform lesion in the fellow eye
- Older age
- Poor dark adaptation\*

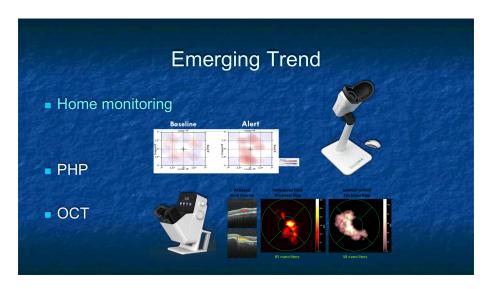
Slide 49 Slide 50





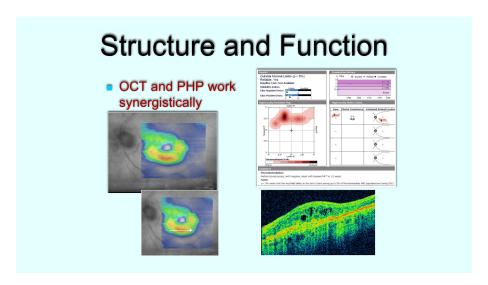
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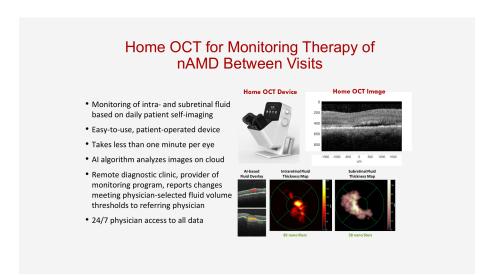


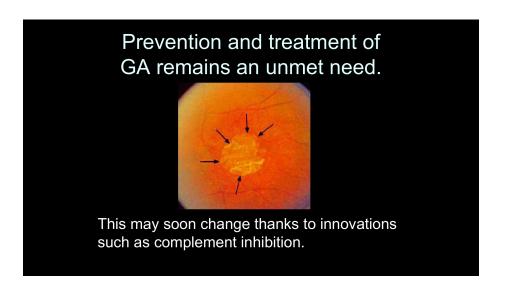
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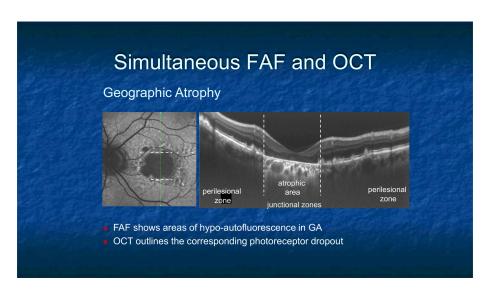
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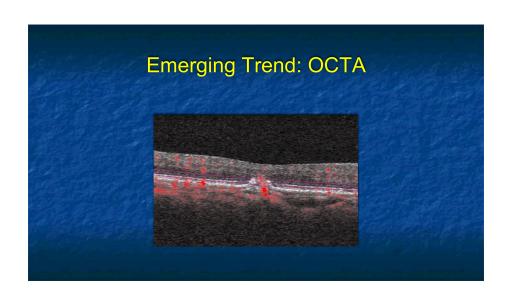


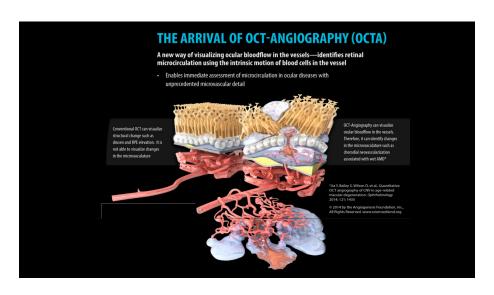
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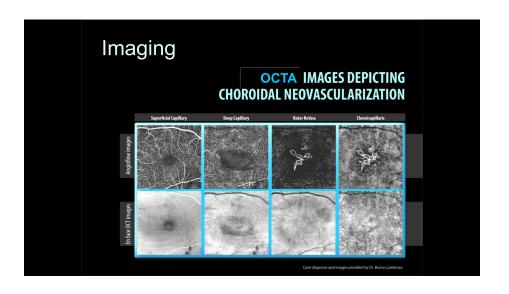


