Age-Related Macular Degeneration and the Incidence of Cardiovascular Disease: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

Citation
Wu, Juan, Miki Uchino, Srinivas M. Sastry, and Debra A. Schaumberg. 2014. “Age-Related Macular Degeneration and the Incidence of Cardiovascular Disease: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis.” PLoS ONE 9 (3): e89600. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0089600. http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0089600.

Published Version
doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0089600

Permanent link
http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:HUL.InstRepos:12152858

Terms of Use
This article was downloaded from Harvard University’s DASH repository, and is made available under the terms and conditions applicable to Other Posted Material, as set forth at http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:HUL.InstRepos:dash.current.terms-of-use#LAA

Share Your Story
The Harvard community has made this article openly available. Please share how this access benefits you. Submit a story.

Accessibility
Age-Related Macular Degeneration and the Incidence of Cardiovascular Disease: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

Juan Wu1*, Miki Uchino2, Srinivas M. Sastry3, Debra A. Schaumberg4,5,6,7

1 Department of Nutrition, Harvard School of Public Health, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America, 2 Department of Ophthalmology, Keio University School of Medicine, Tokyo, Japan, 3 Suburban Hospital, Bethesda, Maryland, United States of America, 4 Division of Preventive Medicine, Brigham and Women’s Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America, 5 Moran Center for Translational Medicine, John A. Moran Eye Center, Department of Ophthalmology & Visual Sciences, University of Utah School of Medicine, Salt Lake City, Utah, United States of America, 6 Department of Epidemiology, Harvard School of Public Health, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America, 7 Schepens Eye Research Institute, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America

Abstract

Importance: Research has indicated some shared pathogenic mechanisms between age-related macular degeneration (AMD) and cardiovascular disease (CVD). However, results from prior epidemiologic studies have been inconsistent as to whether AMD is predictive of future CVD risk.

Objective: To systematically review population-based cohort studies of the association between AMD and risk of total CVD and CVD subtypes, coronary heart disease (CHD) and stroke.

Data Sources: A systematic search of the PubMed and EMBASE databases and reference lists of key retrieved articles up to December 20, 2012 without language restriction.

Data Extraction: Two reviewers independently extracted data on baseline AMD status, risk estimates of CVD and methods used to assess AMD and CVD. We pooled relative risks using random or fixed effects models as appropriate.

Results: Thirteen cohort studies (8 prospective and 5 retrospective studies) with a total of 1,593,390 participants with 155,500 CVD events (92,039 stroke and 62,737 CHD) were included in this meta-analysis. Among all studies, early AMD was associated with a 15% (95% CI, 1.08–1.22) increased risk of total CVD. The relative risk was similar but not significant for late AMD (RR, 1.17; 95% CI, 0.98–1.40). In analyses restricted to the subset of prospective studies, the risk associated with early AMD did not appreciably change; however, there was a marked 66% (95% CI, 1.31–2.10) increased risk of CVD among those with late AMD.

Conclusion: Whereas the results from all cohort studies suggest that both early and late AMD are predictive of a small increase in risk of future CVD, subgroup analyses limited to prospective studies demonstrate a markedly increased risk of CVD among people with late AMD. Retrospective studies using healthcare databases may have inherent methodological limitations that obscure such association. Additional prospective studies are needed to further elucidate the associations between AMD and specific CVD outcomes.

Introduction

Age-related macular degeneration (AMD) is the leading cause of blindness among older persons in the US and other developed countries. About 9 million adults aged 40 years or older in the US are affected by different forms and severity of AMD [1], and the number of persons having AMD is projected to double by 2020 owing to the rapidly aging population [1]. AMD is categorized into early- and late-stage AMD according to AMD signs and severity. Most visual loss occurs in late AMD, which manifest itself in two forms, neovascular AMD and central geographic atrophy [2].

Cardiovascular disease (CVD), which includes both coronary heart disease (CHD) and cerebrovascular disease (stroke), remains the leading cause of deaths in both men and women globally. In the US, 1 in 3 adults have one or more types of CVD [3]. Epidemiologic studies have identified a number of CVD risk factors, among which age [4], ethnicity [5], obesity [6], cigarette smoking [7], hypertension [8] and high cholesterol [9] have also...
been associated with increased risk of AMD. In addition to traditional CVD risk factors, recent studies have suggested that C-reactive protein (CRP), a marker of systemic inflammation and independent risk factor for CVD, is associated with AMD as well [10,11]. Furthermore, common genetic variants (apolipoprotein E [12,13], complement factor H [14,15]) have been linked to both CVD and AMD, though not necessarily in the same manner. In some studies [16,17], CVD has been shown as an independent risk factor for AMD, and are consistent with the hypothesis that AMD and CVD may share common underlying pathogenic mechanisms [18].

However, it remains unclear if in some instances AMD may manifest first and thus whether AMD might serve as an indicator for future risk of CVD. Prior studies of this issue were inconsistent and the work was underpowered to evaluate the potential differential associations of early versus late AMD with CVD. The goal of this study was to carry out a systematic review and meta-analysis of population-based cohort studies to estimate the risk of total CVD, as well as CVD subtypes, CHD and stroke, associated with early AMD and late AMD.

**Methods**

**Search Strategy and Eligibility Criteria**

One investigator (JW) conducted a systematic literature search of the PubMed and EMBASE databases and the reference list of retrieved articles up to December 20, 2012. The following terms were used for the search: (“macular degeneration” or “maculopathy”) and (“cardiovascular diseases” or “heart disease” or “stroke” or “coronary disease”) (detailed search terms available in Table S1). No language restriction was applied. Two investigators (JW, MU) independently screened all the retrieved articles for inclusion and exclusion. We conducted this systematic review according to the guidelines of Meta-analysis of Observation Studies in Epidemiology (MOOSE) (Table S2) [19].

