

AMD 101
Course Outline
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I. Optometry's progress in fighting blindness

A. Milestones

B. Progress Potential

II. The importance of vision

A. The problem of the underdiagnosis of early AMD

B. The projection of the burgeoning problem of AMD

III. Current AMD staging schemes (Specification)

A. From AREDS

B. Staging for risk of vision loss secondary to AMD

1. AREDS projections

2. STARS criteria (European trajectory)

IV. Earliest clinical identification means

A. Wide-field fundus autofluorescence (FAF)

B. Multimodal imaging

C. Comparison of four imaging strategies

1. Color fundus photography

2. Spectral-domain OCT

3. Adaptive optics scanning laser ophthalmoscopy (AOSLO), confocal

4. AOSLO, split detection

V. Current concepts in early AMD evolution

A. The role of Cholesterol deposition (BlinD and BlamD)

B. Consequent nutritional impairment to the outer retina

VI. The relationship of impaired dark adaptation ,DA, (visual performance) to subclinical anatomical changes

A. Dark adaptation measurement

B. Indexing DA to subclinical AMD detection

C. A new parameter – RIT (rod-intercept time)

VII. Prolonged (impaired) DA significance

A. Prolonged DA is the first clinical sign in early AMD

B. Monitoring DA correlates with AMD progression

VIII. Viable recommendations for intervention with early AMD diagnosis. The Optometrist's role in minimizing blindness from AMD.

A. Modifiable risk factors

B. Potential nutritional recommendations