# Picture quiz



#### Tick ALL that are TRUE

# **Question 1** What could be done to improve the care of this preterm baby?

- **a** Monitor blood oxygen saturation
- **b** Kangaroo care
- **c** Feed the baby with the mother's breast milk
- **d** Support the baby's limbs
- **e** Keep the baby cool

### **Question 2** How is ROP classified?

- **a** Aggressive posterior ROP
- **b** 5 zones
- **c** 5 stages
  - **d** Posterior ROP
  - **e** 3 zones

#### **Question 3 Screening for ROP**

- **a** Can be done at any time as long as the baby is stable
- **b** Can cause the baby stress
- c Is never needed after the baby is discharged from the neonatal unit
- d Should include babies at risk even if they are sick
- **e** Should be done by 30 days after birth

# Question 4 Follow-up of children born preterm

- **a** Refractive errors are uncommon after laser treatment for ROP
- **b** Babies less than 12 months of age should not be given spectacles
- **c** Some preterm babies are developmentally delayed
- d A normal eye examination means the child can see normally
- **e** Strabismus is easy to manage

#### **ANSWERS**

4. c is true. After laser treatment, a high degree of myopia can develop within a few months of treatment, while they are still infants (<12 months but age, or age) to be treated immediately, but high myopia should be treated to prevent amblyopia. Strabismus can be difficult to manage because it can change over time.

3. b, d and e are true. Babies who are premature or low birthweight should ideally be screened by 30 days of life.

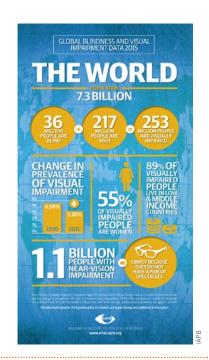
2. a, c and e are true.

1. a, b, c and d are true. Premature babies need to be kept warm; a plastic bag can be used immediately after birth (see p. 54).

#### ANNOUNCEMENTS & RESOURCES

#### **IAPB Vision Atlas**

The IAPB Vision Atlas was launched on World Sight Day 2017. It contains the latest data on prevalence and causes of blindness and visual impairment by region and country, as well as projections to 2020 and 2050. It also includes the success indicators (e.g., cataract surgical coverage, number of eye health personnel) needed to achieve the WHO Global Action Plan. To find out more, please visit: http://atlas.iapb.org. This infographic is available for free download from http://tinyurl. com/IAPB-atlas



## **Affordable spectacles**

VisionSpring is a US-based non-governmental organisation that provides affordable, high-quality, and durable spectacles to organisations and institutions that serve people who live on less than US \$4 per day. They are

seeking partners who would be interested in starting a community eye care outreach programme in their local area, and can also provide affordable spectacles to existing outreach activities. Read more on www.visionspring.org

#### Courses

### MSc Public Health for Eye Care, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine

Fully funded scholarships are available for Commonwealth country nationals. The course aims to provide eye health professionals with the public health knowledge and skills required to reduce blindness and visual disability. For more information visit www.lshtm.ac.uk/study/masters/mscphec.html or email romulo.fabunan@lsthm.ac.uk

#### Free online courses

ICEH Open Education for eye care programme offers a series of online courses in key topics in public health eye care. All the courses are free to access. Courses:
Global Blindness, Eliminating Trachoma, Ophthalmic
Epidemiology Basic Principles (1) and Application to Eye Disease (2). More free courses coming!
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#### **Next issue**



The next issue of the *Community Eye Health Journal* is our **100th issue** and celebrates the first 30 years of our work.