In July 2015, 86-year-old Douglas Waters developed severe age-related macular degeneration (AMD). He struggled to see things clearly, even when up close.

A few months later, he became part of a clinical trial that used stem cell-derived ocular cells developed in part by researchers at UC Santa Barbara. His retinal eyepatch was implanted at Moorfields Eye Hospital, a National Health Service (NHS) facility in Waters’ hometown of London.

In the months before Waters’ surgery, his vision was poor and he couldn’t see anything out of his right eye. After the surgery, his eyesight improved so much that he could read the newspaper and help his wife with gardening.

The results of this groundbreaking clinical study, published in *Nature Biotechnology,* describe the safe and effective implantation of a specially engineered patch of retinal pigment epithelium cells derived from stem cells to treat people with sudden severe sight loss from wet AMD — the form that afflicted Waters. This is the first description of a completely engineered tissue that has been successfully used in this way.

“This study represents real progress in regenerative medicine and opens the door on new treatment options for people with age-related macular degeneration,” said co-author Peter Coffey, a professor at the Neuroscience Research Institute and co-
Macular degeneration accounts for almost 50 percent of all visual impairment in the
developed world and usually affects people over 50 years of age. AMD affects the
central (reading) vision while leaving the surrounding vision normal. Wet AMD is
generally caused by abnormal blood vessels that leak fluid or blood into the region
of the macula in the center of the retina, and it almost always begins as dry AMD.
Researchers hope the new procedure will also help in the future to treat dry AMD.

The study investigated whether the diseased cells at the back of the patients’
affected eye could be replenished using the stem cell patch. A specially engineered
surgical tool was used to insert the patch under the retina in the affected eye of
each patient in an operation lasting one to two hours.

In addition to Waters, a woman in her early 60s who also suffered from a severe
form of wet AMD and declining vision underwent the procedure. She and Waters
were monitored for 12 months and reported improvements to their vision. They went
from not being able to read at all — even with glasses — to reading 60 to 80 words
per minute with normal reading glasses.

“We hope this will lead to an affordable ‘off-the-shelf’ therapy that could be made
available to NHS patients within the next five years,” said Coffey, who founded the
London Project to Cure Blindness more than a decade ago.

The study is a major milestone for the project, which is a partnership of Moorfields
Eye Hospital NHS Foundation Trust, the University College London Institute of
Ophthalmology and the National Institute for Health Research.

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All of this takes place within a living and learning environment like no other, as we
draw inspiration from the beauty and resources of our extraordinary location at the
edge of the Pacific Ocean.