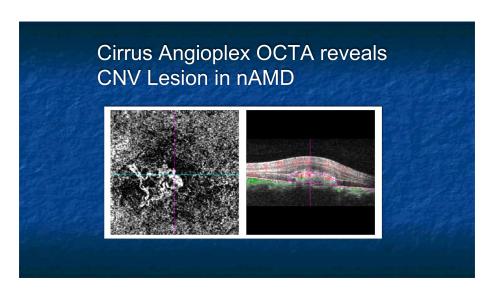
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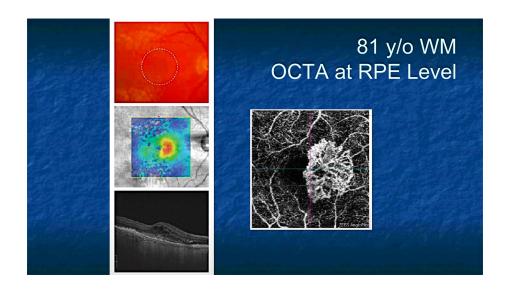


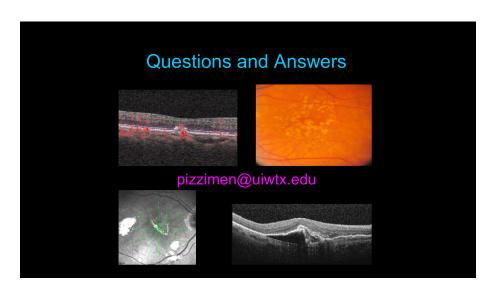
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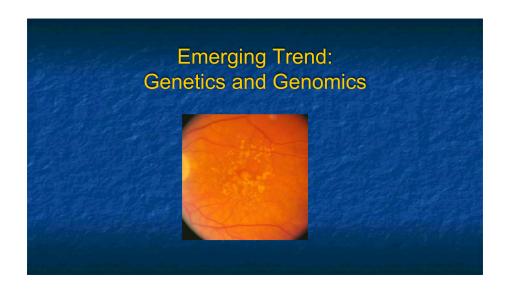


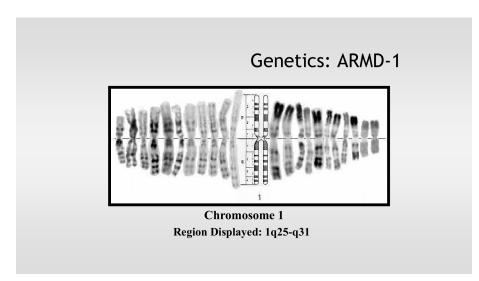
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Slide 65 Slide 66





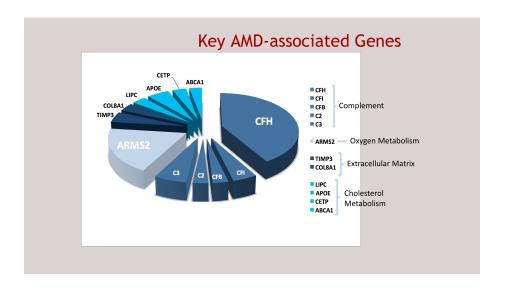
Slide 67 Slide 68

### Genetics and AMD

- Inherited variation in the complement factor H gene is a major risk factor for drusen.
- A single-nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) in the promoter region of HTRA1 (a serine protease gene on chromosome 10q26) is a major risk factor for nAMD.
  - DeWan, A. Science, November 2006:Vol. 314. no. 5801, pp. 989 - 992

Genetics and AMD  Naturally occurring variations conferring AMD risk				
Marker	Allele	Odds Ratio	Freq	
	H1+H3 (risk)		0.202	
CFH	Average	>15	0.495	
	(H2+H4)		0.303	
C3	G (risk)	2.6	0.18	
rs2230199	с		0.83	
ARMS2	T (risk)	8.2	0.17	
rs10490924	G G	0.2	0.83	
Smoking	Current (risk)	3.14	0.17	
	Never		0.55	
mt A4917G	G (risk)	2.2	0.09	
	Α		0.90	

Slide 69 Slide 70



# Example of Genomics



Smoking interacts with CFH Gene variants to increase AMD risk by 5X compared with genetically similar nonsmokers.



Am J Epidemiol. 2009 March 1; 169(5): 633-641.

Slide 71 Slide 72

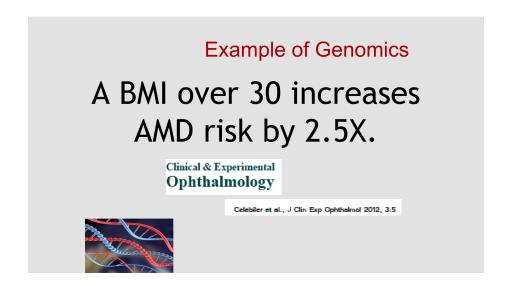
# Cigarette Smoking, Ocular & Vascular Disease Increased arteriolar stiffness (sclerosis) Increased Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor (VEGF) production Development/worsening of DR Development/worsening of AMD

### **AMD Gene Associations**

- Mutations in the TIMP3 gene
  - Metalloproteinase inhibitor 3 gene
- Two variants involved in the HDL cholesterol pathway.
  - Human hepatic lipase (LIPC) and cholesterol ester transfer protein (CETP).

