Sight Loss and Vision PSP. Age-related macular degeneration uncertainties, published in 2013

Identifier	Title	Question ranked	Source of Uncertainty	Why is there uncertainty?	Original uncertainty	Comment on original uncertainty	References to reliable up-to-date systematic reviews at the time of the PSP	Systematic reviews in preparation at the time of the PSP	Systematic reviews that needed updating or extending at the time of the PSP	Ongoing controlled trials at the time of the PSP	Which outcomes should be measured?
417047	Can a treatment to stop dry age related macular degeneration (AMD) progressing and/or developing into the wet form be devised?	1	Uncertainties identified from clinicians' questions	Reliable up-to-date systematic reviews have revealed important continuing uncertainties about treatment effects	Age Related Macular Degeneration Rank 1 Are there any known cures for dry age-related macular degeneration? Are there any prospects for treatment of dry age-related macular degeneration? Are there any treatments available for dry age-related macular degeneration? Are we getting close to a cure for both wet and dry age-related macular degeneration? Do we have any improvement in the treatment for dry age-related macular degeneration? How can dry age-related macular degeneration be treated? How can we develop an effective treatment for dry age related macular degeneration (AMD)? Why is it that (treatment for) wet age-related macular degeneration has made spectacular advances in the past few years, whereas (treatment for) dry age-related macular degeneration has made little progress? Why is there no treatment for dry age-related macular degeneration?		Evans JR, Lawrenson JG. Antioxidant vitamin and mineral supplements for preventing age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2012, Issue 6. Art. No.: CD000253. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD000253.pub3 Evans JR, Lawrenson JG. Antioxidant vitamin and mineral supplements for slowing the progression of age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2012, Issue 11. Art. No.: CD000254. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD000254.pub3 Lawrenson JG, Evans JR. Omega 3 fatty acids for preventing or slowing the progression of age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2012, Issue 11. Art. No.: CD010015. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD010015.pub2 Evans JR. Ginkgo biloba extract for age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2013, Issue 1. Art. No.: CD001775. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD001775.pub2.	Williams MA, McKay GJ, Chakravarthy U. Complement inhibitors for age-related macular degeneration (Protocol). Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2011, Issue 9. Art. No.: CD009300. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD009300			Change in symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to the patient; and cost
417260	What is the cause of age related macular degeneration (AMD)?	2	Uncertainties identified from patients' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified	Age Related Macular Degeneration Rank 2						Diagnostic
417048	How can age related macular degeneration (AMD) be prevented?	3	Uncertainties identified from patients' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified	Age Related Macular Degeneration Rank 3					Genetics and Markers of Degenerative and Inflammatory Eye Diseases NCT00647439	Incidence of AMD: change in symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to the patient; and cost
417044	Are there ways of restoring sight loss for people with age related macular degeneration (AMD)?	4	Uncertainties identified from clinicians' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified	Age Related Macular Degeneration Rank 4						Change in symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to the patient; and cost
417250	Can the development of age related macular degeneration (AMD) be predicted?	5	Uncertainties identified from clinicians' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified	Age Related Macular Degeneration Rank 5					Genetics and Markers of Degenerative and Inflammatory Eye Diseases NCT00647439	Diagnostic
417261	What is the most effective way to detect and monitor the progression of early AMD?	6	Uncertainties identified from clinicians' questions	Existing relevant systematic reviews are not up-to-date	Age Related Macular Degeneration Rank 6		Systematic review and economic modelling of optical coherence tomography (OCT) for the diagnosis, monitoring and guiding of treatment for neovascular age-related macular degeneration. http://www.hta.ac.uk/2794			Genetics and Markers of Degenerative and Inflammatory Eye Diseases NCT00647439	Diagnostic; change in symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to the patient; and cost
417259	What factors influence the progression of age related macular degeneration (AMD)?	7	Uncertainties identified from clinicians' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified	Age Related Macular Degeneration Rank 7			Williams MA, McKay GJ, Chakravarthy U. Complement inhibitors for age-related macular degeneration (Protocol). Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2011, Issue 9. Art. No.: CD009300. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD009300		Genetics and Markers of Degenerative and Inflammatory Eye Diseases NCT00647439	Diagnostic
417045	Can a non-invasive therapy be developed for wet age related macular degeneration (AMD)?	8	Uncertainties identified from patients' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified	Age Related Macular Degeneration Rank 8			Williams MA, McKay GJ, Chakravarthy U. Complement inhibitors for age-related macular degeneration (Protocol). Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2011, Issue 9. Art. No.: CD009300. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD009300		Enrichment of macular pigment in subjects with age-related macular degeneration (AMD) ISRCTN13894787 Enhancing the therapeutic efficacy of sleep deprivation by modafinil - a double blind, randomized, placebo-controlled, monocentric phase II study https://www.clinicaltrialsregister.eu/ctr-search/search?query=eudract_number:2005-003196-21	Change or management of in symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to the patient; and cost
417430	Can dietary factors, nutritional supplements, complementary therapies or lifestyle changes prevent or slow the progression of Age related macular degeneration?	9	Uncertainties identified from carers' questions	Reliable up-to-date systematic reviews have revealed important continuing uncertainties about treatment effects	Age related macular degeneration Rank 9 This is an indicative uncertainty and was submitted twice, and the following submissions were merged to form this uncertainty: Which supplements can improve macular health?		Evans JR, Lawrenson JG. Antioxidant vitamin and mineral supplements for preventing age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2012, Issue 6. Art. No.: CD000253. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD000253.pub3. Evans JR, Lawrenson JG. Antioxidant vitamin and mineral supplements for slowing the progression of age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2012, Issue 11. Art. No.: CD000254. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD000254.pub3 Lawrenson JG, Evans JR. Omega 3 fatty acids for preventing or slowing the progression of age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2012, Issue 11. Art. No.: CD010015. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD010015.pub2 Evans JR. Ginkgo biloba extract for age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2013, Issue 1. Art. No.: CD001775. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD001775.pub2.			Intervention trial in early age-related macular degeneration I-TEAM NCT01694680 Walnuts and Healthy Aging WAHA NCT01634841 Effect of saffron supplementation on macular cone-mediated function in Age-related macular degeneration safAMD NCT00951288	Change in symptoms; sdverse effects or complications; acceptability to patient; and cost
417595	What are the best enablement strategies for people with Age related macular degeneration?	10	Uncertainties identified from patients' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified	Age related macular degeneration Rank 10						Change in symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to patient; and cost
417257	What are the prospects for developing a screening programme for early detection of macular degeneration?	11	Uncertainties identified from carers' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified							Diagnostic
417529	Are injections in the eye effective and safe for people with age-related macular degeneration?	12	Uncertainties identified from clinicians' questions	Existing relevant systematic reviews are not up-to-date	This is an indicative uncertainty and this question or something like it has been submitted by 3 patients , and 2 clinicians. Below are the questions thought to be covered by this indicative question: What is the effectiveness of eye injections? Are we satisfied that all types of injection treatment for age-related macular degeneration have been sufficiently tested for clinical application?				Vedula SS, Krzystolik M. Antiangiogenic therapy with anti-vascular endothelial growth factor modalities for neovascular age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2008, Issue 2. Art. No.: CD005139. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD005139.pub2.		Change in symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to the patient; and cost
417651	What effect does cataract surgery have on the development of age related macular degeneration (AMD)?	13	Uncertainties identified from clinicians' questions	Reliable up-to-date systematic reviews have revealed important continuing uncertainties about treatment effects	This is an indicative uncertainty and this question or something like it has been submitted by 1 Patient and 1 Clinician. Below are the questions thought to be covered by this indicative question: What are the risk factors of getting or worsening age related macular degeneration (AMD) after cataract operation and implanted intra ocular lenses? What is the effect of cataract surgery on the development and progression of age-related macular degeneration?		Casparis H, Lindsley K, Kuo IC, Sikder S, Bressler NM. Surgery for cataracts in people with age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2012, Issue 6. Art. No.: CD006757. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD006757.pub3..				Diagnostic
417694	How can we tailor Anti-vascular endothelial growth factor (anti - VEGF) treatment to specific genetic markers predictive for the development of age related macular degeneration (AMD)?	14	Uncertainties identified from carers' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified							Change in symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to the patient; and cost
412071	Statins for age-related macular degeneration	15	Uncertainties identified in research recommendations	Reliable up-to-date systematic reviews have revealed important continuing uncertainties about treatment effects	Implications for research The unanswered questions in the prevention and treatment of AMD have led to research opportunities. Because of the slow progressive nature of the disease, a short duration of treatment or follow-up provides limited information about the effectiveness of treatment. In addition, we do not know the stage of AMD at which statins may be effective, nor the potential interactions with other treatment modalities. Further trials are warranted to address these questions and the results of the ongoing trial are awaited. Considering the number of observational studies on this topic, a systematic review of observational studies would provide useful information for planning of new RCTs.		Gehlbach P, Li T, Hatef E. Statins for age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2012, Issue 3. Art. No.: CD006927. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD006927.pub3				Efficacy in delaying onset and/or progression of age-related macular degeneration
417533	What is the effectiveness of combining intra-vitreal steroids with Anti-vascular endothelial growth factor (Anti-VEGF) compared with Anti-VEGF treatment alone for patients with wet age related macular degeneration (AMD)?	16	Uncertainties identified from carers' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified							Change in symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to the patient; and cost
417648	Can donor eyes or their components be used to address age related macular degeneration (AMD)?	17	Uncertainties identified from clinicians' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified	This is an indicative uncertainty and this question or something like it has been submitted by 3 patients , and 2 clinicians. Below are the questions thought to be covered by this indicative question: Are transplants or implants, of whole-eye or a component, possible to restore sight for people with age-related macular degeneration, thin retinas or weak optic nerves? Can donor eyes be used to replace ocular components affected by age-related macular degeneration? Is there a successful whole human eye transplant possible to restore vision for people with age related macular degeneration (AMD)?						Change in symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to the patient; and cost
417409	What detection methods can be used to envisage response to Anti-vascular endothelial growth factor (anti-VEGF) treatments for people with Age related macular degeneration (AMD)?	18	Uncertainties identified from carers' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified							Diagnostic

419662	Aflibercept for neovascular age-related macular degeneration		Uncertainties being addressed in ongoing research	No relevant systematic reviews identified				Sarwar S, Maya JR, Hanout M, Sepah YJ, Do D, V, Nguyen QD. Aflibercept for neovascular age-related macular degeneration (Protocols).Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2014, Issue:10. Art. No.:CD011346. DOI:10.1002/14651858.CD011346		As this is a protocol for a Cochrane systematic review, no search has been made to identify any ongoing trials	This is the protocol for a review and there is no abstract. The objectives are as follows: The objectives of this review are to assess and compare the effectiveness and safety of aflibercept with ranibizumab, bevacizumab, or sham for the treatment of neovascular age-related macular degeneration (AMD)