Studies were eligible for inclusion if they met the following criteria: 1) the study design was a population-based cohort study; 2) the baseline exposure was AMD; 3) The outcome was CVD (not CVD risk factors or biomarkers); 4) The study provided a multivariate-adjusted effect estimate (hazard ratio, odds ratio or relative risk) for the association of AMD with CVD. We defined early AMD according to the Wisconsin age-related maculopathy grading system (WARMGS) [20], as the presence of soft drusen alone (distinct or indistinct), pigmentary abnormalities alone, or a combination of these in the absence of late AMD signs. Late AMD included the presence of neovascular AMD or central geographic atrophy. For studies that divided AMD into neo- and non-neovascular AMD types, we treated the non-neovascular AMD as early AMD in the primary meta-analysis, because early AMD accounted for at least 88% of the non-neovascular AMD cases [1]. We defined CVD as a composite outcome including CHD, CHD deaths, stroke, stroke deaths, and other atherosclerotic events. When multiple studies were published from the same cohort, we included only the most up-to-date analyses in which the highest number of CVD outcomes had accrued. A study that assessed two different CVD subtypes was counted as two studies in analysis unless it also assessed total CVD.

**Data Extraction**

Two investigators (JW, MU) independently extracted data using a standardized electronic form. Discrepancies were resolved by discussion with the senior investigator (DAS). For each included study, we documented the title, study name, authors, publication year, country, study design, sample size, race/ethnicity, mean age and range, mean body mass index (BMI), proportion of men, mean duration of follow-up, the number of subjects with AMD at baseline (early and late AMD, respectively), AMD ascertainment method, the number of CVD cases, CVD ascertainment method, covariates adjusted for, risk estimates including 95% confidence intervals. Two types of AMD assessment method were used by included studies: in the prospective studies, retinal photographs were taken and were graded according to WARMGS [20]; whereas in retrospective studies, AMD was identified from claims data according to International Classification of Diseases codes, Ninth Revision (ICD-9). Methods of CVD ascertainment also differed between prospective and retrospective studies, with the former based on self-report followed by medical record review and the latter based on claims data and ICD-9 codes. If more than one multivariable-adjusted relative risk (RR) was provided, we extracted the effect estimate with the greatest adjustment for potential confounders.

**Statistical Analysis**

We log transformed RRs and 95% CIs to obtain the corresponding standard errors for the β-coefficients according to the Greenland’s formula [21]. In the Rotterdam Eye Study where RRs were reported across graded stage of AMD (stage 0–4, with stage 1–3 being early AMD and 4 being late AMD) [22], we used generalized least-squares trend estimation (GLST) [23] method to estimate the log-linear dose-response slope within stage 0 to 3 to approximate the overall RR associated with early AMD. The RR provided for the fourth stage of AMD would then represent the association of late AMD with CVD. The imputed RRs from the Rotterdam Eye Study were then pooled with RRs from other studies to derive an overall risk estimate using random-effects models, which took into account both the within-study and between-study variability. The F statistic was used to evaluate the heterogeneity between studies [24]. Fixed-effects models were only used when the F was below 30%. Of note, fixed-effects and random-effects model yields exactly the same results when F = 0% (indicating no between-study heterogeneity). To explore heterogeneity among studies, we used STATA METAREG to examine if the risk estimates were significantly different according to certain study-level characteristics, including study design (prospective or retrospective studies), publication year, study location, race/ethnicity (black/white, mostly white, Asian and mixed), mean age, proportion of men, mean duration of follow-up. In subgroup analyses, we further tested for the presence of effect modification by method of AMD assessment, CVD ascertainment and BMI.

We performed the primary meta-analyses separately for early and late AMD in relation to total CVD. Subgroup analyses were conducted to examine the associations of each with stroke and CHD. We also conducted sensitivity analyses by excluding retrospective studies from both primary and, if possible, subgroup analyses. Publication bias was assessed by visual inspection of funnel plots as well as by Begg’s and Egger’s tests [25]. All tests were two-sided, and P<0.05 was considered as statistically significant. We used STATA version 11 (StataCorp, College Station, Texas) to perform all the statistical analyses.

**Results**

**Study population**

Of the 13 unique studies that met the inclusion criteria, 5 were retrospective cohort studies [26–30] using healthcare claims databases and 8 were prospective cohort studies [22,31–37] (Figure 1). The 13 studies included 2 from Asia, 1 from Europe, 1
from Australia and 9 from North America. In sum, 155,500 CVD cases (including 92,039 strokes and 62,737 CHDs) were identified among 1,593,390 participants. The mean age of the study populations at baseline ranged from 59.8 to 78.4 years, average BMI ranged from 26.0 to 28.8 kg/m² and the proportion of men varied from 34.4% to 60.3%. The mean duration of follow-up varied from 2.0 to 13.6 years, with longer follow-up generally seen in prospective studies (Table 1).

Early AMD with CVD

Across 10 studies with information on early AMD [22,26,27,32–37], early AMD was significantly associated with a 15% (95% CI, 1.08–1.22) increased incidence of total CVD (Figure 2). However, substantial between-study heterogeneity was observed ($I^2 = 68\%, p = 0.001$). Study design did not explain the heterogeneity (p for interaction, 0.90) Begg’s (p = 0.93) and Egger’s tests (p = 0.81) for publication bias were not significant but a visual inspection of the funnel plot revealed slight asymmetry, suggesting possible publication bias (Figure 3). Restricting analysis to prospective studies did not appreciably change the pooled RR or reduce between-study heterogeneity (Figure 2).