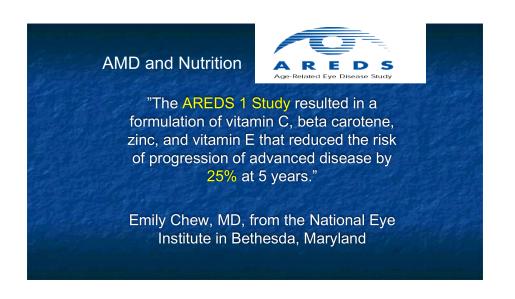
• Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (4/2010)

Slide 73 Slide 74





Slide 75 Slide 76

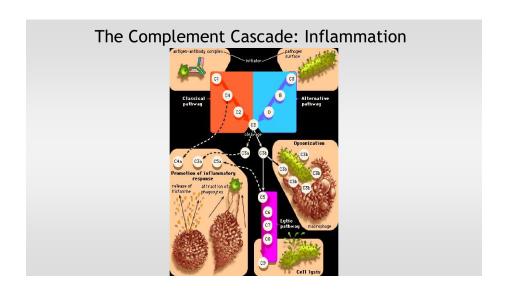


### Johanna Seddon, MD (Tufts U)

"Don't smoke; follow a healthful diet rich in dark green leafy vegetables and low in fat; eat fish a few times a week; maintain a normal weight and waist size; exercise regularly; and control blood pressure and cholesterol."

"Anyone with signs of intermediate-level macular degeneration in both eyes or advanced macular degeneration in one eye should also take dietary supplements that contain lutein, zeaxanthin, vitamin C, vitamin E, and zinc."

Slide 77 Slide 78





Slide 79 Slide 80

# AREDS 1 and 2 Formulations

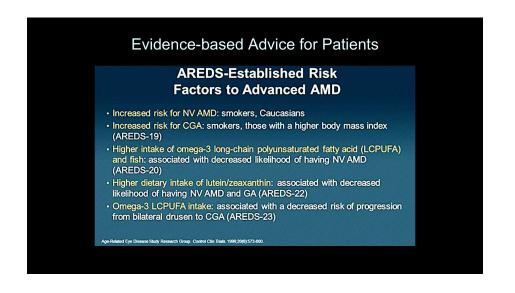
- Vitamin C: 500 mg\*Vitamin E: 400 IU\*
- Beta-carotene: 15 mg (May be listed on the label as "25,000 IU vitamin A as beta-carotene") (eliminated)
   Why?
- Zinc oxide: 80 mg (40 mg)
  - Why?
- Copper: 2 mg (needed to prevent Cu deficiency caused by high dosage of zinc)\*
- Lutein & Zeaxanthin (10 mg & 2 mg)
- Omega-3 fatty acids (1 gram)

# Study Subjects: AREDS 1 vs AREDS 2

- All stages of AMD
- Average age = 69
- 67% took Centrum (no L)
- Varied diets
- Varied serum L and Z
- More advanced stage
- average age = 74
- 89% taking Centrum Silver (w/minimal L)
- diet high in carotenoids and vegetables
- higher serum L and Z

These differences could impact the ability to detect a more significant reduction in progression!

Slide 81 Slide 82



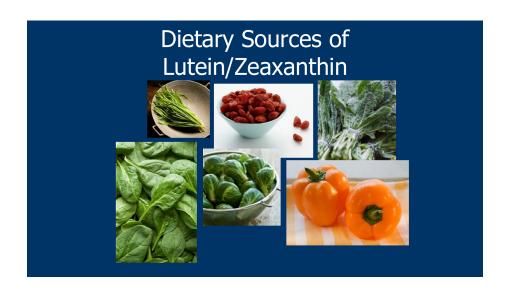


Slide 83 Slide 84

It would be naïve to assume that only 6 vitamins/nutrients are important in retinal health



Slide 85 Slide 86





Slide 87 Slide 88





Slide 89 Slide 90





Slide 91 Slide 92

### Benefits of Supplementation with Dietary Xanthophyll Carotenoids for People WITH OR WITHOUT AMD at Any Age

- Ocular structural and visual function development
- Ocular health and visual performance enhancement
- Brain development/health and cognitive performance
- Preserve retinal/macular health by improving MPOD, physiology
- Preserve cognitive health
- Preserve systemic vascular health (DM, CV)
- Blue light protection

