

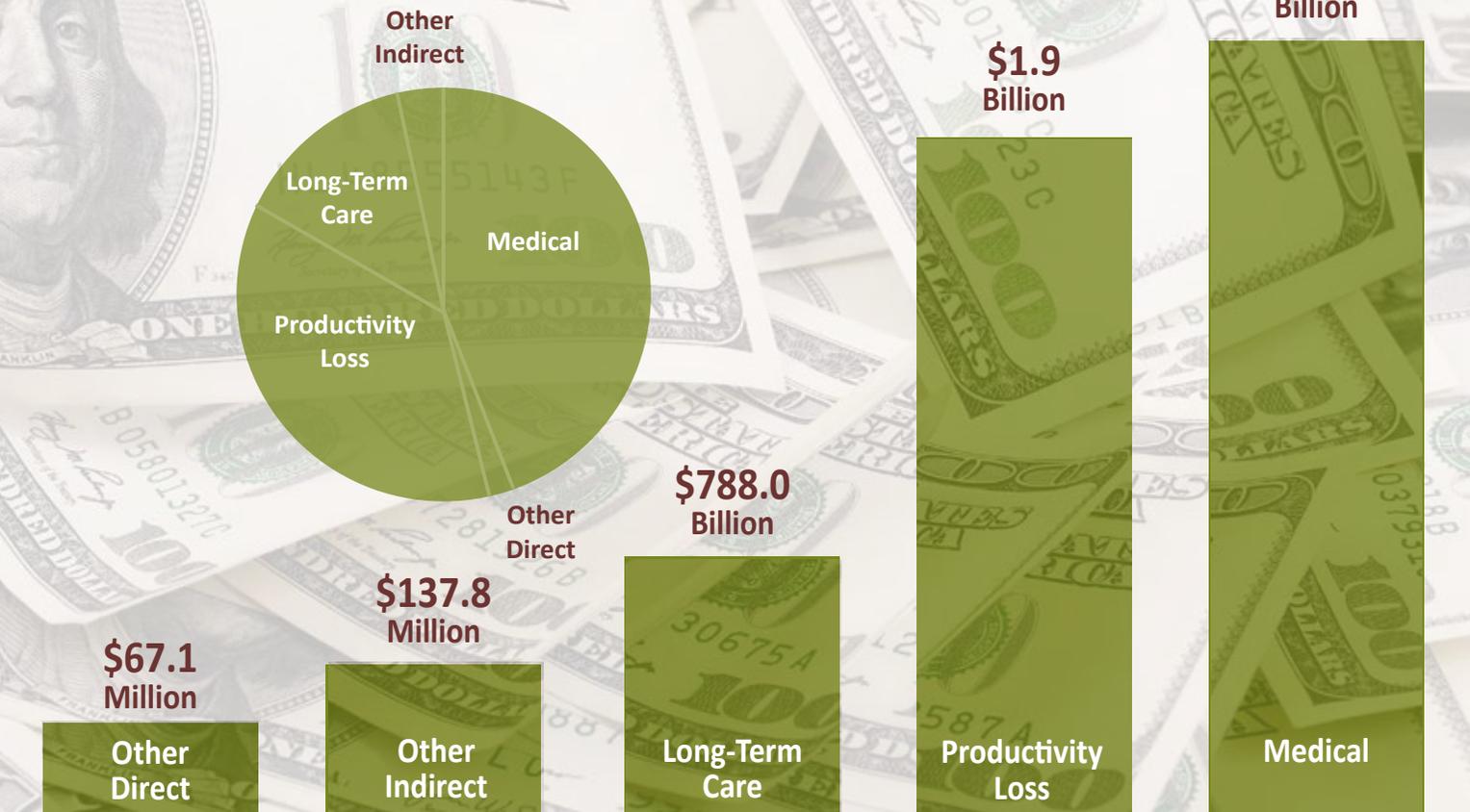
By the Numbers: Vision Problems in Ohio

The number of Ohio residents with impaired vision, including blindness, could double in the next three decades with the growth of the aging population. An estimated 3.6 million Ohioans have vision problems and, as the population ages, this number will only increase!

- 88,546 people age 50 and older have age-related macular degeneration
- 991,628 people age 40 and older have a cataract
- 105,889 people age 40 and older have open-angle glaucoma
- 284,631 people age 40 and older have diabetic retinopathy

Total Impact to the State of Ohio: \$5,408,000,175

\$2.5 Billion



Explore the Human Eye and Experience Common Aging Eye Diseases Using Augmented Reality

1. Download and launch the free AR Eye app from the Apple Store or Google Play.
2. While in "AR EYE" mode, aim your device's camera at the image to the left for a virtual walk-through of an eye and how it works. Tap each part of the eye.
3. Switch to the "Vision Simulator" mode, aim your camera at any image to experience and hear about macular degeneration, cataracts, glaucoma and diabetic retinopathy.

Common Causes of Visual Impairment and Blindness



Normal Vision

Hyperopia, also known as farsightedness, is a common type of refractive error where distant objects may be seen more clearly than objects that are near. Hyperopia can be successfully treated with corrective eyewear.

Myopia, also known as nearsightedness, is a common type of refractive error where close objects appear clearly, but distant objects appear blurry. Myopia can be successfully treated with corrective eyewear.



Age-related Macular Degeneration

Age-related macular degeneration (AMD) is a disease that gradually destroys sharp, central vision. Risk factors include race (more common in white populations), smoking, obesity, gender (more common in women) and family history.

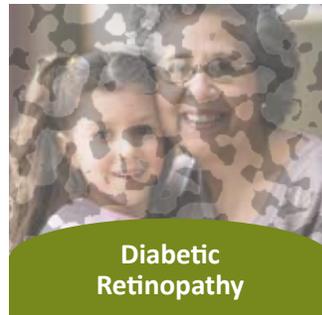
Treatments that can stop or slow the progression of the disease include medications injected into the back of the eye, laser treatments and vitamins. There is no cure.

Cataract is a clouding of the eye's lens that can be successfully treated surgically by removal of the lens and replacement with an intraocular lens. Vision with cataract can appear cloudy or



Cataract

blurry, colors may seem faded, and you may notice a lot of glare and have decreased night or low-light vision. Cataract is more common after age 55.

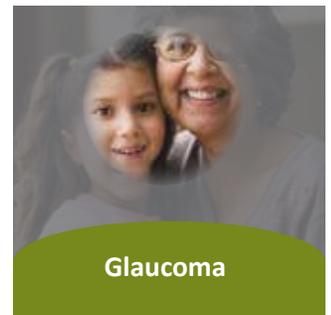


Diabetic Retinopathy

Diabetic Retinopathy (DR) is a complication of diabetes that results from damage to the blood vessels inside the eye's retina. Patches of vision loss, cloudy vision, glare sensitivity and decreased night or low-light sensitivity

is associated with diabetic retinopathy. The risks of diabetic retinopathy are reduced through disease management and regular, professional eye exams. Treatments that can slow progression include drug therapy, laser treatments, and vitrectomy. There is no cure.

Glaucoma causes the loss of peripheral or side vision. Once vision is lost, it cannot be restored. Remaining vision usually can be saved with treatments including medicines, laser trabeculoplasty, conventional surgery or a combination of any of these. Glaucoma is more common after age 40, among blacks and in people with diabetes.



Glaucoma