419194	Anti-vascular endothelial growth factor for neovascular age-related macular degeneration		Uncertainties identified in research recommendations	Reliable up-to-date systematic reviews have revealed important continuing uncertainties about treatment effects	Implications for research Research evaluating the long-term use of anti-VEGF agents should consider both the effects of the drugs on vision and the long-term effects of multiple injections over time. [PLEASE SEE THE REVIEW FOR FURTHER DETAILS]		Solomon SD, Lindsley K, Vedula SS, Krzystolik MG, Hawkins BS. Anti-vascular endothelial growth factor for neovascular age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2014, Issue 8. Art. No.: CD005139. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD005139.pub3				Management and or change of symptoms: prevent vision loss, improve vision; participants treated with anti-VEGFs showed improvements in morphologic outcomes; adverse effects or complications: ocular inflammation and increased intraocular pressure after intravitreal injection; acceptability to patients or carers; time to return to work or normal activity; time in hospital and or needing health or social care services; health related quality of life; health related costs
421894	Blue-light filtering intraocular lenses (IOLs) for protecting macular health		Uncertainties being addressed in ongoing research	No relevant systematic reviews identified				Downie LE, Busija L, Keller PR. Blue-light filtering intraocular lenses (IOLs) for protecting macular health (Protocols).Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2015, Issue:11. Art. No.:CD011977 . DOI:10.1002/14651858.CD011977		As this is a protocol for a Cochrane systematic review, no search has been made to identify any ongoing trials	This is the protocol for a review and there is no abstract. The objectives are as follows: To assess the effects of blue-light filtering intra-ocular lenses (IOLs) for providing protection to macular health and function
417933	Complement inhibitors for age-related macular degeneration		Uncertainties identified in research recommendations	Reliable up-to-date systematic reviews have revealed important continuing uncertainties about treatment effects	Implications for research The treatment of AMD has been revolutionised by the advent of VEGF-antagonists. There are a multitude of other potential treatments currently under investigation. In time these, along with knowledge of a patient's relevant genetic make-up (Schwartz 2011), may allow individualised treatment. Preclinical evidence implicating complement overactivity in the pathogenesis of AMD suggests that inhibition of pathways leading to complement activation may in the future have a prominent role in treatment of AMD, although there are challenges to overcome first (Issa 2011; Khandhadia 2012; Troutbeck 2012). Phase III studies investigating the safety and efficacy of complement inhibitors for AMD in comparison to existing treatments are anticipated with interest		Williams MA, McKay GJ, Chakravarthy U. Complement inhibitors for age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2014, Issue 1. Art. No.: CD009300. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD009300.pub2				Potential efficacy and safety, but insufficient information at present to generate evidence-based recommendations on prevention or treatment
418815	Implantable miniature telescope (IMT) for vision loss due to end-stage age-related macular degeneration		Uncertainties being addressed in ongoing research	No relevant systematic reviews identified				Gupta A, Lam J, Custis P, Munz S, Fong D., Koster M. Implantable miniature telescope (IMT) for vision loss due to end-stage age-related macular degeneration (Protocols).Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2014, Issue:6. Art. No.:CD011140. DOI:10.1002/14651858.CD011140		As this is a protocol for a Cochrane systematic review, no search has been made to identify any ongoing trials	This is the protocol for a review and there is no abstract. The objectives are as follows:To assess the effectiveness of the IMT in improving visual acuity and safety in people with late or advanced AMD. An additional primary objective will be to assess the device's effects on QoL
421817	Laser treatment of drusen to prevent progression to advanced age-related macular degeneration		Uncertainties identified in research recommendations	Reliable up-to-date systematic reviews have revealed important continuing uncertainties about treatment effects	Implications for research The results of this review suggest there is no need to conduct more research on photocoagulation directed to drusen in people with AMD, in accordance with the fact that no further trials were published after 2009. We acknowledge that the evidence on different lasers sources and strategies, such as the subthreshold one, is more limited, yet our findings do not seem to differ for this subtype of laser photocoagulation, if it is obtained with low-power continuous laser light, such as in the included studies, which did not use micropulse photocoagulation. A study is ongoing to investigate the effect of nanosecond laser treatment to drusen		Virgili G, Michelessi M, Parodi MB, Bachinini D, Evans JR. Laser treatment of drusen to prevent progression to advanced age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2015, Issue 10. Art. No.: CD006537. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD006537.pub3				Change in symptoms, or change in management of symptoms:laser photocoagulation of drusen leads to their disappearance; adverse effects or complications: treatment does not result in a reduction in the risk of developing CNV, and was not shown to limit the occurrence of geographic atrophy or visual acuity loss; health related quality of life; service related issues; and health related cost.
412765	Omega 3 fatty acid supplementation for preventing and slowing the progression of age-related macular degeneration		Uncertainties being addressed in ongoing research	No relevant systematic reviews identified				Lawrenson JG, Evans JR. Omega 3 fatty acid supplementation for preventing and slowing the progression of age-related macular degeneration (Protocol). Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2012, Issue 8. Art. No.: CD010015. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD010015		As this is a protocol for a Cochrane systematic review, no search has been made to identify any ongoing trials	This is the protocol for a review and there is no abstract. The objectives are as follows:To determine whether nutritional supplements containing omega 3 LCPUFA prevent or slow the progression of AMD.
413436	Omega 3 fatty acids for preventing or slowing the progression of age-related macular degeneration		Uncertainties identified in research recommendations	Reliable up-to-date systematic reviews have revealed important continuing uncertainties about treatment effects	Implications for research The lack of an effective treatment for the majority of individuals with AMD represents a major public health problem. Reducing the risk of developing AMD or slowing its progression through dietary modification represents an important area for future research.?There is an urgent need for well-conducted randomised trials of the effect of omega 3 LCPUFA (through dietary modification or supplementation) on the risk of developing AMD in the general population.?The effect of the intervention on different populations (e.g. ethnicities, nutritional states) also needs to be determined, together with establishing the optimal dose and duration of therapy/exposure. The ongoing Age-Related Eye Disease Study 2 (AREDS2) is investigating the effects of oral supplementation with omega 3 LCPUFA with or without the xanthophylls lutein and zeaxanthin on the progression to advanced AMD in a population at high risk of progression. The results of this study will be included in a future update of this review		Lawrenson JG, Evans JR. Omega 3 fatty acids for preventing or slowing the progression of age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2012, Issue 11. Art. No.: CD010015. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD010015.pub2		Age-Related Eye Disease Study 2 (AREDS2) AREDS2 NCT00345176 Ancillary AMD study to the Vitamin D and Omega-3 Trial (VITAL) VITAL NCT01169259	Until data from RCTs becomes available for analysis, there is currently no evidence to support increasing levels of omega 3 LCPUFA in the diet for the explicit purpose of preventing or slowing the progression of age-related macular degeneration
420578	Omega 3 fatty acids for preventing or slowing the progression of age-related macular degeneration		Uncertainties identified in research recommendations	Reliable up-to-date systematic reviews have revealed important continuing uncertainties about treatment effects	Implications for research: The lack of an effective treatment for the majority of individuals with AMD represents a major public health problem. Reducing the risk of developing AMD or slowing its progression through dietary modification remains an important area for future research. In nutritional cohort studies, residual confounding from other dietary or lifestyle variables is always a problem. Such confounding can be avoided in RCTs. The trials reported in this review failed to demonstrate any protective effects of omega 3 supplementation in people with AMD who were at high risk of progressing to advanced disease. However, there are still some unanswered questions in terms of target population and the composition and timing of the intervention. RCTs are expensive to conduct and a more cost-effective approach would be to include AMD outcomes in large trials of other morbidities for example cancer or cardiovascular disease. One such trial, VITAL-AMD, is ongoing.		Lawrenson JG, Evans JR. Omega 3 fatty acids for preventing or slowing the progression of age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2015, Issue 4. Art. No.: CD010015. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD010015.pub3			Drusen morphology changes in non-exudative age-related degeneration after oral antioxidants supplementation NCT02264938 Ancillary AMD study to the vitamin D and omega 3 trial (VITAL) NCT01169259	Incidence of age-related macular degeneration, progression to advanced AMD, loss of 15 or more letters of visual acuity; change in age-related macular degeneration symptoms, or change in management of symptoms; adverse effects or complications; patient satisfaction; health related quality of life; service related issues; and health related cost
412504	Surgery for cataracts in people with age-related macular degeneration		Uncertainties identified in research recommendations	Reliable up-to-date systematic reviews have revealed important continuing uncertainties about treatment effects	Implications for research It would be valuable for clinical researchers to design prospective randomized controlled trials (RCTs) comparing cataract surgery to no surgery in patients with AMD to better evaluate whether cataract surgery is beneficial or harmful in this group. However ethical considerations need to be addressed when delaying a potentially beneficial treatment and it may not be feasible to conduct a long-term study where surgery is withheld from the control group.?Utilisation of pre-existing, standardized systems for grading cataract and AMD and measuring outcomes (visual acuity, change in visual acuity, worsening of AMD and quality of life measures) should be encouraged.		Casparis H, Lindsley K, Kuo IC, Sikder S, Bressler NB. Surgery for cataracts in people with age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2012, Issue 6. Art. No.: CD006757. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD006757.pub3				Change in age-related macular degeneration [(AMD) change in vision]; visual loss; choroidal neovascularization; quality of life; postoperative complications; adverse effects; and cost
419079	Systemic safety of bevacizumab versus ranibizumab for neovascular age-related macular degeneration		Uncertainties being addressed in ongoing research	No relevant systematic reviews identified				Moja L, Lucenteforte E, Kwag KH, Bertele V, Campomori A, Chakravarthy U, D'Amico R, Dickersin K, Kodjikian L, Lindsley K, Loke Y, Maguire M, Martin DF, Mugelli A, M?hlbauer B, P?tzmann I, Reeves B, Rogers C, Schmucker C, Subramanian ML, Virgili G. Systemic safety of bevacizumab versus ranibizumab for neovascular age-related macular degeneration (Protocols).Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2014, Issue:7. Art. No.:CD011230. DOI:10.1002/14651858.CD011230		As this is a protocol for a Cochrane systematic review, no search has been made to identify any ongoing trials	This is the protocol for a review and there is no abstract. The objectives are as follows: To assess the systemic safety of intravitreal bevacizumab compared with intravitreal ranibizumab in people with neovascular AMD
