

#### GARO MEGHRIGIAN EYE INSTITUTE FOR PREVENTIVE OPHTHALMOLOGY CENTER FOR HEALTH SERVICES RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF ARMENIA

#### **ARMAVIR HEALTH FAIR PROJECT 2002:**

# Final Report to American International Health Alliance Armavir Marz-University of Texas Medical Branch Partnership

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#### Prepared by:

Naira Khachatryan, MD, MPH Program Manager

Yelizabet Danielyan, MD, MPH Project Assistant

with

Michael E. Thompson, MS, DrPH Director

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#### **Executive Summary**

The Garo Meghrigian Eye Institute for Preventive Ophthalmology (GMEIPO) of the Center for Health Services Research and Development (CHSR) at the American University of Armenia (AUA) in collaboration with American International Health Association (AIHA) Galveston/UTMB - Armavir Partnership implemented a project oriented at mass screenings of population in Armavir Marz.

The AUA component was designed as a vision-screening service to determine visual impairments and low vision among population and provide appropriate ophthalmic care for those in need. All people living in Armavir marz and attending the Health Fair were considered eligible for participation in the screening.

The project was carried out in two phases. The first phase was a basic vision screening of 359 Health Fair attendants who applied for ophthalmic examination. Of those people 324 were identified as having eye pathologies/vision problems and complaints and referred for a detailed screening. All attendants of the detailed screening were interviewed on the topics of access to health care, health care utilization, and quality of life.

Participants with abnormal ophthalmic evaluation results were provided with appropriate care, including ambulatory treatment, written recommendation for further treatment and follow-up, and provision of prescription eyeglasses.

Statistical analysis was carried out using SPSS.11.0 software. The rate of blindness among screened participants was determined as follows: 1.6% (n=5) bilaterally blind and 16.3 % (n=51) blind in one eye. The main cause of blindness was cataract and its complications.

#### In summary:

- Approximately 400 people were screening during Armavir Health Fair
- 313 people underwent detailed eye screening
- 10 patients received first aid treatment
- 27 people were recommended for surgical treatment at specialized eye clinics
- Outpatient treatment was recommended to 9 people
- 252 people were recommended to be followed by the ophthalmologist in the regional policlinic
- 308 pair of prescription glasses were distributed to the participants
- The main cause of low vision and blindness was untreated cataract and its complications
- Survey data indicated low financial access to eye care. Assistance is needed for provision of ophthalmic surgical treatment for the population of Armavir marz
- Ophthalmic unit in Armavir policlinic is in a demand for portable equipment for field trips, most essential eye drops, such as antiglaucomatous and antiallergic.
- Facilities need to be renovated

#### **Key Project Participants**

#### Naira Khachatryan, MD, MPH: Program Manager

Dr. Khachatryan was responsible for day-to-day management of the project, development of detailed study procedures, training of staff, direct supervision of the examination center, analysis of the data, submission of final report, and monitoring of the study budget.

#### Ylizabet Danielyan, MD, MPH: Project Assistant

Dr. Danielyan was involved in the following project phases: preparatory activities, development of research methods and tools, training of field staff, data gathering and data analysis, as well as preparing of final report.

#### Michael E. Thompson, MS, DrPH, CHSR Director

Dr. Thompson provided consultation and guidance throughout the project. He was responsible for the development of an appropriate data management and analysis system for the study.

## Hamlet Khachatryan, MD, Ophthalmologist: Consultant (Head of the department of Vascular eye Diseases, $8^{th}$ Eye Clinic)

Dr. Khachatryan served as a consultant and referral specialist for the program. He was responsible for developing the detailed examination procedure and supervision of clinical aspects of the study.

## Mariam Gevorgyan, MD: Ophthalmologist (Departement of Vascular Eye Diseases, 8<sup>th</sup> Eye Clinic)

Dr. Gevorgyan had primary responsibility for conducting the detailed eye examination on all of those subjects who were referred after basic eye screening. She was responsible for providing participants with written recommendation for further treatment and follow-up or prescription for glasses.

Hasmik Safaryan, MD: Ophthalmologist
Lilit Mkrtchyan, MD: Ophthalmologist
Araxia Arakelyan, MD: Ophthalmologist
Yeghishe Baghdasaryan, MD, resident in Ophthalmology
Gohar Navoyan, MD, resident in Ophthalmology
Anahit Grigoryan, MD, resident in Ophthalmology

These ophthalmologists were responsible for conducting basic eye screening during Health Fair, and made a decision on referral of participant to detailed eye screening.

#### Anahit Grigoryan, MD, resident in Ophthalmology: Interviewer

Dr. Grigoryan was responsible for conducting face-to-face interviews with all participants to obtain socio-demographic information and medical and family history of eye diseases, as well as information on access to health care, health care utilization and quality of life.

#### 1. Background

The loss of eyesight is one of the most serious misfortunes that can befall a person. Blindness affects people of all ages: premature infants and newborns, school age children, adults (in full productivity with major familial responsibilities), and the elderly [1-3]. As vision problems generally are not life threatening, these people live to a normal age; however, quality of life and productivity are both significant issues [4-9].

In recent years, the epidemiology of blindness has shifted from traditional infectious causes to cataract, glaucoma, diabetic retinopathy, and age related macular degeneration [10-12]. At present, the management of blindness from these age-related diseases relies on treatment to either restore sight (for cataract) [13-15] or prevent further visual loss (for glaucoma and diabetic retinopathy) [13, 16-18]. The priority for control of these diseases lies in establishing effective preventive measures. Approximately 90% of the world's vision problems are tolerable or preventable. Accordingly, mass screening programs are considered a major tool in the fight against preventable blindness. Through early diagnosis of eye pathologies, mass screenings provide an opportunity to ensure timely, effective treatment.

After collapse of the Soviet system, the eye care delivery system in Armenia underwent severe disruption. The lack of public attention given to vision loss, its absence among policy priorities in the health field, the absence of preventive activities, and, consequently, the low level of awareness among the general public, are among the main challenges to blindness prevention in Armenia. As a result, patients present at later disease stages, which often involves more complications and a poorer prognosis [19-23].

American International Health Alliance (AIHA) partners in Armenia have conducted Health Fairs in different provinces/marzes to deliver primary health care, including ophthalmic care, to the impoverished regional population [24]. The Garo Meghrigian Eye Institute for Preventive Ophthalmology (GMEIPO) of the Center of Health Services Research and Development (CHSR) of the American University of Armenia (AUA) implemented a service-oriented project within the AIHA Galveston/University of Texas Medical Branch (UTMB) - Armavir Partnership designed to provide appropriate ophthalmic care for those who otherwise could not be served: pensioners, disabled, jobless, and those with low income.

#### 2. Specific Aims

The specific aims of the project were:

- Identify the main risk factors for eye diseases and low vision among study population. In addition, to obtain information on socio-demographic characteristics, access to health care, health care utilization, and quality of life of the participants.
- Address the identified visual problems, providing free glasses for those participants who needed correction of refractive errors and providing written recommendations for advanced diagnostics/treatment in specialized eye hospitals for those people who needed interventions beyond the scope of the project.
- Assess the working conditions and equipment needs of ophthalmologists in the Armavir Regional Policlinic.

#### 3. Methods and Materials

#### 3.1 Manual of Operations

GMEIPO staff developed a Manual of Operations, which included basic eye screening form (Appendix I, II), guidelines and informed consent for ophthalmologist conducting the basic examination (Appendix III, IV), appointment form for the detailed screening (Appendix V, VI), detailed eye examination form (Appendix VII, VIII), guidelines for the detailed eye screening (Appendix IX, X), questionnaire (Appendix XI, XII), guidelines for interviewer and informed consent form (Appendix XIII, XIV), and recommendation form for further diagnostics and treatment (Appendix XV, XVI).

Screening instruments were developed based on forms previously developed and tested for projects implemented by GMEIPO (Summer camps-2000 and 2001 projects) [23, 25]. In preparation for the Armavir Health Fair, only minimal changes were introduced to correct identified weaknesses and to amend the format. Two new questionnaires were developed specifically for the basic and detailed eye screening. The first one was combined with the basic screening form and included minimal socio-demographic information, such as age, gender, place of residence, place of birth, nationality, occupation, and sources of income. The instrument used during the detailed eye screening was developed specially for this particular project based on the Visual Functioning Questionnaire- 25 (VFQ-25) [26] and SF-36 health status instrument. It covered the following domains:

- Quality-of-life questions including: self-assessment of general health and vision, difficulties
  with daily activities (because of the eyesight), vision problems interfering with social
  functioning.
- Access to eye care and its affordability;

- Ophthalmic care utilization to identify the usual source of eye care, time spent at the specialized eye care units, and cost of care received;
- Patient satisfaction with doctors' attitude and competency.

The study instruments were pre-tested on 5 people and subsequently revised to the final form.

#### 3.2 Staff training

Job vacancies for ophthalmologists and interviewers were announced via the AUA job server list. The Announcements were also placed at the ophthalmic clinics of Yerevan. Staff was recruited for both the basic and detailed screenings. For the basic eye screening, a group of six ophthalmologists was formed and underwent two days of training at GMEIPO. For the second screening, two highly qualified ophthalmologists and an interviewer were identified via a competitive interview process. This field staff also completed a two-day training at GMEIPO.

#### 3.3 Basic eye screening

On April 19<sup>th</sup>, the group of 6 trained ophthalmologists conducted a brief interview and a basic vision screening of the 359 attendants who applied for ophthalmic examination. The screening included measurement of distance visual acuity using Sivtsevs's visual acuity chart, ocular motility check using cover test, and examination of the external part of the eye and the anterior segment with a penlight. In addition, if screening a child, binocular vision was determined using the color test. Intraocular pressure was checked via palpation [27, 28].

In case of vision less than 1.0 for at least one eye, visible eye pathology (including manifest strabismus deviation), an eye complaint, previous history of eye diseases, and/or a blind first-degree relative, the participant was referred for the detailed eye screening and an appointment

was set. Overall, 324 (90.3%) were identified as having eye pathologies and complaints and referred for a detailed screening.

#### 3.4 Detailed eye screening

From May 13<sup>th</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup>, GMEIPO set up an examination room in the Armavir Regional Policlinic, equipped with specialized ophthalmic equipment for the detailed eye screening. Two ophthalmologists from the 8<sup>th</sup> Eye Clinic in Yerevan conducted an eye screening of 313 patients, including 271 participants of the Armavir Health Fair. In addition, 42 new people were screened, mostly veterans of World War II and the war in Nagorno-Karabach, pensioners, and disabled. All attendants of the detailed screening were interviewed on the topics of access to health care, health care utilization, and quality of life by a trained interviewer. The extensive interview lasted twenty five-thirty minutes.

Participants with abnormal ophthalmic evaluation results were provided with appropriate care, including ambulatory treatment and /or written recommendation for further treatment and follow-up. Eyeglasses (308 pairs) were prescribed and distributed to the participants by the end of the screening at the Armavir Regional Policlinic.

GMEIPO staff regularly observed the interviewing of participants and the process of screening in order to assure quality.

#### 3.5 Ethical Considerations

As the questionnaire exceeded the bounds of a normal medical record by including information on participants' personal life, their income and its' sources, it was reviewed and approved by the

AUA Committee on Human Research. The informed consent form (Appendices III, IV, XIII, XIV) was read to all respondents both at basic and detailed screenings. Apart from general information about the study it also stated participants' right to refuse to answer to any question, stop the interview and the screening itself, and assured confidentiality of the information provided.

#### 3.6 Data review, entry, cleaning and analysis

A Database was constructed using the SPSS statistical software package. Trained data entry operators performed double entry and cleaning of the data. The statistical analysis was carried out using SPSS 11.0 software.

New categories of questions on quality of life and eye care accessibility and affordability were created, as well as new variables on visual acuity and eye pathologies. In this study visual acuity was presented in decimals [14] (Table 1). In decimal system, the inverse quantity of the visual angle 1' is accepted as a normal visual acuity, equal to one (visus = 1.0). If the angle is larger, i.e. 5', the visual acuity will decrease (visus=0.2); if the angle is smaller, i.e. 0.5', then the visual acuity will be twice larger (visus=2.0) [28].

The data ranged from 1.0 to 0.0. In case of fingers counting and light perception, the data was recorded as 0.0. The visual acuity data was then converted into the following categories: 1.00-0.40; 0.30-0.20; 0.01-0.05; <0.05. The WHO classification of ranges for vision loss was used. Visual acuity 1.00-0.40 was considered Normal Vision, patients with visual acuity 0.30-0.05 were considered Visually Impaired, and those with vision less then 0.05 were classified as Blind (Appendix XVII).

Table 1. Conversions between the notations for recording visual acuity.

LogMAR	Snellen (6m)	Snellen (20 ft)	Decimal
1.0	6/60	20/200	0.1
0.9	6/48	20/160	0.125
0.8	6/38	20/125	0.16
0.7	6/30	20/100	0.2
0.6	6/24	20/80	0.25
0.5	6/19	20/63	0.32
0.4	6/15	20/50	0.40
0.3	6/12	20/40	0.50
0.2	6/9.5	20/32	0.63
0.1	6/7.5	20/25	0.80
0.0	6/6	20/20	1.00
-0.1	6/4.8	20/16	1.25
-0.2	6/3.8	20/12.5	1.60
-0.3	6/3	20/10	2.00

New variables for visual acuity were developed representing the best and worst visual acuity for both eyes. Separate variables on myopia, hyperopia, astigmatism and presbyopia for each eye were combined and new variables were generated to represent refraction pathology in one or both eyes.

Recoding and rescoring of some questions in the Visual Function Questionnaire (VFQ-25) were performed according to the instructions of the Manual to VFQ-25 [26]. Initially the VFQ-25 consisted of a base set of 25 vision-targeted questions. New vision-targeted subscales were generated: overall vision rating, difficulty with near vision activities, difficulty with distance vision activities, limitations in social functioning due to vision, role limitations due to vision, dependency on other due to vision, mental health problems due to vision, driving difficulties, limitations with peripheral and color vision, and ocular pain. First, original numeric values from the survey were re-coded according to the specified instructions. All items were scored so that a high score represented better functioning. Each item was then converted to a 0 to 100 scale so that the lowest and highest possible scores were set at 0 and 100 points respectively. In this

format scores represented the achieved percentage of the total possible score. Then, items within each sub-scale were averaged together to create the 12 sub-scale scores. These scores represent the average for all items in the sub-scale that the respondent answered. By averaging the sub-scale scores rather than the individual items equal weight to each sub-scale was given, whereas averaging the items would give more weight to scales with more items.

Program staff conducted data analysis including descriptive statistics (means, proportion, frequency distribution), association among predictors and outcomes examining the pattern and strength of association. Statistical tests of significance were conducted using  $\chi^2$  tests for proportions or for trend as appropriate. Bi-variate analysis was performed.

#### 4. Results

Overall, data for 373 people from Armavir marz were obtained in the course of the basic and detailed eye screening. Of the 359 attendants of the Health Fair, data is available for 334 persons, as several questionnaires were lost during patients screening as a result of uncontrolled patient flow during the screening procedures. Of those assigned for the detailed eye screening (n=324), only 271 people came. Others presumably sought ophthalmic care elsewhere.

#### **Armavir Health Fair**

#### 4.1 Socio-Demographic Information

The majority (60.2%) of the Health Fair attendants were female. The mean age of the basic screening participants was 40.9 (SD 23.9 years, median 42), ranging from 1 to 86 years old. The distribution by age categories was as following: 1-16 years old (28.5%), 17-39 years old (18.3%), 40-59 years old (21.9%), 60 and older (31.2%). The majority of all participants (68.3%)

mentioned Armavir marz as their place of birth. Reflecting the national categories of ethnic composition, the majority of the participants were Armenians (97.9 %), 1.3 % were Yesidi, and 0.5% were Assyrians. Of the all participants, 3.3 % were refugees.

The mean number of people per family was 4.99 (SD 2.3, range 1-14, median 5). A family size of 7 or more members was stated in 20.1% of cases, and in 4.8 % of cases the respondents mentioned living alone (Figure 1).

20 10 1.00 2.00 3.00 4.00 6.00 8.00 10.00 11.00 14.00

Figure 1. Number of people in family N=334. Armavir Health Fair - 2002

Number of people in family (including the respondent)

Of the health fair participants, 32.6% indicated that they are "breadwinners", 53.9% indicated that somebody else is a breadwinner, and 3.3% indicated that the breadwinner is a family member living abroad. In 13.8% of the cases, the participants indicated that all their family members are unemployed. Many of the participants (43.9%) mentioned that they were working in the state sector, 18.7% worked in farming, and 13% had private business. The last figure, however, might be the most inexact, since many of the respondents considered the unregistered reselling of a few types of goods from a hawker's/ peddler's stand as a "private business" and subsequently

answered "yes" to that question. Of the respondents, 23.5 % indicated that they receive governmental allowances.

The aforementioned figures still should be considered from the angle of the monthly family income, which is extremely low, being (according to respondents) less than 10,000 AMD for 81.9% of the respondents and in the range of 20,000 – 50,000 AMD for 17.7%. This is well below the monthly "breadbasket" cost of approximately 15,000.00 AMD per person and consistent with classification of  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the population below the poverty line.

#### 4.2 Basic Eye Screening

Of the 334 people screened, 324 (90.3%) were referred for a detailed ophthalmic evaluation. Visual acuity less than 1.0 (20/20) was the reason for referral in 80.2% cases (n=268). Increased intraocular pressure, determined by palpation, was reported in 12.3% of the participants (n=41), and abnormal eye position in 18.9% of participants (n=63). Few (n=19) participants reported blind 1<sup>st</sup> degree relatives (5.7%). It was determined that 87.4% of the Health Fair participants had current eye problems and 76.3% had some past eye problems. Surprisingly, about 29% of the attendants mentioned they had no previous check-ups by ophthalmologist. Of those ever having a visit to ophthalmologist, 95.5% indicated eye problems as the reason of visit to ophthalmologist and only 5% indicated preventive check-ups.

#### **Detailed Eye screening and Interview**

#### 4.3 Detailed eye examination

Of the 324 people referred for a detailed screening 53 (16.3%) did not keep the appointment, despite reminder phone calls. There is no statistically significant difference between respondents and non-respondents by age and gender. Many of the non-respondents (25%) were from Echmiadzin, a town, which is 30 km from Armavir. There is a specialized eye department in Echmiadzin. After being diagnosed as having eye pathology during the basic eye screening, these people may have applied to an eye specialist in their town.

A detailed eye examination was administered to 313 people, of which 271 were selected during the Health Fair and 42 were from outside. Only 1.4% (n=4) of the participants referred from the Armavir Health Fair (n=283) were identified as healthy ("false positives").

#### 4.4 Visual Acuity

The first step of the detailed eye examination was determining of presenting visual acuity (Table 2). Of those screened by the project ophthalmologists, 3.8% (n=12) were considered visually impaired in one eye and 30.7% (n=96) in both eyes (visual acuity 0.3-0.05); and 18.5% (n=58) blind in one eye and 4.2% (n=13) blind in both eyes (visual acuity <0.05).

Table 2: Presented visual acuity with both eyes. Armavir Health Fair Project - 2002

WHO classification	Visual acuity with both	Frequency	Percent
	eyes		
Normal Vision	1.0-0.4	196	62.6
Visually Impaired	0.3-0.2	41	13.1
• •	0.1-0.05	55	17.6
Blind	< 0.05	13	4.2
	Missing	8	2.5
	Total	313	100.0

After providing the appropriate correction, most of the participants demonstrated essential improvement of the visual acuity of both eyes (Table 3).