# Essential Fatty Acids (AMD, CVD, Stroke)





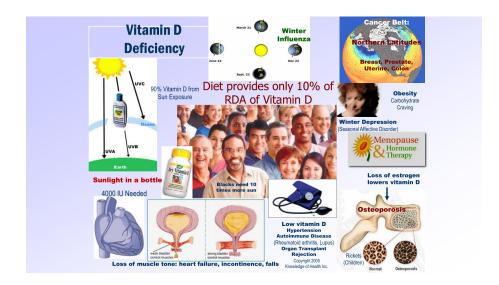
Slide 93 Slide 94

## Dietary Vitamin D: Cod Liver Oil, Sockeye Salmon

- Modulation of cell growth
- Neuromuscular and immune function
- Reduction of inflammation







Slide 95 Slide 96

- For people aged one to 70 years, the RDA is at least 600 IU.
- For people over 70, RDA is at least 800 IU

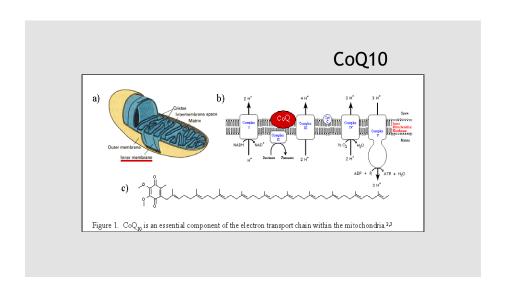
Serum 25-Hy	droxyvitamin D [25(OH)D] Concentrations and Health <sup>10</sup>
<12ng/mL	Deficiency, leading to rickets in infants and children and osteomalacia in adults
12-20ng/mL	Inadequate for bone and overall health in healthy individuals
>20ng/mL	Adequate for bone and overall health
>50ng/mL	Potential adverse effects

Sources of Vitamin D	
Non-fat fortified milk	1 cup per day
Fish: salmon, tuna, sardines, mackerel, herring	at least three servings per week
"Sensible sunlight"	Five to 15 minutes, two to five times per week
Vitamin D3 supplements	1,000 IU per day

## Phototrop Study

- Improvement of Visual Function and Fundus Alterations in Early AMD Treated With a Combination of Acetyl-L-Carnitine, n-3 Fatty Acids, and CoQ10
- Feher, et.al.
- Ophthalmologica:2005;219:154-166
- 160 early AMD subjects randomized to Tx and controls
- 12 months
- VFMD, foveal sensitivity
- ETDRS VA, fundus exam
- All 4 parameters showed statistically significant improvement
- Principle: improved mitochondrial lipid metabolism

Slide 97 Slide 98





Slide 99 Slide 100





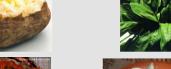
Slide 101 Slide 102

# Folic Acid, B<sub>6</sub>, B<sub>12</sub>

- Folic Acid, Pyridoxine, and Cyanocobalamin Combination Treatment and Age-Related Macular Degeneration in Women: The Women's Antioxidant and Folic Acid Cardiovascular Study
  - William G. Christen, ScD; Robert J. Glynn, ScD; Emily Y. Chew, MD; Christine M. Albert, MD; JoAnn E. Manson, MD
  - Arch Intern Med. 2009;169(4):335-341.

## Folic Acid, $B_{6}$ , $B_{12}$ in Foods









Slide 103 Slide 104

# Folic Acid, B<sub>6</sub>, B<sub>12</sub>

- 5442 female health care professionals 40 years or older with pre-existing CV disease
- Randomly assigned to receive a combination of folic acid (2.5 mg/d), pyridoxine hydrochloride (50 mg/d), and cyanocobalamin (1 mg/d) or placebo.
- After an average of 7.3 years of treatment and follow-up, there were 55 cases of AMD in the combination treatment group and 82 in the placebo group (relative risk, 0.66; 95% confidence interval, 0.47-0.93 [P = .02]).

# Behavior Modification

- Physical activity
- Fish consumption
- Greens
- Smaller portions
- Alcohol in moderation
- Nutritional supplements
- Blocking blue light from reaching retina









Slide 105 Slide 106

### **Behavior Modification**

- Sedentary lifestyle
- Smoking
- Excess Alcohol
- OHigh BMI
- OHTN, Cholesterol
- Diet low in fish, green veggies



# Conclusions

- •AMD is on the rise, and it has systemic comorbidities and implications.
- •Diet, nutrition, lifestyle matter.
- •We must take proactive steps on behalf of our patients.

### Slide 107



Thank you!

Joe