377561	Antiangiogenic therapy with anti-vascular endothelial growth factor modalities for neovascular age-related macular degeneration		Uncertainties identified in research recommendations	Reliable up-to-date systematic reviews have revealed important continuing uncertainties about treatment effects	Pegaptanib introduced a new treatment strategy for neovascular AMD: ocular pharmacology. Ranibizumab has been shown to have a significant benefit in preventing loss of visual acuity as well as improving visual acuity. Adverse effects with these two medications with longer term follow-up must be quantified and documented to provide a better understanding of their risk-benefit profile to patients with AMD. Trials comparing ranibizumab with bevacizumab will provide information on possible alternatives that aremore cost-effective for patients. These and other ongoing trials evaluating various other anti-VEGF compounds such as VEGFTrap, siRNA and tyrosine kinase inhibitors should focus on gain in visual acuity, quality of life, and cost-effectiveness compared with the evolving best standard therapies.		Vedula SS, Krzystolik M. Antiangiogenic therapy with anti-vascular endothelial growth factor modalities for neovascular age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2008, Issue 2. Art. No.: CD005139. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD005139.pub2			A randomised controlled trial of alternative treatments to inhibit VEGF in age-related choroidal neovascularisation (IVAN) ISRCTN92166560 Comparison of Age-related Macular Degeneration Treatments Trials: Lucentis-Avastin Trial (CATT) NCT00593450 Prevention of Vision Loss in Patients With Age-Related Macular Degeneration (AMD) by Intravitreal Injection of Bevacizumab and Ranibizumab (VIBERA) NCT00559715 Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor (VEGF) Trap-Eye: Investigation of Efficacy and Safety in Wet Age-Related Macular Degeneration (AMD) (VIEW 2) NCT00637377 The EQUAL study: A randomised trial to study the EQUivalence of three monthly intravitreal injections and additional injections as needed of bevacizumab (Avastin) and ranibizumab (Lucentis) on visual acuity in patients with exudative age-related macular degeneration. NTR1331 http://www.trialregister.nl/trialreg/admin/rctview.asp?TC=1331 Manta Study: Avastin Versus Lucentis in Age Related Macular Degeneration NCT00710229 Macular EpiRetinal Brachytherapy Versus Lucentis Only Treatment (MERLOT). A Randomised Controlled Trial of Epimacular Brachytherapy Versus Ranibizumab Monotherapy for the Treatment of Subfoveal Choroidal Neovascularisation Associated With Wet Age-related Macular Degeneration in Patients Who Have Commenced Anti-VEGF Therapy NCT01006538	Best corrected visual acuity after at least one year of follow-up*; contrast sensitivity, reading speed or any other validated measure of visual function; assessment of CNV by fluorescein angiography or OCT; adverse effects; quality of life; and cost. *Primary outcome

313208	Antioxidant multivitamin supplements in malnourished people to slow progression of age-related macular degeneration to more severe stages of the disease		Uncertainties identified in research recommendations	Reliable up-to-date systematic reviews have revealed important continuing uncertainties about treatment effects	Authors' conclusions The evidence as to the effectiveness of antioxidant vitamin and mineral supplementation in halting the progression of AMD comes mainly from one large trial in the USA. The generalisability of these findings to other populations with different nutritional status is not known. Further large, well conducted randomised controlled trials in other populations are required. Long-term harm from supplementation cannot be ruled out. Beta-carotene has been found to increase the risk of lung cancer in smokers; vitamin E has been associated with an increased risk of heart failure in people with vascular disease or diabetes.		Evans JR. Antioxidant vitamin and mineral supplements for slowing the progression of age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2006, Issue 2. Art. No.: CD000254. Edited (no change to conclusions), published in Issue 1, 2009. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD000254.pub2			Antioxidant systems and age-related macular degeneration NCT00668213 Age-Related Eye Disease Study 2 (AREDS2) NCT00345176	Prevention of age-related macular degenration
313207	Antioxidant vitamin and mineral supplements for preventing age-related macular degeneration		Uncertainties identified in research recommendations	Reliable up-to-date systematic reviews have revealed important continuing uncertainties about treatment effects	Implications for research There are a number of unanswered questions in the prevention of AMD. The hypothesis that antioxidant micronutrients may protect against the disease is a reasonable one. We do not know at what stage the protective effect may be important, nor the potential interactions with genetic effects and other risk factors for the disease such as smoking. The research to date shows that we cannot extrapolate to taking vitamin supplements without good evidence of their effectiveness and safety. Further trials are warranted to address this question and the results of ongoing trials are awaited. The small number of incident events in healthy people mean that trials need to be very large. Four large primary and secondary prevention trials in the field of cancer and cardiovascular disease have added on an examination of eye disease. This would seem to be a cost-effective way forward in research in this area.		Evans JR, Lawrenson JG. Antioxidant vitamin and mineral supplements for preventing age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2012, Issue 6. Art. No.: CD000253. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD000253.pub3				Prevention of age-related macular degeneration
313213	Any multivitamin or single component antioxidant supplement for age-related macular degeneration to slow or prevent progression		Uncertainties identified in research recommendations	Reliable up-to-date systematic reviews have revealed important continuing uncertainties about treatment effects	Authors' conclusions The evidence as to the effectiveness of antioxidant vitamin and mineral supplementation in halting the progression of AMD comes mainly from one large trial in the USA. The generalisability of these findings to other populations with different nutritional status is not known. Further large, well conducted randomised controlled trials in other populations are required. Long-term harm from supplementation cannot be ruled out. Beta-carotene has been found to increase the risk of lung cancer in smokers; vitamin E has been associated with an increased risk of heart failure in people with vascular disease or diabetes.		Evans JR. Antioxidant vitamin and mineral supplements for slowing the progression of age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2006, Issue 2. Art. No.: CD000254. Edited (no change to conclusions), published in Issue 1, 2009. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD000254.pub2			Age-Related Eye Disease Study 2 (AREDS2) NCT00345176	Progression, or slowing of age related macular degeneration.
377779	Appropriate duration and optimal treatment regimen of anti-vascular endothelial growth factor modalities for exudative age-related macular degeneration		Uncertainties identified in research recommendations	Reliable up-to-date systematic reviews have revealed important continuing uncertainties about treatment effects	The Final appraisal determination from NICE, August 2008, recommends that further research into the effectiveness of anti-VEGFs in exudative AMD could include studies: To establish the appropriate duration and optimal treatment regimen in terms of frequency of injections.	Included as Research Recommendations in the Royal College of Ophthalmologists 'Age-related macular degeneration guidelines for management'	Royal College of Ophthalmologists. Age-related macular degeneration guidelines for management. RCOphth. 2009. http://www.rcophth.ac.uk/docs/publications/AMD_GUIDELINES_FINAL_VERSION_Feb_09.pdf NICE technology appraisal guidance 155. Ranibizumab and pegaptanib for the treatment of age-related macular degeneration. http://www.nice.org.uk/nicemedia/pdf/TA155Guidance.pdf Vedula SS, Krzystolik M. Antiangiogenic therapy with anti-vascular endothelial growth factor modalities for neovascular age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2008, Issue 2. Art. No.: CD005139. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD005139.pub2			A randomised, double-masked phase III study of the efficacy and safety of Avastin (bevacizumab) intravitreal injections compared to best available therapy in subjects with choroidal neovascularisation secondary to age-related macular degeneration ISRCTN83325075 [Trial completed, not yet published]. The EQUAL study: A randomised trial to study the EQUivalence of three monthly intravitreal injections and additional injections as needed of bevacizumab (Avastin) and ranibizumab (Lucentis) on visual acuity in patients with exudative age-related macular degeneration. NTR1331 http://www.trialregister.nl/trialreg/admin/rctview.asp?TC=1331	Effectiveness of treatment
312989	Dietary antioxidants and primary prevention of age related macular degeneration		Uncertainties identified in research recommendations	Reliable up-to-date systematic reviews have revealed important continuing uncertainties about treatment effects	There is insufficient evidence to support the role of dietary antioxidants, including the use of dietary antioxidant supplements, for the primary prevention of early AMD.					Chong, E W-T, Wong TW, Kreis AJ, Simpson JA, Guymer RH. Dietary antioxidants and primary prevention of age related macular degeneration: systematic review and meta-analysis. BMJ 2007;335(7623):729. PMID 17923720	Meso-zeaxanthin ocular supplementation trial (MOST) ISRCTN60816411 Age-Related Eye Disease Study 2 (AREDS2) NCT00345176	Prevention
313169	Ginkgo biloba extract for age-related macular degeneration		Uncertainties identified in research recommendations	Reliable up-to-date systematic reviews have revealed important continuing uncertainties about treatment effects	IMPLICATIONS FOR RESEARCH Two small trials have suggested possible benefit of Gingko biloba on vision and further trials are warranted. Ginkgo biloba is widely used in China, Germany, and France. Future trials should be larger, and last longer, in order to provide a more robust measure of the effect on AMD. Care needs to be taken to provide a placebo control that has a similar taste to the active ingredient.		Evans JR. Ginkgo biloba extract for age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2013, Issue 1. Art. No.: CD001775. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD001775.pub2					Disease progression; new visual loss due to AMD; quality of life measures; adverse outcomes.
377857	Interventions for neovascular age-related macular degeneration		Uncertainties being addressed in ongoing research	No relevant systematic reviews identified				Evans JR, Virgili G, Gordon I, Bunce C, Chakravarthy U, Desai P, Fletcher A. Interventions for neovascular age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2009, Issue 1. Art.No.: CD007650. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD007650.				Loss in visual acuity; gain in visual acuity; visual functioning; quality of life; and adverse effects
377894	Intravitreal bevacizumab (Avastin) vs. ranibizumab (Lucentis) for the treatment of age-related macular degeneration		Uncertainties identified in research recommendations	Reliable up-to-date systematic reviews have revealed important continuing uncertainties about treatment effects	Given the lack of controlled data, the widespread off-label use of bevacizumab is not justified in clinical practice. On the other hand, a major challenge in the management of patients who require repeated antivascular endothelial growth factor injections is the high cost of ranibizumab. This dilemma underlines the need for head-to-head studies comparing both vascular endothelial growth factor antibodies, or, at least, well conducted randomized controlled trials evaluating intravitreal bevacizumab.		Schmucker C, Ehlken C, Hansen LL, Antes G, Agostini HT, Lelgemann M. Intravitreal bevacizumab (Avastin) vs. ranibizumab (Lucentis) for the treatment of age-related macular degeneration: a systematic review. Curr Opin Ophthalmol 2010 May;21(3):218-26. http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20393293			A randomised, double-masked phase III study of the efficacy and safety of Avastin (bevacizumab) intravitreal injections compared to best available therapy in subjects with choroidal neovascularisation secondary to age-related macular degeneration ISRCTN83325075 [Trial completed, not yet published]. Comparison of Age-related Macular Degeneration Treatments Trials: Lucentis-Avastin Trial (CATT) NCT00593450 Prevention of Vision Loss in Patients With Age-Related Macular Degeneration (AMD) by Intravitreal Injection of Bevacizumab and Ranibizumab (VIBERA) NCT00559715 The EQUAL study: A randomised trial to study the EQUivalence of three monthly intravitreal injections and additional injections as needed of bevacizumab (Avastin) and ranibizumab (Lucentis) on visual acuity in patients with exudative age-related macular degeneration. NTR1331 http://www.trialregister.nl/trialreg/admin/rctview.asp?TC=1331 Manta Study: Avastin Versus Lucentis in Age Related Macular Degeneration NCT00710229	Effectiveness of treatment; and cost
377778	Long-term effects of anti-vascular endothelial growth factor therapies for exudative age-related macular degeneration		Uncertainties identified in research recommendations	Reliable up-to-date systematic reviews have revealed important continuing uncertainties about treatment effects	The Final appraisal determination from NICE, August 2008, recommends that further research into the effectiveness of anti- VEGFs in exudative AMD could include studies: To investigate the long term effects of anti- VEGFs in patients with AMD, including effects on visual acuity, anatomical damage to the macula, quality of life and adverse events.	Included as Research Recommendation in the Royal College of Ophthalmologists 'Age-related macular degeneration guidelines for management'	Royal College of Ophthalmologists. Age-related macular degeneration guidelines for management. RCOphth. 2009. http://www.rcophth.ac.uk/docs/publications/AMD_GUIDELINES_FINAL_VERSION_Feb_09.pdf NICE technology appraisal guidance 155. Ranibizumab and pegaptanib for the treatment of age-related macular degeneration. http://www.nice.org.uk/nicemedia/pdf/TA155Guidance.pdf Vedula SS, Krzystolik M. Antiangiogenic therapy with anti-vascular endothelial growth factor modalities for neovascular age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2008, Issue 2. Art. No.: CD005139. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD005139.pub2			Comparison of Age-related Macular Degeneration Treatments Trials: Lucentis-Avastin Trial (CATT) NCT00593450 Prevention of Vision Loss in Patients With Age-Related Macular Degeneration (AMD) by Intravitreal Injection of Bevacizumab and Ranibizumab (VIBERA) NCT00559715 The EQUAL study: A randomised trial to study the EQUivalence of three monthly intravitreal injections and additional injections as needed of bevacizumab (Avastin) and ranibizumab (Lucentis) on visual acuity in patients with exudative age-related macular degeneration. NTR1331 http://www.trialregister.nl/trialreg/admin/rctview.asp?TC=1331 Manta Study: Avastin Versus Lucentis in Age Related Macular Degeneration NCT00710229	Effectiveness of treatment; visual acuity; adverse effects; quality of life; and cost.
