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Research Article

**SURVEY REPORT OF 17 SCHOOL CHILDREN OF LAHORE  
TO KNOW THEIR PERCEPTION DIFFERENCE OF EYE  
RELATED PROBLEMS SCREENING IN SCHOOLS**<sup>1</sup>Dr Usama Saeed, <sup>1</sup>Dr Sadia Safdar, <sup>2</sup>Dr Muhammad Zeshan Zaib<sup>1</sup>DHQ/ Teaching Hospital Gujranwala<sup>2</sup>Allama Iqbal Memorial Teaching Hospital Sialkot

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**Abstract:**

*It is very important to learn about difference in perception for eye specialists. The importance is in many ways i.e. it helps to find out the problems related to eye, to increase information about Learning and understanding eye and its disorder. So, it is decided to check out perception difference in schools of Pakistan.*

*Objective: The reason of this study was to check out that how children of different perception carry out their Normal functions. Another reason of this study was to learn more and more about eye.*

*Subject and Material: Students of age 9 to 17 were taken from schools of Lahore city of Pakistan. These students were Quite healthy. Their eyesight wontedness was 20/20. they never suffered by any eye diseases so They never have been referred for eye operations. Wontedness in eyesight at 5% and 2.6% was Served with Dr. Leas 3.5 meters far wontedness.*

*Results: 80%students gave simple wontedness with contrast full percentages. The average and standard Variation for 5% and 2.6% were got to be 0.12+/-0.7 and 0.27+/-0.09 respectively.*

*Conclusion: By doing this process of finding actual sight wontedness we infect obtained normal wontedness Values at 100%, 5% and 2.6% difference levels.*

*Keywords: Visual acuity, contrast sensitivity, school children*

**Corresponding author:****Dr. Usama Saeed,**

DHQ/ Teaching Hospital Gujranwala

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## INTRODUCTION:

To check out the perception difference is much important. It has great value especially for the eye Specialists and the people related to recap citation of sight. It is also useful in identification of Different diseases of eye providing facilities to the people having low eyesight<sup>1</sup>. Knowledge of Vision at less difference levels are of great use and it has relativity with predilection, disclosing Ductility interactions in our regular tasks. It also maintains our jobs related to close sightedness. For a person it could be hard to get out the gap's corners in his/her path, if he is suffering from less Different perception and the/she may not be eligible to avoid the hurdles in his/her way. If a Person has 20/20 sight wontedness and do not have difference in perception then he might have Some eye problems<sup>2</sup>. The age limit for young children to reach in opposite perception is after 10 Years old. The difference in perception is capable of observing distances and to distinguish Things. The educational learning of different perception in new born babies slowly rose with Baby's age in months<sup>3</sup>. To find out the perception difference at less lucent grades has given much Knowledge for calculating eyesight of patient with retinitis pigmosa. Much weak eyesight Recap citation departments in cities and villages in Pakistan started some oral official trials to Check the different perception of sight and sometimes they have carried these tests on children Having vitiate perception because they want to apply these researches in recap citation catalogue Or for personal initiation .these departments do so because they do not have the 5% and 2.6% difference levels from hospitals of eye<sup>4</sup>. Actually, a lot of countries, daily or regular Eye checkups, never checked for the perception difference. no information is provided about Simple eye sight wontedness starting from 2.6% to 5% difference in Pakistan. The values at 3.5% are much necessary in eyesight promulgation, penetrating and finding new surrounding etc. For Checking the unusually, it is much necessary to have complete information and grip about Different perception at a lot of wontedness and different grades. Persons with simple sight Wontedness and unusual different perception should be sent to the departments of vision to learn About their visual growth, identification and cure<sup>5</sup>. All this data from eyesight centers, will be Helpful for family, for school administration in making the changes in their educational sites and in providing space to those young boys and girls who have a lot of perception vitiation and less Eyesight. Actually, purpose of this study was to find the ordinary perception

difference planes for Students of schools of Pakistan<sup>6-7</sup>.

