Early vision screening in Flemish schoolchildren (CLB): Why, when and how?

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VLAAMSE WETENSCHAPPE LIJKE VERENIGING VOOF JEUGDGEZONDHEIDSZOR



Flemish Scientific Society for Youth Health Care, Leuven, Belgium

With the support of the Flemish Authorities



The screening program





School Health Care: Pupil Guidance Centers 'CLB'

• <u>Since 2003</u>: Standard Vision = guidelines for systematic screening from the age of 3y

2003-2018

Systematically

- 1st grade Maternal school (3y)
- 2nd grade Maternal school (4y)
- 1st grade Primary school (6y)
- 3st grade Primary school (8y)
- 5st grade Primary school (10y)

Ad hoc

- 1st grade Secondary school (12y)
- 3st grade Secondary school (14y)





Systematically

- 1st grade Maternal school (3y)
- 2nd grade Maternal school (4y)
- 1st grade Primary school (6y)
- 4st grade Primary school (9y)
- 6st grade Primary school (11y)

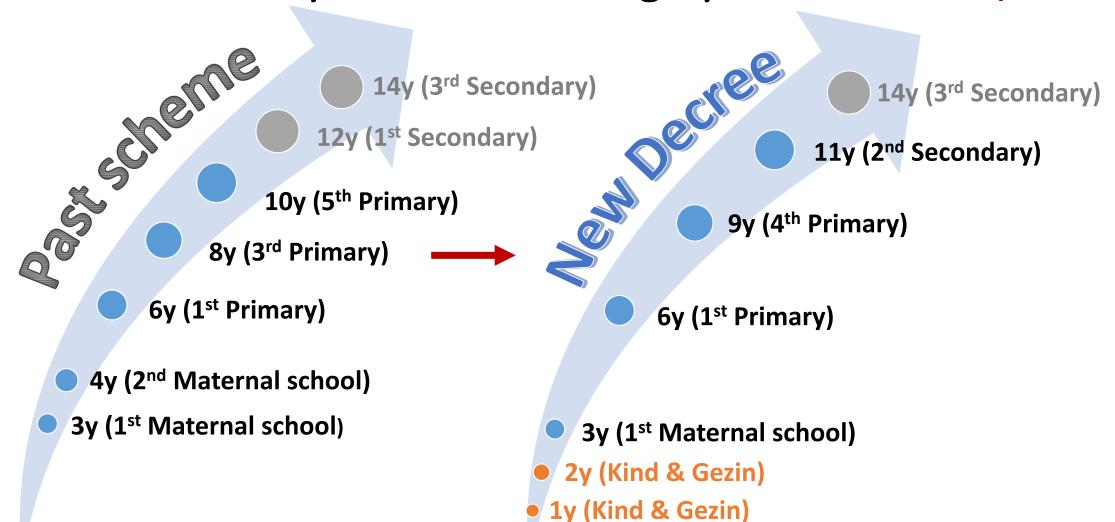
Ad hoc

- 1st grade Secondary school (12y)
- 3st grade Secondary school (14y)



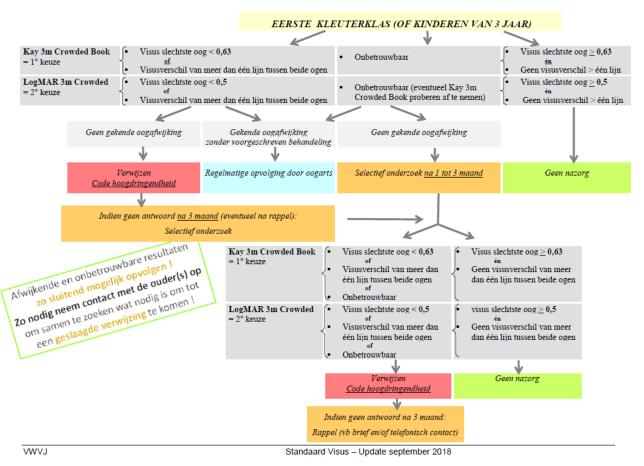
Early vision screening by CLB

Since Sept 2018



Early vision screening in CLB

Sept 2018: Update Standard Vision → https://vwvj.be





Early vision screening in CLB

HOW?

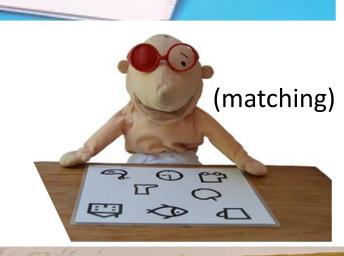
Screening for early detection of amblyopia and amblyogenic factors

Logarithmic crowded picture test for visual acuity (3m)



KAY PICTURE TEST LINEAR CROWDED BOOK

Ocular alignment examination





WHAT?

Preschool: Well baby clinics





PlusoptiX[®] Eye Screener

2010-2012: progressive introduction of an automated refractometry (plusoptiX® Eye Screener) at 12 & 24 months

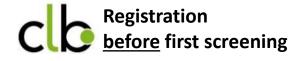


Research questions

- Which impact of this screening in toddlers on the <u>timing (age)</u> of detection of visual impairment?
 - → No epidemiological data available



- → Indirectly
 - 1. Which proportion of 3-year olds at school entry:
 - already wearing glasses?
 - with a known eye abnormalities or vision impairment?