313212	Lutein or zeaxanthin for age-related macular degeneration to slow or prevent distance visual acuity loss or progression		Uncertainties identified in research recommendations	Reliable up-to-date systematic reviews have revealed important continuing uncertainties about treatment effects		Authors' conclusions The evidence as to the effectiveness of antioxidant vitamin and mineral supplementation in halting the progression of AMD comes mainly from one large trial in the USA. The generalisability of these findings to other populations with different nutritional status is not known. Further large, well-conducted randomised controlled trials in other populations are required. Long-term harm from supplementation cannot be ruled out. Beta-carotene has been found to increase the risk of lung cancer in smokers; vitamin E has been associated with an increased risk of heart failure in people with vascular disease or diabetes.	Evans JR. Antioxidant vitamin and mineral supplements for slowing the progression of age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2006, Issue 2. Art. No.: CD000254. Edited (no change to conclusions), published in Issue 1, 2009. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD000254.pub2			Effects of Lutein Supplementation on Macular Pigment Optical Density and Visual Acuity in Patients With Age-related Macular Degeneration NCT00879671 Effect of Lutein-Enriched-Egg Beverage on Age-Related Macular Degeneration (AMD) NCT00902408 Effects of Lutein Supplementation on Age-related Macular Degeneration NCT01048476 Long Term Effects of Lutein/Zeaxanthin and Omega-3- Supplementation on Optical Density of AMD Patients (LUTEGA) NCT00763659	Prevention of distance visual acuity loss or progression of age-related macular degeneration
313185	Omega 3 fatty acids to halt progression of age-related macular degeneration		Uncertainties identified in research recommendations	Reliable up-to-date systematic reviews have revealed important continuing uncertainties about treatment effects	CONCLUSIONS: Clinical research on this topic is scarce. Only two studies were eligible to be included in this review. Although one study result indicated efficacy of preventing AMD progression to its advanced form, this result needs to be duplicated and supported by future research.				Hodge WG, Barnes D, Schachter HM, Pan YI, Lowcock EC, Zhang L, Sampson M, Morrison A, Tran K, Miguelez M, Lewin G. Evidence for the effect of omega-3 fatty acids on progression of age-related macular degeneration: a systematic review. : Retina. 2007 Feb;27(2):216-21. PMID: 17290205	Age-Related Eye Disease Study 2 (AREDS2) NCT00345176	A halt in progression of age-related macular degeneration
313182	Omega 3 fatty acids to prevent age-related macular degeneration		Uncertainties identified in research recommendations	Reliable up-to-date systematic reviews have revealed important continuing uncertainties about treatment effects	CONCLUSION: There is some clinical evidence for protection of AMD from omega-3 fatty acids. However, the results are not consistent. Hence, our conclusion is that this issue is neither clearly supported nor refuted by the present world literature. This is an intriguing and extremely important question but needs further study first with prospective cohort designs and, if positive, randomized clinical trials. CONCLUSIONS: Although this meta-analysis suggests that consumption of fish and foods rich in omega-3 fatty acids may be associated with a lower risk of AMD, there is insufficient evidence from the current literature, with few prospective studies and no randomized clinical trials, to support their routine consumption for AMD prevention.		Chong EW, Kreis AJ, Wong TY, Simpson JA, Guymer RH. Dietary omega-3 fatty acid and fish intake in the primary prevention of age-related macular degeneration: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Archives of Ophthalmology. 2008;126(6):826-33 PMID 18541848		Hodge WG, Schachter HM, Barnes D, Pan Y, Lowcock EC, Zhang L, Sampson M, Morrison A, Tran K, Miguelez M, Lewin G. Efficacy of omega-3 fatty acids in preventing age-related macular degeneration: a systematic review. Ophthalmology. 2006;113(7):1165-72 PMID 16815401	Age-Related Eye Disease Study 2 (AREDS2) NCT00345176	Prevention of age-related macular degeneration.

377777	Ranibizumab compared to bevacizumab (clinical effectiveness and cost effectiveness) in the treatment of exudative age-related macular degeneration (AMD)		Uncertainties identified in research recommendations	Reliable up-to-date systematic reviews have revealed important continuing uncertainties about treatment effects	The Final appraisal determination from NICE, August 2008, recommends that further research into the effectiveness of anti- VEGFs in exudative AMD could include studies: 'To clarify the relative clinical effectiveness and cost effectiveness of ranibizumab compared to bevacizumab.	Included as Research Recommendations in the Royal College of Ophthalmologists 'Age-related macular degeneration guidelines for management'	Royal College of Ophthalmologists. Age-related macular degeneration guidelines for management. RCOphth. 2009. http://www.rcophth.ac.uk/docs/publications/AMD_GUIDELINES_FINAL_VERSION_Feb_09.pdf Long-term effects of anti-vascular endothelial growth factor therapies for exudative age-related macular degeneration Vedula SS, Krzystolik M. Antiangiogenic therapy with anti-vascular endothelial growth factor modalities for neovascular age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2008, Issue 2. Art. No.: CD005139. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD005139.pub2			A randomised, double-masked phase III study of the efficacy and safety of Avastin (bevacizumab) intravitreal injections compared to best available therapy in subjects with choroidal neovascularisation secondary to age-related macular degeneration ISRCTN83325075 [Trial completed, not yet published] Comparison of Age-related Macular Degeneration Treatments Trials: Lucentis-Avastin Trial (CATT) NCT00593450 Prevention of Vision Loss in Patients With Age-Related Macular Degeneration (AMD) by Intravitreal Injection of Bevacizumab and Ranibizumab (VIBERA) NCT00559715 The EQUAL study: A randomised trial to study the EQUivalence of three monthly intravitreal injections and additional injections as needed of bevacizumab (Avastin) and ranibizumab (Lucentis) on visual acuity in patients with exudative age-related macular degeneration. NTR1331 http://www.trialregister.nl/trialreg/admin/rctview.asp?TC=1331 Manta Study: Avastin Versus Lucentis in Age Related Macular Degeneration NCT00710229	Effectiveness of treatment; and cost
313209	Types of anti-oxidant multivitamin supplements used to slow or prevent progression of age-related macular degeneration important		Uncertainties identified in research recommendations	Reliable up-to-date systematic reviews have revealed important continuing uncertainties about treatment effects			Evans JR. Antioxidant vitamin and mineral supplements for slowing the progression of age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2006, Issue 2. Art. No.: CD000254. Edited (no change to conclusions), published in Issue 1, 2009. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD000254.pub2			Antioxidant systems and age-related macular degeneration NCT00668213 Age-Related Eye Disease Study 2 (AREDS2) NCT00345176	Pregression of age-related macular degeneration
313210	Vitamin E for age-related macular degeneration to slow distance visual acuity change or progression		Uncertainties identified in research recommendations	Reliable up-to-date systematic reviews have revealed important continuing uncertainties about treatment effects	Authors' conclusions The evidence as to the effectiveness of antioxidant vitamin and mineral supplementation in halting the progression of AMD comes mainly from one large trial in the USA. The generalisability of these findings to other populations with different nutritional status is not known. Further large, well-conducted randomised controlled trials in other populations are required. Long-term harm from supplementation cannot be ruled out. Beta-carotene has been found to increase the risk of lung cancer in smokers; vitamin E has been associated with an increased risk of heart failure in people with vascular disease or diabetes.		Evans JR. Antioxidant vitamin and mineral supplements for slowing the progression of age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2006, Issue 2. Art. No.: CD000254. Edited (no change to conclusions), published in Issue 1, 2009. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD000254.pub2			Antioxidant systems and age-related macular degeneration NCT00668213 Age-Related Eye Disease Study 2 (AREDS2) NCT00345176	Progression of age-related macular degeneration
313211	Zinc for age-related macular degeneration to prevent progression		Uncertainties identified in research recommendations	Reliable up-to-date systematic reviews have revealed important continuing uncertainties about treatment effects	Authors' conclusions The evidence as to the effectiveness of antioxidant vitamin and mineral supplementation in halting the progression of AMD comes mainly from one large trial in the USA. The generalisability of these findings to other populations with different nutritional status is not known. Further large, well-conducted randomised controlled trials in other populations are required. Long-term harm from supplementation cannot be ruled out. Beta-carotene has been found to increase the risk of lung cancer in smokers; vitamin E has been associated with an increased risk of heart failure in people with vascular disease or diabetes.		Evans JR. Antioxidant vitamin and mineral supplements for slowing the progression of age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2006, Issue 2. Art. No.: CD000254. Edited (no change to conclusions), published in Issue 1, 2009. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD000254.pub2			Antioxidant systems and age-related macular degeneration NCT00668213 Age-Related Eye Disease Study 2 (AREDS2) NCT00345176	Progression of age-related macular progression
377887	Bevacizumab (safety and efficacy) in the treatment of age-related macular degeneration		Uncertainties identified in research recommendations	Reliable up-to-date systematic reviews have revealed important continuing uncertainties about treatment effects	Bevacizumab (Avastin), which is biologically similar to ranibizumab, is being increasingly used off-label for the treatment of AMD. There are no longterm data on the safety and efficacy of bevacizumab and no RCTs have yet been conducted; however, one of the main drives for its adoption is its low cost. The US National Eye Institute of the National Institutes for Health announced in October 2006 that it will be funding a new multi-centre clinical trial to compare ranibizumab and bevacizumab for AMD. In the UK, an application to the HTA Clinical Trials Programme for a trial of bevacizumab versus ranibizumab with further randomisation to PDT has been short-listed and the applicants have been invited to submit a full proposal. These trials should establish whether bevacizumab is a clinically and cost-effective alternative to ranibizumab.		Colquitt JL, Jones J, Tan SC, Takeda A, Clegg AJ, Price A. Ranibizumab and pegaptanib for the treatment of age-related macular degeneration: a systematic review and economic evaluation. Health Technol Assess 2008;12(16). http://www.hta.ac.uk/execsumm/summ1216.htm			A randomised, double-masked phase III study of the efficacy and safety of Avastin (bevacizumab) intravitreal injections compared to best available therapy in subjects with choroidal neovascularisation secondary to age-related macular degeneration ISRCTN83325075 [Trial completed, not yet published] Comparison of Age-related Macular Degeneration Treatments Trials: Lucentis-Avastin Trial (CATT) NCT00593450 Prevention of Vision Loss in Patients With Age-Related Macular Degeneration (AMD) by Intravitreal Injection of Bevacizumab and Ranibizumab (VIBERA) NCT00559715 The EQUAL study: A randomised trial to study the EQUivalence of three monthly intravitreal injections and additional injections as needed of bevacizumab (Avastin) and ranibizumab (Lucentis) on visual acuity in patients with exudative age-related macular degeneration. NTR1331 http://www.trialregister.nl/trialreg/admin/rctview.asp?TC=1331 Manta Study: Avastin Versus Lucentis in Age Related Macular Degeneration NCT00710229	Effectiveness of treatment; adverse effects; and cost.
