UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

VISUAL IMPAIRMENT AMONG ADULT IN SELECTED RURAL AREA

DYG DYG NOOR SANDRA RAMADA BT DATU GULAM

Dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the

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AUTHOR'S DECLARATION

I declare that the work in this dissertation was carried out in accordance with the regulations of Universiti Teknologi MARA. It is original and is the results of my own work, unless otherwise indicated or acknowledged as referenced work. This topic has not been submitted to any other academic institution or non-academic institution for any degree or qualification.

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Name of Candidate : Dyg Dyg Noor Sandra Ramada Datu Gulam

Candidate I.D.No. : 2011810856

Programme : Bachelor of Optometry (Hons)

Faculty : Health Sciences

Thesis Title : Visual impairment among adult in selected rural area

Signature of Candidate: ..........................................................

Date : July 2015
ABSTRACT

Purposes: The research was intended to investigate the self-reported of visual impairment (VI) and its association with demographic data among adult in rural area. Materials and methods: Forty residents of Kg. Ijok, Selangor aged 40 to 60 years old were recruited in this research. The participants needed to response to the self-reported questionnaire. Then the participant was asked to answer the questionnaires regarding their vision state. The question was “How is your eyesight (with glasses or contacts if you wear them) today?” The response were based on “Excellent”, “Good”, “Fair”, “Poor” (referred to as poor vision) and “Unable to see” (referred to as blindness). Then the visual acuity was measured using Bailey-Lovie LogMAR chart at 6m. Results: The prevalence of male (22.5%) was higher than female (15.0%) in having visual impairment. Those with 60 years old and above (12.5%) were at higher risk to get vision impairment. The prevalence of VI for married participants (32.5%) were increased compared to single/divorced status. People with low education level (25.0%) were seen increased risk to have visual impairment than those with higher education level. Conclusion: Visual acuity testing was a better measurement in determining the VI compared to self-reported method among adults in rural area.

Keywords: self-reported, visual impairment, adults, rural, LogMAR, visual acuity
TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE

AUTHOR'S DECLARATION II
SUPERVISOR SIGNATURE III
ABSTRACT IV
ABSTRAK V
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT VI
TABLE OF CONTENTS VII
LIST OF TABLE X
LIST OF FIGURE XI
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS XII
LIST OF SYMBOLS XIII

CHAPTER 1 1
INTRODUCTION 1
1.1 Introduction 1
1.2 Problem Statement 2
1.3 Objectives 3
   1.3.1 General Objectives 3
   1.3.2 Specific Objectives 3
   1.4 Research Question 3
   1.5 Hypothesis 4

CHAPTER 2 5
LITERATURE REVIEW 5
2.1 Prevalence of visual impairment in Malaysia 5
2.2 Prevalence of visual impairment in rural area 6
2.3 Technique in determining visual impairment 7
2.3.1 Visual acuity examination 7
2.3.2 Self-reported technique in determining visual impairment 9
2.4 Association of visual impairment with demographic data among adults 9

CHAPTER 3 11
METHODOLOGY 11
3.1 Research Design 11
3.2 Research Location 11
3.3 Research Period 11
3.4 Sample Size 11
3.5 Inclusion Criteria 12
3.6 Research Protocol 12
3.7 Ocular Parameters & Procedure 13
   3.7.1 Self-reported Questionnaire 13
   3.7.8 Distance Visual Acuity 14
3.8 Ethical Approval 15
3.9 Data Analysis 15

CHAPTER 4 17
RESULT 17
4.1 Prevalence of visual impairment among adults in rural area 17
4.2 Specificity and Sensitivity (ROC Curve) 19
4.3 Association of demographic data with visual impairment 21