## METHODS AND MATERIALS:

A conference for checking eyesight was arranged in a school, in Lahore, Pakistan. Total of 1109 Children were taken in this programmed. It was tested for 20/20 one sided eyesight wontedness With Dr. Leas 100% contrast far visual wontedness checking opposite to the ETDRS, avowel Illuminated committee. From all those 1109 students total of 80 children were taken. All these 80 Students have 20/20 single eyesight wontedness at 100% difference. They never suffered from Optic diseases. They never subjected to eye operations, nor do they undergo obliquity amendment. All these children were of different age and they were students of different classes. Those who Took interests in this research were given a permission letter for their acquiesce. This research Actually copies the dogma of declaration of Helsinki Frontline Eye Hospitals ethical cabinet also give it an approval. At 5% and 2.6% difference grades, the eyesight wontedness was checked with Dr. Lea's 3m far wontedness Translucent See Sign translucent charts with ESV 1500 ETDRS Standardized illuminated cabinet. The process of examination was similar to eyesight wontedness Checking at 100%. children were asked to identify the symbols of different sizes. The symbol with Least size which was seen by children was noted. Children were asked to ponder over some lines and find the leading and hindmost see sign. If any guy dubitation to perceive obscure the given line Then one line was retreated it is said to the child to read full line. The overall line was recollection of 5 out of 6 symbols in line.

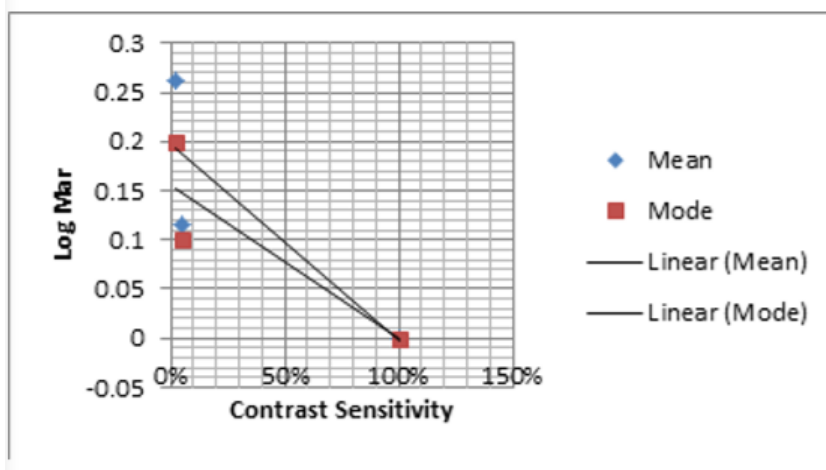
## Statically analysis

By using Microsoft excel data checking a mathematical checking was done. span and interrelation Checking were used to check the p-value and co-relation coefficient. The value of 0.05 was taken as target point in this work.

## RESULTS:

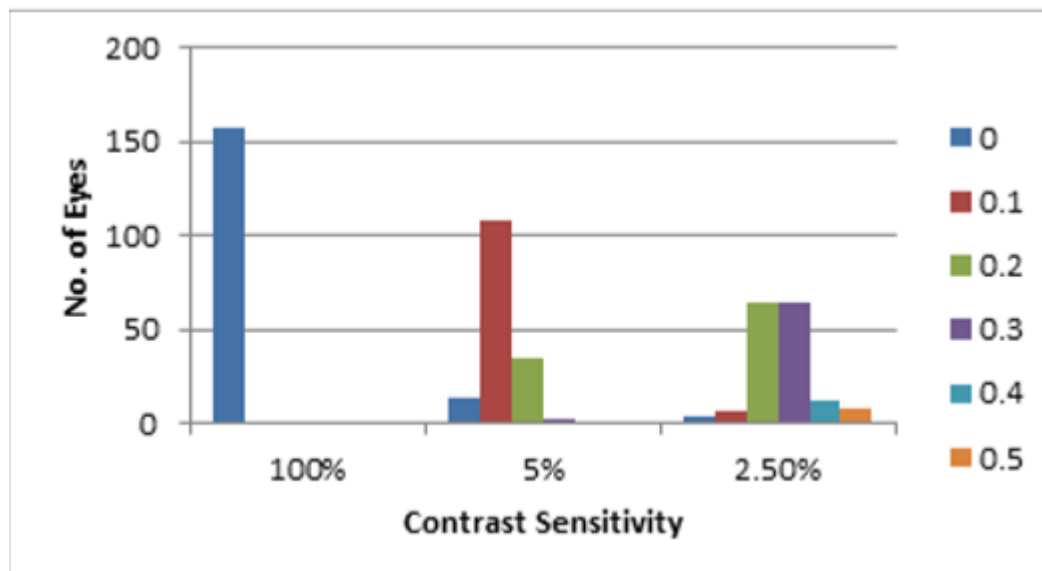
The strength of all children who took part in this study was 80. all those children 9 to 17 years Old. The average and standard deviation being 12.8+/- 2.20 the eyesight wontedness was 20/20 For all 160 eyes. The log mars wontedness average standard deviation for 5% and 2.6% different Perception was got to be 0.12+/-0.07 and 0.27+/-0.09 the mode values were got to be 0.1 and 0.2 for 5% and 2.6% log mar wontedness. The relationship of average and mode values for various Opposite groups is shown in diagram. [8] A group of tests was performed between 100% and 5% ,