- 2. Which proportion of newly detected eye abnormalities of vision impairment by CLB at school entry?

 Registration before second screening
- → Evolution of these results since start of plusoptiX® Eye Screener program?
- → Arguments to adapt amblyopia screening program by CLB ???



METHODS





Systematic electronical registration of vision screening

- LARS = uniform electronical registration system for CLB activities
 - Anamnestic information
 - Known ocular abnormalities & vision impairment (parents' information)
 - Is the pupil wearing glasses / occlusion patch at screening moment ?
 - Kind & Gezin info incl. eye screening (date & results): no electronical data!
 - Screening
 - Which vision test + Result visual acuity R & L (of both eyes in case of glasses)
 - Which test(s) for ocular alignment + Result
 - Follow-up
 - Referral
 - Feedback of ophthalmologist: no uniform registration!



Data extraction & analyses



Data extraction:

- From systematically registered computerized school health records
- For both cohorts of pre-schoolers
 - 3y = 1th grade of maternal school (1MS)
 - 4y = 2de grade of maternal school (2MS)
- For registration period 2010-2016 (6 school years)

Data analyzes to determine:

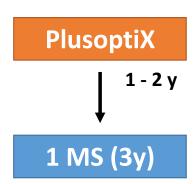
- Prevalence of impaired visual acuity
- Proportion of children wearing glasses
- Proportion of children with known eye abnormality or vision impairment
- Proportion of newly detected eye abnormalities between 1 MS & 2 MS?

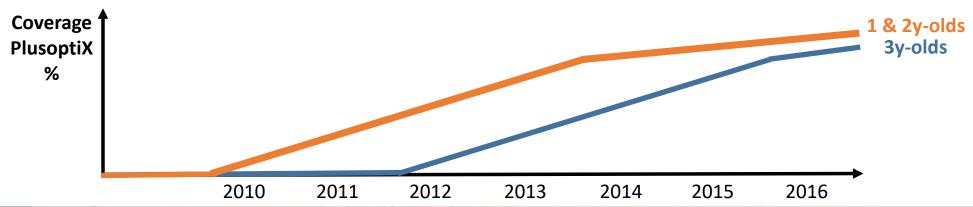


School year	1 MS (3y)	2MS (4y)	TOTAL	
2010-11	66.077	68.545	134.622	
2011-12	68.033	70.626	138.659	
2012-13	63.375	69.190	132.565	
2013-14	69.647	72.874	142.521	
2014-15	70.385	74.752	145.137	
2015-16	69.735	73.686	143.421	
Total	407.252	429.673	836.925	

Progressive implementation & delayed impact on school population

School year CLB			2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Age (years)	Birth	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Birth	1	2	3	4	5	6
			Birth	1	2	3	4	5
				Birth	1	2	3	4
					Birth	1	2	3







