



Ohio's Aging Eye Public Private Partnership

A statewide collaboration preparing
for the growth of aging eye challenges in Ohio

A Template

Ohio's Aging Eye Summit, July 15, 2021



**Prevent
Blindness**

Our Vision Is Vision.

Ohio

Department of
Aging



Ohio's Aging Eye Public Private Partnership

A statewide collaboration preparing
for the growth of aging eye challenges in Ohio

Today's Presentation

- **Why Ohio's AEPPP was Created**
- **How Ohio's AEPPP was Created**
- **AEPPP Strategies and Programs**
 - Awareness and Advocacy
 - Promote Research
 - Data Analysis
- **Available Resources**



Why Ohio's AEPPP was Created

Vision Problems in US and Ohio, Prevent Blindness Ohio

- Estimated Number of Cases by Vision Problem Age \geq 40

United States

Total Population \geq 40	142,648,393
Vision Impairment & Blindness	4,195,966
Blindness	1,288,275
Vision Impairment	2,907,691
Refractive Error	
Myopia \geq 1.0 diopters	34,119,279
Hyperopia \geq 3.0 diopters	14,186,819
AMD*	2,069,403
Cataract	24,409,978
Diabetic Retinopathy	7,685,237
Glaucoma	2,719,379

* Age-related macular degeneration, age 50 and older

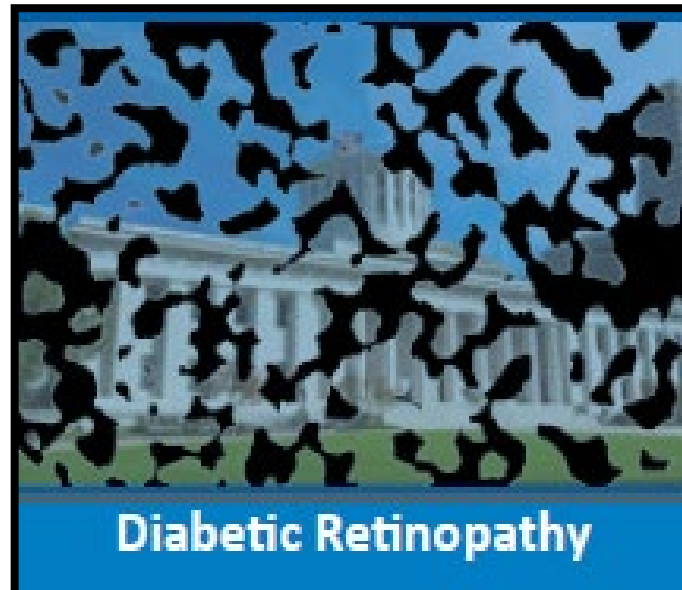
2012 Vision Problems in the U.S. Report

Ohio

Total Population \geq 40	5,577,841
Vision Impairment & Blindness	170,319
Blindness	53,999
Vision Impairment	116,320
Refractive Error	
Myopia \geq 1.0 diopters	1,397,664
Hyperopia \geq 3.0 diopters	584,826
AMD*	88,546
Cataract	991,628
Diabetic Retinopathy	284,631
Glaucoma	105,889

2014 Vision Problems in Ohio Report

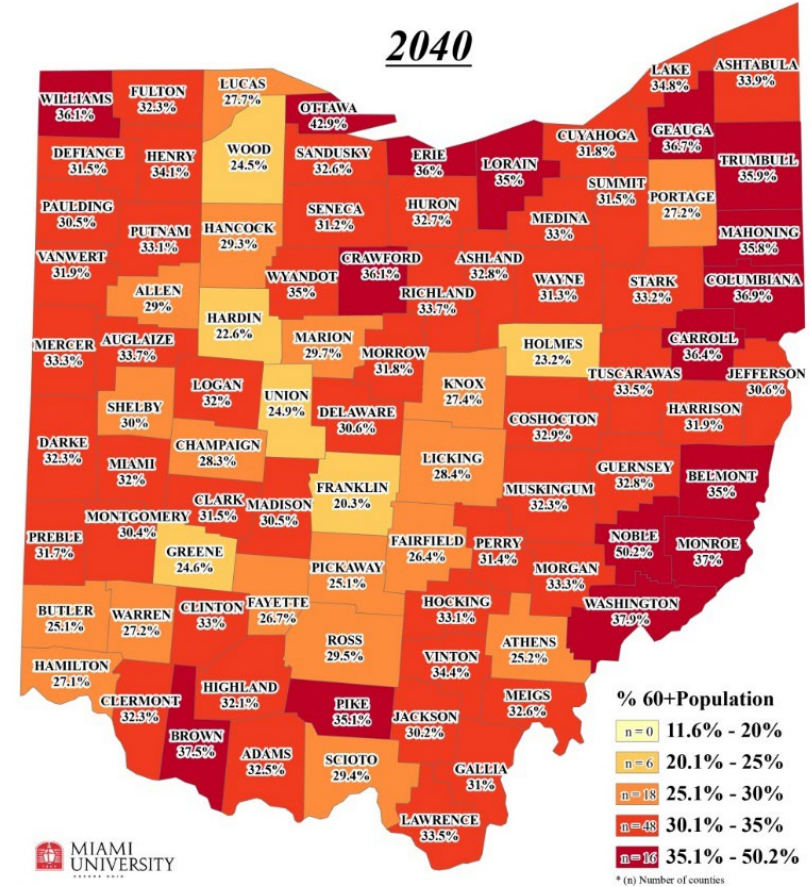
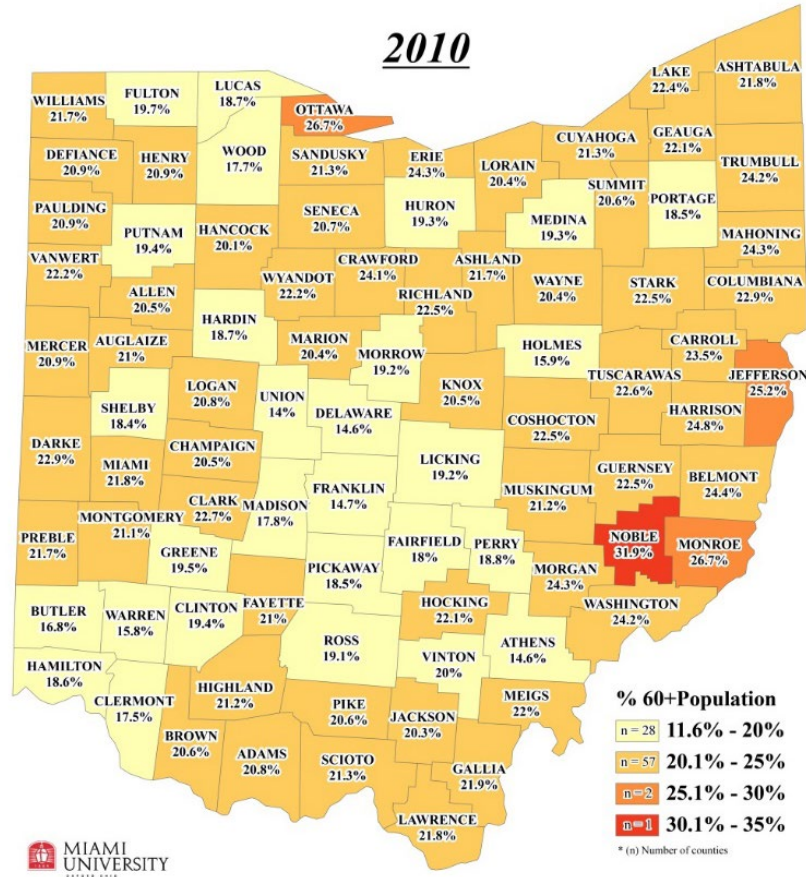
Why Ohio's AEPPP was Created





