

# Global Ophthalmology and Glaucoma Conference

October 13-15, 2016 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

## Evaluation of visual outcome of cataract surgery in adults at a secondary health centre in Kaduna State Nigeria

**Sunday Commando Maji**  
National Eye Centre - Kaduna, Nigeria

**Aim:** The aim of the study was to assess the visual outcome of patients who had cataract surgery with posterior chamber intraocular lens implantation at Jibril Mai-Gwari Memorial Hospital (JMMH) Birnin Gwari Local Government Area (LGA), Kaduna State.

**Materials & Method:** A prospective, observational, descriptive hospital based study of consecutive eligible patients aged 40 years and above undergoing cataract surgery at JMMH conducted between September and December 2014. A total of 119 patients who presented to the hospital and met the inclusion criteria were recruited into the study. Patients were examined preoperatively, 1st postoperative day and then at the 6th post-operative week. The International Centre for Eye Health (ICEH) modified cataract surgery record form 2009 was used as questionnaires for the study. All data were analyzed using SPSS version 16.0 statistical software.

**Results:** The mean age was 65.2 years and the male to female ratio was 1.5:1. Preoperatively, 108eyes (90.8%) were blind in the operated eye. At 1st day postoperatively with Best Corrected Visual Acuity (BCVA) 40 eyes (33.6%) had good vision, but with BCVA after refraction at the 6 week postoperatively the results of the study revealed that 59 eyes (58.4%) (Out of the 101eyes that returned for follow up visit at that stage of the study) had good vision, 19 eyes (18.8%) had borderline vision while 23eyes (22.8%) had poor vision. The Blindness Reduction Rate (BRR) of the study was 0.74 (about 75%). Poor selection was the most common cause of poor visualoutcome after refraction at the final follow up visit at the 6th postoperative week with glaucoma responsible for most of thiscause.

**Conclusion:** This study demonstrates that good outcome can be achieved after cataract surgery with intraocular lens implantation even in a rural based secondary health centre in Nigeria. However, effort must be made by the ophthalmic doctor at improving selection of patients for cataract surgery to optimize the eventual visual outcome after the surgery.

sundaymaji@yahoo.com

## Basic qualities requirement for ICO clinical visiting scholar apart from the professional skills- Take the New York eye and ear infirmary as an example

**Zhao Haisheng**  
Shenyang He Eye Hospital, China

**Objective:** To describe basic quality requirement for ICO clinical visiting scholar apart from the professional skills in the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, to provide reference and suggestion for the proposed ICO clinical visiting scholar applicants and the residents.

**Method:** Retrospectively analyze the experience of three months ICO clinical visiting scholars especially on vitreous retinal surgery in retinal center of New York Eye and Ear Infirmary from September to November 2015, analysis focus on the qualities requirement in working environment such as language, culture and the humanity aspects.

**Result:** 1) Language: in Manhattan, New York, it is not enough to master English within the hospital work, more than half of the medical personnel proficient in at least three kinds of language, Spanish is the second foreign language after English. Proficient in Cantonese will have certain advantages in clinical work. 2) Culture: the cognition of religious beliefs and church culture is beneficial to the clinical communication and interaction, respecting and understanding of ethnic minorities could be made clinical work smoothly. 3) Humanities: the professional ethics is very important in dealing with minority populations with LGB and AIDS, Homeless group should be in special cares.

**Conclusion:** Multicultural knowledge is required for a qualified ICO clinical visiting scholar; it is also a necessary premise for smooth completion of visiting target.

doctorzhaohaisheng@aliyun.com