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


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 lifestyle 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:
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