Table 3: Visual acuity for both eyes with the best possible correction.

Armavir Health Fair Project – 2002.

WHO classification	Visual acuity with both eyes	Frequency	Percent
Normal Vision	1.0-0.4	252	81.1
Visually Impaired	0.3-0.2	24	7.6
	0.1-0.05	23	7.2
Blind	< 0.05	5	1.6
	Missing	8	2.5
	Total	313	100.0

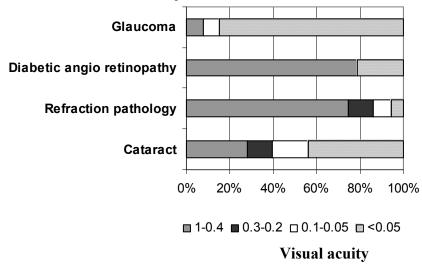
#### Main causes of bilateral and mono lateral blindness

There were 5 (1.6%) bilaterally blind people (best corrected visual acuity < 0.005) of all screened participants. Main causes of bilateral blindness were cataract in 2 cases, diabetic retinopathy in one case, and pigment abiotrophy of retina in 2 cases. A total of 51 people were blind in one eye. The main cause of mono lateral blindness was cataract 48% (n=25) (Figure 2).

■ Cataract and Figure 2. Main causes of monocular blindness complications 48% (n=51). Armavir Health Fair Project - 2002 ■ Glaucoma 14% (n=7) 8% 6% □ Diabetic angio retinopathy (n=1) 10% Other retinal pathology 6% (n=3) 48% □ Optic nerve atrophy 6% 6% (n=3)■ Trauma 10% (n=5) 6% 2% ■ Corneal opacity 6% (n=3) 14% ■ Other group 8% (n=4)

Distribution of visual acuity in different disease groups is presented in Figure 3. Patients with glaucoma, had vision less then 0.005 in 85% cases (N=11). Patients with cataract had visual acuity less then 0.005 in 44% (n=42).

Figure 3. Distribution of visual acuity in different disease groups
Armavir Health Fair Project - 2002



#### 4. 5 Main eye diseases

Cataract, glaucoma, refraction pathologies, and strabismus were the most common pathologies.

\*Refraction pathologies\*\*

Refraction pathology is considered to be the most common eye disease among children and adults. [13] It is found in approximately 25% of the adult population of the US. [7] Refraction is the phenomenon in which parallel rays of light entering the eye at rest are brought to focus on the retina (nerve layer of the bottom of eye). This makes image formation possible for eye. If the image of a distant object cannot be focused exactly on the retina, refraction pathology occurs [7].

Examination indicated that 50.5% (n=158) of detailed eye screening participants had refraction pathology in one or both eyes, of which 12.8% (n=40) had myopia, 2.6% (n=19) had hyperopia, 27.5% (n=75) had presbyopia, and 11.5% (n=36) had astigmatism.

The participants with myopia were divided into 3 groups with respect to the refraction after cycloplegia: 0.5-3.0 D-mild, 3.5-6.0 D-moderate, >6.0 D-severe myopia (Table 4). A similar classification was used for hyperopia. In the case of astigmatism, the type of astigmatism as well as the degree and the axis were determined (Table 5).

Table 4. Myopia among participants of the detailed eye screening. Armavir Health Fair Project - 2002.

Classification of Myopia	Refraction	Frequency	Percent
Mild	0.5 - 3.0	20	6.4
Moderate	3.5 - 6.0	7	2.2
Severe	>6.0	13	4.2
	Total with Myopia	40	12.8
	<b>Total Screened</b>	313	100.0

Table 5. Astigmatism among participants of the detailed eye screening. Armavir Health Fair Project - 2002.

Astigmatism	Refraction	Frequency	Percent
Mild	0.5 - 3.0	23	7.3
Moderate	3.5 - 6.0	8	2.6
Severe	>6.0	5	1.6
	Total with Astigmatism	36	11.5
	Total Screened	313	100.0

#### Strabismus

Another common pathology among screened participants was strabismus. Strabismus is a visual defect in which the eyes are misaligned and pointed in different directions [11]. According to the statistics, nearly 3% of the children worldwide have strabismus [12]. During the screening it was determined that 28 people presented this pathology that is nearly 9% percent of all participants.

Univariate analysis showed that the rate of strabismus noticeably varies among different groups of participants (Table 6). The rate of strabismus was higher for those aged 0-16 years old (27%).

Table 6. Prevalence of strabismus among different age groups of participant selected during the Health Fair (n=271). Armavir Health Fair Project - 2002

Age categories	Total	Disease group/Strabismus
	n	0/0
0-16	74	27.0
17-39	47	6.4
40-59	61	3.3
60&>	89	2.2
Total	271	10.0

 $<sup>\</sup>chi^2$ , P-value < 0,001

#### Cataract

The lens is the part of the eye that helps focus light on the retina. To help produce a sharp image, the lens must remain clear. A cataract is a clouding of the eye's lens that can cause a progressive, painless loss of vision. Cataract is the main cause of low vision and blindness in the world. It accounts for a large proportion of the workload of most ophthalmologists and eye clinics. In many cases, full sight can be restored after a relatively simple operation, even among those who have been blind from cataract for many years [14, 15].

During the Armavir Health Fair project, 96 people with cataract in one or both eyes were identified, which is 30.7% of all participants of the detailed eye screening. The highest rate of cataract was among male participants aged 60 years and over (Tables 7, 8).

Table 7. Rate of cataract among different age groups of participant selected during the Health Fair (n=271). Armavir Health Fair Project – 2002

Age categories	Total	Disease group/Cataract
	n	%
0-16	74	5.4
17-39	47	2.1
40-59	61	14.8
60&>	89	67.4
Total	271	72.7

 $<sup>\</sup>chi^2$ , p-value < 0,001

Table 8. Gender distribution of cataract patients among Health Fair participants (n=271). Armavir Health Fair Project – 2002.

Gender	Total	Disease group/Cataract
- -	n	0/0
Male	105	38.1
Female	167	20.4
Total	272	27.2

 $<sup>\</sup>chi^2$ , p-value = 0,001

In some of the cases, cataract was present with other eye pathologies. Cataract was seen with glaucoma in 8 cases, of which one patient presented early stage of cataract in both eyes and glaucoma and diabetic retinopathy in one eye. In 15 cases, cataract was seen with different retinal pathologies, including diabetic retinopathy (n=6), maculodistrophy of different etiology (n=5), optic nerve atrophy (n=2), hypertonic angiopathy (n=1), and central white-spot retinal dystrophy (n=1). An overwhelming majority of the cataract patients were 60 years old and over. In almost 20 % cases (n=19), cataract patients also had presbyopia.

#### Glaucoma

Glaucoma is a group of diseases that can lead to damage to the eye's optic nerve and result in blindness. It is one of the leading causes of preventable blindness in the developed countries.

There are no early warning signs for this dangerous disease that is sometimes called the "sneak"

thief of sight." Early diagnosis and ongoing treatment can help slow or stop further vision loss [14, 16-18].

A total of 13 patients (4.2%) from 313 screened participants were diagnosed with glaucoma, of which 3 cases had glaucoma in both eyes, 10 patients presented glaucoma in both eyes. First aid was provided to two patients with glaucoma attack, and they were recommended treatment in specialized eye clinic. Glaucoma was combined with cataract in 8 cases, diabetic retinopathy in 2 cases, corneal opacity in 3 cases, and atrophy of eye globe in 1 case. In 2 cases, glaucoma patients also had presbiopia.

Bivariate analysis showed that the highest rate of glaucoma (7.6%) was observed among male participants as compare to female participants (1.2%) with statistically significant association ( $\chi^2$  test, p-value = 0.009). The overwhelming majority of patients with glaucoma were aged 60 years and over (Table 9).

Table 9. Rate of glaucoma among different age groups of participants, selected during the Health Fair (n=271). Armavir Health Fair Project – 2002.

Age categories	Total	Disease group/Glaucoma
	n	%
0-16	74	
17-39	47	2.1%
40-59	61	
60&>	89	9.0
Total	271	3.3

 $\chi^2$ , p-value= 0,003

#### Diabetic retinopathy

Diabetic retinopathy is composed of a characteristic group of lesions found in the retina or fundus of individuals having had poorly managed diabetes for several years [14, 29].

A total of 14 patients (4.5%) were diagnosed diabetic retinopathy during the detailed eye screening. The highest rate of diabetic retinopathy (10.1%) was observed among participants aged 60 years old and over with statistically significant association ( $\chi^2$  test, P-value = 0,036). The in-depth interviews revealed that only 9 patients out of 14 diagnosed with diabetes had been examined by an ophthalmologist, off these only one mentioned applying for a preventive check up. This indicates the lack of proper diabetes case management and coordination of health services.

#### **Interview**

#### 4.6 General Health and Vision

The majority of the respondents (68.9%) rated their health as "fair" or "poor" (42.9% and 26.0% respectively); only 0.3 % rated it as "excellent". The majority of the participants reported that their eyesight using both eyes was "very poor" (13.5%), "poor" (34.1%) or "fair" (43.2%).

#### 4.7 Quality of life

The respondents were asked to answer to series of questions aimed to assess how their eyesight affected the quality of their lives. Of the respondents, 48.9% indicated that they experience moderate or severe ocular pain or discomfort, which interferes with their daily activities and keeps them away from doing things most of the time or even all of the time. Activities requiring good near vision, such as reading ordinary print in newspapers, cooking, sewing, finding something on a crowded shelf, were reported to be from moderate to extremely difficulty in 37.5% of cases. Of the respondents, 3.7% reported that they had stopped doing near vision activities because of the problems with eyesight. Distance activities, such as reading street signs, going down stairs in dim light, going out to see movies, sport events and so on, are difficult to a

moderate or extreme extent in 40.3% of the respondents; 4.7% stopped doing that type of activities because of their poor eyesight.

Vision specific social functioning of people was also tested by a few questions to determine how people react to things being said, or whether it is difficult to visit people in their homes, at parties, and visiting other public places. Even though 36.6% of the respondents indicated that social functioning is not difficult at all for them, 29.9% indicated that it is of moderate or extreme difficulty and 2.7% mentioned they stopped the specified activities because of eyesight problems (Table 10).

Table 10. The quality of life parameters as rated by detailed eye screening participants (n=296). Armavir Health Fair Project - 2002

Quality of life categories	Total	Le	evel of difficu	ılty
		A little difficulty (%)	Moderate difficulty (%)	Extreme difficulty (%)
Discomfort, caused by pain, burning, itching in/around eyes		38.9	46.3	14.9
Near vision problems that impact reading, doing work/hobbies that require seeing well up close		44.3	28.7	27.0
Difficulties with distance activities, such as orientation in the street, going down stairs in dim light, going outside		42.9	30.1	27.0
Vision specific social functioning: difficulties with visiting people in their homes, at parties, with noticing reaction of people around.	296	58.3	22.7	19.0

Specific questions were addressed to determine whether eyesight affected mental health. A large proportion of respondents (40.6%) answered that it is "definitely true" or "mostly true" that they are worried and feel frustrated because of their eyesight most or all of the time, have much less

control over what they do, and worry about doing things that will embarrass themselves or others because of their poor eyesight.

In questions on role difficulties, the respondents were asked to indicate the amount of time when certain statements are true. Almost 24.7% indicated that they accomplish less than they would like, and that they are limited in duration of their work and other activities because of the vision "all of the time". The same statements were mentioned to be true by 38.1% of the respondents "most of the time."

Several questions were directed to reveal how eyesight affects person's ability for independent activities. Respondents had to indicate whether the statements were true or false for them and to what extent. Nearly one fourth of the respondents (27.1%) stated that it is "definitely" or "mostly true" that they have to stay home most of the time because of eyesight, have to rely too much to what other people tell them, and need a lot of help from others because of their eyesight.

There were also questions to indirectly assess color and peripheral vision of the respondents.

Over 19% of the respondents answered that it is moderately or extremely difficult for them to pick out and match their own clothes because of eyesight; 6.5% cannot perform that activity anymore. Over every third respondent (37.3%) indicated that it is moderately or extremely difficult for them to notice objects off to the side while walking along because of their eyesight; 5.8% stopped walking.

Of all respondents, only 33 (8.8%) had driving skills. They were asked a few questions about driving during the daytime in familiar places, driving at night, or in difficult conditions, such as heavy traffic, in order to detect whether their driving was affected by vision. The majority of the

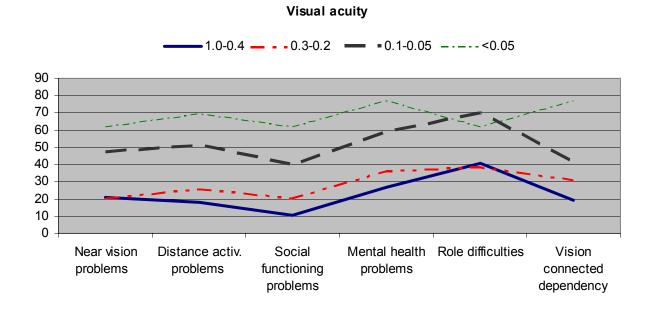
respondents (63.6%) answered that that they gave up driving because of their eyesight (57.6%) or this activity is extremely difficult for them.

The effects of visual acuity on quality of life

The association of visual acuity with various parameters of quality of life was examined. The results were analyzed for 293 participants out of 313, having complete data both for visual acuity and quality of life questions. The strongest association between visual acuity and quality of life was noticed in the group of responses rated as "extremely difficult". The proportion of such answers increased along with worsening visual acuity (Figure 4).

Figure 4. The association between visual acuity and quality of life among participants of the detailed screening. Armavir Health Fair Project.

## Impact of visual acuity on quality of life: the percent of participants who rated the specified activities as "extremely difficult"



The similar trend was in the group of visual acuity from 0.1 to 0.05 (n=53) (Table 11).

Table 11. Visual acuity with both eyes and difficulties with distance activities, such as orientation in the street, going down stairs in dim light, going outside (N= 293). Armavir Health Fair Project - 2002

Visual acuity with the best eye	Difficulties with distance activities, such as orientation in the street, going down stairs in dim light, going outside						
<u> </u>		A little difficulty Moderate difficulty Extreme difficul					
	Total	%	%	%			
1.0-0.4	188	54.3	27.7	18.1			
0.3-0.2	39	30.8	43.6	25.6			
0.1-0.05	53	17.0	32.1	50.9			
<0.05	13	7.7	23.1	69.2			

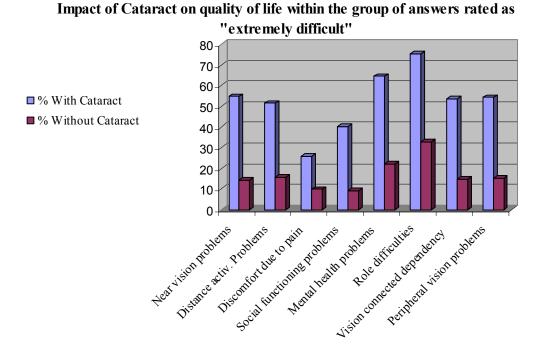
Among participants, whose visual acuity is within the group <0.05, the highest impact of low vision on quality of life is noticeable in vision specific dependency and mental health categories (in both cases 76.9% answered "extremely difficult") ( $\chi^2$ , p-value=0.000). In the vision group of 0.1 – 0.05 (n=53) the vision specific mental health problems also showed increase in proportions of the responses from "a little difficulty" to "extreme difficulty": 22.6%: 18.9%: 58.5%. Vision specific role difficulties and dependency had the similar trend in the 0.1-0.05 category of visual acuity.

In the visual acuity group of 1.0-0.4 (n=188) the majority of participants were providing answers "a little difficulty" nearly to all questions on quality of life. The smallest proportions of participants in the same group of visual acuity mentioned that the specified activities were "extremely difficult" for them. In the visual acuity group of 0.3-0.2 (n=39) the sizes of participants' proportions in three categories of answers were changing without any specific trend.

The effects of various disease groups on quality of life

During the analysis, the association of several combined parameters composing the whole conception of "quality of life" with cataract, glaucoma, diabetic angio retinopathy, and refraction pathology was checked. The analyses of the available data detected a statistically significant association ( $\chi^2$ , p-value=0.000) between cataract and near vision problems that impact reading, doing work/hobbies requiring seeing well up close (Figure 5). Distance activities, such as orientation in the street, going down stairs in dim light, going outside were also affected by cataract ( $\chi^2$ , p-value=0.000). Vision specific social functioning such as difficulties with visiting people in their homes, at parties, with noticing reaction of people around is another important component of quality of life. Of the participants with cataract 27.2% mentioned that this functioning is "a little difficult for them", 32.6% rated it as "moderate difficulty", and 40.2% as "extreme difficulty" ( $\chi^2$ , p-value=0.000).

Figure 5. Health Fair (n=295). The responses of participants with and without cataract on the questions on quality of life during the detailed screening. Armavir Health Fair - 2002



The majority of cataract patients (64.5%) generally feel frustrated and worried about doing things because of eyesight. Participants were also asked about the influence of their eyesight on the scope of activities that they carry out. Analysis showed an association between being limited in scope of activities and eyesight ( $\chi^2$ , p-value=0.000). Among those with cataract, 75.3% mentioned being limited "most of the time" versus 32.7% among cataract free participants. Vision specific dependency, namely relying too much on other people's words, needing a lot of help and staying home most of the time, was also expressed more among participants with cataract. About 53.8% of the participants with cataract mentioned that it is "mostly true" that they depend on other people because of the problems with their eyesight. Among cataract free participants, the majority (51.5%) gave the answer "mostly false".

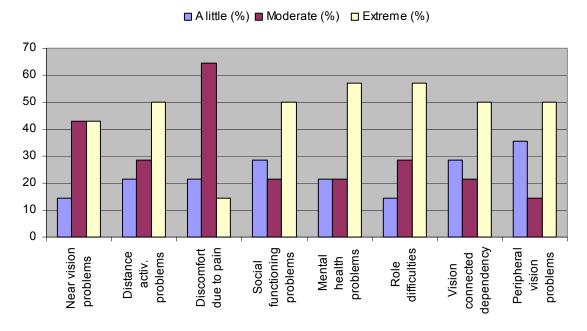
Peripheral vision, which was defined in the questionnaire as noticing objects off to the side while walking along, was rated as "extreme difficulty" by 54.3% of cataract patients and 15.3% of cataract free ones. The most impacted parameters of quality of life among cataract patients are: role difficulties (75.3% - "extreme difficulties") and vision specific mental health problems (64.5% - "extreme difficulties"). The least associated with cataract symptom was discomfort, caused by pain, burning, itching in/around eyes (25.8% "extreme difficulties").

Another group of diseases examined to reveal its influence on quality of life was diabetic angio retinopathy. The situation was very similar to that of cataract. A positive association was detected between this eye pathology and nearly all parameters of quality of life (Figure 6). However, statistically significant association was detected only with vision specific social functioning ( $\chi^2$ , p-value=0.008). The proportion of people who had "a little difficulty" was 28.6% and those who

had "extreme difficulties" was 50%. This pathology is usually accompanied by many other health problems, thus its isolated effect on quality of life is very difficult to estimate.

Figure 6. Health Fair (n=295). The association between diabetic angio retinopathy and quality of life among participants of detailed screening. Armavir Health Fair Project - 2002

#### Impact of Diabetic angio retinopathy on quality of life



Glaucoma was another disease analyzed on association with quality of life. It is a pathology, which does not have a high prevalence rate, however it can seriously impact vision as it causes optic nerve damage. The analysis of associations between glaucoma and quality of life showed strong statistical significance with all parameters. Role difficulties, namely limitation in scope of activities because of the eyesight were affected most of all. The proportion of people with glaucoma who mentioned being limited in activities "all of the time" was 92.3% (Table 12).

