

The Visual Requirements of a self-presenting population in Yushu 2004

REFRACTION

- Distribution of refractive error

Sample size 595 patients

462 spherical prescriptions, R=L

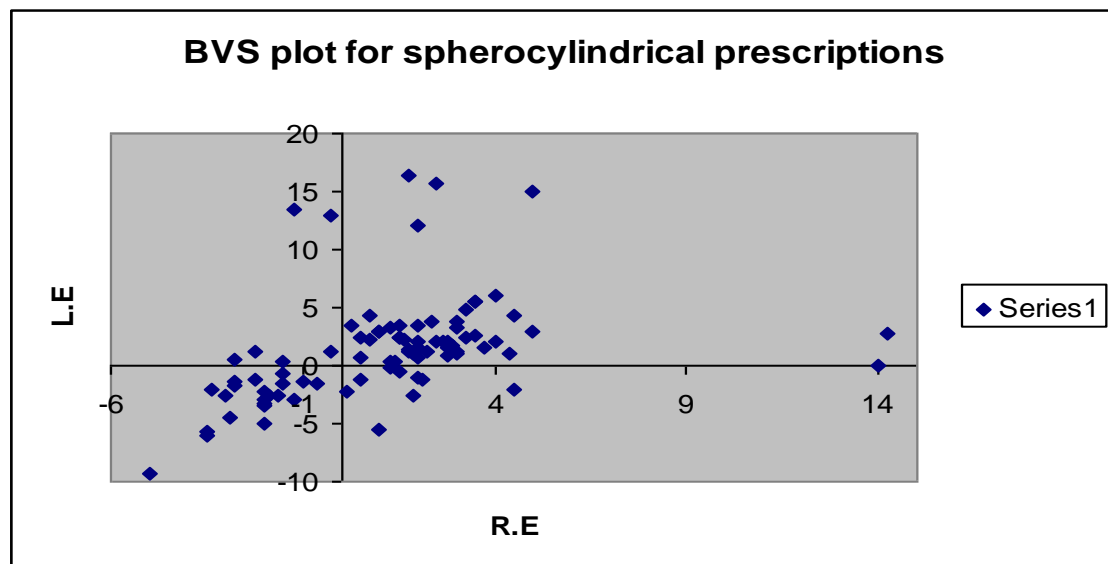
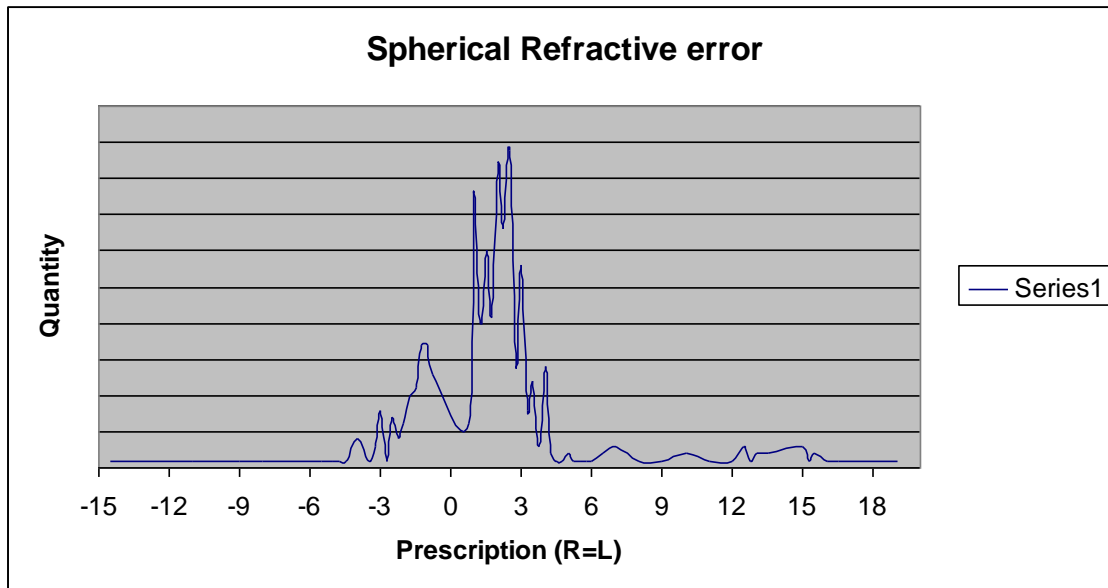
114 spherocylindrical prescriptions, R≠L