Why Ohio's AEPPP was Created

% 60+ Population Increasing





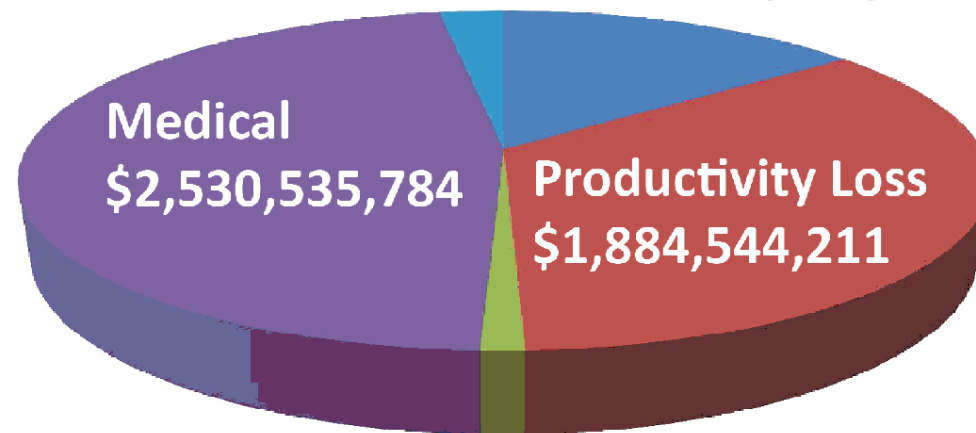
Why Ohio's AEPPP was Created

Total Impact to the State of Ohio:

\$5,408,000,175

**Other Indirect:
\$137,837,479**

**Long-term Care:
\$787,954,058**

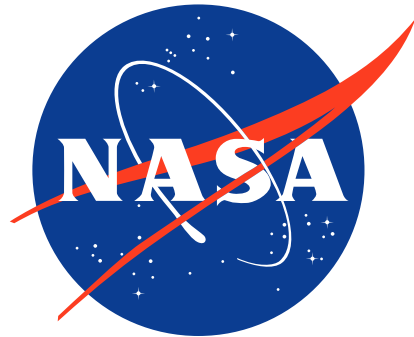


Other Direct: \$67,128,642



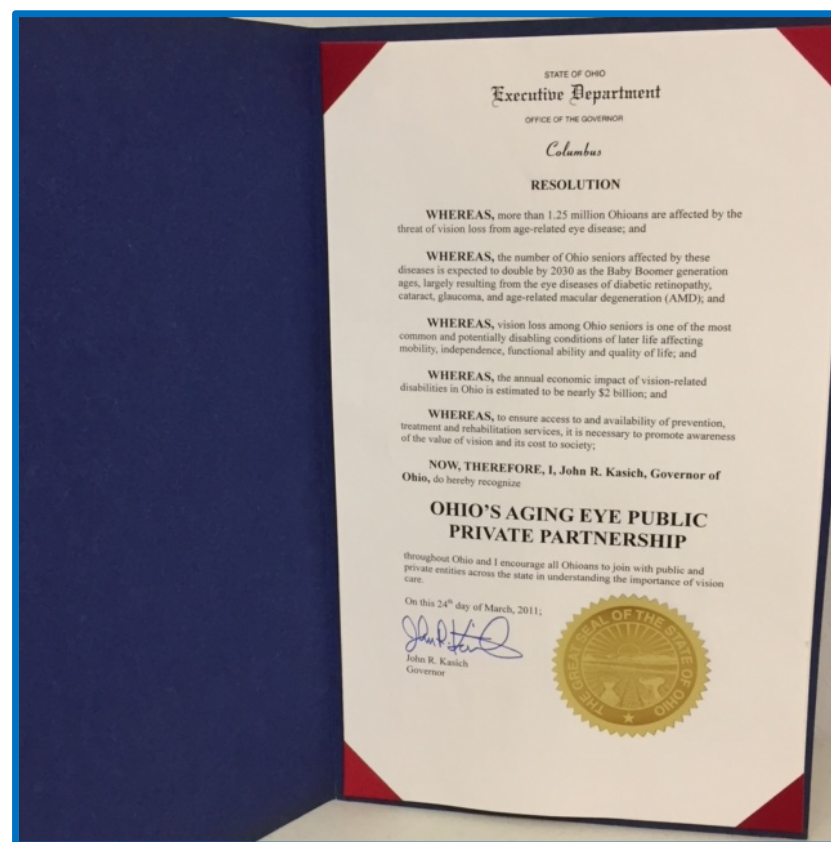
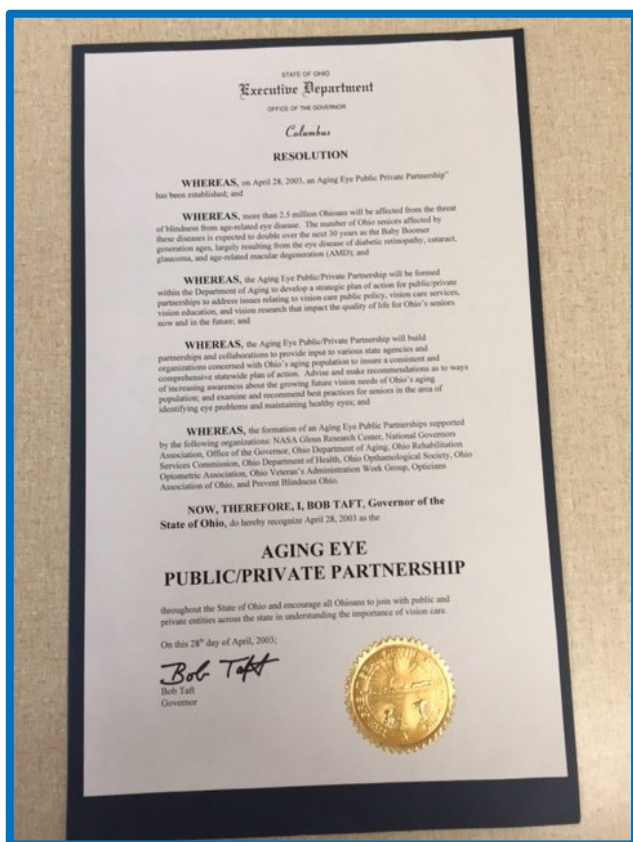
How Ohio's AEPPP was created – Kickoff Event

“Ohio’s Vision...Awaken to the Challenge;”
which was held on the campus of the NASA
Glenn Research Center in Cleveland on April 23,
2003.





How Ohio's AEPPP was created — Call to Action





AEPPP Leadership

- **Co-Chaired, PhD, Fellow SPIE**
 - Rafat R. Ansari, PhD, Fellow SPIE
Vision Research Senior Scientist, NASA John H. Glenn Research Center (retired)
 - Ursel J. McElroy, MPA
Director, Ohio Department of Aging
- **Committee Leadership**
 - **Advocacy and Awareness**
 - Co- Chairs: Marcus J. Molea, AICP, MHA and Jackie Davis, OD, MPH
 - **Vision Research**
 - Co-Chairs: Andrew Hartwick, OD and Heithem El-Hodiri, PhD



Staff Support and Funding

The work of Ohio's AEPPP is supported by donated funds, products, and services from member organizations, and contributions from public and private sources. Prevent Blindness, Ohio Affiliate serves as the fiscal agent for the Partnership. Support for educational materials, advocacy, printing, supplies, data analysis and meeting expenses have been provided by the following organizations:

- Ohio Department of Aging
- Prevent Blindness, Ohio Affiliate
- Vision and Eye Health Initiative at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the National Association of Chronic Disease Directors

The Vision Research Fellowship Program is supported by a grant from the Ohio Department of Aging, Sarah E. Slack Prevention of Blindness Fund, Muskingum County Community Foundation, and the Vision Health Initiative.



AEPPP Mission and Strategies

- The **Mission** of the Aging Eye Partnership is to reduce the incidence of vision loss in Ohio by addressing issues related to vision care public policy, vision care services, public and professional awareness and vision research.
- **Strategies**
 - **Build partnerships and collaborations** to provide input to various state agencies and organizations concerned with Ohio's aging population to insure a consistent and comprehensive statewide plan of action.
 - **Advise and make recommendations** as to ways of increasing awareness about the growing future vision needs of Ohio's aging population - **11 Policy and Program Recommendations**.



AEPPP Strategies (continued)

- **Examine and recommend best practices** for seniors in the area of identifying eye problems and maintaining healthy eyes.
- **Identify ways to increase vision research and vision research collaborations** that seek the causes of and cures for sight-robbing eye diseases.
- **Provide annual reports** which identify and assess the status of its work within Ohio and recommend appropriate actions by both the private and public sector.



