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Fakhryah Almubark, Optom open access 2017, 2:2 (Suppl)
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Investigate the number and characteristics of patients presented to ophthalmology emergency room in a general hospital, types of ocular cases, the sources of referral and disposal of all new cases

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Objective: To investigate the number and characteristics of patients presented to ophthalmology emergency room in a general hospital, types of ocular cases, the sources of referral and disposal of all new cases.

Method: A retrospective study was initiated using the records and history of all patients attending the emergency room at King Saud Medical City, in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia during months of June, July and August 2016.

Results: A total of 29540 patients visited the casualty Department of KSMC during months of June, July and August, 598 (2%) of them presented with ophthalmic complaint. Of the patients included in the study, 349 (58.4%) were male. The most common diagnosis was trauma (63.9%). Among trauma cases, the most common type was corneal abrasion (40%). Most cases (97.5%) seen were self-referrals. Almost 92% of patients seen and managed by resident in duty and 67.3% of cases managed and discharged at the first visit.

Conclusion: Eye injuries were the most common reason for the ophthalmology emergency room visits especially among young adult. This highlights the importance of education and awareness for the community through media as well as regarding the preventive safety measures.

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Role of simulation training in ophthalmology: A systematic review of the latest developments

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Background: Operative practice using surgical simulators has grown to become one of the largest forms of training in surgical specialties including ophthalmology. Simulators are a cost-effective and beneficial training pathway for surgical trainees, it is hoped that the use of simulators in training will reduce the initial learning curve and hence reduce errors during patience care.

Description: The aim of this systematic review is to review the efficacy of current interventional simulators in ophthalmology. A broad search of the current literature was performed using MEDLINE and OvidSP up to 2015. The search included the combination of terms simulators and ophthalmology. Relevant articles were identified, the full text for each obtained and further screened for relevance to the study.

Results: A total of 21 articles were included in the study. The simulators included were EYESi simulator (VRMagic, Mannheim, Germany) (n=15), vitreous surgery haptic device (n=1), MicroVis touch (n=2), endoscopic endonasal surgery simulator (n=1), PixEye simulator (SimEdge SA, Loos France) (n=1) and laser photocoagulation simulator (n=1).

Discussion: The EyeSi Simulator (VRMagic, Mannheim, Germany) has demonstrated and construct validity for many aspects of cataract surgery and vitreoretinal surgery, providing a performance score, along with feedback on microscope handling, tissue treatment and target achievement. The MicroVisTouch simulator benefits from a full virtual experience which includes instruments, head and eye of the virtual patient. All simulators were shown to reduce the learning curve associated with achieving surgical competency, however some of the studies showed no evidence of a reduction in complication rate, The PixEye simulator enhances the capability of students to perform SLT.

Conclusion: This systematic review has highlighted the need for refinement of the simulator scoring, while reinforcing the need of objective senior assessment along with simulators. Studies have indicated that various modules on the simulator have shown different uses for different training levels. There is a need for more trials displaying actual improvement from VR to OR, i.e., a decreased complication rate, but this may be dependent on improvement.

Biography

Farida Hassan has graduated from Barts and The London in 2016 and is currently a Foundation Doctor in Luton and Dunstable Hospital.

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Sympathetic ophthalmia as a major sight-threatening disorder

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SO (sympathetic ophthalmia) is iris and eyeball inflammatory condition affecting both eyes that occurs after a penetrating injury as a delayed autoimmune reaction to eye injury. Patients present with pain, photophobia, and paresis of accommodation, metamorphopsia and mild to significant visual loss. The granulomatous anterior uveitis is accompanied by posterior segment findings including moderate to severe vitritis, choroiditis, papillitis, perivasculitis, and yellow-white lesions of the retinal pigment epithelium (Dalen-Fuchs nodules). The inflammation can lead to serious retinal detachment and macular edema. Extraocular symptoms include headache, meningitis or cerebrospinal fluid pleocytosis, hearing loss, poliosis and vitiligo. The inflammation is caused by a cell-mediated immune mechanism and autoimmune inflammatory response directed against ocular self-antigens released after the initial injury. SO may occur after ocular trauma (47 to 65% of patients) or contusions. Wounds involving the ciliary body are associated with the highest risk. Surgical interventions may also trigger SO, with posterior segment surgery carrying a higher risk than anterior segment surgery. Diagnosis of SO is mainly based on patient history and clinical presentation. Imaging studies (fluorescein or indocyanine green angiography, B-scan ultrasonography and optical coherence tomography) may be useful to confirm the diagnosis.