With respect to stroke, the pooled RR associated with early AMD was 1.11 (95% CI, 0.94–1.32) across 5 studies. After excluding the one retrospective study, the RR was slightly attenuated to 1.07 (95% CI, 0.79–1.45) (Table 2). As the stratified analysis by stroke subtypes showed, there appeared to be a slightly stronger association between AMD and risk of intracerebral hemorrhage (RR, 1.29; 95% CI, 1.00–1.68) as compared to cerebral infarction (RR, 1.14; 95% CI, 0.96–1.35) (Table 2). With respect to CHD, early AMD was associated with a significant 19% (95% CI, 1.05–1.35) increased risk of CHD across 4 studies. After excluding the only retrospective study, the RR was slightly higher but no longer significant (RR, 1.21; 95% CI, 0.93–1.57) (Table 2).

Figure 1. Flowchart of literature search for meta-analysis. None.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0089600.g001
| Author          | Study name | Subjects, Ethnicity | Mean age (year) | Mean BMI, kg/m² | Men, % | Mean follow-up, y | AMD, No. | AMD, % | Late | AMD assessment |
|----------------|------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------|------------------|----------|--------|------|----------------|
| Stroke         |            |                     |                 |                 |        |                  |          |        |      |                |
| Ikram et al    | ARIC       | White/black         | 59.9            | 28.4            | 44.2   | 13.0             | 591      | 2.5    |      | Fundus Photography |
|                |            |                     |                 |                 |        |                  |          |        |      | WARMGS         |
|                |            |                     |                 |                 |        |                  |          |        |      |                |
| Wieberdink et al | Rotterdam | White               | 67.6            | 26.0            | 40.4   | 13.6             | 2,259    | 4.1    |      | Fundus Photography |
|                | Netherlands|                     |                 |                 |        |                  |          |        |      | Stage grading   |
|                |            |                     | (61.7-74.8)     |                 |        |                  |          |        |      |                |
| Hu et al       | LHID       | Asian               | 62.7            |                 | 60.3   | 5.0              | 209      | 100    |      | Claims database |
|                |            |                     |                 |                 |        |                  |          |        |      |                |
| Sun et al      | CHS        | White/Black         | 78.4            | 27.0            | 38.9   | 6.0              | 379      | 7.7    |      | Fundus Photography |
|                |            |                     |                 |                 |        |                  |          |        |      | WARMGS         |
|                |            |                     |                 |                 |        |                  |          |        |      |                |
| Tan et al      | BMES       | White               | 65.1            | 26.1            | 41.3   | 11.0             | 181      | 28.2   |      | Fundus Photography |
|                | Australia  |                     |                 |                 |        |                  |          |        |      | WARMGS         |
|                |            |                     |                 |                 |        |                  |          |        |      |                |
| Liao et al     | Medicare   | White/Black         | 75.0            |                 | 40.0   | 2.0              | 137,838  | 19.7   |      | Claims database |
|                | USA        |                     |                 |                 |        |                  |          |        |      |                |
| Nguyen-Khoa et al | LabRx     | -                   | 75.7            |                 | 41.1   | 2.8              | 7,203    | 100    |      | Claims database |
|                | USA        |                     |                 |                 |        |                  |          |        |      |                |
| Knudtson et al | BDES       | White               | 62.0            | 28.8            | 43.9   | 13.2             | 988      | 8.0    |      | Fundus Photography |
|                |            |                     |                 |                 |        |                  |          |        |      | WARMGS         |
|                |            |                     |                 |                 |        |                  |          |        |      |                |
| Fernandez      | MESA       | Mixed               | 62.0            | 28.3            | 47.6   | 5.4              | 895      | 3.0    |      | Fundus Photography |
|                |            |                     |                 |                 |        |                  |          |        |      | WARMGS         |
|                |            |                     |                 |                 |        |                  |          |        |      |                |
| Golan          | MHS        | White               | 68.5            |                 | 41.5   | 11.0             | 6,546    | -      |      | Claims database |
|                | Israel     |                     |                 |                 |        |                  |          |        |      |                |
| Sun et al      | CHS        | White/black         | 78.2            | 27.0            | 34.3   | 6.0              | 302      | 8.3    |      | Fundus Photography |
|                |            |                     |                 |                 |        |                  |          |        |      | WARMGS         |
|                |            |                     |                 |                 |        |                  |          |        |      |                |
| Nguyen-Khoa et al 2008 | LabRx | -                   | 75.7            |                 | 41.1   | 2.8              | 7,203    | 100    |      | Claims database |
|                | USA        |                     |                 |                 |        |                  |          |        |      |                |
| Wong et al     | ARIC       | White/black         | 59.8            | 28.5            | 42.3   | 8.0              | 555      | 2.7    |      | Fundus Photography |
|                |            |                     |                 |                 |        |                  |          |        |      | WARMGS         |
|                |            |                     |                 |                 |        |                  |          |        |      |                |
| Duan et al     | Medicare   | White/black         | 76.0            |                 | 40.0   | 2.0              | 157,579  | 19.6   |      | Claims database |
|                | USA        |                     |                 |                 |        |                  |          |        |      |                |
| Knudtson et al | BDES       | White               | 62.0            | 28.8            | 43.9   | 13.2             | 988      | 8.0    |      | Fundus Photography |
|                |            |                     |                 |                 |        |                  |          |        |      | WARMGS         |
|                |            |                     |                 |                 |        |                  |          |        |      |                |
CVD

**Table 1.** Characteristics of the identified 13 cohort studies that evaluated the associations of AMD with CVD.
### Table 1. Cont.

