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The World Health Organization estimates that 153 million people worldwide suffer from non-correctional refractive error. Refractive errors can be diagnosed and treated, often leading to good visual function. The ICO Task Force on Uncorrected Refractive Errors and School Eye Health was established in 2007 to increase the participation of ophthalmological professions in collaboration with others to ensure better access to high-quality, low-cost eye care, especially in regions with limited services. The Task Force's training document met for the last time in February 2016, where it launched a training document. This resource presents lessons learned from the Task Force's eight years of work and experience. We are grateful to The Light for their significant support for the Task Force over the years. The International Basic Curriculum for Refractive Errors, published in January 2011, the International Basic Curriculum for Refractive Errors focuses on providing training materials for eye care professionals, with the ultimate goal of eliminating or reducing uncorrected refractive errors. The necessary knowledge, skills and interpersonal behavior focus on the following three main competencies: Patient Care Community and Medical Knowledge View Resources in Uncorrected Refractive Error (Skip to Content) THE VEHS team conducted a review of published research literature based on population studies reporting the prevalence of uncorrected refractive error. There are four different types of refractive errors (RE): myopia, hyperopia, astigmatism and presbyopia. Myopia, also known as myopia, refers to the light of focusing in front of the retina, making distant objects look blurred. (NEI, 2015) Hyperopia, also known as farsightedness, is caused if the cornea in front of the eye is too curved and the light does not focus properly. (AOA, 2015) Closer objects are out of focus for people with hyperopia. Astigmatism refers to an incorrectly curved lens. (AOA, 2015) Astigmatism often occurs with hyperopia and myopia. Presbyopia is associated with age and occurs when the lens loses flexibility to change, making it difficult to focus on close objects. Comm Eye Health Vol. 27 No 88 2014 page 74 - 75. Published April 1, 2015, uncorrected refractive distance error is the biggest cause of visual impairment worldwide. South Africa. Courtesy Brien Holden Institute Refractive error affects people of all ages, socioeconomic status and ethnic groups. According to the latest statistics, 32.4 million people worldwide are blind and 191 million have visual impairment.1 determined only on the basis of remote vision acuity, and uncorrected refractive distance error (mainly myopia) is the biggest cause of visual impairment worldwide. However, when we also consider violations, it is clear that even more people are suffering. Studies have estimated that the number of people with visual impairment due to uncorrected distance refraction error was 107.8 million.1, and the number of people affected by an uncorrected near refraction error was 517 million.2, representing a total of 624.8 million. The deterioration of vision affects the ability to function optimally, communicate and participate in the activities of everyday life and emotional well-being. In children, visual impairment is known to affect schooling, active participation and social life or integration.3 Uncorrected refractive distance error leading to visual impairment can reduce quality of life4 and reduce participation in daily vision-related activities.5 Uncorrected close vision also reduces a person's educational and employment opportunities.6 Uncorrected refractive error has wider consequences for communities. The potential loss of productivity as a result of an uncorrected distance refractive error is \$268.8 billion per year. The cost of pre-fractional training and refractive services to combat uncorrected refractive error (including presbyopia) is \$28 billion.7 Although this is one of the most easily managed conditions leading to visual impairment, uncorrected refractive error still remains a significant cause of visual impairment worldwide. A number of factors contribute to this: the lack of qualified health workers to address current re-ction problems, the poor integration of refractive services into existing eye health services and the limited number of quality training programmes. Key strategies for addressing human development, the World Health Organization's Global Action Plan for 2014-2019 has identified human resources for refractive error as a priority in reducing preventable blindness worldwide. 