Diabetes mellitus accompanied with chronic microvesseles dangerous changes, especially the eye leading to diabetic retinopathy with ignoring the right management, and is emerging as one of the considered important causes of blindness. So it is needed to study the early diagnosis of diabetic retinopathy, blindness and their risk factors. We obtained the ministry of health medical ethical committee agreement and patients written informed consent, the current descriptive study designed to estimate the prevalence of retinopathy and the diabetic retinopathy stages among diabetic patients attending and referred to the diabetic patients' center in King Fahd Hospital in Al-Madinah AL-Munawarah, KSA during 2008/2010. Patients completed an interviewer questionnaire; complete medical assessments carried out by treating doctors and were examined for evidence of diabetic retinopathy using outpatient instruments for each eye. We obtained the ethical committee approval, and informed consent was taken from 526 diabetic patients were recruited with a mean age of (42.32 ±12.44) years. There was no any statistically significant difference between the males who were 240 with mean age (42.86 ± 13.03) and the females who were 286 with mean age (41.88 ± 11.92). Retinopathy was present in 34.6% out of the study population. Most patients (16.9%) were moderate retinopathy and 3.4% with mild retinopathy, 6.5% with severe retinopathy and the rest 7.8% with high risk proliferative retinopathy. We conclude that the regular screening to detect DR is highly recommended as with the early detection of proliferative retinopathy will give a good chance to prevent most of the retinal complications.