| Author, Study name, Subjects, Ethnicity Mean age | Mean BMI, Men, Mean follow-up, y | AMD, Late | AMD assessment |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|----------------|
| Fernandez MESA 6,233 Mixed 62.0 28.3 48.0 5.4 895 3.0 | Fundus Photography | WARMGS |
| Tan et al BMES 2,853 White 65.1 26.1 41.3 11.0 181 28.2 | Fundus Photography | WARMGS |
| AREDS research AREDS group 2004 USA white (55.0-81.0) | Fundus Photography | WARMGS |

| Author, Outcome, Outcome ascertainment Adjustment for covariates Study design (year) No. | Stroke |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Ikram et al 619 Self-report confirmed by Age, sex, race, field center, mean ABP, antihypertensive medication, fasting glucose, | Prospective 2012 medical record cholesterol, HDLC, triglyceride, BMI, atrial fibrillation, white blood cell count, |
| Wieberdink et al 726 Database linkage and Age, sex, diabetes, SBP, antihypertensive medication, smoking, total cholesterol, | Prospective 2011 medical record review HDLC, BMI, carotid artery plaques, CRP, and alcohol |
| Hu et al 142 Claims database Age, sex, hypertension, diabetes, CHD, hyperlipidemia, renal disease, monthly | Retrospective 2010 ICD-9 income, urbanization level, and geographic region |
| Sun et al 198 Self-report confirmed by Age, sex, ethnicity, SBP and DBP, hypertension, fasting glucose, diabetes, | Prospective 2009 medical record triglyceride, smoking (pack-years and current), LDLC, CRP |
| Tan et al 99 Linkage with national death Age, sex, hypertension, diabetes, smoking, and BMI | Prospective 2008 database |
| Liao et al 89,501 Medicare claims database Age, sex, race, hypertension, and diabetes | Retrospective 2008 ICD-9 |
| Nguyen-Khoa et al 549 Claims database Angina, cardiac arrhythmia, Charlson comorbidity score, congestive heart failure, | Retrospective 2008 ICD-9 diabetes, heart disease, history of acute MI, history of CVA, hyperlipidemia, hypertension, and other cerebrovascular disease (AMD and non-AMD were matched on age, sex, geography and duration of enrollment) |
| Knudtson et al 205 Death Certificate Age, sex, BMI, BMI squared, proteinuria, SBP, Prospective and diabetes | Prospective 2006 ICD-9 |

### CHD

| Author, Outcome, Outcome ascertainment Adjustment for covariates Study design (year) No. | Fernandez et al 278 Self-report confirmed by Race, hypertension, smoking, enrollment site, Prospective CRP, education, diabetes, BMI, serum |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Golan 3,156 Claims database Age, sex, diabetes and hypertension Retrospective 2011 ICD-9 | |
Late AMD with CVD

Across 12 studies with information on late AMD [22,26–29,32–34,36,37], the pooled RR for total CVD associated with late AMD was 1.17 (95% CI, 0.98–1.40) (Figure 4). Substantial between-study heterogeneity was evident (I² = 91%, p < 0.001). Which CVD outcomes were assessed did not contribute to the heterogeneity (p for interaction, 0.53). We found that mean age at baseline significantly modified the association between late AMD and incident CVD (p for interaction, 0.01). Higher risk was seen in studies with mean participant age >75 years, in which the pooled RR was 1.80 (95% CI, 1.46–2.23), whereas in studies with mean participant age ≤75 years, the RR was 0.90 (95% CI, 0.72–1.13). Elevated risk of CVD among those with late AMD was also only seen in studies with duration of follow-up greater than 5 years (>5 y: RR, 1.74, 95% CI, 1.42–2.41 versus ≤5 y: RR, 0.89, 95% CI, 0.71–1.12; p for interaction, 0.02). Both Begg’s (p = 0.73) and Egger’s (p = 0.62) tests were not significant but a visual inspection of funnel plot indicated potential publication bias (Figure 3). To further explore between-study heterogeneity, we separately analyzed the associations among the prospective and retrospective studies. In the subgroup of 7 prospective studies, there was a strong and significant association between late AMD and total CVD with a RR of 1.66 (95% CI, 1.31–2.10) (Figure 4). Little heterogeneity was found among prospective studies (I² = 0%, p = 0.72). In contrast, the pooled analysis among all retrospective studies revealed substantial heterogeneity (RR, 0.99; 95% CI, 0.80–1.23; I² = 97%), suggesting that it was mainly the retrospective studies driving the overall between-study heterogeneity. Among prospective studies, the same pattern of effect modification by baseline mean age persisted, although the test for interaction was not significant likely due to a reduction in power for this test (data not shown). Duration of follow-up was no longer a significant effect modifier, but all prospective studies had at least 5 years of mean follow-up. Funnel plot was fairly symmetric and tests for publication bias were not significant (Figure 3).

| Author | Outcome ascertainment | Adjustment for covariates | Study design |
|--------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| Sun et al | Self-report confirmed by Age, sex, ethnicity, SBP and DBP, hypertension, fasting glucose, diabetes, | Prospective |
| 2009 | medical record | triglyceride, smoking (pack-years and current), HDL, CRP | |
| Nguyen-Khoa et al | Claims database | Angina, cardiac arrhythmia, Charlson comorbidities score, congestive heart failure, hypertension, and other cerebrovascular disease (AMD and non-AMD were matched on age, sex, geography and duration of enrollment) | Retrospective |
| 2008 | ICD-9 | diabetes, heart disease, history of acute MI, history of CVA, hyperlipidemia, | |
| Wong et al | Self-report confirmed by Age, sex, race, field center, education, SBP, DBP, diabetes, total cholesterol, | Prospective |
| 2007 | medical record | triglyceride, glucose, HDL, smoking (pack-years), and alcohol | |
| Duan et al | Medicare claims database | Age, sex, race, hypertension and diabetes | Retrospective |
| 2007 | ICD-9 | | |
| Knudtson et al | Death Certificate ICD-9 | Age, sex, BMI, BMI squared, ratio of total cholesterol to HDL, smoking, pulse, | Prospective |
| 2006 | | | |

