What Causes Low Vision?

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Most people develop low vision because of eye diseases like age-related macular degeneration (AMD), cataracts, and glaucoma, or as a result of diabetes. Some people get low vision from other eye diseases, injuries, or birth defects.

Normal Vision



Cataract

People with cataracts, a clouding of the lens, see through a haze.



Approximately 470,200 Virginians, 356,500 Marylanders, and 38,300 D.C. residents age 40 and older have cataracts.

Macular Degeneration

A leading cause of vision loss in older Americans, AMD results in loss of central vision and some blurring.



Approximately **35,700 Virginians, 27,400 Marylanders, and 2,700 D.C. residents** age 50 and older have age-related macular degeneration.

Diabetic Retinopathy

Vision can become blurred in diabetic retinopathy, due to bleeding in the back of the eye (retina).



Approximately 131,000 Virginians, 99,200 Marylanders, and 11,500 D.C. residents age 18 and older have diabetic retinopathy.

Glaucoma

Glaucoma often has no early warning signs. Later the field of vision may narrow.



Approximately **56,300 Virginians, 45,700 Marylanders, and 7,300 D.C. residents** age 40 and older have glaucoma.



THE EYE SITE: A Traveling Exhibit on Low Vision for Shopping Centers was developed by the National Eye Institute, National Institutes of Health, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.