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## Analysis on tracing revelation for five years cataract blindness prevention data in Sichuan and Chongqing of China

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**Objective:** To comparative analysis on cataract blindness prevention data for 5 years tracing in Sichuan and Chongqing, to further understanding blindness prevention main gap between the two provinces, to clarify the focus of the cataract blindness prevention in next five years.

**Method:** Extract blindness prevention data of 5 years in Sichuan and Chongqing which have been published in China blind net between January 2010 and December 2010, and statistical analysis on reported cases, surgery cases and mode of core data; further clarify the top five main cataract blindness prevention medical institutions, and possible market share of cataract blindness surgery.

**Result:** The top five main cataract blindness prevention medical institutions are mainly private eye institutions; the statistical analyze cataract blindness operation indicate their market share is relatively low (only 19% in Sichuan and 48% in Chongqing).

**Conclusions:** 1 cataract surgery is a very uncertain market, which is no doubt that strongly need public hospital participation; 2 based on the analysis for 5 consecutive years relative market data, Chongqing fluctuation is bigger, that is the market steady not enough; 3 Chongqing has more people, the existing cataract surgery digestive ability is insufficient, it badly needs much more investment in manpower and material resources.

## Diabetic retinopathy: Knowledge, awareness and practices of physicians in primary-care centers in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

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**Objectives:** To evaluate the current knowledge, awareness and to assess practices among primary care physicians working in primary care centers in Riyadh, regarding Diabetic Retinopathy (DR).

**Methods:** We conducted a cross-sectional study covering 46 randomly selected primary care centers in Riyadh during October 2015. A self-administered questionnaire was distributed to primary care physicians containing 3 main sections. The first section focused on participants' demographics and professional background. The second section contained multiple-choice questions on knowledge related to diabetes and DR. A Score of one was given for each correct answer and zero for the wrong or did not know answers. The last section was to assess physicians' practices. Data was analyzed using SPSS.

**Results:** A total of 216 general physicians completed the questionnaire. The mean overall knowledge score for all the respondents was 57±14 out of 100. Knowledge was significantly higher for physicians with >15 years of practice (59±13 vs. 54±15, P=0.04). Male physicians scored better than females, 13% vs. 6.7% respectively scored >75. A defect was noticed in area of screening and follow-up of type 1 diabetes, only 24% of physicians correctly referred patients with type 1 diabetes to an ophthalmologist, whereas 71% referred patients with type 2 diabetes as recommended by the guidelines. Another defect area was detected in treatment options. Majority agreed on the use of laser photocoagulation as treatment. However, only 1/5 of participants were aware of the use of steroids and anti-VEGF as possible options. 65% of physicians claimed the capability of using an ophthalmoscope, 74% of them have examined their patients with it.

**Conclusion:** Our study uncovered areas of defects in knowledge among general practitioners regarding diabetes and DR. Therefore, future seminars on diabetes emphasizing the proper ophthalmological screening and management of patients are necessary.