AEPPP Membership

- NASA John H. Glenn Research Center
- Ohio Association of Area Agencies on Aging
- Ohio Association of Gerontology and Education
- Ohio Agencies Serving the Blind and Visually Impaired
- Ohio Department of Aging
- Ohio Department of Health
- Ohio Department of Insurance/OSHIIP
- Ohio Ophthalmological Society
- Ohio Osteopathic Association
- Ohio Optometric Association
- Ohio Public Health Association
- Ohio Veterans Visual Impairment Services Team
- Opticians Association of Ohio
- Opportunities for Ohioans with Disabilities
- Prevent Blindness, Ohio Affiliate



Awareness and Advocacy

- Adult Vision Screening and HealthyEyes Training





Awareness and Advocacy

- Adult Vision Screening and HealthyEyes Training



Awareness and Advocacy



The Ohio Affiliate of Prevent Blindness Invites you to Attend a (free) HealthyEyes and Adult Vision Screening Certification Webinar

Summer 2021 Virtual Training Opportunities:

Select a date and click on the link below it to register!

Wednesday, August 11th 10:00 am-12:30 pm

<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/TXF65YC>

Tuesday, August 24th 10:00 am-12:30 pm

<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/TGX5SMK>

Tuesday, September 14th 10:00 am-12:30 pm

<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/TBTJMPS>

Wednesday, September 29th 10:00 am-12:30 pm

<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/THQKRNX>



Awareness and Advocacy

- Legislative Breakfasts and Briefings





Awareness and Advocacy

- Annual Report, Directories and Fact Sheets

Vision for Tomorrow

An estimated 3.6 million Ohioans have vision problems and, as the population ages, this number will only increase! The estimated annual financial burden to the Ohio economy due to vision problems, refractive errors, visual impairment and blindness is \$5.4 billion.

Ohio's Aging Eye Public Private Partnership
A statewide collaboration preparing for the growth of aging eye challenges in Ohio

2016 Report to the Governor and the Ohio General Assembly

Ohio Vision Resources and Services Guide

Helping Ohioans Enjoy Good Sight for Life!

Approximately 15 percent of Ohioans age 40 and older have some measure of difficulty recognizing a friend across the street; 19.6 percent have not had an eye exam in the last two years.

Ohio's Aging Eye Public Private Partnership (AEP PPP)
Ohio's Aging Eye Public Private Partnership is a statewide collaborative effort formed to respond to the growth of aging eye challenges in Ohio. Supported by the Ohio Department of Aging, the AEP PPP works to develop a strategic plan of action to address issues relating to vision care policy, vision care services, vision education and vision research that impact the quality of life for Ohio's seniors now and in the future.

Vision Problems are Growing
Half of all blindness can be prevented, but the number of Ohioans who suffer vision loss continues to increase. Because of growth in the aging population, there will be more than 2.5 million Ohioans affected by vision-robbing conditions by 2030. The primary causes are diabetic retinopathy, cataract, glaucoma and age-related macular degeneration (AMD).

Protect Your Sight
To make sure your vision remains healthy for as long as possible:

- Exercise;
- Do not smoke;
- Wear sunglasses;
- Have a regular eye exam by an eye care professional; and
- Eat a healthy diet as recommended by your doctor.

Many eye diseases, including those associated with diabetes, do not exhibit any initial symptoms before permanent vision loss can occur. An eye exam with pupil dilation is the best defense against undetected eye disease.

Eye Care Resources
Learn about statewide resources to help you connect to an eye doctor, prescription assistance, rehabilitation services, educational materials and low or no-cost eye exams.

Professional Eye Care
Contact the following organizations to find an eye care professional:
Ohio Ophthalmological Society
614-527-6799 or www.ohioeye.org
Ohio Optometric Association
614-781-0708 or 800-874-9111
www.ooo.org
Reduced Cost Eye Exams, Care, Glasses and Vision Aids - Contact the following organizations to see if you qualify for free or reduced cost eye exams, glasses or contact care:
Prevent Blindness
800-301-2020 or www.pbOhio.org
Vision USA - American Optometric Association
800-365-2219 ext. 4200 or www.aoa.org/visionusa.xml
EyeCare America
877-837-6327 or www.eyecareamerica.org
Ohio Lions Club
614-539-5060 or www.ohiolions.org

Common Causes of Visual Impairment and Blindness

Normal Vision

Hyperopia, also known as farsightedness, is a common type of refractive error where distant objects may be seen more clearly than objects that are near. Hyperopia can be successfully treated with corrective eyewear.

Myopia, also known as nearsightedness, is a common type of refractive error where close objects appear clearly, but distant objects appear blurry. Myopia can be successfully treated with corrective eyewear.

Age-related macular degeneration (AMD) is a disease that gradually destroys sharp, central vision. Risk factors include race (more common in white populations), smoking, obesity, gender (more common in women) and family history.

Treatments that can stop or slow the progression of the disease include medications injected into the back of the eye, laser treatments and vitamins. There is no cure.

Cataract is a clouding of the eye's lens that can be successfully treated surgically by removal of the lens and replacement with an intraocular lens. Vision with cataract can appear cloudy or blurry, colors may seem faded, and you may notice a lot of glare and have decreased night or low-light vision. Cataract is more common after age 55.

Diabetic Retinopathy (DR) is a complication of diabetes that results from damage to the blood vessels inside the eye's retina. Patches of vision loss, cloudy vision, glare sensitivity and decreased night or low-light sensitivity is associated with diabetic retinopathy. The risks of diabetic retinopathy are reduced through disease management and regular, professional eye exams. Treatments that can slow progression include drug therapy, laser treatments, and vitrectomy. There is no cure.

