INTRODUCTION

With a 5.5 million Americans with AMDs are projected to require emergency pharmaceutical and surgical management to avoid catastrophic vision loss from AMD by the year 2050, ten times this number, or some 55 million Americans will develop severe, but none-the-less visually disabling RPE / Photoreceptor atrophy – considered as mild and moderate AMD (Ref 1 – in press).

Our group published 3 peer reviewed clinical trials (1996, 1999 & 2004), demonstrating visual function in mild and moderate AMD to be nutritionally modulated (Refs 2-9). Our 1996 Clinical Results demonstrated stabilization of visual function with 10 mg of lutein daily on visual function, with and without lutein. Our group published 3 peer reviewed clinical trials (1996, 1999 & 2004), demonstrating visual function in mild and moderate AMD to be nutritionally modulated (Refs 2-9). Our 1996 Clinical Results demonstrated stabilization of visual function with 10 mg of lutein daily on visual function, with and without lutein.

METHODS

Following FDA and CRAV/B/Elee Subjects approval in early December 2007, some (n=53 patients) of 60 patients have completed the Informed Consent process, enrolled in ZVF, and completed their 1st Baseline Evaluation. We have been successful in demonstrating visual function in mild and moderate AMD to be nutritionally modulated (Refs 2-9). Our 1996 Clinical Results demonstrated stabilization of visual function with 10 mg of lutein daily on visual function, with and without lutein.

RESULTS

Demographics: Baseline age, gender, months since AMD diagnosis, smoking (packs/day), alcohol consumption in drinks/day, self described physical activity (levels), systemic state (CAD, HTN, DM) and observed iris color (blue, green, brown).

The Zeaxanthin and Atrophic AMD Visual Function Study (ZVF)- Investigator Initiated FDA IND #78,973 (Baseline Data)


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