Table 12. Disease group/glaucoma and vision specific role difficulties: being limited in scope of activities because of the eyesight (N=295). Armavir Health Fair Project - 2002

Disease group: Glaucoma	Vision specific role difficulties: being limited in scope of activities because of the eyesight			
	Total	None of the time	Some of the time %	All of the time %
People without glaucoma	282	31.6	24.5	44.0
People with glaucoma	13	7.7		92.3
Total	295	30.5	23.4	46.1

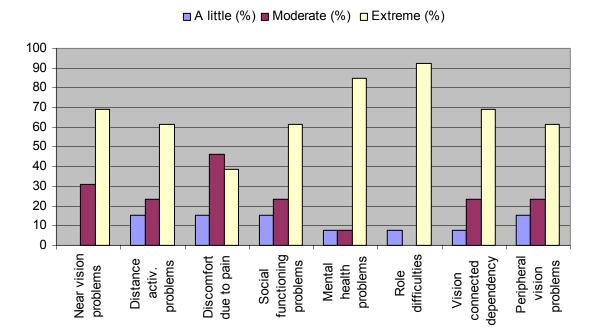
Vision specific mental health was also revealed to be seriously affected by glaucoma ( $\chi^2$ , p-value=0.008). The proportion of people who mentioned feeling frustrated and worried about doing things because of the eyesight was 84.6%. The majority of people with glaucoma (69.2%) agreed that they had to rely too much on other people's words, needed a lot of help and stayed home most of the time because of the problems with eyes (vision specific dependency). This association was also statistically significant ( $\chi^2$ , p-value=0.002).

Near vision activities, distance activities and peripheral vision were similarly affected by glaucoma. About 69.2% of the participants with glaucoma found it "extremely difficult" to read, do work/hobbies that require seeing well up close. Orientation in the street, going down stairs in dim light, and going outside were extremely difficult for 61.5% of people with glaucoma and for 25.5% of people without it. "Extreme difficulties" in noticing objects off to the side while walking along (because of eyesight) were experienced by 61.5% of the people with glaucoma, as compared to 26% of glaucoma free patients. This association is also statistically significant ( $\chi^2$ , p-value=0.006).

Analysis showed that people with glaucoma are also restricted in their social functioning ( $\chi^2$ , p-value=0.000). It is "extremely difficult" for 61.5% of them and "a little difficult" for 15.4%. Those participants who did not have glaucoma gave opposite responses: "a little difficulty" – 60.1% and "extreme difficulty" – 17.1% (Figure 7).

Figure 7. Health Fair (n=295). The association between glaucoma and quality of life among participants of detailed screening. Armavir Health Fair Project - 2002.

#### Impact of Glaucoma on quality of life



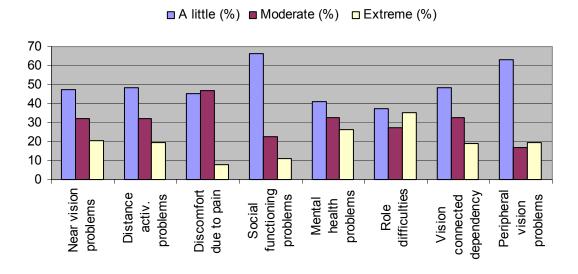
The discomfort caused by pain, burning, itching in/around eyes, also had statistically significant association with glaucoma, even though not so prominently expressed. Among participants with glaucoma the answers were distributed as following: "mild discomfort" at 15.4%, "moderate" at 46.2% and "severe" at 38.5%.

Refraction pathology was less associated with quality of life than any other disease group. Here also, as in the case of three other pathologies discussed above, the highest proportions of those participants who gave the answers of "extreme difficulties" to the questions on various activities

reflecting quality of life, were in categories of vision specific role difficulties and mental health problems. However, in the same groups the proportions of those participants who rated carrying out the specified activities as "a little difficult" were nearly equal or even higher than those who rated them as "extremely difficult" (Figure 8).

Figure 8. Health Fair (n=295). The association between refraction pathology and quality of life among participants of detailed screening. Armavir Health Fair Project - 2002

#### Impact of Refraction pathology on quality of life



The least affected by refraction pathology was vision specific social functioning. The majority of participants with refraction pathology (66.4%) mentioned that it is "a little difficult" for them, about 22.4% said that it is of "moderate difficulty" and only 11.2% rated it as "extreme difficulty".

#### 4.8 Access to Eye Care and Affordability

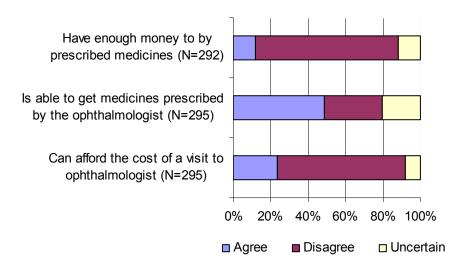
Another important objective of the interview was the evaluation of the accessibility of ophthalmic care for the population of Armavir marz (Figures 9, 10). Several measures of access such as availability of transportation and medications, cost of health services, and attitude of medical

staff towards patients were studied. The majority of the respondents (82.7%) agreed that they know where to go to get eye care. More than a half of respondents (56.4%) agreed that they have easy access to eye care specialist.

Only 23.7% of the respondents agreed that they could afford the cost of a visit to ophthalmologist. However, the proportion of people who agreed that they could get needed eye care without being set back financially was higher (47.6%).

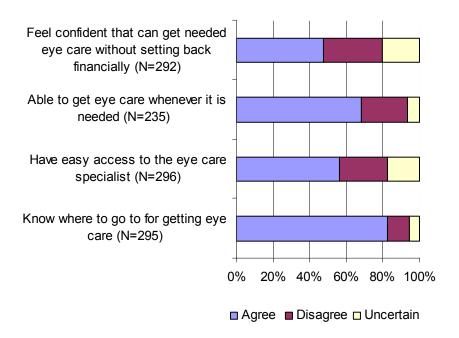
Slightly less than a half of the respondents (48.8%) indicated that they are able to get medicines prescribed by an ophthalmologist. The situation with affordability of medicines was worse, as only 11.6% of the respondents agreed that they had enough money to by the medicines prescribed by an ophthalmologist.

Figure 9. Affordability of eye care. Armavir Health Fair Project - 2002



Overall 68.1% of the participants agreed that they were able to get eye care whenever they need it. Employed respondents (n=34) were also asked whether they were able to take paid time off from work to get the eye care if needed. Of that group 63.6% mentioned that it is possible.

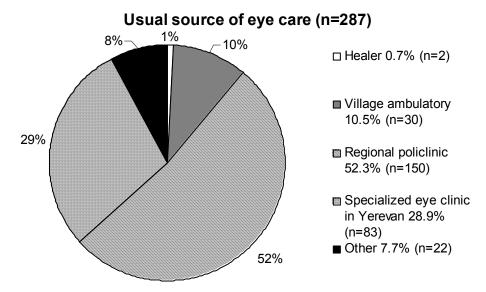
Figure 10. Access to eye care. Armavir Health Fair Project - 2002



#### 4.9 Eye care utilization

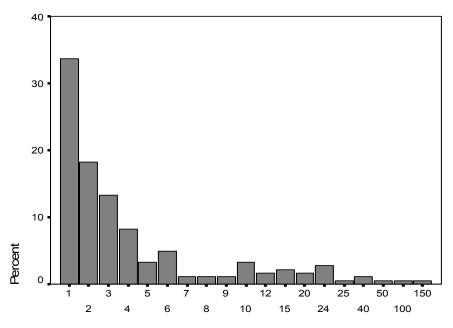
Information was gathered to assess the utilization of regional eye care services as well as users perceptions about its quality. About half of the respondents (52.3%) mentioned that the Regional Policlinic is the usual source of eye care for them or for their family. The proportion of those who mentioned specialized clinic in Yerevan was 28.9%. A relatively small proportion of respondents (10.5%) indicated that the main source of eye care for them is village ambulatory. Among other sources were mentioned healer (in 0.7%) and applying to any doctor no matter where it is, or not applying at all (7.7% combined) (Figure 11).

Figure 11. Source of eye care among participants of detailed eye screening. Armavir Health Fair Project 2002



Nearly equal proportions of the respondents indicated that their last visit to ophthalmologist was less than a month ago (21.4%), and from one to three months ago (22.4%). This high rate is not unexpected given the severity and complexity of the vision problems seen. About 7.8% of the respondents mentioned that they visited an ophthalmologist from four to six months ago, and 11.6% of the respondents - from 6 month to one year ago. Those whose last visit was from one to two years ago composed the least proportion (3.7%). The rest of the respondents either never visited ophthalmologist before (14.6%) or visited him/her more than two years ago. Out of the respondents who visited an ophthalmologist during the last two years (N=181) number of visits varied from 1 to 150 (Mean 6.25, Median 2.0, SD 14.77). The biggest proportion of the respondents (33.7%) mentioned one visit, and 18.2% and 13.3% indicated that they visited an ophthalmologist during the last two years two and three times respectively (Figure 11).

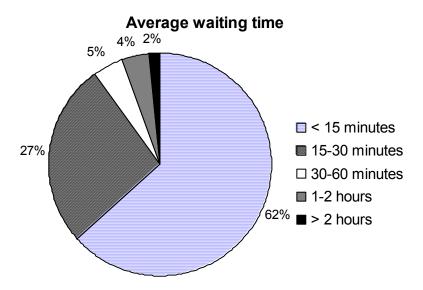
Figure 12. Numbers of visits to ophthalmologist in a policlinic/specialized clinic during the last two years (N=181). Armavir Health fair Project - 2002



More than a half of the respondents (62.1%) agreed that there was a time in the last two years when they or one of their family needed to visit an ophthalmologist in the policlinic or hospital, but did not. The main reason for not going (82.6%) was the cost of services. Other respondents specified such factors as quality of services (2.8%), physical disability (2.8%), family circumstances (6.7%) and other reasons (5.1%).

The average time of waiting at the policlinic to see an ophthalmologist was less than 15 minutes in 63.3% of respondents, and 15 to 30 minutes for 26.6% of them (Figure 13).

Figure 13. Average waiting time at the policlinic to see an ophthalmologist. Armavir Health Fair Project 2002.

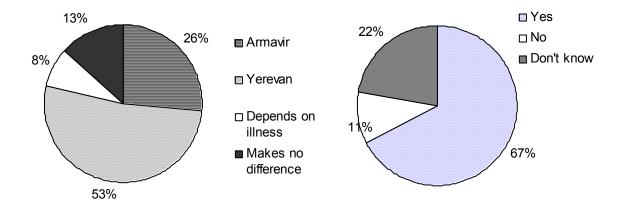


About 65% of the respondents stated that usually they walk to policlinic. Bus was mentioned as a mean of transport to go to policlinic by 26.5% of the respondents. Only 8.8% said that they could afford automobile, while non of the respondents reported using a taxi.

If referred to an ophthalmologist, more than a half of respondents (52.5%) would prefer to see a specialist in Yerevan (Figures 13, 14). Some 26.4% would prefer Armavir. For the rest of the respondents the matter of choice would be the type of illness (8.1%) or there was stated no difference (13.2%). The majority of the respondents (67.2%) had a perception that the specialists in Yerevan were more qualified than in Armavir. Even though the majority of respondents perceived that specialists in Yerevan were more qualified, sill going to Yerevan to see an ophthalmologist would be too much burden for 84.6% of the respondents.

Figure 14. If referred to an ophthalmologist, where it is preferable to see a specialist N=295

Figure 15. Specialists in Yerevan are more qualified than in Armavir N=293



With respect to factors playing role in selection of a specialist/ophthalmologist physician's referral was mentioned by 46.8% of the respondents and specialist's reputation by 37.6% of the respondents. Cost of treatment as well as previous experiences were indicated by 15.6% of the respondents. Hospital/clinic reputation was mentioned by 4% of the respondents and about 3% indicated other different factors.

Several questions were asked to gather some information on costs of ophthalmic care and its affordability for those in need. With regard to question on amount of money spent on ophthalmic services during the last 2 years, the majority of the respondents (48.8%) indicated that they did not pay anything. Other groups of the respondents mentioned paying less than 10,000 AMD (28.9%), or indicated that payment was covered by BBP (14.1%). The proportion of the respondents who mentioned spending more than 100,000 AMD was 1.2%. Out of pocket payments for ophthalmic medications during the last 2 years were assessed by 38.8% of patients as less than 10,000 AMD. Nearly half of the respondents (41.6%) indicated that they did not pay anything, but it was not covered by BBP. Those who paid on average from 10,000 to 25,000

AMD composed 10.2%. Only 3.1% of the respondents mentioned that the expenses for medicines were covered by BBP (Figures 16, 17).

Figure 16. Amount of money spent on ophthalmic care during the last 2 years. Armavir Health Fair Project - 2002

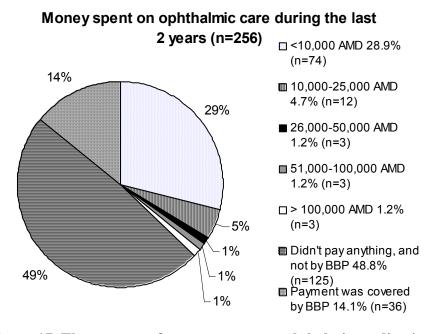
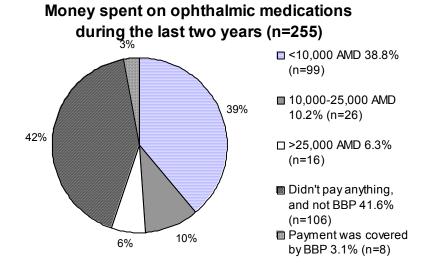


Figure 17. The amount of money spent on ophthalmic medications during the last two years. Armavir Health Fair Project - 2002

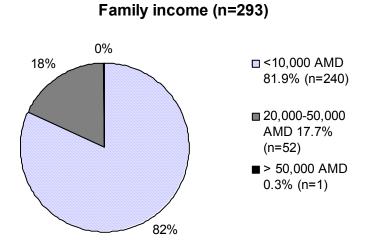


The majority of the respondents assessed their family income as "less than 10,000 AMD". Those, whose family income was more than 50,000 AMD composed 0.3%. The average income of

20,000-50,000 AMD was indicated by 17.7% of the respondents. This may be the reason, why about 46.1% of the respondents agreed that during the last two years there were cases when they ended up taking prescribed medications because of the costs.

Figure 18. The average family income as reported by participants of detailed eye screening.

Armavir Health Fair Project - 2002



The respondents were also asked whether anyone helped them to pay for their eye care costs in the last two years. Only 12% of the respondents positively answered to that question, specifying charity organizations, relatives, governmental structures, and the donors.

#### **4.10 Patient Satisfaction**

In general, the majority of the respondents (53.9%) agreed that the eye care they have been receiving for the last two years was good. About 16.9% were uncertain, while 29.2% disagreed with this statement. Some, 19.1% of the respondents disagreed that their ophthalmologist's office has everything to provide eye care. A large proportion of the respondents (35.9%) indicated that sometimes ophthalmologists made them wonder if their diagnosis is correct.

Nearly all respondents (92.7%) agreed that the ophthalmologists are careful to check everything when treating and examining their patients.

The respondents were also asked about their perceptions of doctors' attitude towards them. The overwhelming majority of the respondents (85.5%) agreed that doctors act in professional and unselfish manner, and even larger proportion (94.1%) agreed that doctors treat them in friendly and courteous manner. About one third of the respondents think the ophthalmologists sometimes hurry too much when providing their patients eye care. A small but significant proportion of the respondents (20.1%) stated that doctors sometimes ignore their words.

When asked about professional abilities of the doctors who treat them about 18.5% of the respondents mentioned that they had some doubts about doctors' abilities. Almost 31% of the respondents found it hard to get an appointment for eye care right away. The respondents were also asked whether it is true that they have to pay more for the eye care than they can afford. The majority of them (67.4%) disagreed with this statement (Table13).

Table 13. Respondent's answers concerning the usual source of eye care during the last two years. Armavir Health Fair Project - 2002

Statements on eye care satisfaction:	Strongly agree (%)	Agree (%)	Uncertain (%)	Disagree (%)	Strongly disagree (%)
The eye care being received is just about perfect	4.9	49.1	16.9	24.0	5.2
I think my ophthalmologist's office has everything to provide complete eye care	2.8	59.6	18.4	16.7	2.5
Sometimes ophthalmologists make me wonder if their diagnosis is correct	1.7	34.1	12.5	46.7	4.9
Doctors providing me eye care are careful to check everything when treating me	12.8	79.9	2.4	4.5	0.3
Doctors are too business like and impersonal towards me	15.6	69.9	7.3	5.2	2.1
My doctors treat me in a very friendly and courteous manner	34.3	59.9	3.5	1.7	0.7
Eye care providers sometimes hurry too much when they treat me	4.5	28.2	10.1	49.5	7.7
Doctors sometimes ignore what I tell them	3.1	17.0	5.6	57.6	16.7
I have some doubts about the ability of the doctors who treat me	2.1	16.4	8.7	63.1	9.8
I find it hard to get an appointment for eye care right away	1.7	28.8	21.2	45.8	2.4
I have to pay for more of my eye care than I can afford	2.4	18.8	11.5	59.0	8.3

### 5. Conclusions/Recommendations

#### 5. 1 Service Project

As a public service program, the project **was highly effective**, providing an important blindness prevention program to approximately 400 impoverished people. Attendant media coverage highlighted the importance of primary and secondary prevention activities in Armavir marz and call for Health Fairs on regular basis. The project also succeeding in demonstrating the effectiveness of cooperative efforts which draw synergy for combing resources and expertise in addressing compelling social concerns.

Overall 70.2% (n=252) of the people screened during the Armavir Health Fair (n=359) benefited from the project by receiving prescription glasses. Total number of eyeglasses provided is 308. This did include 18 % people getting 2 pairs, as they needed complex prescriptions, and bifocals are very expensive here. The project staff educated people about glass wear and care as well as assisted them in selecting frames.

Project ophthalmologists provided first aid treatment to 10 patients. Out of 313 screened, 27 people were suggested treatment in specialized eye clinics. Outpatient treatment was recommended to 9 people, and 252 people were recommended to be supervised by the ophthalmologist in the regional policlinic.

Data from this study support the assumption that mass screening and open doors programs in the regions of Armenia could be useful in detecting correctable causes of decreased vision, and in minimizing long term permanent visual disability. Only 67.2 % (n=238) of the Armavir Health Fair participants (n=354) had ever visited ophthalmologist; and 3.4 % (n=12) participants had

ever had a preventive check up. There is need for improvement aimed at preventive eye care promotion and provision. Public education of regional population regarding the implications of eye health promotion and the importance of early treatment are being prioritized.

#### 5. 2 Limitations of the study

As with all field projects, this study is subject to a number of limitations that may influence the generalizability of the findings, etc. The major limitations that might result in inaccurate or misleading findings are summarized here and are taken into account to the extent possible in interpreting findings and drawing conclusions.

First, participants were self-selected, only those people with some eye problems applied to GMEIPO ophthalmologists and passed through basic eye screening. This impacted the character of the study and made impossible to estimate the burden of eye problems in Armavir marz.