377890	Optimal dosing regime/re-treatment benefits of anti-vascular endothelial growth factor modalities in the treatment of age-related macular degeneration		Uncertainties identified in research recommendations	Reliable up-to-date systematic reviews have revealed important continuing uncertainties about treatment effects	A trial comparing pegaptanib with ranibizumab and bevacizumab is recommended. Further research is required on the optimal dosing regimes of these drugs and the benefits of re-treatment after initial treatment.		Colquitt JL, Jones J, Tan SC, Takeda A, Clegg AJ, Price A. Ranibizumab and pegaptanib for the treatment of age-related macular degeneration: a systematic review and economic evaluation. Health Technol Assess 2008;12(16). http://www.hta.ac.uk/execsumm/summ1216.htm			A randomised, double-masked phase III study of the efficacy and safety of Avastin (bevacizumab) intravitreal injections compared to best available therapy in subjects with choroidal neovascularisation secondary to age-related macular degeneration ISRCTN83325075 [Trial completed, not yet published] The EQUAL study: A randomised trial to study the EQUivalence of three monthly intravitreal injections and additional injections as needed of bevacizumab (Avastin) and ranibizumab (Lucentis) on visual acuity in patients with exudative age-related macular degeneration. NTR1331 http://www.trialregister.nl/trialreg/admin/rctview.asp?TC=1331	Effectiveness of treatment; dosing regime
418102	Epiretinal brachytherapy for wet age-related macular degeneration (AMD)		Uncertainties identified in research recommendations	Reliable up-to-date systematic reviews have revealed important continuing uncertainties about treatment effects	P3. Current evidence on the efficacy of epiretinal brachytherapy for wet agerelated macular degeneration (AMD) is inadequate and limited to small numbers of patients. With regard to safety, vitrectomy has well-recognised complications and there is a possibility of subsequent radiation retinopathy.		National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (2011) Epiretinal brachytherapy for wet age related macular degeneration. Interventional Procedure IPG415. London: National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence.				Research studies should address whether epiretinal brachytherapy reduces the progression of wet AMD and whether it can reduce the number of injections of antivascular endothelial growth factor agents (anti-VEGF) required. Long-term outcomes should be reported.
377628	Appropriate duration and optimal treatment regimen of anti-vascular endothelial growth factor modalities for neovascular age-related macular degeneration		Uncertainties identified in research recommendations	Reliable up-to-date systematic reviews have revealed important continuing uncertainties about treatment effects	The Appraisal Committee considered that further research into the effectiveness of anti-VEGFs in wet AMD could include studies to establish the appropriate duration and optimal treatment regimen in terms of frequency of injections.		Vedula SS, Krzystolik M. Antiangiogenic therapy with anti-vascular endothelial growth factor modalities for neovascular age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2008, Issue 2. Art. No.: CD005139. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD005139.pub2			A randomised, double-masked phase III study of the efficacy and safety of Avastin (bevacizumab) intravitreal injections compared to best available therapy in subjects with choroidal neovascularisation secondary to age-related macular degeneration ISRCTN83325075 [Trial completed, not yet published] The EQUAL study: A randomised trial to study the EQUivalence of three monthly intravitreal injections and additional injections as needed of bevacizumab (Avastin) and ranibizumab (Lucentis) on visual acuity in patients with exudative age-related macular degeneration. NTR1331 http://www.trialregister.nl/trialreg/admin/rctview.asp?TC=1331	Effectiveness of treatment
377625	Long-term effects of anti-vascular endothelial growth factor therapies for neovascular age-related macular degeneration		Uncertainties identified in research recommendations	Reliable up-to-date systematic reviews have revealed important continuing uncertainties about treatment effects	The Appraisal Committee considered that further research into the effectiveness of anti-VEGFs in wet AMD could include studies to investigate the long-term effects of anti-VEGFs in patients with AMD, including effects on visual acuity, anatomical damage to the macula, quality of life and adverse events.		Vedula SS, Krzystolik M. Antiangiogenic therapy with anti-vascular endothelial growth factor modalities for neovascular age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2008, Issue 2. Art. No.: CD005139. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD005139.pub2			Comparison of Age-related Macular Degeneration Treatments Trials: Lucentis-Avastin Trial (CATT) NCT00593450 Prevention of Vision Loss in Patients With Age-Related Macular Degeneration (AMD) by Intravitreal Injection of Bevacizumab and Ranibizumab (VIBERA) NCT00559715 The EQUAL study: A randomised trial to study the EQUivalence of three monthly intravitreal injections and additional injections as needed of bevacizumab (Avastin) and ranibizumab (Lucentis) on visual acuity in patients with exudative age-related macular degeneration. NTR1331 http://www.trialregister.nl/trialreg/admin/rctview.asp?TC=1331 Manta Study: Avastin Versus Lucentis in Age Related Macular Degeneration NCT00710229	Effectiveness of treatment; visual acuity; adverse effects; quality of life; and cost.
417477	Are injections for wet age-related macular degeneration possible in eyes with scarring due to previous laser treatment?		Uncertainties identified from clinicians' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified	This is an indicative uncertainty and this question or something like it has been submitted by 1 patients , and 1 clinician. Below are the questions thought to be covered by this indicative question: Are injections for wet age-related macular degeneration possible in eyes with scarring due to previous laser treatment? Does ocular scarring from age-related macular degeneration respond to injection treatment at a later stage?						Change in symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to the patient; and cost
417612	Are there any lifestyle changes can be taken to prevent age related macular degeneration (AMD)?		Uncertainties identified from patients' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified	This is an indicative uncertainty and this question or something like it has been submitted by 2 Patients. Below are the questions thought to be covered by this indicative question: Does lifestyle/job have any effect on the development of age-related macular degeneration? / Cause Q? What, if any, lifestyle choices would minimise the risk of developing age-related macular degeneration? How can lifestyle choices help prevent macular degeneration?						Prevention of symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to the patient; and cost

417178	Are there any lifestyle changes that can be made to impact the progression of age related macular degeneration (AMD)?		Uncertainties identified from patients' questions	Reliable up-to-date systematic reviews have revealed important continuing uncertainties about treatment effects	This is an indicative uncertainty and this question or something like it has been submitted by 3 patients , and 2 clinicians. Below are the questions thought to be covered by this indicative question: Are there any dietary or lifestyle changes that can prevent eye conditions due to macular degeneration? If computer screen light does damage the macula in those vulnerable to age-related macular degeneration, are there special screens or glases that could be utilised to minimise the effect? What actions within individuals control can reduce the risk of suffering sight loss due to macular degeneration? What is the effectiveness of diet or lifestyle choices in preventing and reducing sight conditions for people with age related macular degeneration (AMD)?		Evans JR, Lawrenson JG. Antioxidant vitamin and mineral supplements for preventing age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2012, Issue 6. Art. No.: CD000253. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD000253.pub3 Evans JR, Lawrenson JG. Antioxidant vitamin and mineral supplements for slowing the progression of age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2012, Issue 11. Art. No.: CD000254. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD000254.pub3 Lawrenson JG, Evans JR. Omega 3 fatty acids for preventing or slowing the progression of age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2012, Issue 11. Art. No.: CD010015. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD010015.pub2 Evans JR. Ginkgo biloba extract for age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2013, Issue 1. Art. No.: CD001775. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD001775.pub2.				Change in symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to the patient; and cost
417695	Can a stem cell treatment for age related macular degeneration (AMD) be developed?		Uncertainties identified from clinicians' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified	This is an indicative uncertainty and this question or something like it has been submitted by others. Below are the questions thought to be covered by this indicative question: Can stem cells treat or retard the progress of age related macular degeneration (AMD)? Do we have any new treatments, such as stem cell therapy, for age related macular degeneration (AMD)? Is stem cell therapy a likely cure for dry age-related macular degeneration? Is there any progress in stem cell research for age-related macular degeneration? What is the likelihood of stem cells being used to treat degenerative eye conditions within the next 10 years? When will stem cell treatment be available to treat age-related macular degeneration? Is stem cell surgery the only way forward in age-related macular degeneration (wet and dry) Might stem cell treatment be used to regenerate sight in an eye scarred by age-related macular degeneration? What stem cell research is taking place for age-related macular degeneration? When will we see the beneficial results of stem cell technology in age-related macular degeneration? Is cell regeneration a likely cure for dry age-related macular degeneration? With stem cell therapy, will it be possible to repair or treat a central ocular scar in wet age-related macular degeneration? Will it ever be possible to regenerate the macula in cases of age-related macular degeneration? Is there a treatment to repair and restore the macula, in cases where dry age-related macular degeneration is present?						Change in symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to the patient; and cost
417046	Can a treatment / cure effective for all be developed for wet age related macular degeneration (AMD)?		Uncertainties identified from patients' questions	Reliable up-to-date systematic reviews have revealed important continuing uncertainties about treatment effects	This is an indicative uncertainty and this question or something like it has been submitted by Carers. Below are the questions thought to be covered by this indicative question: Apart from the use of supplements and diet, is there anything else that can be done to slow the progression of age-related macular degeneration? Can age-related macular degeneration be cured? Can anything be done to beat early-stage age-related macular degeneration? Can anything be done to halt, slow down or reverse sight deterioration or loss due to macular degeneration? Can anything be done to reverse the effects of age-related macular degeneration? Can anything be done to slow down the process of a diminishing field of vision, eg, exercises? Will there be a cure for age-related macular degeneration?		Evans JR, Lawrenson JG. Antioxidant vitamin and mineral supplements for preventing age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2012, Issue 6. Art. No.: CD000253. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD000253.pub3 Evans JR, Lawrenson JG. Antioxidant vitamin and mineral supplements for slowing the progression of age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2012, Issue 11. Art. No.: CD000254. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD000254.pub3 Lawrenson JG, Evans JR. Omega 3 fatty acids for preventing or slowing the progression of age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2012, Issue 11. Art. No.: CD010015. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD010015.pub2 Evans JR. Ginkgo biloba extract for age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2013, Issue 1. Art. No.: CD001775. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD001775.pub2. Systematic review and economic modelling of optical coherence tomography (OCT) for the diagnosis, monitoring and guiding of treatment for neovascular age-related macular degeneration. http://www.hta.ac.uk/2794				Change in symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to the patient; and cost