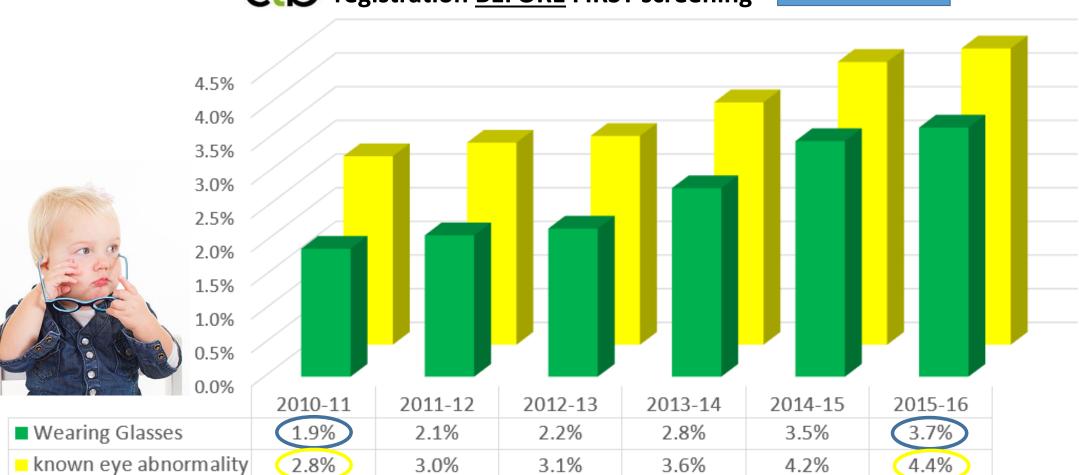
RESULTS



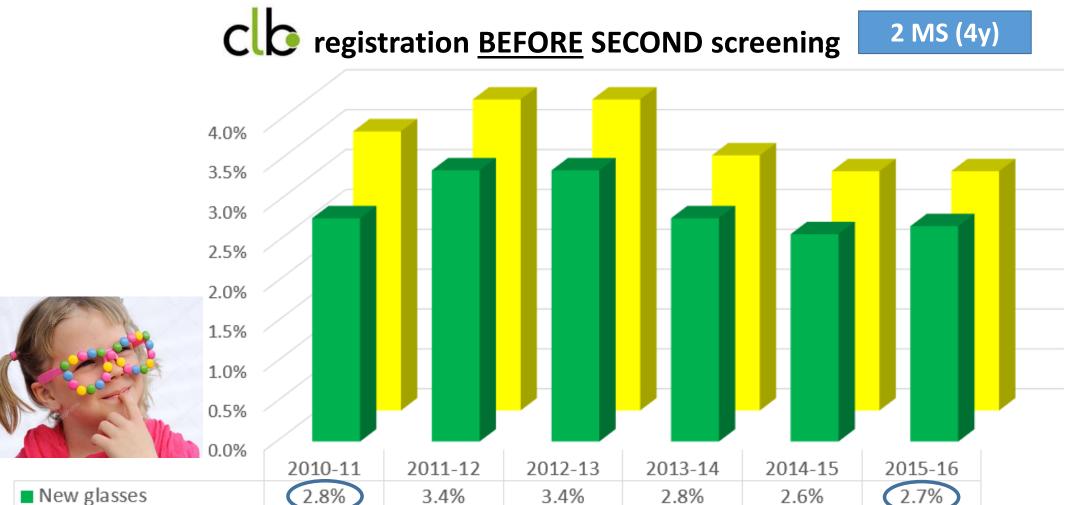


Pupils with glasses vs known eye abnormality





Pupils with <u>new</u> glasses vs <u>newly</u> detected eye abnormality



3.9%

3.2%

3.0%

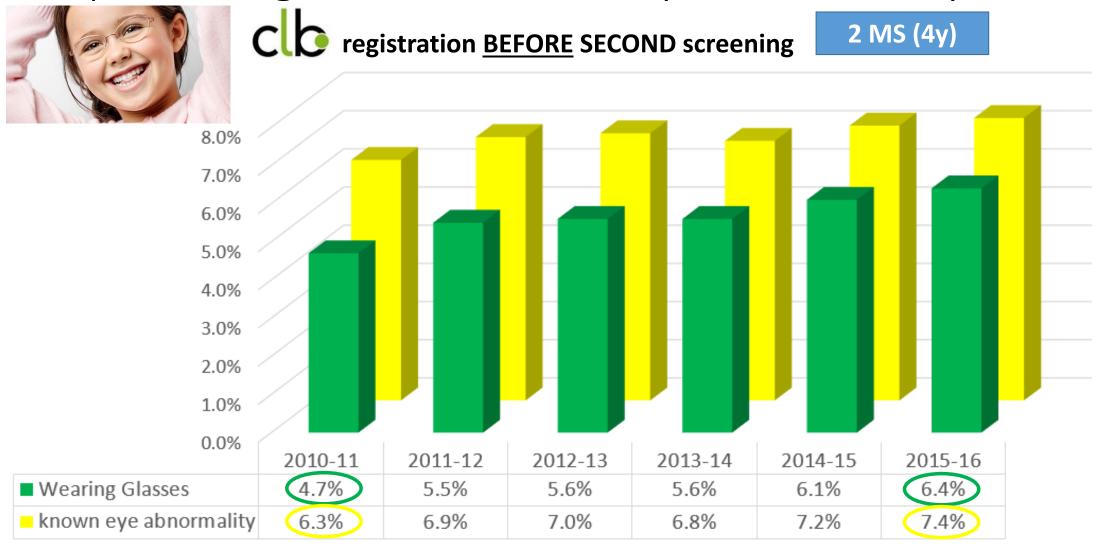
3.0%

3.5%

3.9%

Newly detected eye abn.

Pupils with glasses vs known eye abnormality



CONCLUSIONS





Since the introduction of PlusoptiX screening in toddlers:

- Vision disorders are detected faster in young children
- Children receive the needed visual correction at earlier age
- Added value of 2 systematic eye screening programs in toddlers & preschoolers
 - More children are found with an eye disorder and receive earlier treatment
 - As amblyopia is detected at an earlier stage:
 - → Can be successfully treated
 - → Lifelong loss of visual acuity can be avoided



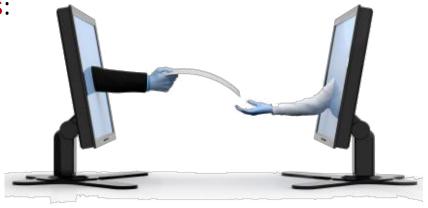


Looking at the future...

- This research = Indirect evaluation of 5 years PlusOptix screening in toddlers based on electronical CLB-records
 - Systematic and uniform electronic CLB-registration
 - reveals for the first time the impact at population level of Kind & Gezin eye screening

• Future:

- Automatic transfer of individual electronic records between Kind & Gezin and CLB!
- Analyses of differences between 2 populations:
 - Children with early eye screening
 - Children without early eye screening
- Longitudinal data-analyses
- → More precise and direct evaluation of early eye screening program in Flanders!





Information & online education material: https://vwvj.be

More questions: <u>info@vwvj.be</u>

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