Second, the patients' health status may also introduce a selection bias whereby healthier patients attended the Health Fair, as those with severe health conditions most probably were not be able to attend the Health Fair. In addition, medical and family histories were obtained via the patient's self-report, possibly introducing a variety of reporting biases.

Also, the American partners brought and distributed ready glasses for patients with presbyopia during the Health Fair. After receiving the eyeglasses, many people left the hall by passing the screening procedure. Many of these people came back later complaining that the glasses they received didn't address the needs, but unfortunately they couldn't be served, as they were not registered during the Health Fair.

#### **5.3** Conclusions/Recommendations

This study revealed the importance of mass screening programs for the regional population. In the view of difficult socio-economic situation in the regions of Armenia, which is the primary cause of low accessibility to health care services, it is highly recommended to organize health fairs to give the population opportunity to get important preventive check up.

Most of the participants of the Armavir Health Fair expressed their gratitude to the AIHA and GMEIPO for services provided. Nearly all participants mentioned that the organized screening was long awaited and they would not have any other opportunity to be so scrupulously screened. It was suggested to allocate more days (2-3) for such screenings in order to increase the coverage and improve the inflow of the patients, making it more organized and less crowded.

Although results of the screening are not population-based, they indicate that low vision and blindness is an important public health problem among regional population of Armenia. Of those screened by the project ophthalmologists 22.4 % (n=70) were considered blind or visually impaired in one eye and 34.8 % (n=109) in both eyes. After provision of simple pairs of glasses, the situation was improved significantly: 21.7 % were considered blind or visually impaired in one eye and 16.6 % in both eyes.

The rate of blindness among screened participants was the following: 1.6% (n=5) bilaterally blind people and 16.3 % (n=51) people blind in one eye. This rate is high if compared with estimates of the prevalence of visual impairment and blindness among the Caucasian population: according to the Baltimore eye survey data, the blindness rate among whites aged 40 and over is 0.4%. [30].

Studies in Europe determined nearly 0.5% prevalence in the age group  $\geq$  40 years [31-33] (Table 14).

Table 14. Prevalence of blindness in Europe.

Country	Survey Date	Population covered	Age range	Number examined	Blindness prevalence	Leading causes of blindness
Italy	1992	Casteldaccia,	≥40 y	1,068	0.47*	20% Cataract,
		Sicily				20% Glaucoma,
						20% Refractive,
						20% Optic Atrophy,
						20% Macular degeneration
France	1990	Bouche du	Not	69,356	0.2	Not listed
		Rhone	listed			
		Department				
Ireland	1990	Roscommon	> 50 y	2,186	0.5*	Not listed
Bulgaria	1993	Sofia district,	≥40 y	6,275	0.49*	27% Cataract **
		urban and				18% Glaucoma
		rural				18% Macular degeneration

<sup>\*</sup> Restricted age group

Data from Armavir Health Fair could be biased, because the participants were self-selected: only those who had complaints applied for the basic eye screened. A population based blindness survey is needed to precisely estimate the prevalence of blindness and low vision in Armenia

According to the findings of the study cataract is the main cause of blindness in our study population. Of 5 bilateraly blind people, 2 were blind due to bilateral blinding cataract. Of 51 people blind in one eye, 48 % (n=25) had cataract. This is consistent with the findings from other countries of Eastern Europe [34].

GMEIPO team translated and adopted the NIH developed Visual Function Questionnaire (VFQ-25) in order to asses the impact of low vision and blindness on quality of life, including near vision activities, distance vision, social functioning, role difficulties, person's ability for

<sup>\*\*</sup> Cataract alone or in combination

independent activities, color and peripheral vision. The questions were straightforward and understandable by patients. It is suggested by our team to use VFQ-25 to evaluate the ophthalmic surgery outcome and measure the impact of surgical treatment on improvement of the patients' quality of life.

The study revealed considerable impact of vision on quality of life. Statistically significant associations between different stages of vision loss and quality of life were found: blindness impacted severely all aspects of quality of life. During the analysis the association of several combined parameters of "quality of life" with cataract, glaucoma, diabetic angio retinopathy, and refraction pathology was tested. Although glaucoma does not have a high rate in our study, however, it damaged vision related quality of life more then other eye pathologies. The analysis of associations between glaucoma and quality of life showed strong statistical significance with all parameters, especially with role difficulties, limitation in scope of activities because of the eyesight. Of all patients with glaucoma, 92.3% mentioned being limited in activities "all of the time".

It is highly recommended to conduct further multivariate analysis of the data, as there were many people who were diagnosed as having a few eye pathologies at once. Various disease have different impact on quality of life, therefore their overlapping may bias the univariate analysis of the data.

Different parameters of the access to health care, eye care utilization and attitude of medical staff towards patients were studied. It was found that majority of the patients had easy geographic access to eye care: more than a half of respondents (56.4%) agreed that they have easy access to the eye care specialist, 82.7% agreed that they know where to go to get eye care. Overall 68.1%

of the participants agreed that they were able to get eye care whenever they need it. Almost 65% of the respondents stated that usually they walk to policlinic can walk to the policlinic.

Meanwhile, this data point to the fact that most of the detailed eye-screening participants were from Armavir town and nearest villages. The majority of population from remote villages of Armavir marz was not able to get to the detailed eye screening. This fact could explain relatively high non- respondence rate (16.3 %).

The data from this study point out the poor financial accessibility of eye care: the majority of respondents (68.5%) disagreed that they could afford the cost of a visit to ophthalmologist. More than a half of respondents (62.1%) agreed that there was a time in the last two years when they or any of their family needed to visit an ophthalmologist in the policlinic or hospital, but did not due to cost of services (82.6%). Medications for 76.4% of participants are unaffordable, 46.1 % of the participants end up taking medications due to costs. Only 12% of the respondents mentioned that charity organizations, relatives and governmental structures helped them to pay for their eye care costs in the last two years.

Regional policlinic is a usual source of eye care for 52.3% of the participants of the detailed eye screening. According to the interviews with the ophthalmologists from the Armavir Regional Policlinic and field observations of GMEIPO staff, there is a need to renovate the ophthalmic unit in order to maintain hygienic standards and provide minimal comfort for ophthalmologists and patient. It is necessary to secure the regional ophthalmologists with some reserve of such medications, as Oftan Timolol 0.5%, Oftan Catachrom, Taufon 4%, Dexamethason 0.1%, Cyprofloxacin 0.3 %, Homatropin 1%, etc. Equipment in the ophthalmic unit was obsolete and needed to be replaced by the up-to date once, exception for the slit lamp, gifted by the Partners

from UTMB. The ophthalmic unit is in a demand of portable equipment for field trips, including a direct ophthalmoscope and trial lens set.

In general, 53.9% of the respondents mentioned that the eye care they have been receiving for the last two years is perfect. However, more than a half of respondents (52.5%) would prefer to see a specialist in Yerevan, most of the participants think that specialists in Yerevan are better.

Nevertheless, 84.6 % think that it will be too much burden to get to Yerevan specialized clinics.

This indicates that it is necessary to increase the number and type of ophthalmic procedures preformed at the regional ophthalmic units. For simple ophthalmic treatment and minor surgical procedure, patients have to apply to Yerevan eye clinics. In addition, there is a need of establishment on a regular basis a training program for the regional ophthalmologists, emphasizing up-to-date diagnostics and treatment of eye diseases, basics of community eye health and public health ophthalmology.

#### In summary

- 1. The project was highly effective:
  - Almost 400 people were screening during Armavir Health Fair
  - 313 people underwent detailed eye screening
  - 10 patients received first aid treatment
  - 27 people were recommended surgical treatment at the specialized eye clinics;
     outpatient treatment was recommended to 9 people; 252 people were
     recommended to be under control of ophthalmologist in the regional policlinic
  - 308 pairs of prescription glasses were distributed to the participants

- 2. The rate of blindness and low vision among screening participants was determined, it exceeds the European benchmark several times over
- Provision of prescription eye glasses considerably decreased the rate of blindness and low vision among participants
- 4. The main cause of low vision and blindness was untreated cataract and its complications
- 5. Blindness survey is essential to obtain population based data on prevalence and main causes of reduced vision
- 6. Reduced vision significantly impacts the quality of life of the participants
- 7. Further multivariate analysis of obtained data is recommended
- 8. Survey data indicated low financial access to eye care. Assistance is needed for provision of ophthalmic surgical treatment for the population of Armavir marz
- Ophthalmic unit in Armavir policlinic is in a demand for portable equipment for field trips,
   most essential eye drops, such as antiglaucomatous and antiallergic.
- 10. Facilities need to be renovated
- 11. It is recommended to organize training for ophthalmologists from Armavir marz covering up-to-date diagnostics and treatment of eye diseases, basics of community eye health and public health ophthalmology.

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Armavir Health Fair Project –2002 Identification#		GMEIPO Date:/(dd/mm/yy
	Appendix 1: Ba	asic eye screening
I. Socio-Demographic Informa	ation	
1. Birth date://	(dd/mm/yy)	
2. Gender: □ Male □	Female	
3. Place of birth		
4. How many live in your house	hold, excluding	yourself?
5. What is your nationality?		
Armenian		
Other nationality (Cur-	d, Yezidi, Greek	x, Russian, other)
6. Are you refugee?		
Yes	Ν	No
7. Who is the breadwinner in yo	ur family? <i>(Mar</i>	k all that apply)
Myself		Relatives living abroad (Go to #9)
Other family member (Please	, specify)	Other source of family income
		(Please, specify)
All family members are jobles	ss <b>(Go to #9)</b>	
8. What is the job of breadwinne	er? (Mark all the	at apply)
State job	Farming	
Private business	Other (P	Please, specify)
9. Do you or somebody from yo	ur family receiv	e allowance, welfare payment, or any other type
of assistance?		
Yes	No	I don't know

#### III. Recommendations/Conclusions

17. Intraocular pressure (Determine manually)

Sanus

Detailed eye screening is recommended (If vision less then 1.0 on at least at one eye, visible eye pathology, including manifest strabismus deviation, an eye complaint, previous history of eye diseases and/or a blind first-degree relative)

With any

pathology

Normal

Signature of the ophthalmologists	
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Armavir Health Fair Project –2002 Տարբերակման համարը	Ամսաթիվ:	GMEIPC //(oր/шմիս/տարի)
APPENDIX	( II: Աչքի նախնական	զննում
9. Դուք կամ Ձեր ընտանիքի անդամնե նպաստ, կամ այլ տեսակի օգնությո		անու՞մ է պետության կողմից
Այո <b>II. Աչքի նախնական զննում</b>	Ωį	Չգիտեմ
(Սիվցևի աղյուսակի միջոցով ակնաբու ապա փոքրիկ լուսավորիչ սարքի օգն 10. Ունե՞ք արդյոք աչքի հետ կապվատ աչքերի հոգնածություն, և այլն)։ Այո	ությամբ կզզնի աչք	քի արտաքին մասը։)
11. Նախկինում երբևէ աչքի հետ կապ Այո	լված գանգատ ուն Ոչ	եցե՞լ եք։
12. Երբև՞է ստուգվել եք ակնաբույժի ւ Այո 12.1 Եթե այո, ի՞նչն էր պատձառը։	մոտ։ Ոչ	
Պրոֆիլակտիկ ստուգում	Աչքի հետ կաւ	<b>ս</b> ված գանգատներ
13. Ձեր մոտ հարազատներից (ծնող, յ պապիկ) կա՞ արդյոք որևէ մեկը որ Այո <i>(Նշեք)</i>		նղբայր, hորաքույր, տատիկ,
14. Տեսողությունը Նորմալ է (1.0)	Նորմալից վա	տթար է
15. Աչքի արտաքին մասը (տեսանելի կոնյուկտիվայում, սկլերայում, աչյ Նորմալ է		าเน้):
16. Աչքի դիրքը (էկզոֆթալմ, էնոֆթալմ ալն)։ (Կատարեք ծածկաթեստ բոլոր մա անցկացրեք նաև գունավոր թեստ նպատակով) Նորմալ է	ասնակիցներին։ Եր	ոեխաների համար յողությունը ստուգելու
17. Ներակնային Ճնշումը <i>(Որոշեք շոշ</i> Նոոմայ է	ա <b>փելով)</b> Առևա է աաթո	ınahw

Armavir Health Fair Project –2002 Տարբերակման համարը	GMEIPO /(օր/ամիս/տարի)
API	PENDIX II: Աչքի նախնական զննում
III. Խորհուրդներ/Եզրակացությո Առողջ է։	ուններ
	նել մանրամասն աչքի զննում (եթե կան աչքի հետ մ  առաջին աստիճանի հարազատներից մեկը կույր է)։
Ակնաբույժի ստորագրությունը_	

#### **Appendix III: Basic Eye Examination Guidelines**

#### 1. Read **Informed Consent Form** to the participant:

Good morning / Good afternoon. My name is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I am an Ophthalmologist of the project, which is conducting by the Garo Meghrigian Eye Institute for Preventive Ophthalmology (GMEIPO) of the Center for Health Services Research and Development (CHSR) at the American University of Armenia (AUA) on behalf of the American International Health Alliance (AIHA) established and managed partnership of Galveston and Armavir Region. It aims to determine visual impairments and low vision among population of Armavir marz and provide an appropriate ophthalmic care for those in need.

Today, we will conduct a brief interview and basic eye screening to you/your child. That will last up to 5 min and will not include any apparent or implied risks for you/your child. We will decide if you/your child should be referred for a detailed eye screening and appointment will be set up. If referred to the detailed eye screening, you/your child will be provided with appropriate care, including prescription and distribution of spectacles by the end of the screening at the Armavir Regional Policlinic.

Please be reminded that the results of your/your child's screening and your/your child responses during the interview will remain confidential and used for research purposes only. Your/your child's participation is completely voluntary. You/ your child's can refuse to answer any question or end the screening and withdraw from the study at any time without penalty. If you wish a copy of the results they will be made available for you. If you have any questions about this project, please call us at 51 20 54.

May I continue?

- 2. <u>If the participant doesn't mind</u> to be examined, verify that s/he is registered in the registration book.
- 3. **Read distinctly** questions #1-11 to the participant.
- 4. Fill the cells with a pencil. If you make a mistake or participant change mind, erase completely and fill the correct cell.
- 5. Be sure that the questionnaire on socio-demographic information is complete.
- 6. Measure off a 5-meter visual acuity lane so that adequate daylight shines on chart but does not shine into the patients' eyes. A Sivtsev's chart will be used for this project. Measure the visual acuity with no correction beginning with the right eye. Begin with the first line of the chart and go down if they can see it. Encourage the subject to try and read the letters if they give up, even guess if they have to. Visual acuity will be defined as the lowest line on which the majority of letters were read correctly. If the child can read letters from **the third line from bottom** (or even 2<sup>nd</sup> or first), record his/her vision as normal. Otherwise mark the cell "Less then normal".
- 7. Next, examine the external part of the eye and the anterior segment with penlight. This examination will include determinations for nystagmus, enlarged corneal diameter, strabismus, conjunctivitis, blepharitis, etc. If you don't determine **any visible eye pathology**, please mark the cell "Normal". Otherwise mark the cell "With any pathology".

#### Appendix III: Basic Eye Examination Guidelines

- 8. Perform **cover test**, which include separate covering of each eye and then determining the eye position/movements to identify strabismus. In addition, if you are screening a child, please determine the vision character using the **color test**. If you don't determine any pathology, please mark the cell "Normal". Otherwise mark the cell "With any pathology".
- **9.** Check the <u>intraocular pressure</u> via palpating the eyeballs by the 3<sup>rd</sup> fingers of both hands. If you don't determine any pathology, please mark the cell "Normal". Otherwise mark the cell "With any pathology".
- 10. In the case of vision less then 1.0 on at least one eye; visible eye pathology, including manifest strabismus deviation; suspicion, that intraocular pressure is increased; an eye complaint; previous history of eye diseases; and/or a blind first-degree relative; the participant should be **referred for a detailed eye examination**, and appointment set up.

# Appendix IV: Իրազեկ համաձայնագրի ձև և աչքի հիմնական զննման ուղեցույց

Կարդացեք **Իրազեկ Համաձայնագրի** ձևր մասնակցին.

Այսօր մենք կստուգենք Ձեր կամ Ձեր երեխաի տեսողությունը և կխնդրենք Ձեզ պատասխանել մի քանի հարցերի։ Այդ բոլոր գործողությունները չեն ենթադրում ավելի մեծ ռիսկ կամ անհարմարություն, քան հանդիպում է ձեր առօրյա կյանքում և կտևեն մոտ 5 րոպե։ Մենք կվորոշենք, Դուք կամ Ձեր երեխան ունե՞ք արդոք աչքի մանրակրկիտ զննման կարիք,թե ոչ։ Եթե կարիք առաջանա աչքի մանրակրկիտ զննման, ապա կնշանակվեն հավելյալ այցեր հատուկ օրերին։ Այդ մանրամասն զննման արդյունքում Դուք կամ Ձեր երեխան Արմավիրի պոլիկլինիկայում կստանաք համապատասխան բուժում, և Ձեզ կամ Ձեր երեխային դուրս կգրվեն և կտրվեն ակնոցներ։

Խնդրում ենք Ձեզ հաշվի առնել, որ Ձեր կամ Ձեր երեխայի զննման արդյունքները, ինչպես նաև Ձեր կողմից տրամադրված տեղեկությունները չեն հրապարակվի, կապահովվի դրանց վերաբերյալ գաղտնիությունը, և դրանք կօգտագործվեն զուտ հետազոտական նպատակներով։ Ձեր մասնակցությունը սույն հարցազրույցին/զննմանը կամավոր է։ Դուք իրավունք ունեք չպատասխանել ցանկացած հարցին և/կամ դադարեցնել հարցերին պատասխանելը կամ զննումը ցանկացած պահին։ Հետագայում հետազոտության արդյունքների մասին տեղեկություն կարող եք ստանալ Հայաստանի Ամերիկյան Համալսարանում։ Եթե Ձեզ մոտ հարցեր ծագեն այս ծրագրի վերաբերյալ, ապա կարող եք զանգահարել հետևյալ հեռախոսահամարով՝ 51- 20- 54:

Եթե չեք առարկում, սկսենք հարցագրույցը»:

- 2. <u>Եթե մասնակիցը համաձայնվում է հետազոտվել</u>, ապա համոզվեք, որ նա գրանցված է գրանցման գրքույկում։
- 3. **Պարզ և հստակ** կարդացեք # 1-10 հարցերը մասնակցին:

