

AMERICAN ACADEMY™ OF OPHTHALMOLOGY

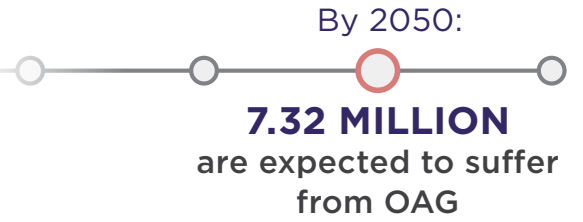
Protecting Sight. Empowering Lives.

RIGOR:

A prospective observational study comparing the effectiveness of treatment strategies for open-angle glaucoma



Open-angle glaucoma (OAG) is a lifelong, degenerative optical disease. It contributes to progressive damage of the optic nerve leading to vision loss and blindness in some individuals. Patients with OAG are on the rise. **2.71 MILLION PEOPLE** had primary open-angle glaucoma in the U.S. in 2011, according to estimates.



Through the lens of OAG:



RIGOR study doctors assessed OAG patients who were on a current course of therapy:

Study Participants: **2,597 PATIENTS**

Majority: **55%** Females **71.9%** White **91.7%** Non-Hispanic ethnicity **23-97** Age range (mean age 68)

45 Community & academic practices throughout the U.S.

One eye or the worse of two, per patient

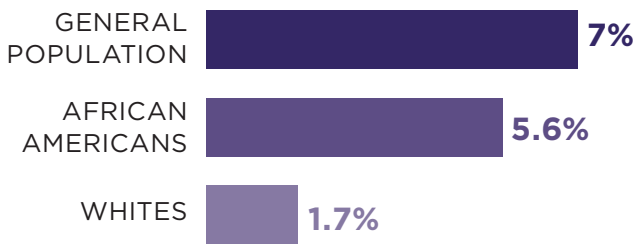
African-American race represented **21.5%** of total enrolled patients

Hispanic or Latino ethnicity represented **8.3%** of total enrolled population

For primary open-angle glaucoma (POAG), race/ethnicity is an important risk factor.

African-American and Hispanic/Latino patients entered the study with poorer visual acuity and more severe stage of glaucoma than non-Hispanic white patients.

INCIDENCE OF POAG:



OAG PREVALENCE RATE:



! Rates for Latino Americans of Mexican heritage are similar to African Americans and **HIGHER** than non-Latino whites.

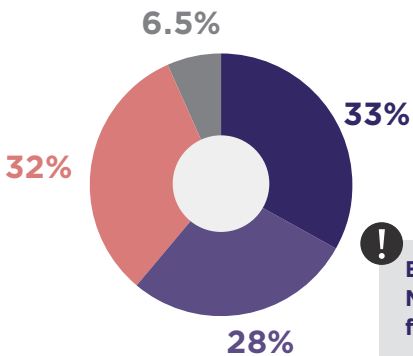
African-American and Hispanic/Latino patients entered into the study at greater disease severity levels than the white population.

Patients on the Glaucoma Severity Scale

(Based on the physician's assessment of the status of the optic nerve and the visual field)

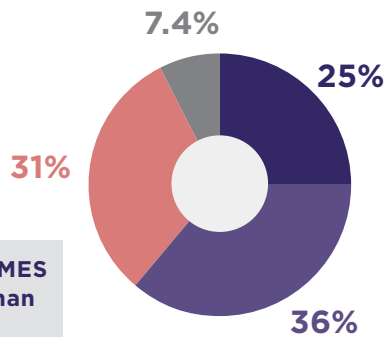


AFRICAN-AMERICANS:

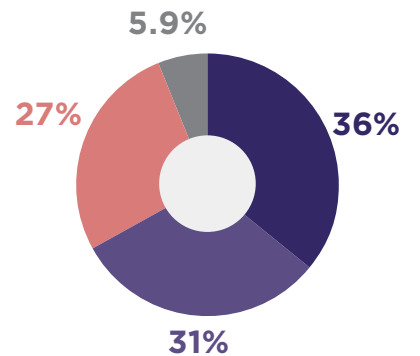


! BLINDNESS IS SIX TIMES MORE PREVALENT than for whites.

HISPANIC/LATINOS:



WHITE PATIENTS:



CONCLUSION:

African Americans and Hispanic/Latinos are at risk for greater disease progression.