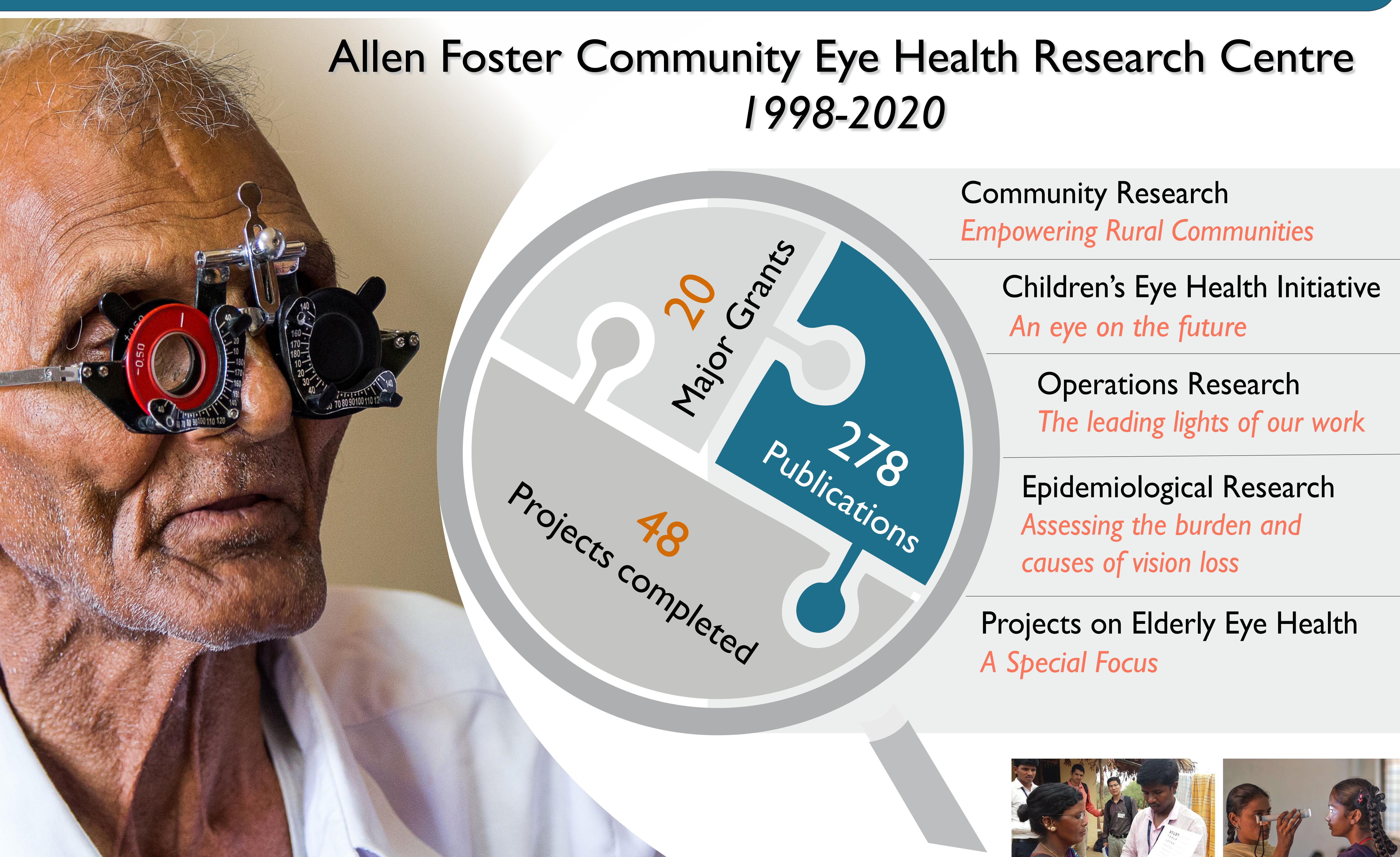


Gullapalli Pratibha Rao International Centre for Advancement of Rural Eye care







Incidence, Incident Causes, and Risk Factors of Visual Impairment and Blindness in a Rural Population in India: 15-Year Follow-up of the Andhra Pradesh Eye Disease Study

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vere used. Incident visual loss was defined as the develop- 2020 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.)

