

training session. In our next screening, we should train them and get a good level of agreement of teams to standardize our procedures. All forms of astigmatism were the major form in the varied ametropia noted, as opposed to hospital-based findings in Cameroon that reveal spherical hypermetropia instead⁵. Myopias were highly prevalent, consistent with worldwide trends and is probably explained by excessive near-work or screen time of our pupils⁶.

Conclusion: Vision impairment among pupils in Mbalmayo is prevalent at 4%. Refractive disorders were the main aetiologies for vision impairment.

Keywords: Screening, visual impairment, primary school

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Effect of presbyopic correction on vision related quality of life among Nigerian public secondary school teachers.

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Background: Presbyopia which blurs near sight in the aging populace worldwide, can be much more bothersome among school teachers who typically read and write both at work and at home to prepare lessons and grade pupils' papers. The aim of this study was to determine the effect of presbyopic correction on vision-related quality of life (VRQOL) among public secondary school teachers in Lokoja, Nigeria.

Methods: This was a quasi-experimental study and 329 public secondary school teachers aged 35 years and above were recruited. All teachers had both distance and near visual acuity (VA) assessments, those with VA worse than 6/18 had refraction done. Teachers with uncorrected presbyopia and those with inappropriate spectacles received near correction and their VRQOL was reassessed two months after. Statistical analysis was performed using IBM-SPSS version 22. Paired T-test was used to determine any differences in between the VRQOL scores before and after treatment of presbyopia.

Results: The mean age of the selected teachers was 45.9±6.49 years with a female to male ratio of 3.2:1. The prevalence of presbyopia was 71.1%.

Table 1: Prevalence and characteristics of participants with presbyopia.

Variable	Frequency (n=234)	Percentage (%)
Presbyopia	234	71.1
Male	51	21.8
Female	183	78.2
Age (in years)		
35-44	75	32.1
45-54	121	51.7
55-64	38	16.2
Mean ±SD	48.1±5.61	
Duration of teaching		
<6years	11	4.7
6-10years	43	18.4
11-15years	51	21.8
>15years	129	55.1
Level of education		
OND/NCE	64	27.4
HND/BSC/BEDU	162	69.2
MSC/MEDU/MBA	8	3.4
Income (thousand naira) per month		
<50 (<131USD)	65	27.8
50-100(131-262 USD)	125	53.4
>100(>262USD)	44	18.8

Table 2: Mean vision- related quality of life (MVRQ_L) scores of presbyopic participants by age group.

Age group (years)	Frequency (n=123)	Pre-score	Post-score	Mean score/SD	t	P
35-44	52	30.4±3.08	12.5±0.94	17.9±2.42	53.236	<0.001
45-54	63	30.3±3.68	12.4±1.10	17.9±2.96	47.925	<0.001
55-64	8	30.4±2.45	12.9±0.35	17.5±2.33	21.244	<0.001
Total	123	30.3±3.44	12.5±1.00	17.9±2.69	73.648	<0.001

SD=Standard deviation

(Table 1) Only 47.4% of the teachers had an appropriate presbyopic correction. As shown in table 2, the VRQOL scores of presbyopic participants before and after correction showed significant differences in the means across the age groups (p<0.001).

Discussion: The prevalence of presbyopia in this study was 71.1%. This is lower compared to 79.1% reported by Anajekwu¹ in Onitsha and 81.3% in a

study in Ifo by Idowu *et al*² but higher than the prevalence of 55.1%, 68.1%, and 66.4% reported by Koduah *et al*³, Kumah *et al*⁴ both in Ghana and Ehrlich *et al*⁵ in Jakarta, Indonesia. The differences in the prevalence might be due to variability in the definitions of presbyopia as the criterion for the reading distance in this study was 40cm.

This study also found a significant association between corrected near vision and improved vision-related quality of life among the study

participants. This is in keeping with the results of previous studies done in Nigeria which found an association between uncorrected presbyopia and decreased vision-related quality of life.⁶

Conclusion: Presbyopic correction improved the vision related quality of life. The fact that more than half (52.5%) in this cohort of teachers either had no reading glasses at all or had inappropriate corrections underscores the acute need to improve on optometric care in under-served settings such as Nigeria.

Keywords: Presbyopia, Vision -related quality of life, Teachers

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Prevalence of eye disorders and awareness of glaucoma among workers in a mission hospital in southwest Nigeria

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Introduction: Good vision is a vital aspect of any individual's daily activities, especially for those in the working population. It allows connection with the surroundings and improves the performance of daily tasks either at home or the workplace. Some eye disorders can lead to visual impairment in an individual if not detected early and appropriately managed.^{1,2} This study aimed to determine the prevalence of eye disorders and evaluate awareness and knowledge about glaucoma among mission hospital workers in Bowen University Teaching Hospital (BUTH) Ogbomoso. This is to enable the introduction of appropriate interventions that are necessary to forestall visual impairment among hospital workers.

Methods: This is a cross-sectional study carried out among workers in BUTH Ogbomoso with an estimated population of seven hundred and forty (740). The study was carried out at the BUTH eye clinic during the ocular screening activities commemorating the year 2023 World Glaucoma Week program. Participants included both Health and Non-Health workers working presently in the hospital. A self-administered questionnaire was used to obtain information on awareness and knowledge of Glaucoma from all the consenting participants. Detailed ocular examination of the anterior and posterior segments was carried out using direct and or indirect ophthalmoscope by ophthalmologists. Intraocular pressures were measured with Perkins tonometer. Data was entered and analyzed by simple descriptive statistics using SPSS version 23.