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Nuha Saleh Alsalameh, Optom open access 2017, 2:2 (Suppl)
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Contact lenses in Saudi Arabia: Prevalence and characteristics of wear and care

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Introduction: In the early seventies, the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved the first contact lenses (CLs) for human use. CLs are considered medical devices and can be worn to correct various refractive errors, such as myopia, hyperopia, astigmatism and presbyopia. They can also be worn for cosmetic or therapeutic purposes. The continuous improvement in CL biocompatibility materials and oxygen transmissibility allows users to wear them on a daily, weekly or monthly basis without obvious complications. It has been estimated that the number of CL wearers exceeds 140 million worldwide. In the United States, the number of contact lens wearers is estimated to be 40.9 million according to a population-based survey methodology by the centers for disease control and prevention. In the United Kingdom, the number of CL wearers has risen from 1.6 million in 1992 to 3.5 million in 2014 then to 3.7 million in 2016. However, many CL wearers do not have enough knowledge (or exhibit poor compliance) about lens use, lens hygiene or the importance of aftercare visits to eye care practitioners (ECPs), which may lead to serious corneal and conjunctival complications.

Purpose: To assess the prevalence and trend of contact lens (CL) wear and care among the Saudi Arabian community.

Method: In total, 20415 Saudi Arabian citizens from all five geographic areas of Saudi Arabia volunteered to participate in an online self-administered questionnaire. The questionnaire was constructed to gather information regarding CL wearer demographics, education level, current job, purpose of wear, wearing habits during the day, sharing of CLs with friends, wearing hygiene, lens case replacement and attitudes toward aftercare visits.

Results: Out of the 20415; 10858 (53.2%) were CL wearers. Out of the CL wearers, 88.8% were females and 11.2% were males with the majority in the age group of 16-20 (35.2%) and 21-25 (35.5%). Central and western regions had the majority of CL wearers (37.3% and 35.3%, respectively). Students were considered the majority in CL wear (58.4%), and cosmetic purpose was the main reason for wear (43.1%) followed by correction purpose (31.3%). Regarding wearing habits, 21.8% of participants stated that they had slept while wearing their lenses on various occasions and 18.4% had shared their lenses with friends with females being dominant in sharing lenses with friends (95.2%). Hand washing, changing lens solution and lens case replacements were applied regularly by 72.7%, 50.2% and 32.9% respectively. About two thirds (62.4%) stated that they obtained their lenses without prescription and the majority (58.8%) stated that they had not visited an eye care practitioner (ECP) for a checkup.

Conclusion: This study presents the prevalence and characteristics of CL wear and care in all five geographical areas of Saudi Arabia. Poor compliance was clear regarding many CL aspects. The results will help health authorities and ECPs in planning better CL services and restricted rules need to be applied to regulate CL sale and wear in Saudi Arabia.

Biography

Nuha Saleh Alsalameh is currently placed as an Intern at King Saud University, Saudi Arabia.
1 She have certificate of appreciation for contribution in the organization of world glaucoma week event, at panorama mall, Riyadh, on 15-16 March 2017
She have certificate on cooperation on world kidney day on 14-15 march 2014 at sahara mall with prof ahmed mitwalli.
2 She have certificate for being active member in the documentation team in IBD educational program entitled: yes i can on 2014 at grnada mall with dr.othman alharbi.
3 She have certificate for contribution in campaign called (your immunity is your life) on 11, april, 2015 at grinatah mall with doctor nouf alkhamis.
4 She have certificate for collaboration on English club at prepatury year on 2012
5 She participated to collect and distribute gifts for patient at kkuh on Eid, but the certificate not given yet.
6 She has cooperation with scoliosis activity
7 Certificate of appreciation in recognition for valuable contribution as a participant at watan wa hayat 5(in helping poor people and community awareness), held on duration from 5 - 29 2016, Riyadh
8 Certificate of appreciation of being a participant in world diabetic day a credit by the Saudi commission for health specialties 2015 11- 15
9 Certificate of appreciation for effort and participating as a member in the following teams (physiology and anatomy team) with a total of 21 hours participation, was part of the student to student mentoring activity and it had positivity affect her excellent performance during the academic year, 2012 – 2013
10 Certificate of appreciation for participation in the Multiple Sclerosis adherence a study in Saudi Arabia 2013 to 2014

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Diagnosis, treatment and etiology of monocular diplopia: A retrospective review

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Monocular diplopia is well known condition with multiple etiologies. Workup to determine the cause and to allow for efficacious treatment may be difficult, as assessment must determine if the monocular diplopia is originating for a corneal, lenticular, iridial or retinal etiology. In our paper, we determine and categorize with regards to prevalence, the etiological causes of monocular diplopia from a population of 16 patients who were seen in our institution and diagnosed with monocular diplopia in a one-year retrospective review from April 2016 until April 2017. A systematic approach that was utilized towards working up patients with monocular diplopia in a fashion that allowed for both diagnosis of the cause of MD as well as its treatment was determined. The number of patients with cataracts present who had their MD treated by non-cataract surgical means and thus avoided undergoing unnecessary interventions was also elucidated using this approach. This approach can thus be utilized towards development of a comprehensive algorithm in the assessment and treatment of MD.

