

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