Glaucoma causes the loss of peripheral or side vision. Once vision is lost, it cannot be restored. Remaining vision usually can be saved with treatments including medicines, laser trabeculectomy, conventional surgery or a combination of any of these. Glaucoma is more common after age 40, among blacks and in people with diabetes.

Diabetic Retinopathy

Age-related Macular Degeneration

Cataract

Glaucoma

Ohio's Aging Eye Public Private Partnership c/o Prevent Blindness
1-800-301-2020 (toll-free) • 1-614-464-2020 (office) • 1-614-481-9670 (fax)
ohio.preventblindness.org/ohios-aging-eye-public-private-partnership

By the Numbers: Vision Problems in Ohio

The number of Ohio residents with impaired vision, including blindness, could double in the next three decades with the growth of the aging population. An estimated 3.6 million Ohioans have vision problems and, as the population ages, this number will only increase!

- 88,546 people age 50 and older have age-related macular degeneration
- 991,628 people age 40 and older have a cataract
- 105,889 people age 40 and older have open-angle glaucoma
- 284,631 people age 40 and older have diabetic retinopathy

Total Impact to the State of Ohio: \$5,408,000,175

Other Direct: \$67.1 Million
Other Indirect: \$137.8 Million
Long-Term Care: \$1.9 Billion
Productivity Loss: \$788.0 Billion
Medical: \$2.5 Billion

Explore the Human Eye and Experience Common Aging Eye Diseases Using Augmented Reality

1. Download and launch the free AR Eye app from the Apple Store or Google Play.
2. While in "AR EYE" mode, aim your device's camera at the image to the left for a virtual walk-through of an eye and how it works. Tap each part of the eye.
3. Switch to the "Vision Simulator" mode, aim your camera at any image to experience and hear about macular degeneration, cataracts, glaucoma and diabetic retinopathy.



Awareness and Advocacy

- Vision Resource and Services Guide

Enjoy Good Sight for Life!

Professional Eye Care
Contact the following organizations to find an eye care professional:

- Ohio Ophthalmological Society
1-614-527-6799 or www.ohioeye.org
- Ohio Optometric Association
1-614-781-0708 or 1-800-874-9111
www.ooa.org

Reduced Cost Eye Exams and Glasses
Contact the following organizations to see if you qualify for free or reduced cost eye exams, glasses or surgical care:

- Prevent Blindness
1-800-301-2020 or www.pbOhio.org
- Vision USA
American Optometric Association
(Someone in the household must be employed)
1-800-766-4466 or www.aoa.org/visionusa.xml
- EyeCare America
1-877-887-6327 or www.eyecareamerica.org
- Ohio Lions Club
Lions Clubs may be able to provide you with free or reduced cost eye care, eyeglasses and/or low vision aids.
1-614-539-5060 or www.ohiolions.org

Vision Problems are Growing
Half of all blindness can be prevented, but the number of Ohioans who suffer vision loss continues to increase. Because of the growth in the aging population, there will be more than 2.5 million Ohioans affected by vision-robbing conditions by the year 2030. The primary causes are diabetic retinopathy, cataract, glaucoma and age-related macular degeneration (AMD).

Protect Your Sight
There are several steps you can take to make sure your vision remains healthy for as long as possible:

- Exercise
- Do not smoke
- Wear sunglasses
- Have an eye exam performed by an eye care professional on a regular basis
- Eat a healthy diet as recommended by your doctor

Many eye diseases, including those associated with diabetes, do not exhibit any initial symptoms before permanent vision loss can occur. An eye exam with pupil dilation is the best defense against undetected eye disease.

Eye Care Resources
Read on to learn about statewide resources to help connect you to an eye doctor, prescription assistance, rehabilitation services, educational materials and low or no cost eye exams!

Ohio Vision Resources and Services Guide

Helping Ohioans
Enjoy Good Sight
for Life!

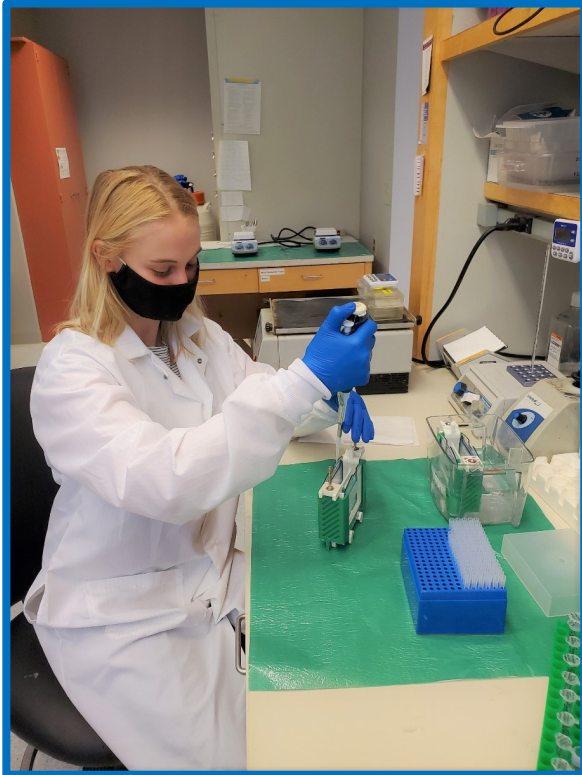
This publication created by
Ohio's Aging Eye
Public Private
Partnership

