

## ABSTRACTS

eye exam.

**Aim:** To determine the prevalence of glaucoma among secondary school teachers in Onitsha North Local Government Area (LGA) Anambra state.

**Methodology:** Secondary school teachers from randomly selected schools in Onitsha North LGA had comprehensive eye exam. Those with features of glaucoma further had the following: intraocular pressure (IOP) check, central corneal thickness (CCT) measurements, gonioscopy and central visual fields. Each participant also responded to self-administered questionnaire on sociodemographic characteristics, family history of glaucoma and history of diabetes and hypertension.

**Result:** 171 teachers, made up of 158 (92.4%) females and 13 (7.6%) males participated. The age range was 20 – 70 years, mean  $45.7 \pm 10.36$  years. Ten (5.9%) participants had features of glaucoma. The mean CCT in the 10 participants was  $529.9 \pm 26.7$ , mean IOP  $23.3 \pm 7.1$  mmHg, mean cup – to – disc ratio 0.8; range 0.6 – 0.9. One participant had primary angle closure glaucoma; another secondary open angle glaucoma while the remaining 8 had primary open angle glaucoma. Of these, only one participant had been previously diagnosed for glaucoma.

**Conclusion:** Prevalence of glaucoma among this cohort of teachers is high. Most of those participants with glaucoma were previously undiagnosed. The results of this study suggest the need for creating awareness of glaucoma and also the need for regular eye check among teachers.

**Key Words:** Glaucoma, Prevalence, Secondary school teachers, Onitsha.

**Precise (Key) Message:** Glaucoma is the leading cause of avoidable irreversible blindness. The only way to beat invisible glaucoma and blindness is through creating awareness on glaucoma, and importance of regular eye examination.

### A025: PATIENT-REPORTED OUTCOMES OF SURGERY FOR SENILE CATARACT IN TWO HOSPITALS IN NORTH-CENTRAL NIGERIA

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**Background:** Cataract surgery is an efficient, cost-effective health intervention that is intended to not only restore vision, but to also improve patients' visual function (VF) and quality of life (QoL). The World Health Organization's approach to monitoring outcomes of cataract surgery is a combination of clinical and patient reported outcomes (PROs) evaluation. This study assessed VF and QoL post cataract surgery and their relationship with post-operative presenting visual acuity (PPVA) in patients operated for senile cataract in two hospitals in Jos, North-central Nigeria.

**Methodology:** A retrospective, hospital-based, cross-sectional survey of patients aged 40 years and above, operated for senile cataract who were six weeks or more post-surgery. Eligible patients who gave informed consent were consecutively enrolled. Sociodemographic data and surgical history were obtained from the patients and from their surgical records. A trained research assistant administered the VF-14 item and QoL-12 item questionnaires and responses scored using Fletcher's guidelines. The PPVA was assessed using Snellen's acuity and converted to LogMAR scale. Data was analysed with STATA version 16.0 using geometric mean, range, percentages and Spearman's rank test.

**Results:** Eighty-seven participants aged 40 to 104 years with a male to female ratio of 1.1:1 were enrolled. Their median PPVA was 0.6 LogMAR (inter-quartile range = -0.15 to +2.9). The geometric mean of total VF and QoL were 87.1% and 97.5% respectively. Depth perception (99.6%), visual perception and peripheral vision (94.2% each) were the highest subscales in VF. Self-care in the QoL sub-domain scored 100% while mental wellbeing and social interaction scored 97.9% and 97.3% respectively. The PPVA negatively correlated with mean total VF ( $r_s = -0.4$ ,  $P < 0.0001$ ) and mean total QoL ( $r_s = -0.3$ ,  $P = 0.011$ )

**Conclusion:** The total VF and QoL scores and across all subscales of the study population were high and improved