417147	Can a treatment / cure for macular degeneration be developed?		Uncertainties identified from patients' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified	This is an indicative uncertainty and was submitted twice, and the following submissions were merged to form this uncertainty: How can we cure age related macular degeneration?						Change in symptoms: adverse effects or complications; acceptability to patients; and cost
417478	Can combined Anti-vascular endothelial growth factor (Anti-VEGF)/steroids/photodynamic therapy (PDT) therapies increase chances of longer treatment-free intervals and reduction of number of overall injections for people with age related macular degeneration (AMD)?		Uncertainties identified from carers' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified	This is an indicative uncertainty and this question or something like it has been submitted by 2 carers. Below are the questions thought to be covered by this indicative question: Can combined Anti-VEGF/steroids/PDT therapies increase chances of longer treatment-free intervals and reduction of number of overall injections for people with age related macular degeneration (AMD)? Can combined Anti-VEGF/steroids/PDT therapies increase chances of longer treatment-free intervals and reduction of number of overall injections for people with age related macular degeneration (AMD)?						Change in symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to the patient; and cost
416904	Can complementary therapies impact the progression of age related macular degeneration (AMD)?		Uncertainties identified from patients' questions	Reliable up-to-date systematic reviews have revealed important continuing uncertainties about treatment effects	This is an indicative uncertainty and this question or something like it has been submitted by others. Below are the questions thought to be covered by this indicative question: Are there any complementary therapies that can slow down or prevent the progression of dry age-related macular degeneration to wet age-related macular degeneration?		Evans JR. Ginkgo biloba extract for age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2013, Issue 1. Art. No.: CD001775. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD001775.pub2.				Change in symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to the patient; and cost
417431	Can dietary measures prevent age related macular degeneration (AMD)?		Uncertainties identified from clinicians' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified	This is an indicative uncertainty and this question or something like it has been submitted by 3 Patients, 1 Carer and 5 clinicians'. Clinicians. Below are the questions thought to be covered by this indicative question: Do dietary factors contribute to good eye health and, if so, what should we include in our diet for good vision into old age? Could vitamin deficiency contribute to dry age-related macular degeneration? Does diet have any effect on developing age-related macular degeneration? Can age-related macular degeneration be prevented by diet, if early warning is given? Can age-related macular degeneration be prevented or slowed down by diet? Do dietary measures and/or the use of supplements prevent the onset of age-related macular degeneration? What is the effectiveness of a "healthy" diet of fruit and vegetables, especially greens, in preventing and slowing age related macular degeneration (AMD)? Does general diet make a difference to the likelihood of developing age-related macular degeneration? To what extent do diet and lifestyle affect the development of age-related macular degeneration? What research has been done to evaluate the role of nutrition and nutritional supplements in prevention of age-related eye conditions - eg age related macular degeneration (AMD)Are there any dietary measures that can prevent macular degeneration? What can be done (in terms of diet or lifestyle) to prevent age-related macular degeneration? Is there an evidence that a diet that is high in fat/ unhealthy diet is directly linked to developing of age related macular degeneration (AMD)? What is the effectiveness of diet in prevention of macular degeneration?						Prevention of symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to the patient; and cost

417468	Can dietary supplements help slow the progression of age related macular degeneration (AMD)?		Uncertainties identified from patients' questions	Reliable up-to-date systematic reviews have revealed important continuing uncertainties about treatment effects	This is an indicative uncertainty and this question or something like it has been submitted by Carers. Below are the questions thought to be covered by this indicative question: Are there any dietary supplements that could slow or stabilise the progression of age-related macular degeneration? Are there any robust studies about the effectiveness of vitamins and supplements on age-related macular degeneration? Can vitamin supplements help people with age-related macular degeneration? Do supplements eg lutien and antioxidants, taken with a good diet, materially slow down the progress of dry age-related macular degeneration? Does taking 'Macushield' (ie Meso-zeaxanthin, Lutein) halt the progress of age-related macular degeneration? Is there any evidence that the use of vitamins and food supplements, such as lutein and zeaxanthin, make any difference in controlling age-related macular degeneration? Should people with age-related macular degeneration be using vitamin supplements if they eat fruit and green vegetables daily? What are the most effective tablets for macular degeneration? What is a safe amount of Lutein/Zeaxanathin to take in the early stages of MD? What is the effectiveness of Lutein, Zeaxanthin and Omega 3/6 being used for fellow/better eye for patients with wet age related macular degeneration (AMD)? What is the effectiveness of Lutein, Zeaxanthin and Omega 3/6 for patients with dry age related macular degeneration (AMD)? What is the effectiveness of tablets Macushield for patients with dry age related macular degeneration (AMD)? What is the effectiveness of Visonace, Lutein, Beta-Carotenet tablets and Blueberry Extract for patients with dry age related macular degeneration (AMD)? What is the effectiveness of dietary supplements in preventing and reducing sight conditions for people with age related macular degeneration (AMD)? What is the effectiveness of dietery supplements for patients with age related macular degeneration (AMD)? What is the effectiveness of food supplements for patients with macular degeneration? What is the effectiveness of food supplements for patients with macular degeneration? What is the effectiveness of herbal remedies for patients with wet age related macular degeneration (AMD)? What is the effectiveness of Lutein and Zeaxthin on delaying age related macular degeneration (AMD)? What is the effectiveness of nutritional		Evans JR, Lawrenson JG. Antioxidant vitamin and mineral supplements for preventing age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2012, Issue 6. Art. No.: CD000253. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD000253.pub3 Evans JR, Lawrenson JG. Antioxidant vitamin and mineral supplements for slowing the progression of age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2012, Issue 11. Art. No.: CD000254. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD000254.pub3 Lawrenson JG, Evans JR. Omega 3 fatty acids for preventing or slowing the progression of age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2012, Issue 11. Art. No.: CD010015. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD010015.pub2. Evans JR. Ginkgo biloba extract for age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2013, Issue 1. Art. No.: CD001775. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD001775.pub2.				Change in symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to the patient; and cost
416999	Can drusen be prevented?		Uncertainties identified from clinicians' questions	Relevant reliable up-to-date systematic reviews do not address continuing uncertainties about treatment effects	This is an indicative uncertainty and this question or something like it has been submitted 91 times. For software constraint reasons, we are unable to include all of the submissions. Below are the questions thought to be covered by this indicative question: Can drusen (in age-related macular degeneration) be prevented? Can drusen (in macular degeneration) be prevented?				Parodi MB, Virgili G, Evans JR. Laser treatment of drusen to prevent progression to advanced age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2009, Issue 3. Art. No.: CD006537. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD006537.pub2.		Prevention of symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to the patient; and cost
417649	Can laser eye surgery trigger progress of age related macular degeneration (AMD)?		Uncertainties identified from clinicians' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified							Change in symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to the patient; and cost
417479	Can Lutein help prevent age related macular degeneration (AMD)?		Uncertainties identified from clinicians' questions	Reliable up-to-date systematic reviews have revealed important continuing uncertainties about treatment effects	This is an indicative uncertainty and this question or something like it has been submitted by 2 CarerS and 2 clinicians'. Below are the questions thought to be covered by this indicative question: Is a dietary supplement containing lutein advisable as a preventative for age-related macular degeneration? What is the effectiveness of Lutein in reducing the risk of Macular Degeneration? Is there any adverse effect on vision or eye conditions by the intake of health foods and nutritional supplements (some of which are not well researched)?		Evans JR, Lawrenson JG. Antioxidant vitamin and mineral supplements for preventing age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2012, Issue 6. Art. No.: CD000253. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD000253.pub3 Evans JR, Lawrenson JG. Antioxidant vitamin and mineral supplements for slowing the progression of age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2012, Issue 11. Art. No.: CD000254. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD000254.pub3.				Prevention of symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to the patient; and cost
417179	Can Lutein slow the progression of age related macular degeneration (AMD)?		Uncertainties identified from clinicians' questions	Reliable up-to-date systematic reviews have revealed important continuing uncertainties about treatment effects	This is an indicative uncertainty and this question or something like it has been submitted by 9 patients , 5 carers and 21 clinicians. Below are the questions thought to be covered by this indicative question: Does lutein make a difference in age-related macular degeneration? Is the preparation Ocuvite Lutein (Bausch + 10MG) effective in halting or slowing the progression of age-related macular degeneration? What is the effectiveness of diet containing lutein for patients with wet age related macular degeneration (AMD)? What is the effectiveness of lutein capsules for patients with age related macular degeneration (AMD)? What is the effectiveness of lutein supplements for non-smoking patients with wet age related macular degeneration (AMD)? What is the impact of lutein on macular pigment density and prevention and management of age related macular degeneration (AMD)? What is the most effective dosage of lutein capsules for patients with age related macular degeneration (AMD)?		Evans JR, Lawrenson JG. Antioxidant vitamin and mineral supplements for preventing age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2012, Issue 6. Art. No.: CD000253. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD000253.pub3 Evans JR, Lawrenson JG. Antioxidant vitamin and mineral supplements for slowing the progression of age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2012, Issue 11. Art. No.: CD000254. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD000254.pub3.				Change in symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to the patient; and cost
417469	Can Macushield help prevent age related macular degeneration (AMD)?		Uncertainties identified from clinicians' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified	This is an indicative uncertainty and this question or something like it has been submitted by others. Below are the questions thought to be covered by this indicative question: What is the effectiveness of Macushield capsules in reducing the risk of age related macular degeneration (AMD)?						Prevention of symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to the patient; and cost