Printing Courtesy of
Ohio
Your front of mind

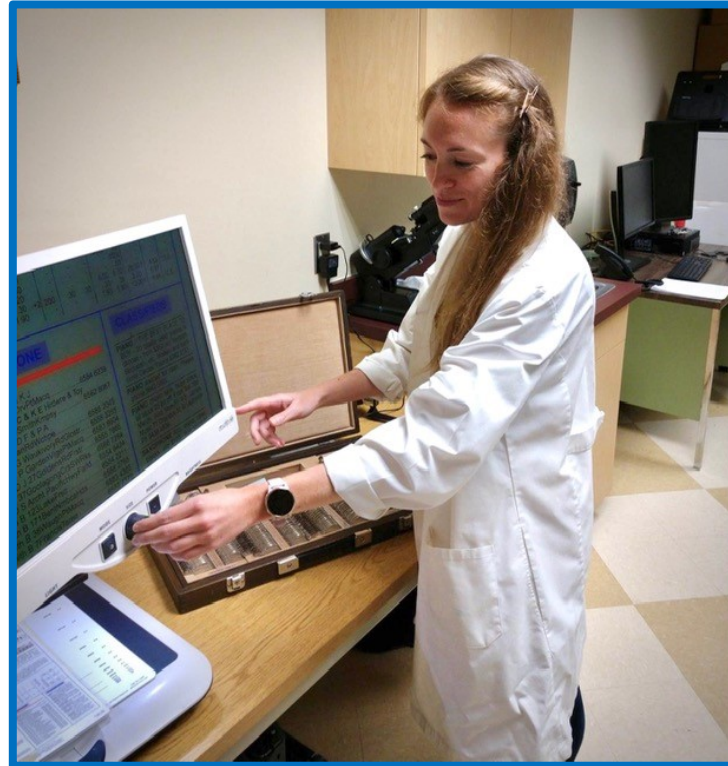
Promote and Support Research



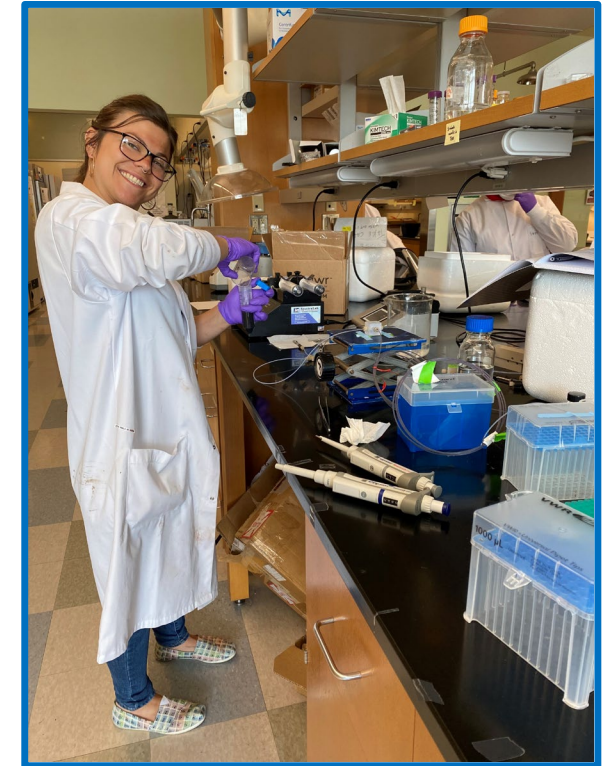
- Young Investigator Student Fellowship Awards



Alyssa Hubal
Case Western Reserve
University



Rebecca Deffler, OD
The Ohio State University College of
Optometry



Megan Allyn
The Ohio State University



Promote and Support Research

- Aging Eye Summits





Data Analysis

- Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)
- Comparing BRFSS 2005-2011 Vision Module responses (pre Medicaid expansion) to BRFSS 2018-2019 responses (post Medicaid expansion) for the three identical questions related to vision coverage and professional eye care utilization.
- The Ohio State University, College of Optometry



THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF OPTOMETRY



Data Analysis

- Prevent Blindness - Vision Problems in Ohio: Prevalence of Age-Related Eye Disease in Ohio
- New projections available soon

Vision Problems in Franklin County


Total Population: 1,163,414

Understanding the prevalence and cost of eye disorders helps policymakers develop better plans for preventing and treating vision problems. If appropriate preventive steps are not taken, costs will skyrocket as the population of Ohio ages and life expectancy increases. The number of Ohio residents with impaired vision, including blindness, could double in the next three decades. Since 2000, the incidence of age-related macular degeneration has increased by 25%, affecting approximately 88,546 Ohioans; the number of people with cataract has increased 15%, affecting approximately 991,628 Ohioans; the incidence of diabetic retinopathy is up 31%, affecting 284,631 individuals; and the number of people with glaucoma is up 15%, affecting 105,889 people. The total cases of vision problems in Ohio is 3,623,503.


Blindness and vision impairment affects one's ability to drive, read, work, learn, stay active in the community, and/or take care of household tasks. Declines in these abilities can lead to social isolation, depression, increased risk of falls and injuries that, unfortunately, can create an emotional and economic toll on individuals and their families.

Common Eye Diseases


Macular Degeneration
Central vision and color perception loss, distorted or fuzzy vision, difficulty with reading or facial recognition. Leading cause of vision loss for people 65 and older.



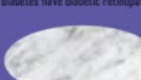
Cataract
Blurry, hazy multiple images, glare sensitivity, color perception loss, decreased night or low-light vision. More common after age 55.