**Figure 1:**  
Mean and Mode log Mar values for 3 contrast groups



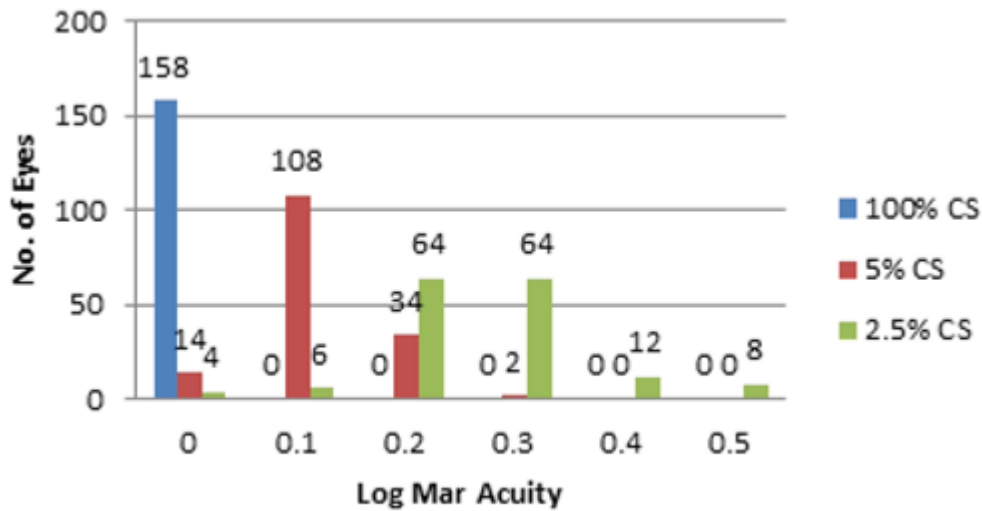
100% and 2.6%, 5% and 2.6%. the values of p were 0.0 for all these three groups. It was Mathematically much beneficial. As all the selected students have 0.0 LOG MAR sight Wontedness. As thee selected students were emmetropes.

**Figure 2:**  
Log Mar acuity for three contrasts



They had 0.0 LOG MAR sight wontedness the range for 5% opposite perception was 0.0 to 0.3 LOG MAR wontedness while the range for 2.6% different perception wontedness was 0.0 to 0.5 LOG MAR pointedness. The at given table has wontedness values for all three groups