Abbreviations: ARIC, Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities Study; MESA, Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis; CHS, Cardiovascular Health Study; BMES, Blue Mountains Eye Study; BDES, Beaver Dam Eye Study; LHD, Longitudinal Health Insurance Database; LabRx, Ingenix LabRx Database; Medicare, Medicare beneficiaries databases; MHS, Maccabi Healthcare Services; AREDS: Age-Related Eye Disease Study; WARMGS, Wisconsin age-related maculopathy grading system; ICD-9, International Classification of Disease codes, Ninth Revision; ABP, Arterial blood pressure; HDL, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; LDL, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; BMI, body mass index; SBP, systolic blood pressure; DBP, diastolic blood pressure; MI, myocardial infarction; CVA, cerebrovascular accident; CRP, C-reactive protein.

aAMD was graded by stage 0–4 (0, no AMD), a grading scheme similar to the WARMGS.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0089600.t001
In subgroup analysis for stroke, the pooled RR associated with late AMD was 1.15 (95% CI, 0.74–1.78) based on 6 studies. When the retrospective studies were excluded, the RR for stroke associated with late AMD was statistically significant at 1.43 (95% CI, 1.02–2.00) (Table 2). We did not evaluate the associations of late AMD with stroke subtypes as only 2 studies [22,27] evaluated this association. The 2 studies exhibited opposite direction of associations regarding cerebral infarction but the same positive associations with intracerebral hemorrhage. Such differential association between late AMD and different stroke types is consistent with what we observed for early AMD. With respect to CHD, the association between late AMD and CHD was not significant (RR, 1.12; 95% CI, 0.64–1.96) in the primary analysis, though the RR was elevated when the two retrospective studies were excluded (RR, 1.64; 95% CI, 0.75–3.61) (Table 2).

Discussion

In the present systematic review, both early and late AMD were associated with a modest increased incidence of CVD when data from both prospective and retrospective cohort studies were summarized. Analyses restricted to the subset of prospective cohort studies, however, identified a stronger 66% increased risk of CVD among persons with late AMD was statistically significant at 1.43 (95% CI, 1.02–2.00) (Table 2). We did not evaluate the associations of late AMD with stroke subtypes as only 2 studies [22,27] evaluated this association. The 2 studies exhibited opposite direction of associations regarding cerebral infarction but the same positive associations with intracerebral hemorrhage. Such differential association between late AMD and different stroke types is consistent with what we observed for early AMD. With respect to CHD, the association between late AMD and CHD was not significant (RR, 1.12; 95% CI, 0.64–1.96) in the primary analysis, though the RR was elevated when the two retrospective studies were excluded (RR, 1.64; 95% CI, 0.75–3.61) (Table 2).

Figure 2. Relative risks of total CVD associated with early AMD. Top panel represents forest plot among all relevant cohort studies. Bottom panel represents forest plot among all relevant prospective cohort studies. Open data markers indicate the adjusted RR of CVD comparing persons with early AMD to persons without early AMD. The size of the data markers represents the weight of the study. Diamond indicates the pooled RR. The study evaluated CHD and stroke separately without providing an overall RR for total CVD.

| Author          | Outcome       | RR (95% CI)     | % Weight |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------|
| AREDS(2004)     | CVD mortality | 1.43 (1.01, 2.03)| 2.86     |
| Wong(2007)      | CHD           | 1.08 (0.82, 1.42)| 4.43     |
| Duan(2007)      | CVD mortality | 1.18 (1.15, 2.22)| 29.42    |
| Tan(2008)       | stroke        | 0.95 (0.55, 1.64)| 1.26     |
| Liao(2008)      | stroke        | 1.18 (1.15, 2.12)| 29.97    |
| Sun(2009)       | CHD           | 1.05 (0.69, 1.59)| 2.11     |
| Wieberdink(2011) | stroke       | 1.57 (1.27, 2.11)| 8.36     |
| Fernandez(2012) | CVD           | 0.96 (0.87, 1.05)| 18.36    |
| Ikram(2012)     | stroke        | 1.01 (0.76, 1.35)| 4.10     |
| Subtotal (i-squared = 66.1%, p = 0.001) |               | 1.15 (1.08, 1.22)| 100.00   |

NOTE: Weights are from random effects analysis
Figure 3. Funnel plots for the detection of public bias among studies that evaluated the associations of AMD with total CVD. The vertical line across the X-axis is the log of the pooled RR. Dotted lines are pseudo 95% CIs corresponding to a given standard error. Each dot represents one identified study. A symmetric distribution of dots around the vertical line indicates minimal publication bias. Figure 3A, early AMD with CVD. Begg’s test, p = 0.93; Egger’s test, p = 0.81; Figure 3B, late AMD with CVD. Begg’s test, p = 0.73; Egger’s test, p = 0.62; Figure 3C, late AMD with CVD among prospective studies. Begg’s test, p = 0.76; Egger’s test, p = 0.86.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0089600.g003

Table 2. The pooled relative risks for CVD subtypes in relation to early and late AMD.