Glaucoma
Side vision loss, tunnel vision, blurred central vision, seeing colored rings on lights. More common after age 40.



Diabetic Retinopathy
Patches of vision loss (floaters or blind spots), cloudy vision, glare sensitivity, decreased night or low-light vision. 40% of individuals with diabetes have diabetic retinopathy.



Prevalence of Vision Problems in Franklin County

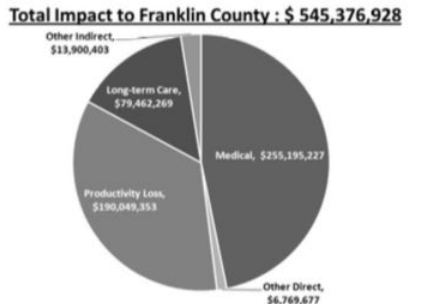
Population (estimates based on 2010 Census data)	Total	Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic	Other
Hyperopia Age 40+	49,770	19,515	30,255	39,957	4,713	653	1,427
Myopia Age 40+	108,955	53,319	65,636	94,249	12,654	1,899	4,303
Age-related Macular Degeneration Age 50+	7,101	2,385	4,716	5,930	535	43	105
Cataract Age 40+	84,298	37,569	46,729	65,810	17,352	1,181	2,528
Diabetic Retinopathy Age 40+	24,209	11,202	13,007	17,778	4,927	827	943
Glaucoma Age 40+	9,019	3,418	5,601	6,033	3,210	150	416
Visual Impairment Age 40+	9,921	3,506	6,415	7,807	1,236	168	265
Blindness (est. cases) Age 40+	4,004	1,439	2,565	3,510	889	26	94
Total Cases	307,978						

The Economic Burden of Vision Problems

	Ages 0-17	Ages 18-39	Ages 40-64	Age 65+	All Ages
Direct Costs	\$18,972,368	\$40,886,788	\$77,837,298	\$87,099,704	\$260,839,012
Indirect Costs	\$2,448,047	\$58,804,542	\$40,359,240	\$104,822,637	\$284,537,898
Total Costs	\$21,420,415	\$99,691,330	\$118,196,538	\$191,922,341	\$545,376,910

The Economic Impact of Vision Problems in Franklin County

Total Impact to Franklin County : \$ 545,376,928



Other Indirect, \$13,900,403

Long-term Care, \$79,462,269

Medical, \$255,195,227

Productivity Loss, \$190,049,353

Other Direct, \$6,769,677

Prevent Blindness®
Our Vision is Vision®

1500 W. Third Ave., Suite 200
Columbus, Ohio 43212
1-800-301-2020
www.pbOhio.org

*Direct costs include medical, aids/devices, education/school screening, and assistance programs

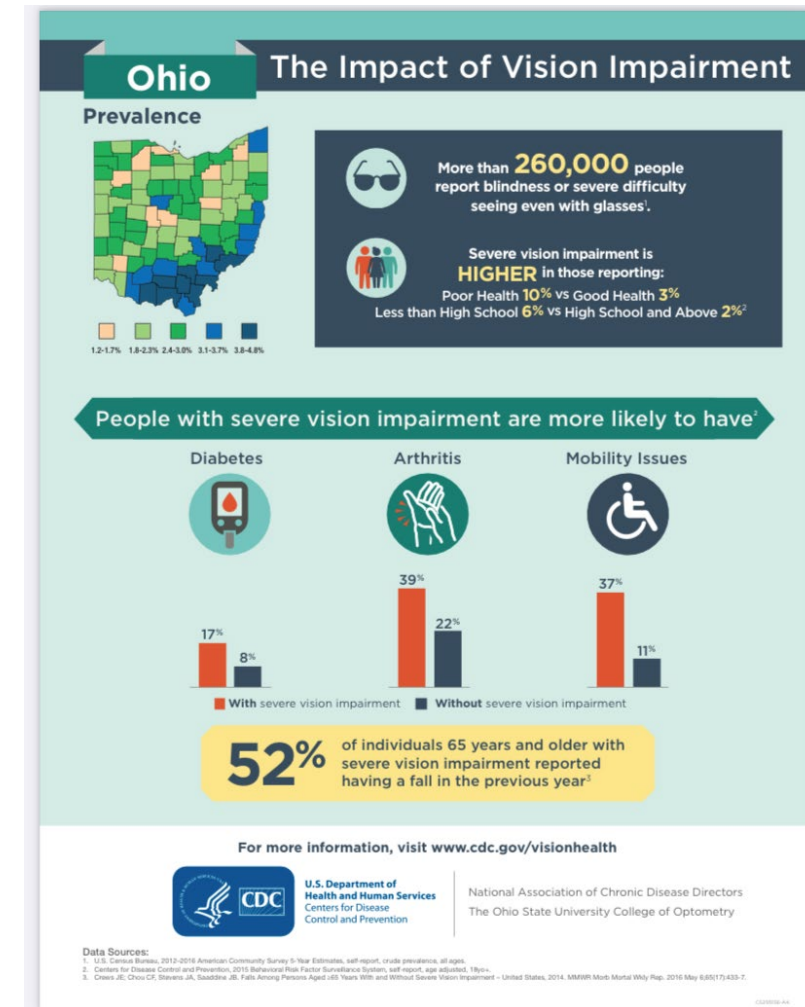
*Indirect costs include productivity loss, nursing home care, informal care, etc.