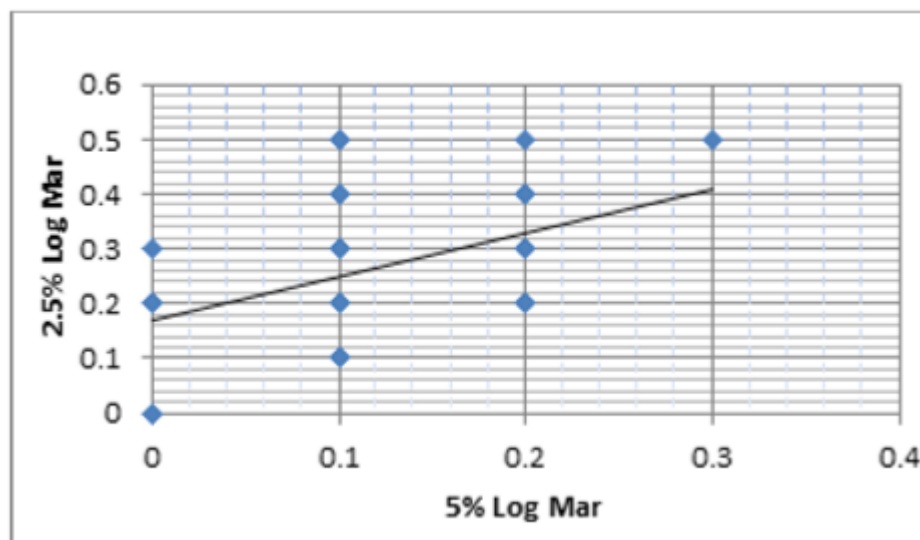
**Figure 3:**  
Number of eyes indicating various acuities for 3 different groups



Total 160 eyes gave the usual wontedness on 100% difference while 16 and 6 eyes gave normal Wontedness even at 5% and 2.6% difference relatively. At 3.5% difference 14 eyes and 10 eyes Gave 0.6 and 0.7 LOG MAR pointedness. The number of eyes at each stage of LOG MAR wontedness are shown in fig.

In three groups of LOG MAR wontedness and in age no useful interaction was observed. There Was useful positive interaction betwixt 5% and 2.6%. This thing is shown in diagram 4. R and R2 Were 0.48 and 0.23 relatively.

**Figure 4:**  
Association of 5% and 2.5% contrast compassion



### DISCUSSIONS:

By using different experimental equipments and methods a lot of studies with different Conclusions were done which actually checked the optical wontedness, optical field and colored Sight.

A number of searches converged on new born opposite perception, which increases slowly as Baby got some weeks old. (Angela 2009). This

difference in perception becomes better betwixt 1 to 3 months old age. (Banks Ms, Salapaatek 1978)<sup>8-9</sup>. Sweeping cognitive development (Paget, 1956 \$ Gellman 1979) and for conscious knowledge of one's own character (Falafel 1979), that is Introduced before school or in very start of school years<sup>10</sup>. Old studies have utilized the different Procedures of opposite perception checking using

Teller Acuity Card (Russell, Mary 2002), Robeson (Vitoria Nicole et al, 1999) and VCTS 6500 (Larsson Friedberg Holm Strom 2006) Opposite perception charts etc. while our research utilized Dr. Lea's contrast perception charts to Check optical wontedness at different levels<sup>11-12</sup>. To continue our daily routine tasks the results at 5% And 2.6% difference levels is important<sup>13</sup>.

In this study actually it is tried to learn that at which place a healthy object stands in ocular Wontedness charts for these difference levels. The results proved 0.2 and 0.27 Log Mar Wontedness for 5% and 2.6% opposite perception relatively<sup>14</sup>. All the 80 children have normal sight at 100% difference while 7 and 2 children showed normal sight at 5% and 2.6% different perception. And 6 and 4 children expressed 0.3 and 0.6 Log Mar Wontedness at 2.6% difference. That is actually chance of any hidden abnormality or perhaps these children may get any abnormality in their next age. So, it is suggested to do a study on wide range in this field. Eye Care and vision recap citation have opposite perception checking charts that help in finding some eyesight problems when get some newborn, toddlers or people having multi perception<sup>15</sup>. Opposite perception checking gave whole eyesight knowledge in the way that it performs a piercing job in sight communication, reading, writing and daily living as compared to sight Wontedness only. This way of testing gave a good, satisfactory results with an affordable time frame and is put forwarded for clinical practices.

### CONCLUSION:

By doing this process of finding actual sight wontedness we infact obtained normal wontedness Values at 100%, 5% and 2.6% difference levels. 80% students gave simple wontedness with contrast full percentages. The average and standard Variation for 5% and 2.6% were got to be 0.12+/- 0.7 and 0.27+/-0.09 respectively.

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