Research Article   **Published Date:-2024-10-09 15:58:23**

Prevalence and Correlation between HbA1c Control and Duration of Diabetes with Blindness in the Eastern Part of Libya: Double Centers Study

A prospective cross-sectional study of diabetic patients registered at the Eye department of Tobruk Medical Center in Tobruk-Libya between (01.06.2023 to 29.02.2024). At the same time data was collected in the eye department in Alwahda Derna Teaching Hospital, Data was collected using the same administered questionnaire. Grading of DR was done by slit-lamp examination and Fundoscopy by an ophthalmologist. Descriptive analysis included percentage mean, median, and p - value by using SPSS 25. There were 185 diabetic patients, ages ranging between 30 and 90 years, with a mean of 58, the majority (97.6%) were of Libyan nationality. There were 86 males and 99 females. Patients with a duration of diabetes ranging between 11 and 15 years were at almost a five-fold risk of developing DR compared to those with a duration of < 10 years. Most of advanced complicated diabetic retinopathy cases had diabetes for more than fifteen years, and no advanced disease in the cases with a duration of less than 10 years.

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Comparative Analysis of Demographic and Clinical Profiles of Conventional Retinopathy of Prematurity with Aggressive Posterior Retinopathy of Prematurity

Aim: To compare the demographic and clinical profile of conventional retinopathy of prematurity (ROP) with aggressive posterior retinopathy of prematurity.
Material and methods: A prospective, unmasked, and observational study involving 150 ROP patients was conducted over a period of one year. The risk factors including maternal and neonatal risk factors were recorded. The data was entered into the Excel sheet and analyzed to compare the risk factors between the conventional ROP and APROP.
Results: A total of 17 (11.3%) babies were found to have AP-ROP and 133 (88.7%) babies were found to have conventional ROP. There was no significant difference in average gestational age between infants diagnosed with AP-ROP (29.6?± 2.9 weeks) and those with Conventional ROP (30.1?± 2.2 weeks) (p = 0.428). However, infants with AP-ROP had a significantly lower average birth weight (1022.7 ± 123.5 g) compared to infants with Conventional ROP (1208.2 ± 261.0 g) (p ?=?0.004). Multivariate logistic regression analysis revealed that birth weight, surfactant use, number of days of oxygen supplementation, and metabolic acidosis were independently associated with the development of AP-ROP.
Conclusion: The development of APROP is multifactorial and complex. Although we have identified factors such as birth weight, surfactant use, number of days of oxygen supplementation, and metabolic acidosis in the causation of APROP, further long-term multicentric studies are required for validation.

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Pattern of Eye Disease in Nenwe Rural Eye Clinic, Nigeria: A Seven Year Review

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Background: The establishment of eye clinics in the form of rural outreach centers as a means of educating and providing eye care to rural residents was made necessary by the lack of eye care services in rural areas within Nigeria and the need to increase the cataract surgical rate among ophthalmologists in training. Understanding patterns of eye diseases in rural areas and eye health-seeking behaviors is crucial to achieving the goals of Vision 2020 especially for aspiring ophthalmologists.

Aim and objectives: To examine the types of eye conditions observed at Nenwe, a rural outreach post of a tertiary hospital, and to evaluate their distribution.

Methodology: A retrospective analysis of all patients who were seen at the community eye clinic during seven years was carried out. Records of patients at the Nenwe outreach eye clinic dating from November 2016 to August 2023 were examined, yielding information on patients examined during the period of study.

Results: Glaucoma was the most common eye condition to be diagnosed. Cataracts were the second most common eye condition accounting for 20.8%. Other common eye illnesses were refractive error (9%), pterygium (7%), and allergic eye disease (6%) with 129, 101, and 95 cases, respectively. Retinal detachment (51 cases), prebyopia (47 cases), corneal lesion (58 cases), and dry eye condition (47 cases) were less common.

Conclusion: The results show the burden of eye disorders in the Nenwe rural community and the importance of community-based eye care services.