60 $0 < [\text{difference in sphere and cyl R vs L}] < 2$

23 $2 \leq [\text{difference in sphere and cyl R vs L}] < 3$

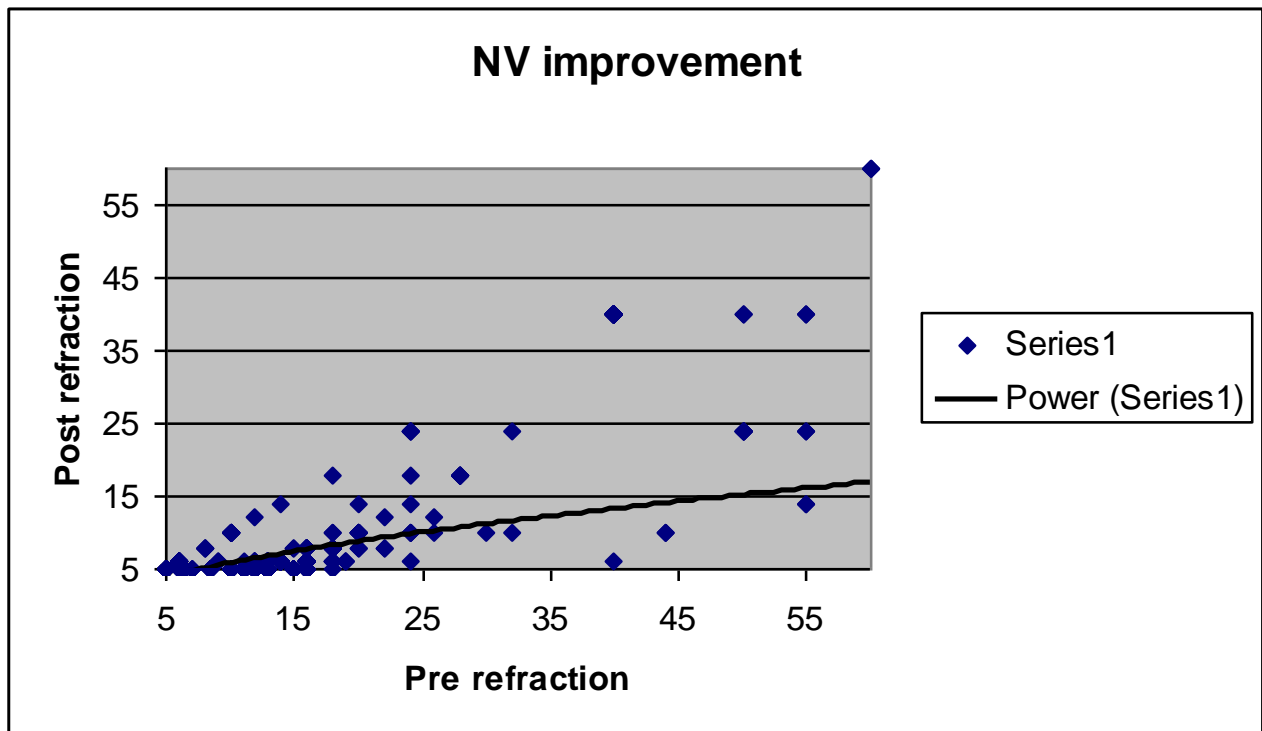
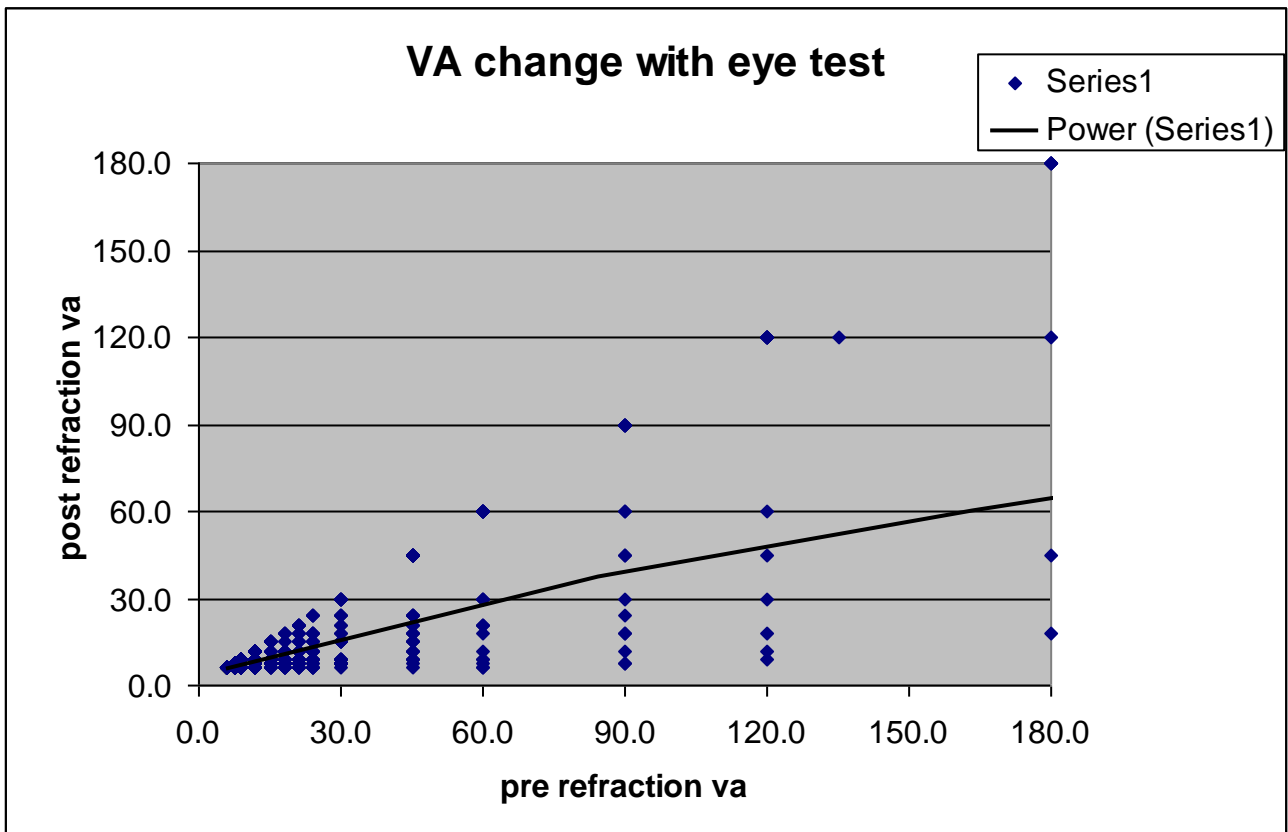
18 $\leq 3 [\text{difference in sphere and cyl R vs L}]$

