

Age-Related Macular Degeneration (AMD) Risk and Symptom Assessment

AMD is the leading cause of vision loss among older Americans. It is a progressive condition that causes a part of your retina called the macula to deteriorate with age. The macula is responsible for your central vision, which allows you to do things like read, watch TV, recognize faces and drive.

Risk factors for AMD

There are several factors that may increase your risk of developing AMD, including the ones listed below. Check all that apply:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 50 years of age or older | <input type="checkbox"/> Current or past smoker |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Family history of AMD | <input type="checkbox"/> Overweight |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Caucasian (white) | <input type="checkbox"/> Heart disease, high blood pressure and/or high cholesterol |

Since poor night vision is a common symptom of AMD, we use the AdaptDx[®] to measure the number of minutes it takes you to adjust from bright light to darkness. This number is your RI, or Rod Intercept, and it can help us detect AMD at its earliest stages. The AdaptDx test is non-invasive and takes 5-10 minutes to complete

Early symptoms of AMD

Before any structural changes can be seen in the back of your eye, you may experience the following early symptoms. Check all that apply:

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Difficulty seeing at night | <input type="checkbox"/> Difficulty driving at night | <input type="checkbox"/> Difficulty reading in dim light |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Distorted / blurry vision | <input type="checkbox"/> Recent changes in vision | |

Patient Name

Patient Signature

Date