| Exposure | Outcome | Study type | Data points, No. | Summary RR (95% CI) | P for heterogeneity | $\tau^2$, % |
|----------|---------|------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------|
| Early AMD | Stroke | All | 5 | 1.11 (0.94, 1.32) | <0.001 | 83 |
| Early AMD | Stroke | Prospective | 4 | 1.07 (0.79, 1.45) | 0.02 | 71 |
| Early AMD | ICH | All | 3 | 1.29 (1.00, 1.68) | 0.14 | 49 |
| Early AMD | ICH | All | 3 | 1.14 (0.96, 1.35) | 0.01 | 81 |
| Early AMD | CHD | All | 4 | 1.19 (1.05, 1.35) | 0.20 | 35 |
| Early AMD | CHD | Prospective | 3 | 1.21 (0.93, 1.57) | 0.10 | 56 |
| Late AMD | Stroke | All | 6 | 1.15 (0.74, 1.78) | <0.001 | 92 |
| Late AMD | Stroke | Prospective | 3 | 1.43 (1.02, 2.00) | 0.27 | 24 |
| Late AMD | CHD | All | 5 | 1.12 (0.64, 1.96) | <0.001 | 93 |
| Late AMD | CHD | Prospective | 3 | 1.64 (0.75, 3.61) | 0.21 | 36 |

*ICH, intracerebral hemorrhage; *CI, cerebral infarction.
doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0089600.t002
starting at the early stage of the disease may be desirable for early
detection of underlying CVD. Of note, the association between
AMD and future CVD has been adjusted for shared risk factors.
Therefore, the association may reflect some other aspects of shared
pathogenic processes, such as those due to diet and genetics. If
applied clinically, the positive predictive value of AMD for CVD
might be even higher, as it reflects a composite pathogenic process
of clinically observable as well as unknown or unmeasurable
underlying risk factors. However, more research is needed to
understand the possible utility of CVD screening among patients
with AMD.

Several mechanisms for observed associations of AMD with
CVD have been proposed. Chronic inflammation is a plausible
biologic mechanism for both AMD and CVD. The fact that
complement cascade activation plays a role in drusen formation
[14,40] and the identification of some genetic variants of
complement proteins as strong risk factors for AMD lends support
to a role of local inflammation in the pathogenesis of AMD.
However, although earlier epidemiologic studies suggested a
positive link between common AMD-associated variants in
complement factor H and CHD, a recent meta-analysis with a
large sample size and high statistical power did not confirm such
association, nor was any association found between AMD-
associated CFH variants and a wide range of CHD risk factors
or biomarkers except triglycerides [41]. These data suggest that
the relationship between AMD and CVD is probably more
complex than a single shared risk factor or even a single shared
biological pathway, and more work is clearly needed. Atheroscle-
rosis may also play a pathogenic role in the development of AMD
due to its effect on choroidal circulation and lipid deposition at
Bruch’s membrane [42]. Oxidized lipids would bind to macro-
phages, trigger downstream inflammatory cascade and result in
atherosclerotic lesions [43]. All these suggest that AMD is a
complex disorder stemming from interactions between inflamma-
tion, atherosclerosis and oxidative stress, pathogenic processes that
are also related to CVD.

In interpreting this meta-analysis, some limitations should be
noted. In primary analyses among all cohort studies, substantial
heterogeneity was evident and hence the pooled RRs should be
interpreted cautiously. We explored the sources of heterogeneity
and identified that study design contributed most of the
heterogeneity in the analysis of late AMD in relation to CVD.
Retrospective cohort studies conducted based on healthcare claims
databases were prone to a number of limitations. Residual and
unmeasured confounding was one of them, as such studies often
failed to account for confounding factors such as BMI, smoking,
physical activity and diet, which are important risk factors for
CVD. In addition, coding inaccuracies and lack of clinical
validation may have led to misclassification of both AMD and
CVD. These studies also had a shorter duration of follow-up, and
thus there may have been insufficient time for an increased risk of
CVD to become manifest. As a result, such studies may have been
biased in an unpredictable direction, as demonstrated by the
substantial heterogeneity when pooling RRs only among retro-
spective cohort studies. In contrast, there was no significant
between-study heterogeneity among prospective studies of late
AMD. This is expected, as prospective studies generally had better
adjustment for a wide range of potentially confounding factors,
longer duration of follow-up (ranging from 5 to 13 y), as well as
standardized procedures for AMD and CVD ascertainment.
Based on these observations, we think that the pooled risk
estimates from the subset of prospective cohort studies are likely to
be the most reliable and informative. However, restricting to
prospective studies did not effectively reduce the heterogeneity in

Figure 4. Relative risks of total CVD associated with late AMD. See footnote of Figure 2. a,b The studies evaluated CHD and stroke separately
without providing overall RRs for total CVD.
doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0089600.g004
the analysis of early AMD with CVD. This may be due to the inherent heterogeneity of early AMD with respect to varying stage and severity and to the likely misclassification as a result of detection bias most early AMD are asymptomatic. Another limitation of this meta-analysis is related to the different components of total CVD, which may have different associations with AMD. However, since the test for heterogeneity was nonsignificant, pooling together all CVD events would greatly increase the statistical power. A minor limitation was introduced by the imputed RR by GLST in the Rotterdam Eye Study; the resulting overall RR should only be interpreted as the RR of stroke for per one level increase in AMD stage. However, since the HR was null across each stage of early AMD in this study, we argue that GLST-generated RR, although not ideal, could approximate the true HR. With only 13 studies included for meta-analysis, our findings may be prone to publication bias. Finally, our meta-analysis had limited ability to perform reliable subgroup analyses in relation to each CVD subtype. Prospective cohort studies conducted in the younger elderly with large sample sizes, long duration of follow-up and standardized protocol in AMD assessments and CVD ascertainment are warranted to further clarify the issues above.