7, 8 Current problems include the uneven distribution of refraction schools and the lack of standardization, making it difficult to maintain the quality of services. In some countries, competing eye health priorities also mean that refractive error providers sometimes neglect refractive errors. Refraction services at all levels of the health system, especially at the initial level where services are provided in the community, need to be provided in many low- and middle-income countries. Successful services have a comprehensive team approach, with a clear direction and a certain amount of service at each level. For example: screening/detection of cases at the community level, presbyopia or basic services at the primary or community health centre level, specialized services at the secondary or district level, and pre- and post-operative refraction services at the level of higher or regional institutions. Social Entrepreneurship Social Social (SE) solutions provide refractive error services while at the same time mitigating poverty and providing employment opportunities. SE initiatives are designed to complement existing eye care systems and can take many forms. The vision centre model charges those who can pay and use that income to subsidize services to the poorest and is usually run by NGOs or in partnership with the public sector. The social franchise model allows entrepreneurs to receive support to make affordable frames and lens packages available in underserved areas. An estimated 517 million people worldwide suffer from almost refracted almost refractive errors, which reduce their employment opportunities. South Africa. The courtesy of the Brien Holden Institute of Infrastructure and Supply Delivery Comprehensive, Affordable Eye Care for Communities means that the necessary equipment and space should be allocated for services to be delivered and an affordable supply chain spectacle to be in place. In some cases, refractive services are provided, but insufficient points makes these services inappropriate because people still have to live with an uncorrected refractive error. Clearly, much remains to be done to address this problem. By developing evidence based on research initiatives (e.g. by identifying the regional and country prevalence of uncorrected refractive errors or mapping human resources), country-specific solutions can alleviate the problem in a comprehensive and coherent manner. Research on the impact of refractive errors on people's education and socio-economic status will provide the information they need for successful advocacy efforts. Links 1 Bourne RA, Stevens GA, White RA, Smith JL, Flaxman SR, Price H, Jost JB, Keith J. et al. Causes of vision loss worldwide, 1990-2010: systematic analysis. Lancet Global Health. 2013; 1(6): e339-e349. 2 Holden BA, Fricke TR, Ho SM, Schlenker G, Cronje S, Burnett A, Papas E, Naidoo KS, Frick KD. Global vision impairment due to uncorrected presbyopia. Archives of ophthalmology. 2008 126: 1731-1739. 3 Adigun K, Oluleye TS, Ladipo MMA, Olowookere SA. The quality of life in visually impaired patients in Ibadan: a clinical study of primary health care. Diary of Interdisciplinary Health 2014;7 173-178. 4 Naidoo KS and Juggernat J. Uncorrected refractive error. Indian Journal of Ophthalmology. 2012 60(5):432-437. 5 Vu HT, Keefe JE, McCarty CA, Taylor HR. The impact of one-sided and bilateral vision loss on quality of life. Br J Ophthalmologist. 2005;89(3): 360-363. 6 Holden BA, Suleiman S, Knox CBA. The challenges of providing performances in developing countries. Eye Health magazine. 2000; 33: 9-10. Access: March 2015 7 Fricke TR, Holden BA, Wilson DA, Schlenker G, Naidoo KS, Rensnickoff S and Frick KD. The global cost of correcting visual impairment from refractive error. Bulletin of the World Health Organization. 2012 90:728-738. 8 WHO: Universal Eye Health: Global Action Plan for 2014-2019. World Health Organization; 2013 Access: September 2014 with the support of the Brian Holden Vision Institute www.brienholdenvision.org FHFV3 Health/home customer support (email protected) No61 2 8741 1999 no61 2 8741 1900 Level 2, 61 Dunning Ave 2018 Rosebery NSW, Australia Common forms of refractive errors include: Myopia: Light from distant objects focuses before the retina, making it difficult to see objects clearly from a distance. High myopia is a major risk factor for severe diseases such as glaucoma, cataracts, retinal detachment and macular degeneration. Myopia is usually due to excessive lengthening of the eyeball. In addition to genetics, eye growth is regulated by visual feedback (environment), and the prevalence of myopia is increasing worldwide. Hyperopia: Light from a near object focuses behind the retina. This makes it difficult, especially for children, to see near objects while adults with both near and remote vision can be affected. Astigmatism: mainly caused by the irregular shape of the cornea and/or lens, which allow for multiple images that are not focused on the retina. Both the distance and next to the objects seem blurry