Sources: David S. Friedman 2007 6th Edition of "Vision Problems in the U.S." (June 2007); Wittenborn, John S. & Rein, David B. "Cost of Vision Problems: The Economic Burden of Vision Loss and Eye Disorders in the United States." NRC at the University of Chicago. Prepared for Prevent Blindness America. Chicago, IL (June 11, 2003) <http://www.visionproblems.org>; <http://www.preventblindness.org>. This publication is copyrighted. This sheet may be reproduced unaltered in print for educational purposes only. The Prevent Blindness Ohio name, logo, telephone number, and copyright information may not be omitted. Any other use of this information is not permitted without written consent.



Data Analysis

- State Profiles – The Impact of Vision Impairment
- U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey and Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
- The Ohio State University, College of Optometry



Visit the Ohio AEPPP Booth in the Exhibit Hall

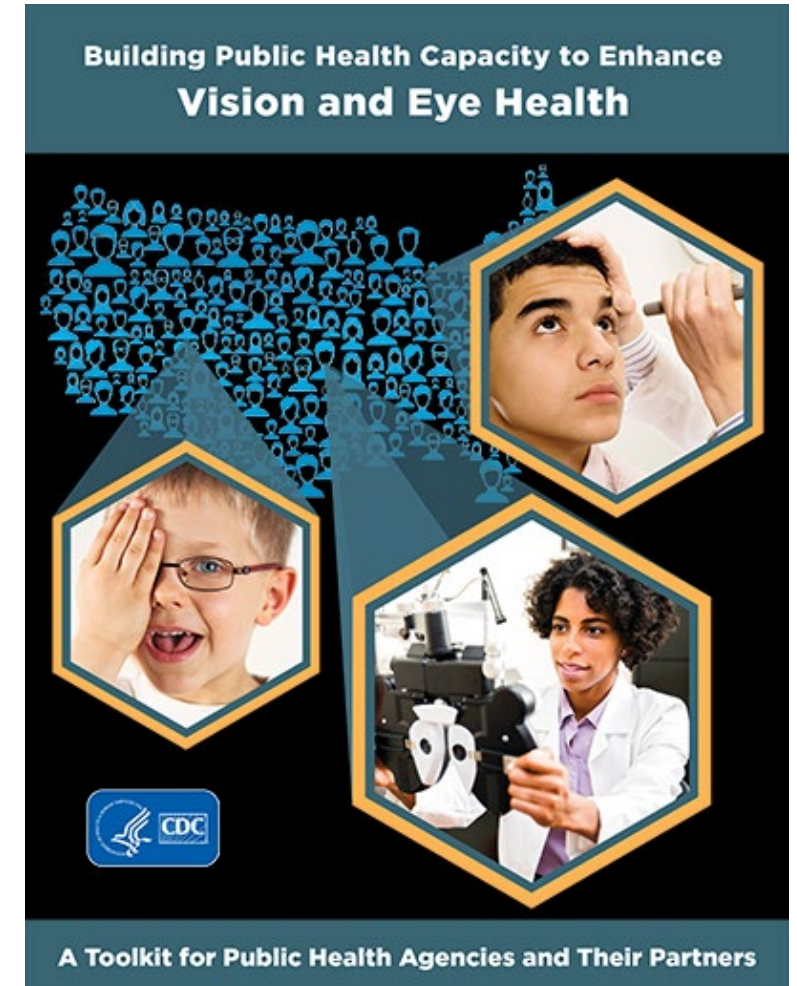


<https://ohio.preventblindness.org/ohios-aging-eye-public-private-partnership/>



Vision and Eye Health Toolkit

- Developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Vision Health Initiative (VHI)
- Help state, tribal, local, and territorial public health agencies and their partners assess the level of vision impairment in their communities, build effective partnerships, and implement effective and sustainable interventions to improve vision and eye health.
- Checklist for Developing a Partnership





Checklist for Developing a Partnership

- ✓ **Research potential partners and organizations.**
- ✓ **Determine what resources, if any, your program can contribute to the partnership.**
- ✓ **Know your program and be able to describe it succinctly.**
- ✓ **Meet the potential partner in person, if possible.**
- ✓ **Take the time to establish rapport and build trust.**
- ✓ **Be ready to explain the specific needs of your program and why the partnership would be helpful.**





Checklist for Developing a Partnership

- ✓ **Ask potential partners about their own needs and organizational challenges.**
- ✓ **Ask about the resources that the potential partner can contribute to the partnership.**
- ✓ **Learn about the culture of the potential partner organization.**
- ✓ **Make a clear “ask” of the partner.**



Center for Vision and Population Health



- **Mission:** It is the mission of the Center for Vision and Population Health (CVPH) to convene and empower key stakeholders to recognize and integrate vision and eye health as an important driver of health and quality of life.
- **Goal:** It is the goal of the Center for Vision and Population Health to elevate the role for vision and eye health in attaining a high quality of life.
- The CVPH is a national technical assistance and policy resource for advancing vision and eye health from a population health perspective.
- Vision & Eye Health Resource Center [\[NEW\]](#)





7 Core Functions of the Center For Vision And Population Health



Support ongoing surveillance efforts



Establish and strengthen a national multi-sector network of partner organizations



Create an online vision and public health toolkit



Integrate and expand early detection initiatives (including both vision screenings and eye examinations) across diverse clinical and non-clinical settings



Expand vision and eye health education



Identify and disseminate evidence-based interventions



Explore the integration of vision and eye health interventions into broader chronic care models



<https://cvph.preventblindness.org/the-center-for-vision-and-population-health/>



**Prevent
Blindness**
Our Vision Is Vision.



THANK YOU

Marcus J. Molea, AICP, MHA

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