



SNS COLLEGE OF NURSING
Saravanam Patti (po), Coimbatore.



DEPARTMENT OF NURSING

COURSE NAME : B.Sc. (Nursing) III Year.

SUBJECT : MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING II

UNIT : II- EYE DISORDERS

TOPIC : NATIONAL PROGRAMMES ON BLINDNESS



NATIONAL PROGRAMS ON BLINDNESS:



INTRODUCTION:



- National programme for control of blindness was launched in the year 1976 with the goal to reduce the prevalence of blindness from 1.4% to 0.3%.
- Main causes of blindness are: cataract(65.6%), refractive errors(19.70%), corneal blindness(0.90%), glaucoma(5.80%), surgical complication(1.20%), posterior capsular opacification(0.90%) estimated National Prevalence of Childhood Blindness/Low vision is 0.80% per thousand.



RATIONAL:



- India was the first country to launch NPCB in year 1976.
- Cataract was the leading cause of blindness.
- Health policy of stipulates that one of the basic human rights is the right to see.
- We have to ensure that no citizen goes blind; if by reasonable skill and effort this can be prevented.



OBJECTIVES:



- To bring down the prevalence rate of cataract blindness from 1.49% to 0.8% by the year 2007.
- To provide high quality of eye care to the affected population.
- To expand coverage of eye care to the affected population.
- To expand coverage of eye care services to the under-served area.
- To reduce backlog of blindness by identifying and providing services to the affected population.
- To develop institutional capacity for eye care services by providing support for equipment and material and training personnel.



STRATEGIES:



- Decentralized implementation of the scheme through District Blindness Control Societies.
- Reduction in blockage of blind persons by active screening of population above 50 year of age.
- Involvement of voluntary organization in various eye care activities.
- Participation of community & panchayat Raj institutions in organizing services in rural area.
- Development of eye care services and improvement in quality of eye care by training of personnel, supply of high-tech equipment, strengthening follow up and monitoring services.



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- Screening of school going children for identification and treatment of refractive errors with special attention in underserved areas.
- Public awareness about prevention and timely treatment of eye ailments.
- Specific focus on illiterate women in rural area.
- To make eye care comprehensive, besides cataract surgery other interlobular surgical operations for treatment of glaucoma.
- Diabetic retinopathy may also be provided free of cost to poor patients through Govt. and NGOs.



ACTIVITIES:



- ✦ Improvement of quality of eye care services by training of eye care personnel.
- ✦ Provision of modern equipment instrument and other commodity assistance.
- ✦ Provision of vehicle.
- ✦ Increased number of cataract surgery
- ✦ Introduction of cataract surgery with IOL implantation.
- ✦ Involvement of NGOs.



COMPONENT ACTIVITIES UNDER NPCB:



- Cataract surgery: till 2020 cataract surgeries per lakh will be 600 & 100% surgeries will be Intra Ocular Lens (IOL) techniques.
- School eye screening.
- Childhood blindness.
- Training in low vision services.
- Prevent corneal blindness.
- Treatment of glaucoma cases.
- Treatment on diabetic retinopathy.



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- Eye donation and eye banking.
- IEC and EYE health education at all levels to be undertaken.
- Training and capacity building of ASHAs (accredited social health activist) to orient them towards Blindness control programme as well as create a core group of field functionaries who will initiate and create awareness on blindness control programme at the village level.



INITIATIVES THAT WILL BE INTEGRATED INTO THE BLINDNESS CONTROL PROGRAMME:



- Free surgery for cataract cases in rural areas.
- Free transportation for patients of unreached areas.
- Free medicines for all types of eye ailments.
- Free spectacles for postoperative care.
- Free spectacles for poor school students.
- All blog cataract cases would be treated.
- All schools would be covered for SES.



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- All children would be given vit. A supplements and immunization coverage.
- Modern and advance treatment would be available in all medical college hospitals and district hospitals.
- Two eye bank should be established.
- Establishment of one regional institute if ophthalmology in one of the medical college.



SERVICES TO COMMON PEOPLE:



- Cataract surgeries.
- Services for refractive errors.
- Services for corneal blindness.
- Diagnostic and treatment services about eye disease.
- Eye donation.



ASSESSMENT

1. What are the objectives of national control programme on blindness
2. Which are the activities done under national control programme on blindness



REFERENCES

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Lewis,(2011),Medical surgical nursing,2nd edition,page no:1012



THANK YOU