#### Appendix IV: Իրազեկ համաձայնագրի ձև և աչքի հիմնական զննման ուղեցույց

- 4. Լրացրեք համապատասխան սյունակները մատիտով, որովհետև եթե սխալ կամ վրիպակ թույլ տված լինեք կամ մասնակիցը փոխի իր պատասխանը , ապա հնարավոր կլինի ջնջել այն և լրացնել Ճիշտ սյունակում։
- 5. Համոզվեք որ հարցաշարի սոցիալ դեմոգրաֆիկ մասը լրացված է:
- 6. Քարտեզը կախելիս պահպանեք 5 մետրանոց տարածություն` աչքի տեսողության սրությունը ստուգելու համար։ Կախեք այն այնպես, որ արևի լույսն ընկնի քարտեզին, և ոչ թե ստուգվողի աչքերին։ Այս ծրագրի իրկանացման համար կօգտագործվի Սիվցևի քարտեզը` աչքերի տեսողության սրությունը ստուգելու համար։ Չափեք տեսողության սրությունը նախ առանց կորեկցիայի` սկսելով աջ աչքից։ Սկսեք քարտեզի առաջին տողից և աստիձանաբար իջեք ցած, մինչև այն տողը, որը հետազոտվողը դեռ կարող է տեսնել։ Խրախուսեք անձին փորձելու կարդալ նրանց ցույց տրված տառերը, կամ գուշակելու, եթե ի վիձակի չէ տեսնելու։ Տեսողության սրությունը կորոշվի քարտեզի ամենացածր տողով, որի տառերի մեծամասնությունը ձիշտ կկարդացվի։ Եթե ստուգվող անձը կարողանա կարդալ **ներքևից երրորդ տողի տառերը** (նույնիսկ երկրորդ կամ առաջին), գրանցեք նրա տեսողությունը՝ գնահատելով այն նորմալ։ Հակառակ դեպքում նշում արեք «Նորմալից վատթար» սյունակում։
- 7. Այնուհետև, փոքրիկ լուսավորիչի օգնությամբ զննեք աչքի արտաքին մասը և առաջնային սեգմենտը։ Այս զննման նպատակն է հայտնաբերել հետևյալ պաթոլոգիաները` նիստագմ, նեղ առաջնային կամերա, աչքի եղջրաթաղանթի լայնացած տրամագծ, շլություն, կոնյուկտիվիտ, բլեֆարիտ և այլ ախտաբանություններ։ Եթե չհայտնաբերեք աչքի/տեսողության որևէ ակնհայտ խախտում, նշում արեք «Նորմալ է » սյունակում, հակառակ դեպքում նշում արեք «Առկա է պաթոլոգիա» սյունակում։
- 8. Կատարեք <u>ծածկաթեստ,</u> որն իրենից ներկայացնում է յուրաքանչյուր աչքի փակումը ապա՝ աչքի դիրքի և շարժման որոշումը, որպեսզի պարզեք ունի արդյոք տվյալ անձը շլություն թե ոչ։ Բացի այդ, եթե զննում եք երեխային, ապա որոշեք տեսողության որակը <u>գունավոր թեստի</u> օգնությամբ։ Եթե չհայտնաբերեք որևէ խախտում, նշում արեք «Նորմալ է» սյունակում, հակառակ դեպքում նշում արեք «Առկա է պաթոլոգիա» սյունակում։
- 9. Ստուգեք ներակնային ձնշումը, շոշափելով ակնագնդերը երկու ձեռքի 3-րդ մատներով։ Եթե չիայտնաբերեք որևէ պաթոլոգիա, ապա նշում արեք «Նորմալ է» սյունակում, իակառակ դեպքում նշում արեք «Առկա է պաթոլոգիա» սյունակում։
- 11.Մասնակիցը պետք է ուղեգրվի աչքի մանրակրկիտ զննման հետևյալ դեպքերում`
  - Եթե տեսողությունը 1.0 ից պակաս է նույնիսկ մեկ աչքում,
  - եթե առկա է աչքի ակնհայտ պաթոլոգիա, ներառյալ բացահայտ

## Appendix IV: Իրազեկ համաձայնագրի ձև և աչքի հիմնական զննման ուղեցույց

շլություն,

- կա ներակնային ձնշման բարձրացման կասկած,
- աչքի հետ կապվածանցյալում որևէ գանգատի/հիվանդության դեպքում,
- առաջին աստիձանի հարզատներից որևէ մեկի կույր լին ելու դեպքում։
- 11. Ձննումն ավարտելուց, Ձեր եզրակացությունը գրանցելուց և ստորագրությունը դնելուց հետո, վերադարձրեք լրացրած հարցաշարը և ուղեգիրը մասնակցին։ Այնուհետև մասնակցին հետ ուղարկեք գրանցման կետ։

# 

Name	Surnam	e	
Signature of physician _			
The date and time/hour t	for the detailed eye sc	reening:	
Date:	2002	Time:	
In case of questions con	tact:		
Garo Meghrigian Eve In	stitute for Preventive	Ophthalmology	

Address: Yerevan, Alex Manoogian str.9 Tel: 51 20 54

## APPENDIX VI. Աչքի մանրակրկիտ զննման համար կտրոն

Անուն	Ազգանում	ū
Ըժշկի ստորագրություն		
Աչքի մանրակրկիտ զննման ամ	սաթիվը, օրը,	ժամը։
Օրը	2002	ժամը
Հարցերի դեպքում կարող եք դի	մել.	
Կարո Մեղրիկյանի աչքի հիվան	դությունների	կանխարգելման կենտրոն
Հասցե։ Երևան, Ալեք մանուկյան Հեռախոսահամարը։ 51 20 54	ւ փ 9	

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	mavir Health Fair Project – 2002 entification#				Date://_		MEIPO n/yy)
		endix VII: D	etailed Eye So	reening		`	33,
1.	Do you have any eye problem	? (Please, c	heck all that	applies)			
	Ol	O OS			(	OD	OS
Ey Ey	ye pain ye itches ye lids' itches atigability		Epiphora Decreased v Other ( <i>Pleas</i> Don't have a	se, specify)			
Aı	namnesis Morbi:						
2.	Have you ever had any eye pr	oblem?	Yes	No (Go to	# <b>10</b> )		
3.	Have you ever had any eye su	rgery?					
	Yes	To (Go to #	<i>5)</i>	Don't kn	ow ( <b>Go to</b> # 5)	)	
4.	What surgery did you have?						
	Strabismus	Scleroplastic	es	Anti gla	ucoma		
	Other (Please, specify)_	Γ	Oon't know				
5.	Have you ever had any eye trau	ma?					
	Yes	To ( <b>Go to</b> # 1	<b>(0</b> )				
6.	What kind of trauma did you ha	ive?					
	6.1 Heat burn	6	.6 Penetrating	g trauma sm	all		
	6.2 Chemical burn	6	.7 Penetrating	g trauma lar	ge w/ intro oci	ılar	
		fore	eign body		_		
	6.3 Light burn	6	.8 Foreign bo	dy of			
		C	Conjunctiva	Sclera	Cornea		
	6.4 Mix burn	6	.9 Don't knov	V			
	6.5 Other ( <i>Please, specify</i> )						
7.	At what age did you have trau	ma?	_years				
8.	Did you receive any treatment	for trauma?	Yes	1	No ( <b>Go to</b> # 10)	)	
9.	Who conducted the treatment? Ophthalmologist Family Physician Nurse of the Village Ambulaton	ry	Healer Don't know				

#### **Appendix VII: Detailed Eye Screening**

10. Do you have blind first-degree relatives?

Yes

No

Don't know

#### Refraction

11. Visual Acuity (If 1.0, go to #21):

OD\_\_\_\_OS\_\_\_\_

If the child wears glasses, mention the visual acuity with glasses:

OD\_\_\_\_\_ OS\_\_\_\_

12. Visual Acuity with the best possible correction:

OD 1.0 - 0.3 0.2 - 0.05 <0.05

OS 1.0 - 0.3 0.2 - 0.05 <0.05

- 13. Have you ever visited an ophthalmologist?
- Yes

No (Go to #17)

- 14. Do you wear glasses?
- Permanent
- Temporary
- Don't wear glasses
- 15. Have you ever received a treatment for low visual acuity?

Yes (Please, specify)\_\_\_\_\_

No (Go to #17)

Don't know (Go to #17)

- 16. Was the treatment effective?
- Yes
- No

Don't know

17. Refraction after cycloplegia (Sol. Homatropini 1%)

	OD			OS	
17.1 Myopia			17.11 1 Myopia		
0.5-3.0	3.5-6.0	>6.0	0.5-3.0	3.5-6.0	>6.0
17.2 Hypermetrop	oia		17.21 Hypermetro	opia	
0.5-3.0	3.5-6.0	>6.0	0.5-3.0	3.5-6.0	>6.0
17.3 Astigmatism With the rule Simple Mixed	Aga	ninst the rule	17.31 Astigmatism With the rule Simple Mixed	Ag	gainst the rule omplicated
Axis: oblique Degree	90°	180°	Axis: oblique Degree	e 90°	180°

18. Recommended Glasses:

With vertical component Alternating Secondary Divergent Monolateral Residual

23. Strabismus angle:

5° 10° 15° 20° 25° >25°

24. Diplopia: Yes No

25. Eye Movements:

Restricted Full Nystagmus

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			_	
Appendix	VII:	Detailed	Eye	Screening

			GMEIPO
Date:	/_	_/	_(dd/mm/yy)

Please, check all that applies:

26. External part of the	OD	OS	27. Eye	OD	OS
eye:			lids/Lashes/Lachrymal tract		
Normal			Normal		
Anophthalmia			Ptosis		
Atrophy of the eye			Entropion/Ectropion		
Dry eye			Trichiasis		
Anterior staphyloma			Blepharitis		
Other ( <i>Please</i> , <i>specify</i> )			Other (Please, specify)		
28. Conjunctiva:	OD	OS	29. Sclera:	OD	OS
			N. 1		
Normal			Normal		
Pterygium			Inflammation		
Scar/Symblepharon			Neoplasm		
Conjunctivitis:			Other (Please, specify)		
Bacterial					
Viral					
Allergic Dermato-					
Conjunctivitis					
Vernal					
Other (Please, specify)					
30. Cornea:	OD	OS	31. Anterior Chamber:	OD	OS
Normal			N 1		
1 - 1 - 1					
Precinitation			Normal Depth: Shallow		
Precipitation  Corneal Dystrophy			Depth: Shallow		
Corneal Dystrophy			Depth: Shallow Deep		
Corneal Dystrophy Decreased Corneal Reflexes			Depth: Shallow Deep Iris Bombe		
Corneal Dystrophy Decreased Corneal Reflexes Edema			Depth: Shallow Deep Iris Bombe Hyphema		
Corneal Dystrophy Decreased Corneal Reflexes			Depth: Shallow Deep Iris Bombe Hyphema Inflammation		
Corneal Dystrophy Decreased Corneal Reflexes Edema Opacity			Depth: Shallow Deep Iris Bombe Hyphema Inflammation Other ( <i>Please</i> , <i>specify</i> )		
Corneal Dystrophy Decreased Corneal Reflexes Edema Opacity  (Please, illustrate the			Depth: Shallow Deep Iris Bombe Hyphema Inflammation		
Corneal Dystrophy Decreased Corneal Reflexes Edema Opacity			Depth: Shallow Deep Iris Bombe Hyphema Inflammation Other ( <i>Please</i> , <i>specify</i> )		
Corneal Dystrophy Decreased Corneal Reflexes Edema Opacity  (Please, illustrate the			Depth: Shallow Deep Iris Bombe Hyphema Inflammation Other ( <i>Please</i> , <i>specify</i> )		
Corneal Dystrophy Decreased Corneal Reflexes Edema Opacity  (Please, illustrate the			Depth: Shallow Deep Iris Bombe Hyphema Inflammation Other ( <i>Please</i> , <i>specify</i> )		
Corneal Dystrophy Decreased Corneal Reflexes Edema Opacity  (Please, illustrate the			Depth: Shallow Deep Iris Bombe Hyphema Inflammation Other ( <i>Please</i> , <i>specify</i> )		
Corneal Dystrophy Decreased Corneal Reflexes Edema Opacity  (Please, illustrate the			Depth: Shallow Deep Iris Bombe Hyphema Inflammation Other ( <i>Please</i> , <i>specify</i> )		
Corneal Dystrophy Decreased Corneal Reflexes Edema Opacity  (Please, illustrate the localization)			Depth: Shallow Deep Iris Bombe Hyphema Inflammation Other ( <i>Please</i> , <i>specify</i> )		
Corneal Dystrophy Decreased Corneal Reflexes Edema Opacity  (Please, illustrate the			Depth: Shallow Deep Iris Bombe Hyphema Inflammation Other ( <i>Please</i> , <i>specify</i> )		
Corneal Dystrophy Decreased Corneal Reflexes Edema Opacity  (Please, illustrate the localization)			Depth: Shallow Deep Iris Bombe Hyphema Inflammation Other ( <i>Please</i> , <i>specify</i> )		
Corneal Dystrophy Decreased Corneal Reflexes Edema Opacity  (Please, illustrate the localization)			Depth: Shallow Deep Iris Bombe Hyphema Inflammation Other ( <i>Please</i> , <i>specify</i> )		
Corneal Dystrophy Decreased Corneal Reflexes Edema Opacity  (Please, illustrate the localization)			Depth: Shallow Deep Iris Bombe Hyphema Inflammation Other ( <i>Please</i> , <i>specify</i> )		

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Identification#		

			GMEIPO
Date:	/_	_/_	_(dd/mm/yy)

## Appendix VII: Detailed Eye Screening

32. <b>Iris</b> :	OD	OS	34. Lens:	OD	OS
Normal Neovascularisation Iridectomia/Iridotomia Aniridia Atrophy Pseudo exfoliation in papillary margin Rubeosis Increased pigmentation Peripheral anterior synechiae Coloboma Other (Please, specify) Can't be determined  33. Pupil:  Normal Position: Miosis			<ol> <li>Normal</li> <li>Localization of cataract: Capsular Nuclear Cortical Anterior and posterior polar Lamellar Total</li> <li>(Please, illustrate the localization)</li> <li>According to the appearance time:         <ol> <li>Congenital</li> <li>Acquired: Traumatic</li></ol></li></ol>		
35. Vitreous:	OD	OS			
Normal Destruction Detachment Hemorrahia Can't be determined					

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			_	
Appendix	VII:	Detailed	Eye	Screening

			GMEIPO
Date:	/	/	_(dd/mm/yy)

**Fundus** 

Fundus:					
36. Optic Disc:	OD	OS	37. Macula:	OD	OS
<ol> <li>Normal</li> <li>Effaced disc boarders</li> <li>Excavation: 0,3-0,5</li></ol>			Normal Large, soft drusen Scar Exudative AMD Geographic atrophy Macular Edema Hole Maculodystrophy Other ( <i>Please, specify</i> ) Can't be determined  38. Vessels:  Normal Narrowed Twisted Dilated Eale's Disease Diabetic angiopathy Hypertonic angiopathy Choreoiditis Other ( <i>Please, specify</i> ) Can't be determined		
			39. <b>Periphery</b> :  Normal Retinal hole/break/detachment Peripheral degeneration Reattachment surgery Other ( <i>Please, specify</i> ) Can't be determined		

Intraocular Pressure Measurement (to be performed in the case of glaucoma suspicion, using Maklakov's tonometer):

	OD	OS
$I^{st}$	mmHg	mmHg
$2^{nd}$	mmHg	mmHg
$3^{rd}$	mmHg	mmHg

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Identification#	Date: / / (dd/mm/yy
Appendix VII: Detailed Eye Scree	ning — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —

### 40. **Diagnosis**:

40.1 Disease group:	40.2 Cause of the disease:
Preliminary stage of atrophy /	Trauma
changes/absent of eye globe	Congenital Pathology
Strabismus	Surgery
Refraction pathology	Infection
Cataract	Other ethiology(Please, specify)
Uncorrected aphakia	Unknown ethiology
Conjunctivitis	
Corneal Opacity	
Anterior Uveitis	
Glaucoma	
Optic atrophy	
Angio retinopathy	
Other retinal pathology	
Other group (Please, specify)	

Clinical Diagno	osis:	
Recommendat	tion:	
Treatment in	specialized eye department/clinic	Treatment in outpatient clinic
Glasses	To be under the regular control of opht	halmologist from regional policlinic
Signiture of Op	ohthalmologist:	_

Տարբերակման համարը	Ամսա Appendix VIII: Աչքի Մա		
1. Ունե՞ք արդյոք աչքի հեւ	ո կապված որևէ գան	գատ։ <i>(Նշ<b>նք բոլոր համապատա</b></i>	านในเมน
បុរិហបិ្រា្)			
	OD OS		OD OS
a. Յավ աչք <del>երու</del> մ	e. t	Երկտնսություն	
b. Քոր աչքերում	f. 5	<b>Տ</b> ածր տեսողություն	
c. Քոր կոպ <del>երու</del> մ	g. U	Այլ <i>(<b>Նշնք</b>)</i>	
d. Աչքերի հոգնածություն	h. <sup>c</sup>	Դանգատ չի ներկայացնում	
Anamnesis Morbi:			
2. Երբևէ աչքի հետ կապվա	սծ գանգատ ունեցե՞լ	<b>ն</b> ք։	
1. Uyn 0.	Ոչ <i>(<b>Անցեր &lt;</b>#10)</i>		
3. Ունեցե՞լ եք արդյոք աչբ	ի հետ կապված որևէ	վիրահատություն։	
1. Uyn 0.	Ոչ <i>(<b>Անցեք &lt;</b>#5</i> )	88. Չգիտեմ ( <b>Անցեք Հ#5</b> )	
២ស្រី យ្យា,			
4. Ի՞նչ տիպի վիրահատու	թյուն եք տարել։ <i>(Խնդ</i>	րում ննք, նշնլ բոլոր համապատ	າເມນຸໃນເມໂນ
បុរិហបិក្រា)			
a. <b>Շ</b> լության համար	b. Սկլերոպլաս	տիկա c. Հակագլաո	ւկոմատոզ
d. Այլ <i>(<b>Նշեք</b>)</i>	88.	Չգիտեմ	
5. Երբևէ՞ աչքի վնասվածք	ստացել եք։		
1. Ujn 2.	Ոչ <i>(<b>Անցեր &lt;</b>#10)</i>		
៤៦៤ ឃ្យាក,			
6. Ի՞նչ տիպի աչքի վնասվ	ածք եք ստացել։ <i>(Խն</i>	ւրում ենք նշել)	
7. Ո՞ր տարիքում եք ստա <u>զ</u>	նլ աչքի վնասվածքը	; <u> </u>	
8. Ո°րևէ բուժում աչքի վնս	սսվածքի համար ստ	սցել եք։	
1. Ujn 2.	Ոչ ( <b>Անցեր &lt;# 10</b>	)	
9. Ո՞վ է անցկացրել բուժո	ւմը <i>(Նշ<b>նք բոլոր համ</b>ն</i>	<i>սպատասխան կնտնրը)։</i>	
a. Ակնաբույժը		d. <երիմը	
b. Տեղամասային բժիշկ	ը	88. Չգիտեմ	
c. Գյուղի ամբուլատորի	այի բուժքույրը		
10. Արդյո՞ք Ձեր մոտ հար	սզատներից որևէ մեկ	ը կույր է։	
1. <b>U</b> Jn 0	. Ωξ	88. Չգիտեմ	

Տարբերակման համարը\_\_\_\_\_ Ամսաթիվ։ \_\_\_/\_\_ օր/ամիս/տարի)
Appendix VIII։ Աչքի Մանրակրկիտ Զննում

### Ռեֆրակցիա

11. Տեսողությունը՝ *(Եթե 1.0, Անցեր Հ #18)* 

OD OS

Եթն հավանդը ակնոցննը է կրում գրանցնք տնսողությունը ակնոցննրով։

OD OS

12. Տեսողությունը ամենանալավ հնարավոր կորեկցիայի դեպքում՝

OD\_\_\_\_\_ OS\_\_\_\_

13. Երբևէ՞ ակնաբույժին դիմել եք։

Uл

ΩŞ

14. Դուք ակնոցներ կրու՞մ եք

Մշտապես

Ժամանակավոր

Չեմ կրում

15. Ռեֆրակցիան

### Ռեֆրակցիան որոշեր սկիասկոպի և սկիասկոպիկ քանոնների օգնությամբ Երեխաներին սուգելուգ բիբր լայնագնագրեք Sol.Homatropini 1% պատրաստուկով։

