

Amblyopia screening for first and second-grade children in Jordan.

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Background: To share the results of a national screening program for school children in the north of Jordan..

Methodology: This is a Prospective national screening study for Amblyopia. The program rolls first and second-grade children in the north of Jordan. All children had a comprehensive eye exam by experienced pediatric ophthalmologists. The eye examination included; best-corrected visual acuity, cover-uncover test, and cycloplegic retinoscopy. Monocular visual acuity was tested using an ETDRS visual acuity chart without correction.

Moreover, children were tested with full cycloplegic refraction when the test criteria were met. Unilateral Amblyopia was defined as a best-corrected visual acuity difference of 2 or more lines. In comparison, Bilateral Amblyopia was defined as a best-corrected visual acuity of 20/40 or worse in the best eye. All children included in the study were between 6 and 7 years old.

Results: The prevalence of Amblyopia for the total sample tested (N=17203) was 2.78% (N= 479). The most common cause of Amblyopia was refractive errors (74.88%), followed by previous ocular surgeries (15.1%), strabismus (9.39%), and congenital cataract (0.63%).

Conclusion: This is the first and only study, identifying modifiable risk factors in Jordanian children with Amblyopia. In their first couple of years of elementary education, many Jordanian children are affected by Amblyopia and pass unnoticed. A more governmental effort is needed into screening programs to improve vision in the Jordanian population.

Keywords: Amblyopia, Screening, Jordan, community ophthalmology, pediatric ophthalmology, population-based study, screening program

Introduction: Amblyopia is a critical general medical condition that effects somewhere in the range of 2% and 5% of grown-ups. It is the main source of monocular vision misfortune in the United States among individuals more youthful than 40 years. Although vision evaluating for amblyopia is generally embraced, it has been the subject of wariness, and the advantage of treating certain amblyogenic conditions has additionally been addressed. The real impact of evaluating for amblyopia and treating it on the pervasiveness of this sickness is difficult to measure, since for moral reasons, no correlation studies to nontreatment have been performed. Investigations of the commonness of amblyopia in created nations where clinical treatment is accessible, like the United Kingdom, Sweden, and Australia, quote rates somewhere in the range of 0.5% and 3%. In agricultural nations, where public screening strategies are less accessible and clinical treatment isn't consistently nearby, a lot higher pace of amblyopia was normal. Be that as it may, the detailed pace of amblyopia isn't very different: 0.3% in southern Jordan, 1.29% in rustic Indonesia, and 2.5% in northern Mexico. Moreover, populace based investigations have shown that the pervasiveness of amblyopia can be different between ethnic gatherings, in any event, when they live in a similar climate. It is accordingly difficult to reach determinations with respect to the viability of screening and treatment by looking at the pace of amblyopia cited in these investigations wherein various strategies were utilized in various conditions and in various ethnic gatherings.

In this review, we attempted to assess the pace of amblyopia among Jordan Jews who were all consistently analyzed at 16 years old. To assess the effect of screening and treating amblyopia, we analyzed the pace of amblyopia in Jordans who were brought up in Israel and the individuals who moved to Israel from the previous Soviet Union after they were 10 years old.