

## World Vision Report

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Recently to mark the occasion of <u>World Sight Day</u>, the <u>World Health Organization</u> (WHO) released its first **World Vision Report.** 

 The report proposed ways to address challenges such as integrating eye care into healthcare systems that can help in drastically reducing the burden of preventable eye diseases.

The report found that globally, over **2.2 billion** people have some form of **vision impairment.** Out of these 2.2 billion, 1 billion people are suffering from conditions that are preventable.

- According to the report, the burden of eye conditions and vision impairment is not borne equally: it is often far greater in people living in rural areas, those with low incomes, women, older people, people with disabilities, ethnic minorities and indigenous populations.
  - Low and middle-income regions of western and eastern sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia have rates of blindness that are **eight times** higher than in highincome countries.
  - The age-specific prevalence of distance vision impairment in an urban population of Delhi (20% prevalence amongst 60-69 years old) was one-third lower than that of a rural population in Northern India (28%).
- The report warned that the **ageing population** would lead to a dramatic increase in the number of people with vision impairment and blindness.
  - Presbyopia (a condition in which it is difficult to see nearby objects), affects 1.8
    billion people. This condition occurs with advancing age.
  - The common refractive error -**myopia** (a condition in which it is difficult to see objects at a particular distance) affects 2.6 billion, with 312 million being under the age of **19 years**.
  - **Trachoma-** an eye disease that is caused due to **bacterial infection** in the eye. Many countries have eliminated it including **India.**

• Vision impairment also caused **productivity loss and economic burden.** 

The economic burden of uncorrected myopia in the regions of East Asia, South Asia, and South-East Asia were reported to be more than twice that of other regions and equivalent to more than 1% of gross domestic product.

• The report also highlighted that in India the **rate of cataract surgery** has increased **nine-fold** (6,000 per million population) between 1981 and 2012.

This has been possible because of the **National Programme for Control of Blindness**, under which cataract surgeries were performed on 6.5 million people alone in the year 2016-2017.

In addition to it, a total of 1.5 million management/ treatment procedures were performed for other eye conditions. As a result of these concerted efforts, there was an overall reduction in the prevalence of blindness that was reported as 1.1% in 2001-02 to 0.45% during the years 2015-18.

## National Programme for Control of Blindness and Visual Impairment (NPCB&VI)

- It was launched in the year **1976** as a 100% **centrally sponsored scheme** (now 60:40 in all states and 90:10 in NE States) by the **Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.**
- The goal of this programme was to reduce the prevalence of blindness to **0.3% by 2020.**

NPCB aimed to provide for **'Eye Health for All'** and prevention of visual impairment, through the provision of comprehensive universal eye-care services and quality service delivery.

## Way Forward

According to the World Report on Vision, integrated people-centered eye care has the potential to accelerate action and overcome the challenges. To make it a reality, the report recommends the following actions:

- Make eye care an **integral part** of universal health coverage.
- Promote high-quality implementation and health systems research, complementing existing evidence for effective eye care interventions.
- **Monitor** trends and **evaluate** progress towards implementing integrated people-centered eye care.
- **Raise awareness** and **engage and empower** people and communities about eye care needs.

## Source: IE