677 Total prescriptions issued

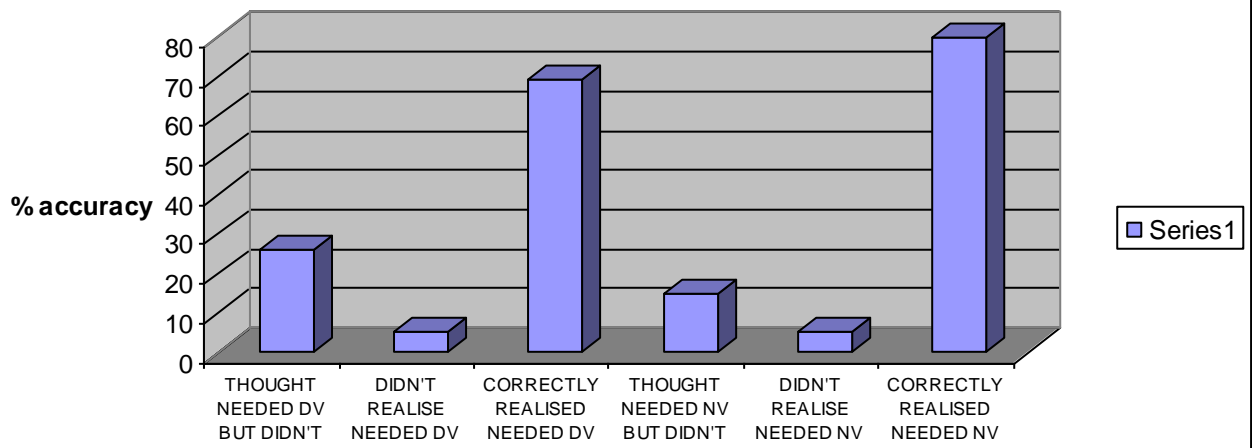


Not sure how to analyse the sphcyl data and present

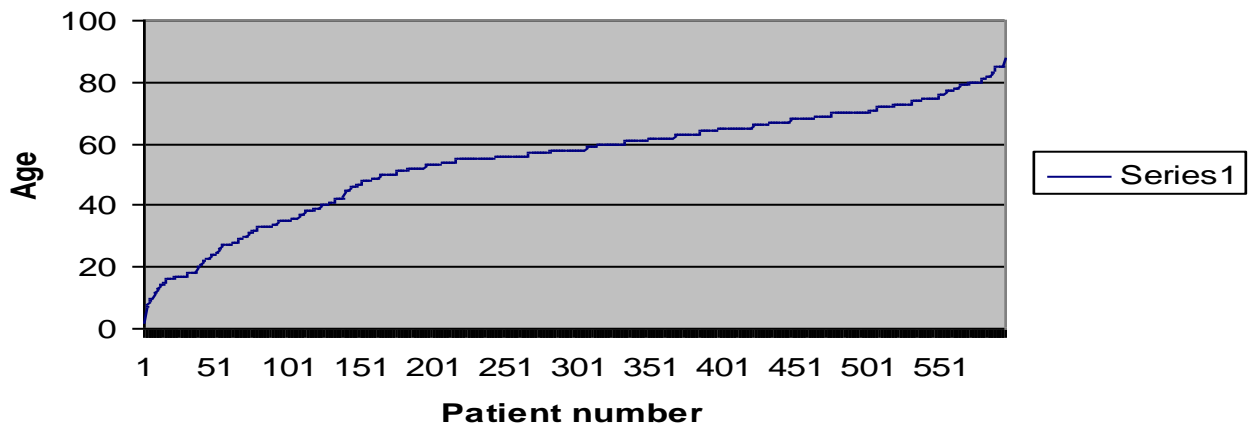
Improvement in acuity
Sample size 595 patients



