The prevalence and risk factors of epiretinal membranes: The Melbourne collaborative cohort study

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**Key Words:**
Greek, Italian, biomedical, larger study

**Research aim:**
To determine the prevalence of epiretinal membranes (ERMs) in Melbourne, Australia and its risk factors in this population using the Melbourne Collaborative Cohort Study, which is a prospective study investigating the role of diet and life style in the causation of common chronic diseases.

**Results/Conclusion:**
Increasing age and Southern European ethnicity was significantly associated with ERMs. Overall, in Southern Europeans, ERMs odd ratio was 1.97 (95% confidence intervals, 1.67-2.31), P

**Implications:**

**Cultural Group(s):**
Greek, Italy, Northern European

**Location of study:**
Victoria (Melbourne)

**Age group:**

**Number included in study:**
21,241

**Type of participants:**
86% Northern European origin (born in Australia or UK), 14% migrants born in Italy or Greece

**Research approach:**
Quantitative

**Type of data:**
Primary

**Secondary data sources used:**
Melbourne Collaborative Cohort Study

**Specific scales or analytical techniques used:**

**Implications/ Recommendations:**

**Notes:**
This formed part of a larger study