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Trends in prevalence of blindness and distance and near vision impairment over 30 years: an analysis for the Global

intervals [UIs]) of mild vision impairment (presenting visual acuity ≥6/18 and <6/12), moderate and severe vision

isual acuity is ≥6/12). We forecast estimates of vision loss up to 2050. 20·8-26·8) were estimated to be female. We estimated 295 million (267-325) people to have moderate and severe vision impairment, of whom 163 million (55%; 147-179) were female; 258 million (233-285) to have mild vision impairment, of whom 142 million (55%; 128-157) were female; and 510 million (371-667) to have visual impairment from uncorrected presbyopia, of whom 280 million (55%; 205-365) were female. Globally, between 1990 and 2020, among adults aged 50 years or older, age-standardised prevalence of blindness decreased by 28.5% (-29.4 to -27.7) and prevalence of mild vision impairment decreased slightly (-0.3%, -0.8) to -0.2, whereas prevalence of moderate increased by 50.6% (47.8 to 53.4) and the number with moderate and severe vision impairment increased by 91.7% (87.6 to 95.8). By 2050, we predict 61.0 million (52.9 to 69.3) people will be blind, 474 million (428 to 518) will have moderate and severe vision impairment, 360 million (322 to 400) will have mild vision impairment, and 866 million

impairment from uncorrected presbyopia (presenting near vision <N6 or <N8 at 40 cm where best-corrected distance

Interpretation Age-adjusted prevalence of blindness has reduced over the past three decades, yet due to population growth, progress is not keeping pace with needs. We face enormous challenges in avoiding vision impairment as the

unding Brien Holden Vision Institute, Fondation Thea, Fred Hollows Foundation, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Lions Clubs International Foundation, Sightsavers International, and University of Heidelberg. opyright © 2020 The Author(s). Published by Elsevier Ltd. This is an Open Access article under the CC BY 4.0

for the elimination of avoidable blindness between updated, comprehensive, online database storing world-WHO and the International Agency for the Prevention wide ophthalmic epidemiological information. In a of Blindness, has galvanised efforts to systematically previous report, we estimated that in 2015, 36.0 million eliminate avoidable blindness.¹² Furthermore, the adop- people were blind, 217 million had moderate and sever tion of the resolution *Towards universal eye health: a global* vision impairment, 188 million had mild vision renewed ideals and strategies for Member States to ≥50 years) had vision impairment from uncorrected amplify initiatives to prevent vision impairment and presbyopia.4 These 2015 estimates were used for the promote low vision rehabilitation in their populations.³ World report on vision, published by WHO in 2019.⁵ We

Indian J Ophthalmol. 2020 May; 68(5): 819–824. Published online 2020 Apr 20. doi: 10.4103/ijo.IJO_1400_19: 10.4103/ijo.IJO_1400_19

cefuroxime and moxifloxacin prophylaxis for the prevention of postcataract endophthalmitis in rural India Varsha M Rathi, Savitri Sharma, ¹ Taraprasad Das, ² and Rohit C Khanna

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Received 2019 Jul 30; Revised 2019 Oct 3; Accepted 2019 Nov 8. Copyright: © 2020 Indian Journal of Ophthalmology

after cataract surgery in rural India.

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Intracameral antibiotics are known to reduce the incidence of acute endophthalmitis. Various drugs are available for intracameral use. This prospective study was carried out to compare the efficacies of intracameral cefuroxime and moxifloxacin prophylaxis in reducing the incidence of acute endophthalmitis

This was a prospective, nonrandomized, comparative, interventional study. Between October 2016 and March 2018, 15 eye care facilities spread over four Indian states were preselected to use either of the intracameral antibiotics, cefuroxime or moxifloxacin, following cataract surgery (phacoemulsification or manual small incision cataract surgery, SICS). The main outcome measure was the occurrence of acute clinical endophthalmitis within six weeks of the surgery. This was compared with the earlier rate of endophthalmitis in the same locations.

The study was done in 42,466 eyes. Of the total, 42.2% received intracameral cefuroxime and 57.8% received intracameral moxifloxacin. SICS was performed more often. Clinical acute endophthalmitis occurred in 15 eyes. This accounted to a 72.22% reduction, from the earlier 0.126% to 0.035%, of