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Saleh Abdulqader Bakkar et al., Optom open access 2017, 2:2 (Suppl)
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Compliance with rules of hygiene among contact lens wearers and their impact on the eye: A cross-sectional study

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Introduction: Contact lens (CL) usage exposes to serious eye complications such as allergy and corneal abrasion, especially in noncompliance with specific hygiene rules (HRs). These complications may take the form of banal symptoms such as eye redness, pain or photophobia. We studied the level of compliance with HRs among CL wearers and the associated factors and eye complications.

Methodology: A cross-sectional study carried out among attendees of the ophthalmology clinic in King Abdulaziz University Hospital and visitors of a large shopping mall in Jeddah (N=500), between May and June 2016. A semi-structured questionnaire investigated compliance with HRs related to CL wearing (10 items) and a compliance score (0-10) was calculated. Ocular symptoms such as pain and redness were investigated. Compliance score was correlated with sociodemographic factors and ocular symptoms.

Results: Most of the participants were females (95.8%), aged 21-40 (89.2%) and highly educated (85.4%) who were regular (30.2%) or irregular (69.2%) CL wearers. Contact lens was used for cosmetic purpose in 47.8% and most frequent type was monthly in 42.6%. Compliance with HRs showed that 22.6% changed sterile solution daily, 15.8% changed the lens box monthly, 10.6% wetted lens regularly, 81.2% washed their hands before, 89.6% washed lens before and 33.2% after usage and 37.2% followed the correct washing method. Compliance score was higher among females (p=0.036). Eye complaints were reported by 93.0% and 73.6% had 2 or more concomitant symptoms. Sleeping with lens was associated with less eye complaints (p=0.015), whereas infrequent change of solution was associated with higher risk of eye complaint (p=0.027).

Conclusion: Contact lens wearers have poor compliance with several HRs, which results in high prevalence of eye complaints. There is urgent need to educate target population to prevent eye complications. Further studies are warranted to assess the clinical significance of the reported eye complaints.

Biography

Qualifications:
Membership of ophthalmology student club at king Abdul-Aziz University Jeddah
Basic Life Support for Healthcare Providers Course from Saudi Heart Association, Conducted by Ibn Sina College, Jeddah Saudi Arabia, (March, 2017-2019)
Research activates:
Co-Author of a Research entitled " COMPLIANCE WITH RULES OF HYGIENE AMONG CONTACT LENS WEARERS AND THEIR IMPACT ON THE EYE: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY" conducted by King Abdul-Aziz University Jeddah (2016)
Co-Author of a Research entitled "Knowledge, Attitudes And Practices About influenza Vaccination Among Algerian Hajj Pilgrims" conducted by Zamzam association, Makkah(2016).
Data entry Of a Research Entitled "Glaucoma Awareness and Prevalence Research 2016" Conducted in King Abdul-Aziz University Jeddah (March-2016).

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Assessment of intraocular pressure using ocular response analyzer and Goldman applanation tonometry before and after penetrating keratoplasty (PKP)

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Purpose: To compare the obtainability and values of IOP measurements by Goldmann Applanation Tonometry (GAT) and Ocular Response Analyzer (ORA) before and after Penetrating Keratoplasty (PKP) testing the degree of their agreement and the impact of corneal biomechanical factors on IOP measurement.

Patients & Methods: The study is a comparative prospective study in which patients scheduled for PKP undergo intraocular pressure measurement (IOP) using the ORA then the GAT one day before surgery to be repeated one month after their surgery.

Results: Forty patients undergoing PKP were enrolled in the study, 28 males (70%) and 12 females (30%). The mean age of patients involved is 42.8±15.4, ranging between 9 and 75 years. Obtainability of ORA (92.5% of the patients) was significantly higher than GAT (60%) postoperatively ($p<0.001$), while no significant difference was elicited preoperatively. The mean cornea corrected IOP (IOPcc) was significantly higher than GAT and Goldmann related IOP (IOPg) both pre and postoperatively. In addition, both mean IOPcc and GAT postoperatively (19.2±8.31, 15.65±6.99 mmhg, respectively) were significantly higher than their preoperative values (14.44±7.03, 11.78±4.55 mmhg respectively). Strong correlations existed between GAT and ORA measurements both pre and postoperatively. The level of agreement between GAT and IOPg was higher than IOPcc.

Conclusion: ORA have proven to be superior to GAT in the ability to obtain reliable IOP measurements post PKP. IOPcc measurements also proved to be relevant, independent on corneal biomechanical factors (CH and CRF) but judging the accuracy of its values needs further large scale studies.

Biography

Wassef Amr is an Ophthalmologist, completed his MSc in Ophthalmology from Cairo University, Egypt. Presently, he is working as an Ophthalmology Resident in Kasr Alainy Medical School, Cairo University with special interest in cornea.

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