Test your knowledge and understanding

This page is designed to help you to test your own understanding of the concepts covered in this issue, and to reflect on what you have learnt.

We hope that you will also discuss the questions with your colleagues and other members of the eye care team, perhaps in a journal club. To complete the activities online – and get instant feedback – please visit www.cehjournal.org

Tick ALL that are TRUE

Question 1
Visual Impairment

☐ a Visual impairment is defined as <6/18 to 6/60 in the better eye at presentation.

☐ b The major cause of visual impairment in the world is uncorrected refractive error.

☐ c In 2015 there were an estimated 253 million visually impaired people in the world.

☐ d There are more visually impaired men than women, approximately 55% to 45%.

☐ e The prevalence of vision impairment increased in the world from 1990 to 2015.

Question 2
Cataract Indicators

☐ a Cataract Surgical Coverage (CSC) is a measure of the quality of a cataract operation.

☐ b The main risk factor for incidence of visually impairing cataract is age.

☐ c Cataract Surgical Rate (CSR) depends mainly on the number of ophthalmologists per million population.

☐ d A poor outcome after cataract surgery (defined as <6/60 vision at presentation 6 weeks after surgery) is nearly always due to surgical complications.

☐ e The useful indicators in monitoring a cataract service are cataract surgical rate, cataract surgical coverage and cataract outcome.

Question 3
Childhood eye disease

☐ a Vitamin A deficiency is no longer a public health problem in the world.

☐ b Retinopathy of prematurity occurs only in high-income countries.

☐ c Rubella is a preventable cause of congenital cataract.

☐ d Uncorrected hypermetropia is the commonest cause of visual acuity <6/12 in school children.

☐ e Low vision services and aids are often needed after surgery for cataract in children.

Question 4
Infectious eye diseases

☐ a The treatment for onchocerciasis is Mectizan (ivermectin) given annually to communities where onchocerciasis is endemic.

☐ b Trachoma is caused by Chlamydia trachomatis serotypes A, B and C.

☐ c In communities where the prevalence of TF in children aged 1–9 years is 15%, azithromycin treatment to the community is recommended annually for 3 years.

☐ d Trichiasis surgery for TT can be performed in health clinics by eye assistants trained in TT surgery.

☐ e The number of blind people from both onchocerciasis and trachoma has decreased between 1990 and 2015.