417470	Can nutritional supplements have an adverse impact on eye health?		Uncertainties identified from carers' questions	Reliable up-to-date systematic reviews have revealed important continuing uncertainties about treatment effects			Evans JR, Lawrenson JG. Antioxidant vitamin and mineral supplements for preventing age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2012, Issue 6. Art. No.: CD000253. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD000253.pub3 Evans JR, Lawrenson JG. Antioxidant vitamin and mineral supplements for slowing the progression of age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2012, Issue 11. Art. No.: CD000254. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD000254.pub3 Lawrenson JG, Evans JR. Omega 3 fatty acids for preventing or slowing the progression of age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2012, Issue 11. Art. No.: CD010015. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD010015.pub2 Evans JR. Ginkgo biloba extract for age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2013, Issue 1. Art. No.: CD001775. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD001775.pub2.				Change in symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to the patient; and cost
417432	Can nutritional supplements prevent age related macular degeneration (AMD)?		Uncertainties identified from carers' questions	Reliable up-to-date systematic reviews have revealed important continuing uncertainties about treatment effects	This is an indicative uncertainty and this question or something like it has been submitted by 2 CarerS and 2 clinicians'. Clinicians. Below are the questions thought to be covered by this indicative question: Is there any reliable positive evidence that dietary supplements can be of benefit in delaying the onset of age-related macular degeneration? What is the effectiveness of vitamins and food supplements in preventing and reducing sight conditions for people with dry macular degeneration? How effective are nutritional supplements in preventing the progression of dry age-related macular degeneration?		Evans JR, Lawrenson JG. Antioxidant vitamin and mineral supplements for preventing age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2012, Issue 6. Art. No.: CD000253. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD000253.pub3 Evans JR, Lawrenson JG. Antioxidant vitamin and mineral supplements for slowing the progression of age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2012, Issue 11. Art. No.: CD000254. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD000254.pub3 Lawrenson JG, Evans JR. Omega 3 fatty acids for preventing or slowing the progression of age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2012, Issue 11. Art. No.: CD010015. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD010015.pub2 Evans JR. Ginkgo biloba extract for age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2013, Issue 1. Art. No.: CD001775. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD001775.pub2.				Change in symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to the patient; and cost
417251	Can we detect age-related macular degeneration early enough for it to be treated before visual loss is experienced?		Uncertainties identified from clinicians' questions	Existing relevant systematic reviews are not up-to-date	This is an indicative uncertainty and this question or something like it has been submitted by 1 Patients, and 2 clinicians'. Below are the questions thought to be covered by this indicative question: Can we detect age-related macular degeneration early enough for it to be treated before visual loss is experienced? How early can age related macular degeneration (AMD) be diagnosed? Is it possible to detect age-related macular degeneration before it occurs so that evasive action can be taken?		Systematic review and economic modelling of optical coherence tomography (OCT) for the diagnosis, monitoring and guiding of treatment for neovascular age-related macular degeneration. http://www.hta.ac.uk/2794				Diagnostic; change in symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to the patient; and cost
417191	Could artificial lenses be fitted to help treat age-related macular degeneration?		Uncertainties identified from clinicians' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified							Change in symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to the patient; and cost
417192	Could vision be improved by the use of glasses (? with stronger lenses) for people with age-related macular degeneration?		Uncertainties identified from clinicians' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified							Change in symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to the patient; and cost
417252	Do 'life time' spectacle wearers have a higher or lower chance of developing age-related macular degeneration?		Uncertainties identified from clinicians' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified							Incidence of AMD;adverse effects or complications; acceptability to the patient; and cost

417613	Does the use of modern technology increase the risk of age related macular degeneration (AMD)?		Uncertainties identified from clinicians' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified	This is an indicative uncertainty and this question or something like it has been submitted by 2 Carers. Below are the questions thought to be covered by this indicative question: What is the impact of modern technologies such as television/ VDU/ smartphone on potential risk of developing age related macular degeneration (AMD)? Does computer screen light damage the macula in those vulnerable to age-related macular degeneration? To what extent would constant and intensive use of computers make the onset of age-related macular degeneration more likely?						Change in symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to the patient; and cost
417650	How can surgery be improved to repair damage caused by age-related macular degeneration?		Uncertainties identified from patients' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified							Change in symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to the patient; and cost
417253	How can we ensure early detection of macular degeneration, both wet and dry?		Uncertainties identified from clinicians' questions	Existing relevant systematic reviews are not up-to-date	This is an indicative uncertainty and this question or something like it has been submitted by 8 Patients, 3 Carer and 12 clinicians'. Below are the questions thought to be covered by this indicative question: What can be done to detect early-stage age-related macular degeneration, both wet and dry? When can early-stage age-related macular degeneration be detected? Could a diagnostic test be developed for early signs of potential age-related macular degeneration? What detection methods can be used for alerting to early stages of age related macular degeneration (AMD)? How can age-related macular degeneration be detected early? How can we ensure early diagnosis of age related macular degeneration (AMD)? How can we ensure early diagnosis of age related macular degeneration (AMD)? How can we spot the onset of macular degeneration? How do we detect age related macular degeneration (AMD)? What detection methods can be used for alerting to an early diagnosis of age related macular degeneration (AMD)? What detection methods can be used for alerting to early stages of age related eye conditions? What detection methods can be used for alerting to early stages of age related macular degeneration (AMD)? What detection methods can be used for alerting to macular degeneration? What detection methods can be used for alerting to macular degeneration? What detection methods can be used for alerting to wet age related macular degeneration (AMD)? What detection methods can be used for alerting to wet and dry age related macular degeneration (AMD)? What detection methods can be used for early alerting to age related macular degeneration (AMD)? What detection methods can be used for early alerting to age related macular degeneration (AMD)? What detection methods can be used for early alerting to age related macular degeneration (AMD)? What can be done to improve early diagnosis in age-related macular degeneration? What detection methods can be used for alerting to early stages of macular degeneration? Can wet age-related macular degeneration be detected early by an optician's examination?		Systematic review and economic modelling of optical coherence tomography (OCT) for the diagnosis, monitoring and guiding of treatment for neovascular age-related macular degeneration. http://www.hta.ac.uk/2794				Diagnostic
417013	How can we help prevent sight loss from age related macular degeneration (AMD) after cataract surgery?		Uncertainties identified from clinicians' questions	Reliable up-to-date systematic reviews have revealed important continuing uncertainties about treatment effects	This is an indicative uncertainty and this question or something like it has been submitted by 2 patients , and 1 clinicians. Below are the questions thought to be covered by this indicative question: In relation to the increase of wet age-related macular degeneration following cataract extraction, would the use of UV protected glasses / sunglasses / contact lenses reduce its presentation? What follow-up treatments exist for cataract extraction with age-related macular degeneration? Would cataract removal have any worsening effect on pre-existing dry age-related macular degeneration?		Casparis H, Lindsley K, Kuo IC, Sikder S, Bressler NM. Surgery for cataracts in people with age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2012, Issue 6. Art. No.: CD006757. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD006757.pub3.				Change in symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to the patient; and cost
417000	How can we prevent age related macular degeneration (AMD)?		Uncertainties identified from clinicians' questions	Reliable up-to-date systematic reviews have revealed important continuing uncertainties about treatment effects	This is an indicative uncertainty and this question or something like it has been submitted 93 times. For software constraint reasons, we are unable to include all of the submissions. by 2 Clinicians. Below are the questions thought to be covered by this indicative question: Are there any ways of preventing dry age-related macular degeneration? Is there anything that can be done to prevent age-related macular degeneration apart from the uptake of multiple antioxidants (including the carotenoids, lutein, zeaxanthin, astaxanthin, and the anthocyanosides) ?		Evans JR, Lawrenson JG. Antioxidant vitamin and mineral supplements for preventing age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2012, Issue 6. Art. No.: CD000253. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD000253.pub3. Lawrenson JG, Evans JR. Omega 3 fatty acids for preventing or slowing the progression of age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2012, Issue 11. Art. No.: CD010015. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD010015.pub2.				Prevention of symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to the patient; and cost
417118	How can we prevent dry Age Related Macular Degeneration (AMD)?		Uncertainties identified from clinicians' questions	Reliable up-to-date systematic reviews have revealed important continuing uncertainties about treatment effects	This is an indicative uncertainty and was submitted twice, and the following submissions were merged to form this uncertainty: How can we prevent dry age related macular degeneration?		Evans JR, Lawrenson JG. Antioxidant vitamin and mineral supplements for preventing age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2012, Issue 6. Art. No.: CD000253. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD000253.pub3.Lawrenson JG, Evans JR. Omega 3 fatty acids for preventing or slowing the progression of age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2012, Issue 11. Art. No.: CD010015. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD010015.pub2.				Incidence of age related macular degeneration; adverse effects or complications: acceptability to patients, and cost
417001	How can we prevent wet age related macular degeneration (AMD)?		Uncertainties identified from clinicians' questions	Reliable up-to-date systematic reviews have revealed important continuing uncertainties about treatment effects	This is an indicative uncertainty and this question or something like it has been submitted 91 times. For software constraint reasons, we are unable to include all of the submissions. Below are the questions thought to be covered by this indicative question: How can wet age-related macular degeneration be prevented? How do we prevent risk of developing wet age related macular degeneration (AMD)? How do we prevent risk of developing wet age related macular degeneration (AMD)? How do we prevent risk of developing wet age related macular degeneration (AMD)? What preventative steps may beneration?		Evans JR, Lawrenson JG. Antioxidant vitamin and mineral supplements for preventing age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2012, Issue 6. Art. No.: CD000253. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD000253.pub3. Lawrenson JG, Evans JR. Omega 3 fatty acids for preventing or slowing the progression of age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2012, Issue 11. Art. No.: CD010015. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD010015.pub2.				Prevention of symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to the patient; and cost.