and distorted. Presbyopia: As part of the aging process, the lens becomes more and less elastic, making it difficult to focus on nearby objects. Most people over the age of 40 will have a presbyopia degree and cannot see clearly near objects. Most people over the age of 40 will have a presbyopia degree and cannot see clearly near objects. In addition to genetics, eye growth is regulated by visual feedback (environment). For example, myopia is much more common among urban populations. A refractive error can lead to a loss of education and employment opportunities, a decline in productivity and a lower quality of life. Uncorrected refractive errors, which affect people of all ages and ethnic groups, are the main cause of visual impairment. Remote Vision in 2020, an estimated 157 million people have had significant visual impairments (6/18 in the best eye) due to uncorrected refractive errors affecting remote vision, including at least three million people with blindness (3/60 in the best eye). In addition, in 2020, 510 million people did not receive an adequate correction of functional presbyopia. Global economic productivity reductions alone due to preventable remote vision impairment are estimated to have amounted to \$269 billion (approximately \$202 billion) per year in 2009. Near vision presbyopia is the most common cause of visual impairment worldwide. World, more than half of those who need near-vision performances around the world cannot access them. This is due to factors such as poverty, isolation, low accessibility, limited access to eye health facilities and lack of awareness. The 2020 Eye Loss Expert Group estimates that in 2020, 510 million people had functional presbyopia, or blurred vision. Spectacles treatment and successes are the most common and least expensive method of correcting refractive errors. The other two options are contact lenses (more expensive and unsuitable in all conditions) and refractive laser surgery. The economic case for treating refractive error The economic value of intervention, which has eliminated an uncorrected refractive error, overshadows the humanitarian imperative that drives efforts to provide quality eye care to all who need it. A relatively small investment (compared to the cost) of \$28 billion would create the eye care services needed to provide a good vision for people with uncorrected refractive errors, and create savings of \$202 billion for the global economy annually. Myopia What is myopia and how many people suffer? Myopia (commonly known as myopia or myopia) is caused by too long an eye, which results in the focus of light in front of the retina, causing blurred distance vision. Myopia usually occurs in childhood and is corrected with glasses or contact lenses. However, the condition usually progresses and the eye continues to grow longer. Lifestyle changes, including reduced time spent outdoors and an increase in the number of people with myopia, are expected to increase from 1.4 billion in 2000 to 2.6 billion in 2020 and 3.4 billion in 2030. In some Asian countries, 70% of those aged 17 and over are non-miop, as are 97% of 19-year-old male conscripts in Korea. Why should we worry about myopia? In addition, there is a more sinister side of myopia. High levels of myopia (>5.00 D or worse) increase the risk of vision-threatening conditions, including retinal detachment, cataracts and glaucoma. In addition, high-ionic eyes are at risk of myopic macular degeneration, a condition rapidly emerging as a leading cause of blindness in Asia and other parts of the world. In 2015, there were an estimated 10 million visually impaired people from MMD, of whom more than 3 million were blind. Sources and Links Future Forecasts of Myopia Approximately half of the world's population, including children, live in towns and cities; by 2050, almost 70% of them will live in urban areas (United In 2010, short-sightedness (short-sightedness) affected just over 28% of the world's population. This growth is projected to grow to 34% by 2020 and to almost 50% by 2050 (Holden et al. 2016). This means that half of the world's population is projected to have short-sightedness by 2050. There are significant significant and the economic impact of the rising prevalence of myopia. Managing the burden of myopia requires a coordinated effort to design and develop solutions to control the onset and progression, as well as services to manage the associated health impacts. Consequences. uncorrected refractive error definition. uncorrected refractive error uworld. uncorrected refractive error is a cause of blindness due to. uncorrected refractive error blindness. uncorrected refractive error sty. uncorrected refractive error statistics. uncorrected refractive error ou. uncorrected refractive error spectacles

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