

Covid19 Pandemic and Eye Health Care Services

Purpose: The impact of work load in Eye Care organizations during Covid Pandemic as lots of cases of Mucormycosis have been reported followed by prolong hospitalization either for Covid19 or other systemic ailments.

Methodology: A detailed study about the Covid positive cases and the patients reported in Eye care us in an given area. In study we focus the history of all patients with or without Covid infection. Records of systemic diseases also taken in consideration.

Impact of vaccination for Covid also taken in consideration in all age groups. All the patients with Eye Pain, Redness, Swelling, Loss of vision and swelling on face were included.

Observation: A detailed eye examination, Pathological tests and CT scan of Lungs, Sinuses and other parts of

body as per physical appearance of the suspected areas.

Conclusion: We have come to a conclusion that during this Pandemic all the Eye care organizations or Eye department in Medical School should provide their services round the clock to control the disease. During lockdown also we have to take permission from the authorities to run the eye care services with easy access for all.

Biography:

Shripat Narayan Dixit (B.Sc. Optom, MBA Hospital Management)

Address: Gomabai Netralaya Neemuch (India)
Correspondence:shripatdixit@gmail.com

Introduction: Although coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19) is highly productive suffering worldwide, and provided an opportunity to learn about patient behavior. During the In the early stages of the epidemic, many countries take drastic measures to contain disease. In India, emergency health care services continued but general outpatient services were suspended and special surgery was postponed. Despite the reopening of the outpatient eye care in accordance with the guidelines of the expert committee,

1. we have seen a significant decline in clinical practice visits and procedures, indicating travel

restrictions, unemployment-related costs challenges and fear of infection. During the worst phase of the epidemic, patient numbers say India's top eye care hospital has dropped to just 3.5% of last year's figure.^{2,3} A the same pattern appeared in the United States of America and was probably repeated worldwide.

4. Although the epidemic has had a devastating effect on eye care, the figure of threatening situations to see what is happening would be expected to always be the same and any delay in care could lead to an increase in population irreversible blindness or experiencing a reduced quality of life. In India, hospitals have been able to stay open for emergencies and critical care.

India, which treats 4.6 million foreign patients a year, was one of the few eye hospitals in the country a world that remained open to the whole epidemic. Eye care was provided by private hospitals that operate a lot but are frustrated by the influx of COVID-19

patients. In addition, many private eye clinics were closed during the difficult stages epidemic.

2. Eye access camps run by the Aravind Eye Care System, which oversees rural areas communities, too, ceased to function due to limited rates.^{2,5} In contrast, Eye Care System's main eye care centers, known as vision centers, began classification in accordance with local boundaries. With intermediate travel limits the ability to contain the distribution of COVID-19, seemed reasonable that patients prefer to seek local care.

The purpose of this study was to assess the overall impact of travel restrictions, i closure of eye care facilities, changing patient preferences and other related challenges with COVID-19 on the volume and nature of patient visits at low, high and high rates of eye care in southern India. We thought patients might reach out vision centers often in these unprecedented times because of their proximity to communities. Our analysis compared outpatient visits to all facilities at Eye Care and difficulty program to present eye conditions to timely sight centers The COVID-19 epidemic with data from the previous year to understand the changes along the way patients received care.