417049	How can we treat macular degeneration patients with bleeding eye?		Uncertainties identified from carers' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified							Change in symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to the patient; and cost
417480	How effective is Lucentis age-related macular degeneration?		Uncertainties identified from clinicians' questions	Existing relevant systematic reviews are not up-to-date	This is an indicative uncertainty and this question or something like it has been submitted by 3 patients , and 2 clinicians. Below are the questions thought to be covered by this indicative question: Do the injections for macular degeneration only relieve the condition temporarily? Is the current treatment for age-related macular degeneration proving to be successful? What is the effectiveness of Lucentis treatment at different stages of age related macular degeneration (AMD)? What is the effectiveness of Lucentis treatment for people with age related macular degeneration (AMD)? Why are Lucentis injections not offered to patients with advanced age-related macular disease?				Vedula SS, Krzystolik M. Antiangiogenic therapy with anti-vascular endothelial growth factor modalities for neovascular age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2008, Issue 2. Art. No.: CD005139. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD005139.pub2.		Change in symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to the patient; and cost
417638	How often should treatment for age-related macular degeneration be required in younger people?		Uncertainties identified from clinicians' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified							Change in symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to the patient; and cost
417481	How safe is avastin in the treatment of age-related macular degeneration, given that it was originally formulated for the treatment of breast cancer?		Uncertainties identified from clinicians' questions	Reliable up-to-date systematic reviews have revealed important continuing uncertainties about treatment effects			Bevacizumab (Avastin) for choroidal neovascularisation associated with wet age-related macular degeneration and other eye conditions: an assessment of the evidence base on clinical effectiveness and safety. http://www.hta.ac.uk/2281				Change in symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to the patient; and cost
417193	If long-term blue light exposure leads to retinal damage in age-related macular degeneration would, eg, the use of blue light filtering in intraocular lenses be an effective response to take?		Uncertainties identified from patients' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified							Change in symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to the patient; and cost
417603	In cases of dry age-related macular degeneration, does UV protection make a difference to macula pigment readings?		Uncertainties identified from patients' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified							Diagnostic
417254	Is a change from dry age-related macular degeneration to wet age-related macular degeneration inevitable?		Uncertainties identified from clinicians' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified							Diagnostic
417482	Is age-related macular degeneration affected by simvastatin (trade name Zocor)?		Uncertainties identified from clinicians' questions	Reliable up-to-date systematic reviews have revealed important continuing uncertainties about treatment effects			Gehlbach P, Li T, Hatef E. Statins for age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2012, Issue 3. Art. No.: CD006927. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD006927.pub3..				Change in symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to the patient; and cost
417255	Is age-related macular degeneration worsened by reading (in a good light)?		Uncertainties identified from patients' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified							Change in symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to the patient; and cost
417256	Is anything known about why people with age-related macular degeneration suffer hallucinations?		Uncertainties identified from clinicians' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified							Change in symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to the patient; and cost

417194	Is 'cold laser' treatment a possible treatment for drusen in dry age-related macular degeneration?		Uncertainties identified from carers' questions	Relevant reliable up-to-date systematic reviews do not address continuing uncertainties about treatment effects					Parodi MB, Virgili G, Evans JR. Laser treatment of drusen to prevent progression to advanced age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2009, Issue 3. Art. No.: CD006537. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD006537.pub2..		Change in symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to the patient; and cost
417550	Is there an alternative to eye injections for macular degeneration treatment?		Uncertainties identified from clinicians' questions	Reliable up-to-date systematic reviews have revealed important continuing uncertainties about treatment effects	This is an indicative uncertainty and this question or something like it has been submitted by Carers. Below are the questions thought to be covered by this indicative question: Is there an alternative to eye injections for macular degeneration treatment? Other than by injection, are there other means for combatting wet age-related macular degeneration, eg by diet?		Evans JR, Lawrenson JG. Antioxidant vitamin and mineral supplements for preventing age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2012, Issue 6. Art. No.: CD000253. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD000253.pub3 Evans JR, Lawrenson JG. Antioxidant vitamin and mineral supplements for slowing the progression of age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2012, Issue 11. Art. No.: CD000254. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD000254.pub3 Lawrenson JG, Evans JR. Omega 3 fatty acids for preventing or slowing the progression of age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2012, Issue 11. Art. No.: CD010015. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD010015.pub2 Evans JR. Ginkgo biloba extract for age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2013, Issue 1. Art. No.: CD001775. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD001775.pub2.				Management of symptoms
417594	Is there an eye health care programme which could help prevent the onset of age-related macular degeneration?		Uncertainties identified from clinicians' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified								Change in symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to the patient; and cost
417195	Is there any evidence for the use of an inhaler/oxygenation machine (Aeronair, made in Germany) or similar apparatus in the treatment of age-related macular degeneration?		Uncertainties identified from clinicians' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified								Change in symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to the patient; and cost
417196	Is there any evidence that laser treatment to the macula, as a means of treatment for age-related macular degeneration, is beneficial?		Uncertainties identified from clinicians' questions	Relevant reliable up-to-date systematic reviews do not address continuing uncertainties about treatment effects					Virgili G, Bini A. Laser photocoagulation for neovascular age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2007, Issue 3. Art. No.: CD004763. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD004763.pub2.			Change in symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to the patient; and cost
417471	Is there any research into the effect of long-term ingestion of pine bark extract and severe dry age-related macular degeneration?		Uncertainties identified from patients' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified								Change in symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to the patient; and cost
417002	Is there any way to control Charles Bonnet Syndrome?		Uncertainties identified from clinicians' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified								Change in symptoms: adverse effects or complications; acceptability to patients; and cost
417003	Is there anything we can do to help retain eye sight in later life to minimise the effects of age-related macular degeneration?		Uncertainties identified from patients' questions	Reliable up-to-date systematic reviews have revealed important continuing uncertainties about treatment effects			Evans JR, Lawrenson JG. Antioxidant vitamin and mineral supplements for preventing age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2012, Issue 6. Art. No.: CD000253. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD000253.pub3 Evans JR, Lawrenson JG. Antioxidant vitamin and mineral supplements for slowing the progression of age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2012, Issue 11. Art. No.: CD000254. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD000254.pub3 Lawrenson JG, Evans JR. Omega 3 fatty acids for preventing or slowing the progression of age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2012, Issue 11. Art. No.: CD010015. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD010015.pub2 Evans JR. Ginkgo biloba extract for age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2013, Issue 1. Art. No.: CD001775. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD001775.pub2.				Change in symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to the patient; and cost
417050	Is there now, or will there be, any treatment for people with age-related macular degeneration and a damaged optic nerve following a stroke ?		Uncertainties identified from patients' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified								Change in symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to the patient; and cost
417483	To what extent is age-related macular degeneration affected by Digoxin and similar drugs?		Uncertainties identified from clinicians' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified								Change in symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to the patient; and cost
417633	What are psychological effects of prolonged IVI treatment for patients with age related macular degeneration (AMD)?		Uncertainties identified from carers' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified								Change in symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to the patient; and cost
417258	What are the prospects for developing widely available genetic testing for the commonest forms of macular degeneration?		Uncertainties identified from carers' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified								Diagnostic
417004	What can be done in early life to prevent age related macular degeneration (AMD)?		Uncertainties identified from clinicians' questions	Reliable up-to-date systematic reviews have revealed important continuing uncertainties about treatment effects	This is an indicative uncertainty and this question or something like it has been submitted by 3 Patients, 1 Carer and 5 clinicians' Clinicians. Below are the questions thought to be covered by this indicative question: Is there anything we can do in our early lives to preserve our eye-sight in later life? Could advice on eye care to school pupils help prevent age-related macular degeneration in later life? Could any action in early years prevent the development of age-related macular degeneration? How best can we preserve our vision throughout life to delay/prevent the onset of age related macular degeneration (AMD)? Is there anything that can be done in early years to prevent age-related macular degeneration? Are there any measures that can be taken during life to prevent age-related macular degeneration? What can be done before the age of 65 to prevent age-related macular degeneration? What can be done from an early age to prevent the development of age-related macular degeneration? What can people do earlier in life to help prevent the onset of age-related macular degeneration?		Evans JR, Lawrenson JG. Antioxidant vitamin and mineral supplements for preventing age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2012, Issue 6. Art. No.: CD000253. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD000253.pub3 Evans JR, Lawrenson JG. Antioxidant vitamin and mineral supplements for slowing the progression of age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2012, Issue 11. Art. No.: CD000254. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD000254.pub3 Lawrenson JG, Evans JR. Omega 3 fatty acids for preventing or slowing the progression of age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2012, Issue 11. Art. No.: CD010015. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD010015.pub2 Evans JR. Ginkgo biloba extract for age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2013, Issue 1. Art. No.: CD001775. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD001775.pub2.				Prevention of symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to the patient; and cost
417433	What impact does diet have on the progression of age related macular degeneration (AMD)?		Uncertainties identified from clinicians' questions	Reliable up-to-date systematic reviews have revealed important continuing uncertainties about treatment effects	This is an indicative uncertainty and this question or something like it has been submitted by Carers. Below are the questions thought to be covered by this indicative question: Are there any particular dietary factors that wil help in cases of wet age-related macular degeneration? Do dietary factors affect age-related macular degeneration? Does diet affect age-related macular degeneration? Is there any evidence that a healthy diet, including spinach, broccoli, peppers etc, can delay further degeneration in age-related macular degeneration? Is there any evidence to support the theory that eating dark green vegetables e.g. kale and broccoli, helps to delay the progress of age-related macular degeneration? What types of foods can combat age-related macular degeneration, wet and dry? Is there a scientifically-supported dietary regime to slow the progression of age-related macular degeneration? What is the effectiveness of a healthy diet and avoiding obesity in reducing sight conditions for people with macular degeneration? What is the effectiveness of a healthy diet in preventing and reducing sight conditions for people with macular degeneration? What is the effectiveness of a healthy diet in reducing sight conditions for people with macular degeneration? What is the effectiveness of a healthy diet, vitamins and food supplements in preventing and reducing sight conditions for people with wet and dry macular degeneration? Are there any dietary measures that can prevent or slow the progression of age-related macular degeneration? Are there any dietary measures that can slow down or prevent the progression of dry age-related macular degeneration to wet age-related macular degeneration? What is the effectiveness of nutrition in reducing sight conditions for people with macular degeneration ? What is the diet and proportions of foods to help delay the progression of macular degeneration? What is the effectiveness of nutrition in reducing sight conditions for people with macular degeneration ?		Lawrenson JG, Evans JR. Omega 3 fatty acids for preventing or slowing the progression of age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2012, Issue 11. Art. No.: CD010015. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD010015.pub2. Evans JR, Lawrenson JG. Antioxidant vitamin and mineral supplements for preventing age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2012, Issue 6. Art. No.: CD000253. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD000253.pub3. Evans JR, Lawrenson JG. Antioxidant vitamin and mineral supplements for slowing the progression of age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2012, Issue 11. Art. No.: CD000254. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD000254.pub3. Lawrenson JG, Evans JR. Omega 3 fatty acids for preventing or slowing the progression of age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2012, Issue 11. Art. No.: CD010015. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD010015.pub2. Evans JR. Ginkgo biloba extract for age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2013, Issue 1. Art. No.: CD001775. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD001775.pub2.				Change in symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to the patient; and cost
417051	What is the best treatment for people with age-related macular degeneration, together with haemorrhage and cataracts?		Uncertainties identified from clinicians' questions	Reliable up-to-date systematic reviews have revealed important continuing uncertainties about treatment effects			Casparis H, Lindsley K, Kuo IC, Sikder S, Bressler NM. Surgery for cataracts in people with age-related macular degeneration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2012, Issue 6. Art. No.: CD006757. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD006757.pub3..				Change in symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to the patient; and cost
417410	What is the effect of ultra violet sunlight on the development of macular degeneration?		Uncertainties identified from clinicians' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified								Diagnostic

417148	What is the most effective treatment for age related macular degeneration?		Uncertainties identified from patients' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified								Change in symptoms: adverse effects or complications; acceptability to patients; and cost
417119	What is the most effective treatment for dry age related macular degeneration?		Uncertainties identified from clinicians' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified								Change in symptoms: adverse effects or complications; acceptability to patients; and cost
417052	What is the most effective treatment for macular degeneration complicated by sub-macular haemorrhage?		Uncertainties identified from carers' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified								Change in symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to the patient; and cost
417053	What is the most effective treatment for macular degeneration in younger people?		Uncertainties identified from clinicians' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified								Change in symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to the patient; and cost
417054	What is the most effective treatment for pigment epithelial detachment in age related macular degeneration (AMD)?		Uncertainties identified from carers' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified								Change in symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to the patient; and cost
417614	What things can be avoided by the individual to prevent worsening of Charles Bonnet Syndrome?		Uncertainties identified from clinicians' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified								Change in symptoms: adverse effects or complications; acceptability to patients; and cost
417197	With age-related macular degeneration, is there any evidence as to whether the use of a particular type of sunglasses might stop damaging blue light from entering the eyes?		Uncertainties identified from clinicians' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified								Change in symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to the patient; and cost
417198	Would photochromic glasses worn from a young age for all reduce the onset of age-related macular degeneration?		Uncertainties identified from carers' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified								Change in symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to the patient; and cost