	OD			OS	
15.1 Կարճաւ	ກຸ່ມການຄົ້ວ		15.11կարճատնսություն		
0.5-3.0	3.5-6.0	>6.0	0.5-3.0	3.5-6.0	>6.0
15.2 <b>&lt;</b> โซกนเทโ	້ແກເթງກເໍເ		15.21 <โตนเทโ	iunເ <sub>ງ</sub> ອງກເໂເ	
0.5-3.0	3.5-6.0	>6.0	0.5-3.0	3.5-6.0	>6.0
15.3 Աստիգմ	նատիզմ <i>(նշ<b>ն</b>ք)</i>	1	15.31 Աստիգւ	նատիզմ <i>(նշ<b>ն</b>ք)</i>	
0.5-3.0	3.5-6.0	>6.0	0.5-3.0	3.5-6.0	>6.0
				•	

## Տարբերակման համարը\_\_\_\_\_ Ամսաթիվ։ \_\_\_/\_\_ օր/ամիս/տարի) Appendix VIII։ Աչքի Մանրակրկիտ Զննում

16. Նշանակված ակնոցներ։

OD	OS
Կորնթաձև դրական ապակի	Կորնթաձև դրական ապակի
D	D
Կորնթաձև բացասական ապակի	Կորնթաձև բացասական ապակի
D	D
ՅիլինդրիկD	Յիլինդրիկ D
Հասարակ	Հասարակ
Միջբբային տարածությունmm	

17.	Տեսողությա	սն բնո	ເາອກ` <i>(</i>	Unuig	ินทุกทา	llīp c	ណប្រាស្នា	hЫ	อโเทอกน	۸:
· / •	C G GIII   III   O   O			omou,	WII 111 -	7 ~~~~~	7111 00 000 /	,	10 GG 110119	,,,

- 1.
- Բինոկուլյար 2. Մոնոկուլյար 3. Միաժամանակյա

### Աչքի դիրքը/Շարժումները

- 18. Աչքի դիրքը՝ *(Եթև չկա շյություն, անցևք Հ # 22)։*
- Նորմալ է
- 2. Էկզոֆթալմ
- 3. Էնոֆթալմ
- Շիլ
- 19. **Ե**լության տևսակր՝ *(Նշևք)*
- 20. Շլության անկյունը՝ *(Առաջնորդվեր Գիրշբերգի մեթոդով)*\_\_\_
- 21. Երկտեսություն՝
- 1. Цjn

- ŊΣ 0.
- 22. Աչքի շարժումները՝
- Սահմանափակված
- Լրիվ

Նիստագմ

Տարբերակման համարը\_\_ \_\_ \_ Ամսաթիվ։ \_\_ \_/\_\_ օր/ամիս/տարի) Appendix VIII: Աչքի Մանրակրկիտ Զննում

Ճեղքային լամպի օգնությամբ զննեք աչքի առաջնային և միջին հատվածները և նշեք բոլոր համապատասխան կետերո։

իամապատասխան կետերը։	1	T		T	
23. Աչքի արտաքին մասը	OD	os	24.Կոպերը/Թարթիչները/	OD	os
			Արցունքային ուղին		
1. Նորմալ է			1. Սորմալ է		
2. Անոֆթալմ			2. Պտոզ		
3. Աչքի ատրոֆիա			3. էնտրոպիոն/էկտրոպիոն		
4. <Չոր աչք>			4. Տրիխիազ		
5. Առաջային			5. Ըլեֆարիտ		
ստաֆիլոմա			6. Այլ <i>(<b>Նշեք</b>)</i>		
6. Այլ <i>(<b>Նշեք</b>)</i>					
25. Կոնյուկտիվա	OD	OS	26. Սկլերա	OD	OS
1. Նորմալ է			1. Սորմալ է		
2. Պտերիգիում			2. Բորբոքում		
3. Կոնյունկտիվիտ`			3. Նորագոյացություն		
3.1. Բակտերիալ			4. Այլ <i>(<b>Նշեք</b>)</i>		
3.2. Վիրուսային					
3.3. Ալերգիկ					
4. Գարնանային կատար					
5. Այլ <i>(<b>Նշեք</b>)</i>					
27. Եղջերաթաղանթ	OD	OS	28. Առաջային կամերա	OD	OS
1. Նորմալ է			1. Սորմալ		
2. Պրեցիպիտատներ			2. Ծանծաղ		
3. Եղջերաթաղանթի դիստրոֆիա			3. Խորը		
4. Եղջերաթաղանթի ռեֆլեքսի			4. Ծիածանաթաղանթի բոմբաժ		
իջեցում			5.Հիֆեմա		
5. Ujunnig			6. Այլ <i>(Նշեք)</i>		
6. Եղջերաթաղանթի պղտորում			7. Հնարավոր չէ որոշել		
(Նշեք տեղակայությունը)					
	( (	( (			
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## Armavir Health Fair Project – 2002 Տարբերակման համարը\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ Ամսաթիվ։ \_\_\_/\_\_ օր/ամիս/տարի) Appendix VIII։ Աչքի Մանրակրկիտ Զննում

7. Այլ <i>(<b>Նշեք</b>)</i>					
29.Ծիածանաթաղանթ	OD	os	30. Ոսպնյակ	OD	os
1. Նորմալ է			1. Նորմալ է		
2. Նեովասկուլարիզա ցիա			2. Կատարակտա`		
3. Իրիդեկտոմիա/			2.1 Կապսուլյար		
Իրիդոտոմիա			2.2 Կորիզային		
4. Ծիածանաթաղանթի			2.3 Կեղևային		
բացակայություն			2.4 Առաջային և հետին		
5. Պսևդոէկսֆոլիացիա բբի			բևեռային		
անկյունում			2.5 Շերտային		
6. Պիգմենտացիայի գերակշռում			2.6 Ընդհանուր		
7. Ծայրամասային առաջային			(Նշեք տեղակայությունը)		
սերտաՃում				$(\times)$	$(\times)$
8. Կոլոբոմա					$\bigvee$
9. Այլ (Նշեք)			3. Համաձայն առաջացման		
10. Հնարավոր չէ որոշել			պահին`		
			3.1 Ընածին		
31. Բիբ			3.2 Ձեռքբերովի		
1. Նորմալ է			Վնասվածքային		
2. Միոզ			Բարդացած		
3. Միդրիազ			Երկրորդային		
4. Արտակենտրոնային					
բբային երիզի վնասվածքային					
պատռվածք			4. Աֆակիա		
5. Ոեակցիա՝			5. Պսեվդոաֆակիա		
5.1. Դանդաղեցված է			6. Ոսպնյակի հոդախախտ		
5.2. Բացակայում է			7. Այլ (Նշեք)		
6. Այլ (Նշեք)			8. Հնարավոր չէ որոշել		
7. Հնարավոր չէ որոշել					

Տարբերակման համարը		_/	_/_	օր/ամիս/տարի)
A	opendix VIII։ Աչքի Մանրակրկ	իտ Ձն	ննում	

32. Ապակենման մարմին	OD	OS
1. Նորմալ է		
2. Դեստրուկցիա		
3. Շերտազատում		
4. Արյունազեղում		
5. Հնարավոր չէ որոշել		

## Աչքի հատակը Ուղղակի օֆթալմոսկոպով ուսումնասիրեք աչքի հատակը և նշեք բոլոր համապատասխան կետերը.

33. Տեսողական նյարդի	OD	OS	34. Մակուլա	OD	os
սկավառակ					
1. Նորմալ է			1. Նորմալ է		
2. Սահմանները պարզ չեն			2. Մեծացած, հիմքով սերտաձած		
3. Էքսկավացիա՝			3. Սպի		
3.1 0,3-0,5			4. Ujunig		
3.2 0.6-0.8			5. Աշխարհագրական այտուց		
3.3 >0.8			6. Մակուլայի այտուց		
4. Ասիմետրիա R > L			7. Մակուլայի ծակոտկեն		
L > R			պատռվածք.		
5. Անոթների քթային			8. Մակուլոդիստրոֆիա		
տեղաշարժում			9. Այլ <i>(<b>Նշեք</b>)</i>		
6. Սուր արյունազեղում			10. Հնարավոր չէ որոշել		
7. Տեսողական նյարդաթելերի					
դեֆեկտ			35. Անոթներ		
8. Տեսողական նյարդի			35.1 Զարկերակներ՝		
ատրոֆիա`			1. Նորմալ		
8.1. Առաջնային			2. Նեղացած		
8.2. Երկրորդային			3. Ոլորված		
9. Այլ <i>(<b>Նշեք</b>)</i>			4. Լայնացած		
10. Հնարավոր չէ որոշել			5. Այլ <i>(<b>Նշեք</b>)</i>		
			6. Հնարավոր չէ որոշել		

35.2 Երակներ`	
1. Նորմալ	
2. Նեղացած 3. Ոլորված	
4. Լայնացած	
5. Այլ <i>(<b>Նշեք</b>)</i>	_   -
6. Հնարավոր չէ որոշել	
36. Պերիֆերիա	
1. Նորմալ է	
2. Ցանցաթաղանթի	
պատռվածք/շերտազատում	
3. Ծայրամասի դեգեներացիա	
4. Վիրահատված ցանցաթաղանթի	
շերտազատում	
5. Այլ <i>(<b>Նշեք</b>)</i>	_   -

Ներակնային ձնշման չափում *(այն պետք է կատարվի գլաուկոմայի կասկածի* դեպքում` Մակլակովի տոնոմետրի օգնությամբ)։

OD	OS
mmHa	mmHa

)2
)

Տարբերակման համարը\_\_\_\_\_ Ամսաթիվ: \_\_\_/\_\_ օր/ամիս/տարի)
Appendix VIII: Աչքի Մանրակրկիտ Զննում

## 37. Ախտորոշում *(Նշեք բոլոր համապատասխան կետերը)։*

37.	1 Հիվանդության խումբը	37.2	2 Հիվանդության պատՃառը
a.	Ատրոֆիա /ակնագնդի բացակայություն	a.	Բնածին պաթոլոգիա
b.	Շլություն	b.	Վնասվածք
c.	Ռեֆրակցիոն պաթոլոգիա	C.	Վիրաբուժական միջամտության
d.	Կատարակտա	հես	ոևանք
e.	Չկորեկցված աֆակիա	d.	Վարակ
f.	Գարնանային կատար	e.	Այլ պատձառներ <i>(Նշեք)</i>
g.	Եղջրաթաղանթի պղտորում	f.	ՊատՃառը պարզաբանված չէ
h.	Առաջային ուվեիտ		
i.	Գլաուկոմա		
j.	Տեսողական նյարդի ատրոֆիա ( հետաձ)		
k.	Դիաբետիկ անգիորետինոպաթիա		
l.	Ցանցաթաղանթի այլ պաթոլոգիա		
m.	Այլ խումբ <i>(<b>Նշեք</b>)</i>		

#### Appendix IX: Detailed Eye Examination Guidelines

1. Good morning / Good afternoon. My name is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I am an Ophthalmologist of the project, which is conducting by the Garo Meghrigian Eye Institute for Preventive Ophthalmology (GMEIPO) of the Center for Health Services Research and Development (CHSR) at the American University of Armenia (AUA) on behalf of the American International Health Alliance (AIHA) established and managed partnership of Galveston and Armavir Region. It aims to determine visual impairments and low vision among population of Armavir marz and provide an appropriate ophthalmic care for those in need.

Today, we will conduct a detailed eye screening to you/your child that will last 15-45 min. If any eye pathology is identified, you will be provided with appropriate care, including prescription and distribution of spectacles or referral for more specialized treatment.

Don't hesitate to ask us questions. If you don't mind, let's start.

- 2. **Read distinctly** questions #1-10 to the participant.
- 3. Fill the cells with a pencil. If you make a mistake or child change mind, erase completely and fill the correct cell.
- 4. Measure off a 5-meter visual acuity lane so that adequate daylight shines on chart but does not shine into the patients' eyes. A Sivtsev's chart will be used for this project.
- 5. Measure the visual acuity with no correction beginning with the right eye. Begin with the first line of the chart and go down if they can see it. Encourage the subject to try and read the letters if they give up, even guess if they have to. Visual acuity will be defined as the lowest line on which the majority of letters were read correctly. If the person can read letters from the third line from bottom (or even 2<sup>nd</sup> or first), record his/her vision as normal.
- 6. If visual acuity is less than 1.0, correct vision by using trial lens set with trial frame and record visual acuity with the best possible correction and if a person wears glasses, mention the visual acuity with glasses.
- 7. Next, measure refraction after cycloplegia by using a skiascope with skia-racks and fill table 17 according approved international classification. Please, use sol. Homatropini 1% for cycloplegia. Fill quest #15.1 #15.3 separately for each eye.
- 8. Prescribe eye glasses as needed and fill a table at quest #16.
- 9. Determine vision character using color test. Please, start form 4m distance. Then ask child to move closer. Please, fill quest # 17 based on the results of the test.
- 10. Check eye position/movements, and, if necessary, strabismus angle according to Girshberg's method and record them.
- 11. Examine external part of the eye, eyelids, lashes, lachrymal tract, conjunctiva, sclera, cornea, anterior chamber, iris, pupil, lens and vitreous by slit-lamp using different kinds of lightening (diffuse, direct focal, indirect). Please, record the results for each eye separately.

#### Appendix IX: Detailed Eye Examination Guidelines

- 12. Next, examine bottom of the eyes by using direct ophthalmoscope, starting from center and move then to peripheral part of fundus. Please, carefully check the condition of the optic nerve disk, macula, and vessels and record the results
- 13. In a case of glaucoma suspicion, measure intraocular pressure using a Maklakov's tonometer. For anesthesia, please, use sol.Lidocaini 2%. Please, print results in exam form. Define the eye pressure using Maklakov's ruler. Record the results.
- 14. Next, determine disease group and cause of the disease, if any. If you are not sure about the cause of the disease, please, mark "unknown etiology".
- 15. Please, carefully fill in the last page, as it will be considered a written recommendation for further diagnostic/treatment, and will be made a photocopy and attached to the child's personal history. If you conducted any treatment to the child, please, mention this in the "Recommendations/Conclusions".
- 16. Finally, sign up the history.

Armavir Health Fair Project – 2002 Identification#Appendix	Date:/(dd/mm/yy)  XI: Detailed Eye Screening Questionnaire
1. Ներկայացեք երեխային և	ոակիրձ բացատրեք զննման նպատակը`
Հայաստանի Ամերիկյան Համ Հետազոտության և Զարգաց Հիվանդությունների Կանխա Ծրագիրը հովանավորվում է կողմից և իրականացվում է և Արմավիր մարզի հաստատվ ուղղված է հայտնաբերելու թ խնդիրներ Արմավիրի մարզի ովքեր կունենան դրա կարիք Այսօր մենք կանցկացնենք Ձ	է։ Ես ակնաբույժ եմ և աշխատում եմ ալսարանի Առողջապահական Ծառայությունների ման Կենտրոնի Կարո Մեղրիկյանի Աչքի ոգելման Կենտրոնի կողմից իրականացվող ծրագրում։ Ամերիկայի Միջազգային Առողջապահական Միության ևներիկայի Գալվեստոն քաղաքի և Հայաստանի ած համագործակցության շրջանակներում։ Ծրագիրն ույլ տեսողությունը և տեսողության հետ կապված այլ բնակչության մոտ և ապահովելու բուժում բոլոր նրանց՝ ը։ ան Ձեր երեխայի աչքերի մանրակրկիտ զննում, որը երված ցանկացած պաթոլոգիայի դեպքում Ձեզ
կգրվեն ուղղեգրեր մասնագի	վրան բուժում և կտրվեն անվՃար ակնոցներ, կամ դուրս տացված հիվանդանոցներում հետազոտվելու մոտ ծագեն հարցեր, ապա մի վարանեք հարցնել։

Եթե չեք առարկում, եկեք սկսենք հարցազրույցը»:

- 2. **Պարզ և հստակ** կարդացեք #1-10 հարցերը մասնակցին:
- 3. Լրացրեք համապատասխան սյունակները մատիտով, որովհետև եթե սխալ կամ վրիպակ թույլ տված լինեք, կամ եթե մասնակիցը փոխի իր պատասխանը, ապա հնարավոր կլինի ջնջել այն և լրացնել Ճիշտ սյունակում։
- 4. Քարտեզը կախելիս պահպանեք 5 մետրանոց տարածություն աչքի տեսողության սրությունը ստուգելու համար։ Կախեք այնպես, որ արևի լույսն ընկնի քարտեզին, և ոչ թե ստուգվողի աչքերին։ Այս ծրագրի իրականացման համար կօգտագործվի Սիվցևի քարտեզը` աչքերի տեսողության սրությունը ստուգելու համար։
- 5. Չափեք տեսողության սրությունը նախ առանց կորեկցիայի`սկսելով աջ աչքից։ Սկսեք քարտեզի առաջին տողից և աստիձանաբար իջեք ցած, մինչև այն տողը, որը հետազոտվողը դեռ կարող է տեսնել։ Խրախուսեք հետազոտվողին փորձելու կարդալ նրան ցույց տրված տառերը, կամ գուշակելու, եթե ի վիձակի չէ տեսնելու։ Տեսողության սրությունը կորոշվի քարտեզի ամենացածր տողով, որի տառերի մեծամասնությունը ձիշտ կկարդացվի։ Եթե ստուգվող անձը կարողանա կարդալ **ներքևից երրորդ տողի տառերը** (նույնիսկ երկրորդ կամ առաջին), գրանցեք նրա տեսողությունը` գնահատելով այն նորմալ։
- 6. Եթե տեսողությունը ցածր է 1.0-ից, ապա օպտիկական ապակիների հավաքածուի օգնությամբ շտկեք տեսողությունը` աշխատելով գտնել լավագույն հնարավոր

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Appendix XI: Detailed Eye Screening Question	onnaire		

կորեկցիան։ Եթե հետազոտվողն ակնոցներ է կրում, ապա տեսողության սրությունը գրանցեք ակնոցով։

- 7. Այնուհետև, չափեք ռեֆրակցիան ցիկլոպլեգիայից հետո` սկիասկոպի և սկիասկոպիկ քանոնների օգնությամբ, և արդյունքները գրանցեք 15-րդ հարցի աղյուսակում` համաձայն միջազգային դասակարգմանը։ Մասնակցին ստուգելուց բիբը լայնացրեք Sol.Homatropini 1% պատրաստուկով։ Հարցեր #15.1 15.3 և 15.11 15.31-ը յուրաքանչյուր աչքի համար լրացրեք առանձին։
- 8. Անհրաժեշտության դեպքում դուրս գրեք ակնոցներ և լրացրեք # 16 աղյուսակը:
- 9. Որոշեք բինոկուլյար տեսողությունը **գունավոր թեստի** օգնությամբ։ Սկսեք 4 մետրանոց տարածությունից, ապա խնդրեք հետազոտվողին աստիձանաբար մոտ գալ։ Հիմնվելով թեստի տվյալների վրա` լրացրեք #17 հարցը։
- 10. Ստուգեք աչքի դիրքը և շարժումները։ Անհրաժեշտության դեպքում ստուգեք շլության անկյունը համաձայն Գիրշբերգի մեթոդի և գրանցեք տվյալները։
- 11. Այնուհետև, զննեք աչքի արտաքին մասը, կոպերը, թարթիչները, արցունքային ուղիները, կոնյուկտիվան, սկլերան, եղջերաթաղանթը, առաջնային կամերան, ծիածանաթաղանթը, բիբը, ոսպնյակը և ապակենման մարմինը` ձեղքային լամպի օգնությամբ։ Տվյալները գրանցեք յուրաքանչյուր աչքի համար առանձին։
- 12. Զննեք աչքի հատակը ուղղակի օֆթալմոսկոպի օգնությամբ։ Սկսեք աչքի կենտրոնից և շարժվեք դեպի ակնահատակի պերիֆերիկ մասերը։ Խնդրում ենք, ուշադիր ուսումնասիրեյ տեսողական նյարդի սկավառակը, մակուլան և անոթները։ Գրանցեք բոլոր տվյալները։
- 13. Գլաուկոմայի կասկածի դեպքում Մակլակովի տոնոմետրի օգնությամբ չափեք ներակնային Ճնշումը։ Անզգայացման համար օգտագործեք 2% Sol. Lidokaini։ Ստացված արդյունքները գրանցեք տրված ձևի մեջ։ Որոշեք ներակնային Ճնշումը Մակլակովի քանոնի օգնությամբ։ Գրանցեք տվյալները։
- 14. Այնուհետև, որոշեք հիվանդության խումբը և պատձառը, եթե այն առկա է։ Եթե վստահ չեք հիվանդության պատձառի վերաբերյալ, ապա նշում արեք «Պատձառը հայտնի չէ» սյունակում։
- 15. Խնդրում ենք, ուշադիր լրացնել վերջին էջը, քանի որ դա կհամարվի գրավոր ուղեգիր հետագա ախտորոշման/բուժման համար։ Եթե դուք անց եք կացրել որևէ բուժում, նշեք «Խորհուրդներ և Եզրակացություններ» սյունակի մեջ։
- 16. Քարտի վերջում դրեք ձեր ստորագրությունը։