Our meta-analysis also has several strengths. We built our analyses on population-based cohort studies and excluded case-control and cross-sectional analyses, which greatly reduced the likelihood of selection bias and recall bias and established temporality. We have included population-based cohort studies with wide geographic locations and varied population characteristics, which increased the generalizability of our results. In addition, we have investigated separately the associations between early and late AMD with CVD. The consistent findings and a “close-response” relationship, as shown in the prospective studies, not only increased the validity of our findings but also provided additional clinically relevant information, as early AMD is the predominant type of AMD in the older persons. Owing to the relatively low prevalence of late AMD (1.5% among Americans 40 years of age or older [1]), most prospective cohort studies were not able or underpowered to assess its association with CVD, let alone with CVD subtypes, which necessitates pooled analysis with enhanced statistical power, such as we conducted.

In conclusion, our meta-analysis based on best-available evidence from prospective cohort studies indicates that early and late AMD are independent predictors of future CVD, and the association is much stronger for late AMD. Although retrospective studies using healthcare databases had much higher statistical power, the inherent methodological limitations may prohibit making reliable inferences about associations. Additional prospective studies are still warranted to provide further insights into the associations of AMD with CVD and individual cardiovascular endpoints. Clinically, our study implies that an increase in cross-disciplinary awareness among ophthalmologists, optometrists, cardiologists, and other physicians of the link between these two diseases could have beneficial health consequences for patients.

### Supporting Information

#### Table S1 Meta-analysis search terms for PubMed and EMBASE.

(DOCX)

#### Table S2 MOOSE Checklist.

(DOCX)

#### Checklist S1 PRISMA Checklist.

(DOC)

### Author Contributions

Conceived and designed the experiments: JW SMS DAS. Performed the experiments: JW MU. Analyzed the data: JW MU. Contributed reagents/materials/analysis tools: JW MU. Wrote the manuscript: JW. Interpretation of the data: JW MU DAS. Critical revision of the manuscript for important intellectual content: MU SMS DAS. Final approval: JW SMS DAS. Study supervision: DAS.

### References

1. Friedman DS, O'Colmain BJ, Munoz B, Tomany SC, McCarty C, et al. (2004) Prevalence of age-related macular degeneration in the United States. Arch Ophthalmol 122: 564–572.

2. Lim LS, Mitchell P, Seddon JM, Holz FG, Wong TY (2012) Age-related macular degeneration. Lancet 379: 1728–1738.

3. Lloyd-Jones D, Adams R, Carnethon M, De Simone G, Ferguson TB, et al. (2009) Heart disease and stroke statistics-2009 update: a report from the American Heart Association Statistics Committee and Stroke Statistics Subcommittee. Circulation 119: e21–181.

4. van Leeuwen R, Klaver CC, Vingerling JR, Hofman A, de Jong PT (2003) The risk and natural course of age-related maculopathy: follow-up at 6 1/2 years in the Rotterdam study. Arch Ophthalmol 121: 519–526.

5. Klein R, Klein BE, Mieras SM, Huang GH (2002) Ten-year incidence and progression of age-related maculopathy: The Beaver Dam Eye Study. Ophthalmology 109: 1767–1779.

6. Klein R, Klein BE, Lee KE, Jensen SC (2001) Measures of obesity and age-related eye diseases. Ophthalmic Epidemiol 8: 251–262.

7. Mitchell P, Wang JJ, Smith W, Leeder SR (2002) Smoking and the 5-year incidence of age-related maculopathy: the Blue Mountains Eye Study. Arch Ophthalmol 120: 1357–1363.

8. Hogg RE, Woodside JV, Gilchrist SE, Graydon R, Fletcher AE, et al. (2008) Cardiovascular disease and hypertension are strong risk factors for choroidal neovascularization. Ophthalmology 115: 1046–1052.e1042.

9. Curcio CA, Millican CL, Bailey T, Kruth HS (2001) Accumulation of reactive oxygen species in diabetic retinopathy. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci 42: 265–274.

10. Scharrau WM, Christen WG, Buring JE, Glynn RJ, Rifai N, et al. (2007) C-reactive protein and the Incidence of Macular Degeneration: Pooled Analysis of 5 Cohorts. JAMA Ophthalmol: 1–7.

11. Mitta VP, Christen WG, Glynn RJ, Semb RA, Kelker PJ, et al. (2015) C-Reactive Protein and the Incidence of Macular Degeneration: Pooled Analysis of 5 Cohorts. JAMA Ophthalmol: 1–7.

12. Klaver CC, Kliffen M, van Diijn CM, Hofman A, Cruts M, et al. (1998) Genetic association of apolipoprotein E with age-related macular degeneration. Am J Hum Genet 63: 200–206.

13. Song Y, Stampler MJ, Liu S (2006) Meta-analysis: apolipoprotein E genotypes and risk for coronary heart disease. Ann Intern Med 141: 137–147.

14. Hageman GS, Anderson D, Johnson LV, Hancox LS, Talbott AJ, et al. (2005) A common haplotype in the complement regulatory gene factor H (HF1/CFH) predisposes individuals to age-related macular degeneration. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 102: 7227–7232.

15. Kardys I, Klaver CC, Despriet DD, Bergen AA, Uitterlinden AG, et al. (2006) A common polymorphism in the complement factor H gene is associated with increased risk of myocardial infarction: the Rotterdam Study. J Am Coll Cardiol 47: 1566–1575.

16. Tan JS, Mitchell P, Smith W, Wang J (2007) Cardiovascular risk factors and the long-term incidence of age-related macular degeneration: the Blue Mountains Eye Study. Ophthalmology 114: 1143–1150.

17. Klein R, Klein BE, Tomany SC, Cruickshanks KJ (2003) The association of cardiovascular disease with the long-term incidence of age-related maculopathy: the Beaver Dam Eye Study. Ophthalmology 110: 1273–1280.