Accuracy of symptoms



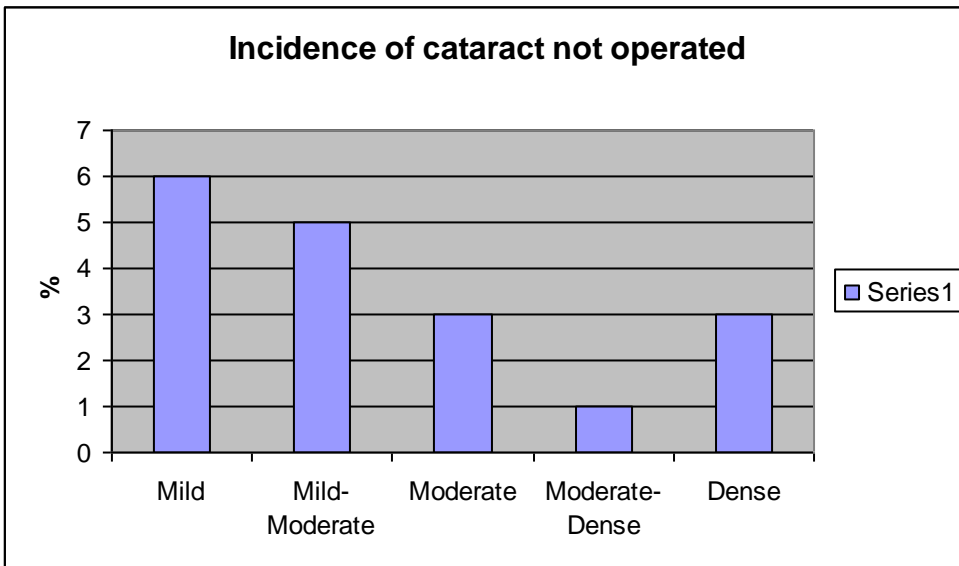
Age range



CATARACT

- Prevalence

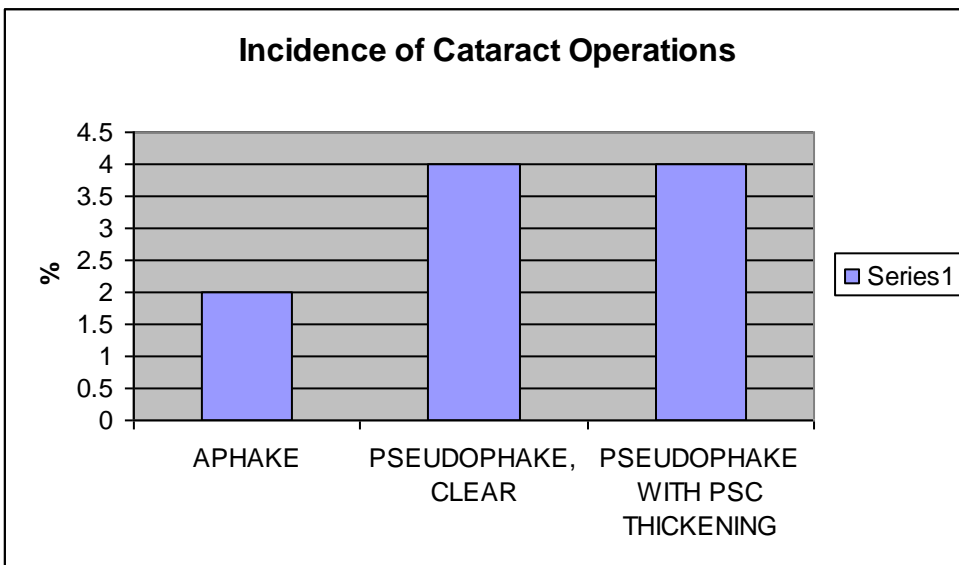
Sample size 595 patients



- Surgery

- Techniques & Results

Sample size = 123 eyes



OTHER

- Maculopathy

Sample size 595 patients

Overall prevalence of maculopathy 18% patients

N6<MILD<N8-

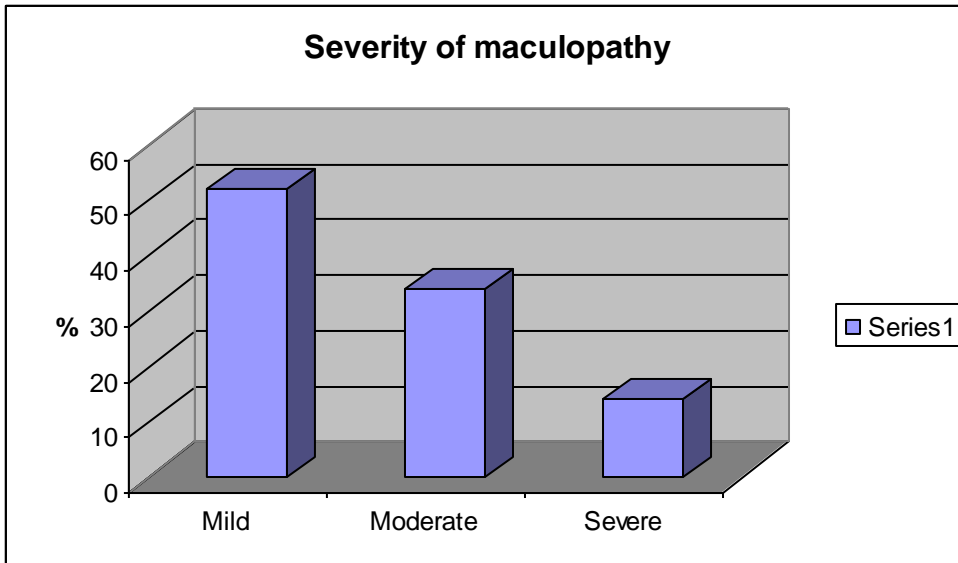
N10<MODERATE<N18+

N18<SEVERE

6/7.5-<MILD<6/18

6/21+<MODERATE<6/90

6/90<SEVERE



Solution: Good UV blocking sunspecs and improve diet (vitamins etc.)

- Cornea

6% have poor VA in 1 eye due to corneal opacity

Causes are injury, failed operation and probably UV exposure

- Dry eye

At least 15% have clinically significant dry eye

Tear supplements given.

Slit lamp required.

- Advice

17% effectively monocular due to significant problem with 1 eye (e.g. macula, cornea, injury)

Advice on protecting the good eye given