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I. VISUAL FUNCTIONING QUESTIONN	AIRE – 25
PART 1 –General health and vision	
1. In general, would you say your overall heal (Circle One)	th is:
READ CATEGORIES:	Excellent.       1         Very Good.       2         Good.       3         Fair.       4         Poor.       5
1 , , , , , , ,	esight using both eyes (with glasses or contact air, poor, or very poor or are you completely blind?
READ CATEGORIES:	Excellent.       1         Good.       2         Fair.       3         Poor.       4         Very Poor.       5         Completely Blind.       6
3. How much of the time do you worry about <i>(Circle One)</i>	your eyesight?
READ CATEGORIES:	None of the time
4. How much pain or discomfort have you had itching, or aching)? Would you say it is: (Circle One)	d in and around your eyes {for example, burning,
READ CATEGORIES:	None

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	y with activities are about how much difficulty, if any, you have doing certain activities es or contact lenses if you use them for that activity.
	alty do you have reading ordinary print in newspapers? Would you say you
have: (READ CATEGOR) (Circle One)	IES AS NEEDED)
(Circle One)	No difficulty at all
	alty do you have doing work or hobbies that require you to see well up close, ving, fixing things around the house, or using hand tools? Would you say: IES AS NEEDED)
	No difficulty at all
7. Because of your eshelf? (READ CATEGOR) (Circle One)	yesight, how much difficulty do you have finding something on a crowded IES AS NEEDED)
(Circle One)	No difficulty at all

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8. How much difficult (READ CATEGORI	lty do you have reading street signs or the names ES AS NEEDED)	of stores?
(Circle One)		
	No difficulty at all	1
	A little difficulty	2
	Moderate difficulty	
	Extreme difficulty	
	Stopped doing this because of your eyesight	
	Stopped doing this for other reasons or not	
	interested in doing this	6
	<u>C</u>	
	yesight, how much difficulty do you have going o	down steps, stairs, or curbs
in dim light or at night		
(READ CATEGORI (Circle One)	ES AS NEEDED)	
(circle one)	No difficulty at all	1
	A little difficulty	
	Moderate difficulty	3
	Extreme difficulty	
	Stopped doing this because of your eyesight	
		5
	Stopped doing this for other reasons or not	6
	interested in doing this	0
10. Because of your of while you are walkin	eyesight, how much difficulty do you have notici g along?	ng objects off to the side
(READ CATEGORII (Circle One)	ES AS NEEDED)	
(0.000 0.00)	No difficulty at all	1
	A little difficulty	
	Moderate difficulty	
	Extreme difficulty	Δ
	Stopped doing this because of your eyesight	5
	Stopped doing this for other reasons or not	9
		6
	interested in doing this	0
	eyesight, how much difficulty do you have seeing	g how people react to things
you say?	EC ACNEEDED)	
(READ CATEGORI (Circle One)	ES AS NEEDED)	
	No difficulty at all	1
	A little difficulty	
	Moderate difficulty	3
	Extreme difficulty	
	Stopped doing this because of your eyesight	
	Stopped doing this for other reasons or not	
	11 0 2 14400110 01 1104	

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	interested in doing this	6
12. Because of your eown clothes?	eyesight, how much difficulty do you have pickin	g out and matching your
(READ CATEGORII (Circle One)	ES AS NEEDED)	
	No difficulty at all.	
	A little difficulty	2
	Moderate difficulty	3
	Extreme difficulty	
	Stopped doing this for other reasons or not	3
	interested in doing this	6
homes, at parties, or i		g with people in their
(READ CATEGORII (Circle One)	ES AS NEEDED)	
	No difficulty at all	1
	A little difficulty	
	Moderate difficulty	
	Extreme difficulty	
	Stopped doing this because of your eyesight	5
	Stopped doing this for other reasons or not interested in doing this	6
14. Because of your e	eyesight, how much difficulty do you have going	out to see movies. Plays, o
sports events?		<b>3</b> /
(READ CATEGORII (Circle One)	ES AS NEEDED)	
(circle one)	No difficulty at all	1
	A little difficulty	
	Moderate difficulty	3
	Extreme difficulty	4
	Stopped doing this because of your eyesight	5
	Stopped doing this for other reasons or not	
	interested in doing this	6
15. Now, I'd like to as (Circle One)	sk about driving a car. Are you currently driving,	at least once in a while?
	Yes	
15a. IF NO, A (Circle One)	ASK: Have you never driven a car or have you give	en up driving?
,	Never drove	

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15b. IF GAVE UP DRIVING: Was that mainly because of your eyesight and othe (Circle One)	<i>y y y</i>
Mainly eyesight.1 SkipMainly other reasons.2 SkipBoth eyesight and other reasons.3 Skip	to Part 3, Q 17
15c. IF CURRENTLY DRIVING: How much difficulty do y daytime in familiar places? Would you say you have: (Circle One)	ou have driving during the
No difficulty at all1	
A little difficulty	
Moderate difficulty	
16. How much difficulty do you have driving at night? Would you sa (READ CATEGORIES AS NEEDED) (Circle One)	ay you have:
No difficulty at all	1
A little difficulty	
Moderate difficulty	
Extreme difficulty	4
Have you stopped doing this because of your eyesight	5
Have you stopped doing this for other reasons	
or are you not interested in doing this.	
16a. How much difficulty do you have driving in difficult conditions during rush hour, on the freeway, or in city traffic? Would you say y (READ CATEGORIES AS NEEDED) (Circle One)	
No difficulty at all	
A little difficulty	2
Moderate difficulty	
Extreme difficulty  Have you stopped doing this because	4
of your eyesight	5
Have you stopped doing this for other reasons	
or are you not interested in doing this.	

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Appendix XI: Detailed Eye Screening Questionnaire

### **PART 3: Responses to vision problems**

The next questions are about how things you do may be affected by your vision. For each one, I'd like you to tell me if this is true for you all, most, some, a little, or none of the time.

(Circle One On Each Line) READ CATEGORIES:  17. Do you accomplish less than you would like because of your vision?	All of the time 1	Most of the time 2	Some of the time 3	A little of the time 4	None of the time 5
18. Are you limited in how long you can work or do other activities because of your vision.	1	2	3	4	5
19. How much does pain or discomfort in or around your eyes, for example, burning, itching, or aching, keep you from doing what you'd like to be doing? Would you say:	1	2	3	4	5

For each of the following statements, please tell me if it is definitely true, mostly true, mostly false, or definitely false for you or you are not sure.

(Circle One On Each Line)

]	Definitely True	Mostly True	Not Sure	Mostly False	Definitely False
20. I stay home most of the timbecause of my eyesight.	ne 1	2	3	4	5
21. I feel frustrated a lot of the time because of my eyesight.	1	2	3	4	5
22. I have much less control over what I do, because of my eyesight.	1	2	3	4	5
23. Because of my eyesight, I have to rely too much on what other people tell me.	1	2	3	4	5
24. I need a lot of help from	1	2	3	4	5

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others because of my eyesight.						
25. I worry about doing things	1	2	3	4	5	
that will embarrass myself or						
others, because of my evesight.						

### II. ACCESS TO EYE CARE

I am going to read you some statements about accessibility of eye care for you. Please, indicate how much you agree or disagree with <u>each of them</u>.

		<u>Strongly</u> <u>Agree</u>	<u>Agree</u>	<u>Uncert</u> ain	<u>Disa</u> gree	Strongly Disagree
26	I know where to go so that I can get eye care	1	2	3	4	5
27	I have easy access to the eye care specialist	1	2	3	4	5
28	I can afford the cost of a visit to ophthalmologist	1	2	3	4	5
29	I feel confident that I can get the eye care I needed without being set back financially	1	2	3	4	5
30	I am able to get medicines prescribed by the ophthalmologist	1	2	3	4	5
31	I have enough money to buy the medicines recommended by the ophthalmologists.	1	2	3	4	5
32	(Applied only if a person is employed) I am able to take time off from work with pay to get the eye care that I need	1	2	3	4	5
33	I am able to get eye care whenever I need it	1	2	3	4	<b>5</b>

### III. EYE CARE UTILIZATION

Now I would like to ask you some questions referring to eye care utilization.

34. '	۱s what	vour/vou	r househol	ld usua	l source	of eve	care?
-------	---------	----------	------------	---------	----------	--------	-------

Healer

Village ambulatory

Regional policlinic

Specialized eye clinic in Yerevan

Other (Please, specify)\_

35. When was the last time you visited ophthalmologist?

Less then a month ago

1-3 months ago

4-6 months ago

6 months-1 year ago

1-2 years ago

More then 2 years ago (Skip # 37)

Never visited ophthalmologist (Skip # 37)

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	Date:/(dd/mm/yy) Appendix XI: Detailed Eye Screening Questionnaire
36. How many visits diduring the last two years	you make to a policlinic/specialized clinic to see an ophthalmologist ?
	he last two years when you or anyone in your family needed to visit an oliclinic or hospital, but did not?  No (Skip to # 39)
38. What was the reasor Cost of services	for not going?
Quality of services	
Physical disability	
Family circumstances	
Other (Please, specify	
39. What is the average policlinic?	time you wait to see an ophthalmologist or other specialist at the
Less than 15 minutes	
15-30 minutes	
30-60 minutes	
1-2 hours	
More than 2 hours	
40. What means of trans all that apply)	port you can afford to go either the adult or pediatric policlinic? (Mark
Automobile	Walk
Bus Taxi	Other (Please, specify)
41. If referred to a speci	alist/ophthalmologist, people in this household would prefer to see a in Yerevan? (Indicate one response)
	specialists/ophthalmologists in Yerevan are more qualified than in
Armavir? Yes	No
1 68	No
43. Is it too much burde Yes	n for you to go to Yerevan to see a specialist/ophthalmologist? No

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	•	of the following factors are in selecting a
specialist/ophthalmol	_	
Physician's referral		Specialist's reputation
Friends' referral		Hospital/clinic reputation
Cost of treatment Other (please, speci	ifv)	Previous experience (personal or friend's)
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		-
If never visited opht	halmologists, an	swer only to Question # 50
45. Have you been a p	patient of ophthal	mic clinic overnight during the last two years?
Yes	No (Skip to # 4	47)
46. How many nights	were you a patier	nt in the eye clinic/department overnight?
47. How much did vo	y nov out of noak	tet for ophthalmic care during the last two years?
Less then 10,000.00		ect for opininamme care during the last two years?
10,000.00-25,000.0		
26,000.00-29,000.0		
51,000.00-100,000.		
More then 100,000.		
I did not pay anythi		
The payment was c	•	
48. On average, how	much have you pa	aid for out of pocket for ophthalmic medications during
last two years?	7 1	
Less then 10,000.00	) AMD	
10,000.00-25,000.0	0 AMD	
More then 25,000.0	0 AMD	
I did not pay anythi	ng	
The payment was c	overed by BBP	
		we you ended up taking medications than was prescribed
for you because of the	e costs?	
Yes	No	
50. What is your fami	ly income?	
Less than 10,000.00	) AMD	
20,000.00-50,000.0	0 AMD	
More than 50,000.0	0 AMD	
51. Has anyone helpe	d you pay for you	ar eye care costs in the last two years?
Yes	No <i>(Skip to #</i> .	53)

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52. If yes, please specify?	
Parents	
Children	
Relatives	
Charity organizations	
Government	

### IV. PATIENT SATISFACTION

Other\_\_\_\_

Below are some statements about your usual source of eye care during the last two years. Please, indicate how much you agree or disagree with <u>each of them</u>.

		<u>Strongly</u> <u>Agree</u>	<u>Agree</u>	<u>Uncerta</u> in	<u>Disagree</u>	Strongly Disagree
53	The eye care I have been receiving is just about perfect	1	2	3	4	5
54	I think my ophthalmologist's office has everything to provide complete eye care	1	2	3	4	5
55	Sometimes doctors/ophthalmologists make me wonder if their diagnosis is correct	1	2	3	4	5
56	When I go for eye care, they are careful to check everything when treating and examining me	1	2	3	4	5
57	Doctors act too business like and impersonal towards me	1	2	3	4	5
58	My doctors treat me in a very friendly and courteous manner	1	2	3	4	5
59	Those who provide my eye care sometimes hurry too much when they treat me	1	2	3	4	5
60	Doctors sometimes ignore what I tell them	1	2	3	4	5
61	I have some doubts about the ability of the doctors who treat me	1	2	3	4	5
62	I find it hard to get an appointment for eye care right away	1	2	3	4	5
63	I have to pay for more of my eye care then I can afford	1	2	3	4	5

That's the end of the interview. Thank you very much for your time and your help.

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Appendix XII. (Այն կատարելու է փորձս	<b>Հարցաթերթիկ</b> սռու հարցազրու <u>յ</u>	g Ywpnr	( מַר	
I. ՏԵՍՈՂԱԿԱՆ ՖՈԻՆԿՑԻԱ Ես պատրաստվում եմ կարդալ որոշ հարցեր հետ, որոնք բնութագրում են Ձեր տեսողության կկարդամ հնարավոր պատասխանների տար տարբերակը, որն ավելի լավ կբնութագրի Ձեր ակնոցներ կամ կոնտակտային լինզաներ, խն հաշվի առնելով այն տեսողությունը, որը հնար լինզաների կրելու ժամանակ։	ան ընդհանուր վ բերակները։ Խ( ո վիՃակը։ Եթե դրում ենք պաւ	վիձակը նդրում կ Դուք ս տասխս	ը։ Ամ եմ ը( ովոր սնել	են հարցից հետո ես նտրել այն աբար կրում եք հետևյալ հարցերին՝
Մաս 1 – Ընդհանուր առողջական վիձակը 1. Ինչպե՞ս կբնութագրեք Ձեր առողջությո			նակը	ı:
<i>(Նշեք մեկը)</i>				
Արտակարգ1				
Շատ լավ2 Լավ3				
Միջին4				
Վատ5				
2. Ինչպե՞ս կգնահատեք Ձեռ ներկա տեսո ակնոց կամ կոնտակտային լինզա, ապա կրման ժամանակ)։ (Նշեք մեկը) Արտակարգ	<i>qûшhшរោច</i> ្ជ	Ptip unb	ัล <i>นท</i> กู.	nເթງກເບິ່ <u>ກ</u> ກຸກເບິ່ງ
3. Օրվա ընթացքում ինչքա՞ն եք դուք մու <i>եք դուք մտահոգված Ձեր տեսողությամբ)</i> ( <i>Սշեք մեկը</i> ) Չեմ մտածում	-	unղութ	յան	մասին <i>(որ<b>քանո</b>՞ վ</i>
Ամբողջ օրը5				

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Appendix XII. Հ (Այն կատարելու է փորձառ		ց վարողը )	
4. Աչքում կամ աչքի շրջանում ինչպիսի՞ տի երբևիցե ունեցել եք) <i>(Օրինակ` այրոց, քոր,</i> Ցավեր չունեմ			
Մաս 2 - Դժվարություններ տարբեր գործող	ութուններ կս	ստարելիւ	ı
Հետևյալ հարցերը վերաբերվում են այն դժվ տարբեր տեսակի գործողություններ կատա կոնտակտային լինզա եք կրում։			
5. Որքանո՞վ է Ձեզ դժվար կարդալ սովորա (Նշեք մեկը) Բոլորովին դժվար չէ Մի փոքր դժվար է Միջին դժվարություն Շատ դժվար է Այլես չեմ կարդում տեսողության պատձառ Այլես չեմ կարդում այլ պատձառներով, կամ դա ինձ այլես չի հետաքրքրում	าปุ	1 2 3 4 5	սգրերում։
6. Որքանո՞վ է Ձեզ դժվար կատարել այն ա գործունեությամբ, որը պահանջում է լավ տ պատրաստելը, կարելը, գործիքներով աշխ Ինչպես կնկարագրեք. <i>(Նշեք մեկը)</i> Բոլորովին դժվար չէ Մի փոքր դժվար է Միջին դժվարություն Շատ դժվար է	եսողություն։ ատելը, տան	(Օրինակ՝ աշխատվ 1 2 3	ուտելիք
Այլևս այդ գործը չեմ կատարում տեսողության պատՃառով Այլևս այդ գործը չեմ կատարում, այլ պատՃառներով, կամ այլևս հետաքրքու		5	

Այլևս չեմ կարողանում

այդ գործողությունները կատարել

այլ պատձառներով, կամ այլևս հետաքրքրված չեմ.......6

# այլ պատՃառներով, կամ այլևս հետաքրքրված չեմ......6

տեսողության պատձառով......5

Այլևս չեմ կարող ընտրել

Այլևս չեմ ընտրում

16. Որքանո՞վ եք դժվարանում գիշերվա ժամերին մեքենա վարել:

տեսողության պատձառով......5

այլ պատձառներով, կամ այլևս հետաքրքրված չեմ.......6

Այլևս այդպիսի պայմաններում չեմ վարում

Այլևս այդպիսի պայմաններում չեմ վարում

16ա. Որքանո՞վ եք դժվարանում մեքենա վարել վատ պայմաններում *(Օրինակ` վատ եղանակին, ծանրաբեռնված երթևեկության ժամերին,* 

տեսողության պատձառով......5

այլ պատձառներով, կամ այլևս հետաքրքրված չեմ.......6

(Նշեք մեկր)

Այլևս գիշերը չեմ վարում

Այլևս գիշերը չեմ վարում

մայրուղիում): (Նշեք մեկր)

Armavir Health Fair 2002			GMEIPO
Տարբերակման համարը	Ամսաթիվ:	 	_(օր/ամիս/տարի)

### Appendix XII. Հարցաթերթիկ

(Այն կատարելու է փորձառու հարցազրույց վարողը )

Մաս 3. Տեսողության հետ կապված խնդիրներ Հետևյալ հարցերը վերաբերվում են նրան, թե տեսողությունը ինչպես կարող է ազդել ձեր գործունեության վրա։ Յուրաքանչյուր հարցի համար նշեք այն հաձախականությունը, որը համապատասխանում է իրականությանը։

	Միշտ	Հաձախ	Երբեմն	Հազվադեպ	Երբեք
17. Տեսողության պատՃառով Դուք կատարում եք ավելի քիչ աշխատանք, քան կցանկանայի՞յ	<b>1</b> p:	2	3	4	5
18. Տեսողության պատՃառով, Դուք սահմանափակվա՞ծ եք աշխատանքի կամ այլ գործունեության տևողության մեջ։	1	2	3	4	5
19. Ցանկացած գործունեության մեջ, Դուք կորցնու՞մ եք ժամանակ աչքիկամ աչքի շրջանում ցավի, կամ այլ տհաձ զգացողության պատձառով:	1	2	3	4	5

Յուրաքանչյուր hարցի hամար, խնդրում եմ նշել hետևյալ տարբերակները. միանգամայն Ճիշտ է, hիմնականում Ճիշտ է, hամոզված չեմ, hիմնականում սխալ է, և միանգամայն սխալ է.