18. Snow KK, Seddon JM (1999) Do age-related macular degeneration and cardiovascular disease share common antecedents? Ophthalmic Epidemiol 6: 125–145.

19. Stroup DF, Berlin JA, Morton SC, Olkin I, Williamson GD, et al. (2000) Meta-analysis of observational studies in epidemiology: a proposal for reporting. Meta-analysis Of Observational Studies in Epidemiology (MOOSE) group. JAMA 283: 2008–2012.

20. Klein R, Davis MD, Magli YL, Segal P, Klein BE, et al. (1991) The Wisconsin Age-Related Maculopathy Grading System. Ophthalmology 98: 1120–1134.

21. Greenland S (1987) Quantitative methods in the review of epidemiologic literature. Epidemiol Rev 9: 1–30.

22. Winnicki RG, Ho L, Ikram MK, Koudstaal PJ, Hofman A, et al. (2011) Age-related macular degeneration and the risk of stroke: the Rotterdam study. Stroke 42: 2136–2142.
23. Greenland S, Longnecker MP (1992) Methods for trend estimation from summarized dose-response data, with applications to meta-analysis. Am J Epidemiol 135: 1301–1309.

24. Higgins JP, Thompson SG (2002) Quantifying heterogeneity in a meta-analysis. Stat Med 21: 1539–1558.

25. Begg CB, Mazumdar M (1994) Operating characteristics of a rank correlation test for publication bias. Biometrics 50: 1088–1101.

26. Duan Y, Mo J, Klein R, Scott IU, Lin HM, et al. (2007) Age-related macular degeneration is associated with incident myocardial infarction among elderly Americans. Ophthalmology 114: 732–737.

27. Liao D, Mo J, Duan Y, Klein R, Scott IU, et al. (2008) Is age-related macular degeneration associated with stroke among elderly americans? Open Ophthalmol J 2: 37–42.

28. Nguyen-Khoa BA, Goehringer EL Jr, Werther W, Gower EW, Do DV, et al. (2008) Hospitalized cardiovascular diseases in neovascular age-related macular degeneration. Arch Ophthalmol 126: 1289–1296.

29. Hu CC, Ho JD, Lin HC (2010) Neovascular age-related macular degeneration and the risk of stroke: a 5-year population-based follow-up study. Stroke 41: 613–617.

30. Golan S, Shalev V, Goldstein M, Twizer G, Chodick G, et al. (2011) The rate of myocardial infarction events among patients with age-related macular degeneration: a population-based study. Graefes Arch Clin Exp Ophthalmol 249: 179–182.

31. Knudtson MD, Klein BE, Klein R (2006) Age-related eye disease, visual impairment, and survival: the Beaver Dam Eye Study. Arch Ophthalmol 124: 243–249.

32. Wong TY, Tikellis G, Sun C, Klein R, Couper DJ, et al. (2007) Age-related macular degeneration and risk of coronary heart disease: the Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities Study. Ophthalmology 114: 86–91.

33. Tan JS, Wang J, Liu G, Rochtchina E, Mitchell P (2008) Age-related macular degeneration and mortality from cardiovascular disease or stroke. Br J Ophthalmol 92: 509–512.

34. Sun C, Klein R, Wong TY (2009) Age-related macular degeneration and risk of coronary heart disease and stroke: the Cardiovascular Health Study. Ophthalmology 116: 1915–1919.

35. Ikram MK, Mitchell P, Klein R, Sharrett AR, Couper DJ, et al. (2012) Age-related macular degeneration and long-term risk of stroke subtypes. Stroke 43: 1601–1603.

36. Fernandez AB, Wong TY, Klein R, Collins D, Burke G, et al. (2012) Age-related macular degeneration and incident cardiovascular disease: the Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis. Ophthalmology 119: 765–770.

37. Clemmons TE, Kaurji N, Sperduto RD (2004) Associations of mortality with ocular disorders and an intervention of high-dose antioxidants and zinc in the Age-Related Eye Disease Study: AREDS Report No. 13. Arch Ophthalmol 122: 710–726.

38. Tan JS, Wang J, Liu G, Rochtchina E, Mitchell P (2008) Age-related macular degeneration and mortality from cardiovascular disease or stroke. Br J Ophthalmol 92: 509–512.

39. Chakravarthy U, Wong TY, Fletcher A, Pautot E, Evans C, et al. (2010) Clinical risk factors for age-related macular degeneration: a systematic review and meta-analysis. BMC Ophthalmol 10: 31.

40. Anderson DH, Radeke MJ, Gallo NB, Chapin EA, Johnson PT, et al. (2010) The pivotal role of the complement system in aging and age-related macular degeneration: hypothesis re-visited. Prog Retin Eye Res 29: 95–112.

41. Sofat R, Casas JP, Kumari M, Talmud PJ, Ireland H, et al. (2010) Genetic variation in complement factor H and risk of coronary heart disease: eight new studies and a meta-analysis of around 48,000 individuals. Atherosclerosis 213: 184–190.

42. Shaw PX, Zhang L, Zhang M, Du H, Zhao L, et al. (2012) Complement factor H genotypes impact risk of age-related macular degeneration by interaction with oxidized phospholipids. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 109: 13575–13576.

43. Friedman E (2000) The role of the atherosclerotic process in the pathogenesis of age-related macular degeneration. Am J Ophthalmol 130: 658–663.

44. Shaw PX, Zhang L, Zhang M, Du H, Zhao L, et al. (2012) Complement factor H genotypes impact risk of age-related macular degeneration by interaction with oxidized phospholipids. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 109: 13575–13576.