	Միանգա մայն Ճիշտ է	Հիմնականում Ճիշտ է	Համոզված չեմ	<իմնականում սխալ է	Միանգա մայն սխալ է
20. Տեսողության պատձառու ես հիմնականում տանն եմ մ	-	2	3	4	5
21. Տեսողության պատձառու շատ ժամանակ ես այլալվա	-	2	3	4	5
22. Տեսողության պատձառու ես շատ քիչ եմ վերահսկում իմ գործողությունները։	վ 1	2	3	4	5
23. Տեսողության պատձառու ես շատ անգամ ստիպված ե վստահել /հույսս դնել/ այլ	-	2	3	4	5

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Арреndix XII. Հարցաթերթիկ (Այն կատարելու է փորձառու հարցազրույց վարողը )						
մարդկանց ասածներին։ 24. Տեսողության պատձառով ես ուրիշների /այլոց/ օգնության	1	2	3	4	5	
կարիքն ունեմ։ 25. Տեսողության պատձառով ես վախենում եմ, որ իմ	1	2	3	4	5	

կատարած գործը կարող է խանգարել/խոչընդոտել ինձ կամ ուրիշներին։

## II. ԱԿՆԱԲՈՒԺԱԿԱՆ ՕԳՆՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ ՍՏԱՆԱԼՈՒ ՄԱՏՉԵԼԻՈՒԹՅՈՒՆԸ *Որքանո՞վ եք Դուք համաձայն ներքոհիշյալ հաստատումների հետ։*

		<u>ស្រុកបក</u> <u>កយវ័យởយ្យប៍</u> ដូវ	<u>Համածայն</u> <u>եմ</u>	<u>Համոզված</u> չեմ	<u>&lt;យប័យចំយ</u> ាប់ <u> </u>	<u>Կտրուկ դեմ</u> <u>եմ</u>
26	Ես գիտեմ ուր դիմել ակնաբուժական օգնության համար։	<u></u> 1	2	3	4	5
27	Ես հեշտությամբ կարող եմ ստանալ անհրաժեշտ ակնաբուժական օգնություն։	1	2	3	4	5
28	Ես հնարավորություն ունեմ վձարել ակնաբույժին` այցելության համար։	1	2	3	4	5
29	Ես վստահ եմ, որ կարող եմ ստանալ ակնաբուժական օգնություն` անկախ իմ ֆինանասական վիձակից։	1	2	3	4	5
30	Ես կարող եմ գտնել ակնաբույժի կողմից նշանակած դեղորայքը։	1	2	3	4	5
31	Ես ունեմ բավականաչափ գումար ակնաբույժի նշանակած դեղորայքը գնելու համար։	1	2	3	4	5
32	(Հարցը վերաբերվում է միայն աշխատողներին) Ես ինարավորություն ունեմ ստանալ ակնաբուժական օգնություն աշխատանքային ժամերի հաշվին և դա չի ազդի իմ աշխատավարձի վրա։	1	2	3	4	5
33	Ես կարող եմ ցանկացած ժամանակ այցելել իմ ակնաբույժին։	1	2	3	4	5

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(Այն կւ	Appendix XII. < ստարելու է փորձառ			ากกุը )	
III. ԱԿՆԱԲՈՒԺԱԿԱՆ ՕԳ	บกหอรนบ รกหาเ	นยกเบ			
34. Ակնաբուժական օգնու <i>(Նշեք մեկը)</i> Հեքիմ Գյուղի ամբուլատորիա Ռեգիոնալ պոլիկլինիկա Երևանի մասնագիտացս Այլ <i>(Նշեք)</i>		համար ի±ն	չ աղբյ	ուրիջ	յ եք դուք օգտվում։
35. Ե±րբ եք վերջին անգա քիչ քան մեկ ամիս առաջ 1-3 ամիս առաջ 4-6 ամիս առաջ 6 ամիս -1 տարի առաջ 1-2 տարի առաջ 2 տարուց ավել <i>(Անցեք</i> - Երբեք չեմ դիմել ակնաբ	<#37)				
36. Վերջին երկու տարվա անգամ եք այցելել պոլիկլի			•		• • • •
37. Վերջին երկու տարվա ընտանիքի անդամներից r բայց չի դիմել: Այո Ոչ <i>(Լ</i>				-	
38. Եթե այո, ո±րն էր չդիմն ծառայությունների արժե ծառայությունների որակ ֆիզիկական ընտանեկան պատձառն Այլ <i>(Նշեք)</i>	քը ը եր				
39. Միջին հաշվով, ինչքայ մասնագետին տեսնելու հա 15 րոպեից քիչ 15-30 րոպե 30-60 րոպե 1-2 ժամ 2 ժամից շատ		սում ակնաբ	ւույժին	ւ կամ	որևէ ուրիշ

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	<b>Ap</b> լ (Այն կատարելո	•	Հարցաթերթիկ բու հարցազրու	уд үшрг	ግቢը )			
40. Պոլիկլինիկա այց Ձեզ համար մատչել ավտոմեքենա ավտոբուս տաքսի ոտքով Այլ <i>(Նշեք)</i>	h:	ր ներքոհի	ոշյալ տրանւ	սպորտ	ւի միջ	ջոցներ	hg n°pû l	ţ
41. Եթե Ձեզ մոտ կս դիմել նրան <i>(Նշեք մ</i> Արմավիր Երևան Կախված է հիվան Նշանակություն չո	<i>եկը):</i> դությունից	նա դիմել ։	ակնաբույժի	ն, ապւ	ш nຶp	տեղ կ	դերադա	սեք
42. Դուք ընդունու՞մ Արմավիրինը։ Այո	եք, որ Երևա( Ոչ	նի մասնա Չգիտեմ		վելի ե	ն մա	սնագիւ	nwgwò <sub>.</sub>	քան
43. Ձեզ դժվա՞ր է ա Այո	կնաբուժակա Ոչ	ն օգնությ	ուն ստանալ	ու համ	նար մ	iեկնել t	Երևան։	
44. Ասացեք խնդրեմ ակնաբույժի ընտրու Բժշկի խորհուրդու Ընկերների խորհո Բուժման արժեքը Այլ <i>(Նշեք)</i> Եթե երբեք չեք դիմե	թյան հարցում վ ւրդով		Մասնագեւ Հիվանդան Նախկին փ ընկերների)	տների ingի հւ	համլ ամբև (անձ	 բավը ւվը	-	
45. Վերջին երկու տ կլինիկայի ստացիոն Այո			ջ եղե՞լ եք ալ	րդյոք ւ	ມկնև	ոեսուգու	կան	
46. Քանի՞ օր եք ան <u>։</u>	ց կացրել աչք	ի կլինիկս	นյทเง์`					

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Appendix XII. Հար (Այն կատարելու է փորձառու		վարողը )			
47. Վերջին երկու տարվա ընթացքում ինչքա՞ օգնության հանար։ 10,000.00 AMD քիչ 10,000.00-25,000.00 AMD 26,000.00-50,000.00 AMD 51,000.00-100,000.00 AMD Ավել քան 100,000.00 AMD Ոչինչ չեմ վՃարել ՎՃարումը կատարվել է պետական պատվե			ռւժական		
48. Միջին հաշվով վերջին երկու տարվա ընթացքում ինչքա±ն եք վձարել ակնաբուժական դեղորայքի հանար։ 10,000.00 AMD քիչ 10,000.00-25,000.00 AMD Ավել քան 25,000.00 AMD Ոչինչ չեմ վձարել ՎՃարումը կատարվել է պետական պատվերի շրջանակներում					
49. Վերջին երկու տարվա ընթացքում Դուք դ նշանկված ժամկետից շուտ, ելնելով ֆինանս Այո Ոչ					
50. Ինչպիսի±ն է ձեր ընտանիքի եկամուտը 10,000.00 AMD քիչ 20,000.00-50,000.00 AMD Ավել քան 50,000.00 AMD					
51. Կերջին երկու տարվա ընթացքում ո±րևէ մ օգնության վՃարման համար։ Այո Ոչ <i>(Անցեք &lt; # 53)</i>	մեկը oգնել I	է Ձեզ ակ	նաբուժական		
52.Եթե այո, խնդրում ենք նշե, թե ո±վ է Ձեզ օ Ծնողները Երեխաները Բարեկամները Բարեգործական կազմակերպությունները Կառավարությունը Այլ <i>(Նշեք)</i>	գնել։				

Armavir Health Fair 2002				GMEIPO
Տարբերակման համարը	Ամսաթիվ։	_/	_/	(օր/ամիս/տարի)

### Appendix XII. Հարցաթերթիկ

(Այն կատարելու է փորձառու հարցազրույց վարողը )

### IV. ՀԻՎԱՆԴԻ ԲԱՎԱՐԱՐՎԱԾՈͰԹՅՈͰՆԸ ԱԿՆԱԲՈͰԺԱԿԱՆ ՕԳՆՈͰԹՅԱՄԲ Ներքոհիշյալ հաստատումները վերաբերվում են վերջին երկու տարվա ընթացքում Ձեր ակնաբուժական օգնության ստացման աղբյուրին։ Նշեք, թե որքանո±վ եք Դուք համաձայն հետևյալ հաստատումների հետ։

		<u>Խիստ</u> <u>իամածայն</u> <u>եմ</u>	<u> Համածայն</u> <u> </u>	<u>Համոզված</u> չեմ	<u>Համաձայն</u> <u>չեմ</u>	<u> </u>
53	Ակնաբուժական օգնությունը, որը ես ստացել եմ գերազանց է։	1	2	3	4	5
54	Ես գտնում եմ, որ իմ ակնաբույժի սենյակը ունի այն ամենը, ինչ անհրաժեշտ է բժշկական օգնություն ցույց տալու համար։	1	2	3	4	5
55	Երբեմն կասկածում եմ որ բժիշկները կարող են Ճիշտ ախտորոշել։	1	2	3	4	5
56	Երբ ես դիմում եմ նրանց, նրանք ուշադիր քննություն են կատարում և նշանակում են բուժում։	1	2	3	4	5
57	Բժիշկներն իրենց վարքով շատ գործնական և անշահախնդիր են իմ հանդեպ։	1	2	3	4	5
58	Բժիշկներն ինձ վերաբերվում են ընկերաբար և քաղաքավարի։	1	2	3	4	5
59	Рժիշկները երբեմն հապՃեպ են կատարում իրենց աշխատանքը։	1	2	3	4	5
60	Բժիշկները երբեմն հաշվի չեն առնում իմ ասածը։	1	2	3	4	5
61	Ես վստաի չեմ նրանց մասնագիտական ունակությունների վրա:	1	2	3	4	5
62	.։ Ինձ համար դժվար է նախօրոք պայմանավորվել ակնաբույժին այցելելու համար։	1	2	3	4	5
63	Հիմնականում բուժման համար ես վՃարում եմ ավելին, քան պատրաստ եմ տրամադրել։	1	2	3	4	5

## Շնորհակալություն հարցազրույցի համար:

### Appendix XIII. Interview Guideline and Informed Consent

(To the Interviewer: Read this form to the participant, explaining the nature of the interview and screening as appropriate, including all items below)

"Good morning / Good afternoon. My name is \_\_\_\_\_\_. I work for the Institute of Ophthalmology named after Garo Meghrigian, which is located in the American University of Armenia. This project is conducted on behalf of the American International Health Alliance (AIHA) established and managed partnership of Galveston and Armavir Region. It aims to determine visual impairments and low vision among population of Armavir marz and provide an appropriate ophthalmic care for those in need.

Today, we will conduct a 25 min interview and a detailed eye screening to you/your child, which will not include any apparent or implied risks. If necessary, you/your child will be provided with appropriate care, including prescription and distribution of spectacles by the end of the screening at the Armavir Regional Policlinic.

During the interview you/your child are kindly asked to answer some questions concerning your health, life with regards to your vision problems, ophthalmic services that you are delivered, your family income, and expenditures on ophthalmic services and medicines.

Please be reminded that the results of your/your child's screening and the responses during the interview will remain confidential and used for research purposes only. You/your child's participation is completely voluntary. You/ your child's can refuse to answer any question or end the screening and withdraw from the study at any time without penalty. If you wish a copy of the results they will be made available for you. If you have any questions about this project, please call us at 51 20 54.

If you don't mind, let's start the interview."

- 1. If the participant doesn't mind to answer the questions and be examined, check please whether the identification number and date are written at the top part of the questionnaire and then start interview.
- 2. Please, follow the instructions in <u>italics</u>. They will guide you to complete the questionnaire properly.
- 3. Fill the cells with a pencil. If you make a mistake or respondent changes mind, erase completely and fill the correct cell. Please make all notes carefully.
- 4. **Read distinctly** the questions. Do not paraphrase them if a subject does not reply immediately. Ask once again, and if the respondent still does not answer (in five seconds) make a probe.
- 5. At the end of the interview thank the child for participation.

(Հարցագրույց վարողին. Կարդացեք այս ձևր մասնակցին, բացատրելով

### APPENDIX XIV. Հարցազրույցը վարելու ուղեցույց

Այսօր մենք Ձեզ կամ Ձեր երեխայի հետ կանցկացնենք 25 րոպե տևողությամբ հարցազրույց և աչքի մանրակրկիտ զննում։ Այդ բոլոր գործողությունները չեն ենթադրում ավելի մեծ ռիսկ կամ անհարմարություն, քան հանդիպում է ձեր առօրյա կյանքում։ Այս զննման արդյունքում Դուք կամ Ձեր երեխան Արմավիրի պոլիկլինիկայում կստանաք համապատասխան բուժում, և Ձեզ կամ Ձեր երեխային դուրս կգրվեն և կտրվեն ակնոցներ։

ապահովելու այդ խնդիրների համապատասխան բուժում` բոլոր նրանց, ովքեր

Հարցազրույցի ժամանակ Ձեզ կամ Ձեր երեխային կտրվեն հարցեր առողջության, ստացած ակնաբուժական ծառայությունների, ձեր ընտանիքի եկամտի և ծախսերի ակնաբուժական ծառայությունների և դեղորայքի վերաբերյալ: Խնդրում ենք Ձեզ հաշվի առնել, որ Ձեր կամ Ձեր երեխայի զննման արդյունքները, ինչպես նաև Ձեր կողմից տրամադրված տեղեկությունները չեն հրապարակվի, կապահովվի դրանց վերաբերյալ գաղտնիությունը, և դրանք կօգտագործվեն զուտ հետազոտական նպատակներով։ Ձեր մասնակցությունը սույն հարցազրույցին/զննմանը կամավոր է։ Դուք իրավունք ունեք չպատասխանել ցանկացած հարցին և/կամ դադարեցնել հարցերին պատասխանելը կամ զննումը ցանկացած պահին։ Հետագայում հետազոտության արդյունքների մասին տեղեկություն կարող եք ստանալ Հայաստանի Ամերիկյան Համալսարանում։ Եթե Ձեզ մոտ հարցեր ծագեն այս ծրագրի վերաբերյալ, ապա կարող եք զանգահարել հետևյալ հեռախոսահամարով՝ 51- 20- 54:

Եթե չեք առարկում, սկսենք հարցազրույցը»:

կունենան դրա կարիքը։

1. Եթե մասնակիցը համաձայնվում է պատասխանել հարցերին, ապա ստուգեք՝ արդյոք նշված է հարցաթերթիկի վրա տարբերակման համարը և սկսեք հարցազրույցը և զննումը։

### APPENDIX XIV. Հարցազրույցը վարելու ուղեցույց

- 2. Ուշադիր եղեք, հետևելու *շեղատառ* գրված ցուցումներին։ Դրանք կնպաստեն, որպեսզի դուք բարեհաջող վարեք և ավարտեք հարցազրույցը։ Դրանք նաև կօգնեն Ձեզ ավելի լավ կողմնորոշվելու, թե <u>հատուկ դեպքերում</u> որ հարցից հետո որին անցնել։
- 3. Լրացրեք համապատասխան սյունակները մատիտով, որովհետև եթե սխալ կամ վրիպակ թույլ տված լինեք կամ մասնակիցը փոխի իր պատասխանը , ապա հնարավոր կլինի ջնջել այն և լրացնել ձիշտ սյունակում։
- 4. Պարզ և հստակ կարդացեք հարցերը։ Եթե մասնակիցը անմիջապես չարձագանքի կամ չհասկանա հարցը, ապա նորից կարդացեք այն։ Եթե կրկնելուց հետո հարցը նորից չի հասկացվի, նմանատաիպ հարց ձևակերպեք և նորից ուղղեք մասնակցին։
- 5. Հարցազրույցն ավարտելուց շնորհակալություն հայտնեք մասնակցին իր մասնակցության համար:

### Appendix XV: Recommendations for further diagnostics and treatment



American University of Armenia Center for Health Services Research and Development Garo Meghrigian Eye Institute for Preventive Ophthalmology



## ARMAVIR HEALTH FAIR DETAILED OPHTHALMIC SCREENING

Name	
Diamasia	
Diagnosis	
<del> </del>	
Recommendations	
Signature of the ophthalmologist:	Date:



Appendix XVI: խորհուրդներ հետագա բուժման և զննման համար Յայաստանի Ամերիկյան Յամալսարան Առողջապահական ծառայությունների հետազոտման ու զարգացման կենտրոն Կարօ Մեղրիկեանի աչքի հիվանդությունների կանխարգելման կենտրոն



Յիվանդի անունը և ազգանունը	
Ախտորոշում	
Օբյեկտիվ քննության տվյալներ	
1, 1 1 1 ± 1, 5 ± 1 <u></u>	
խորհուրդներ	
<u></u>	
Աևնաբույժի ստոոագրությունո	Onn

### APPENDIX XVII. CLASSIFICATION OF RANGES OF VISION LOSS

Commonly used Definitions of "BLINDNESS" And LOW VISION						
1	Low Vision - WHO	Low Vision – ICD-9-CM				
"Legal Blindness" Benefits - USA	Blindness – WHO	Blindness ICD-9-CM				
	Defini "BLIN" nd LOV	Definitions of "BLINDNESS" Benefits - USA  - WHO Low Vision - WHO				

Visual Acuity					
Decimal notation	U.S notation	6 m notation			
1.6	20/12	6/4			
1.25	20/16	6/5			
1.0	20/20	6/6			
0.8	20/25	6/8			
0.63	20/32	6/10			
0.5	20/40	6/12			
0.4	20/50	6/15			
0.32	20/63	6/18			
0.25	20/80	6/24			
0.2	20/100	6/30			
0.16	20/125	6/36			
0.125	20/160	6/48			
		,,			
0.1	20/200	6/60			
0.08	20/250				
0.063	20/300				
0.05	20/400	3/60			
0.04	20/500				
0.032	20/600	2/60			
0.025	20/800				
0.02	20/1000				
Less	Less	1/60			
		or less			
0.0	NLP	NLP			