Keratoconus Management: a survey of primary eye care practice in Kenya

Dear Eye Care Practitioner

This survey is intended for Ophthalmic Clinical Officers, Opticians and Optometrists practicing in Kenya.

In order to to develop national guidelines on the screening, diagnosis and management of keratoconus, we need to establish how keratoconus patients are managed in the primary eye care setting in Kenya. The survey should not take more than 15 minutes and is accessible on your phone.

Your return of this anonymous survey implies your consent to participate in this research. Your contribution to this research is appreciated.

For further information please contact Zahra Rashid (email: alyzahra@gmail.com, Tel: 0734726600).

The study has received ethical approval from Ministry of Health - Office of the Director General Ref: MOH/ADM/1/1/82(100), Amref Health Africa, Ref: ESRC P918/2021 and the Biomedical Research Ethics Administration (BREC), University of Kwazulu-Natal (UKZN), Durban South Africa Ref: BREC/00001226/2020. Should you have any concerns about the conduct of this research project, you can contact:

- a) Ministry of Health Office of the Director General, Mobile no. 020-2717077, email: dghealth2019@gmail.com
- b) The Research Officer, Amref Health Africa in Kenya, Office Tel: 020-6994000, Mobile No: 0795746777,OR
- c) Dr. J Moodley, BREC, UKZN, Tel: (031) 260 4604, Email: jmog@ukzn.ac.za

Thank you for your support.

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1.	1. Choose your qualification *
	Mark only one oval.
	Ophthalmic Clinical Officer
	Optician
	Optometrist
	Other:

2.	2. Which educational institutions have you received qualifications in eye care from? *
	Tick all that apply.
	КМТС
	Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology
	Other:
3.	3. What is the highest qualification in eye care that you have achieved? *
	Mark only one oval.
	Diploma
	Higher Diploma
	Bachelor
	Masters
	Doctorate
	PhD
4.	4. How long have you been practicing since you qualified as an Eye Care Practitioner? *
	Mark only one oval.
	<5 years
	5-10 years
	10-15 years
	15-20 years
	>20 years
5.	5. Which City/Town do you practice in? *

6.	6. Which setting do you work in? *
	Tick all that apply.
	Optical Shop Public Hospital/Clinic Private Hospital/Clinic NGO/Faith based Hospital University/ College Other:
7.	7. Please select the following equipment/ consumables that you have access to at your place of work:
	Tick all that apply.
	Distance visual acuity charts Retinoscope Trial lens set and trial frame Lens meter/ Focimeter Cross-cylinder Auto-refractor Slit lamp Keratometer Corneal topographer Pachymeter Corneal tomographer Local anesthetic drops Fluorescein Contact lens fitting sets for keratoconic eyes Contact lens solutions
	Contact lens solutions

8. 8. Do you perform the following assessments regularly? *

Mark only one oval per row.

	Yes	No
Retinoscopy		
Subjective refraction		
Slit lamp exam		
Keratometry		
Pachymetry		
Corneal topography		
Corneal tomography		
Fit hard corneal contact lenses		
Fit hybrid/scleral contact lenses		
Manage mild allergic conjunctivitis		
Manage moderate- severe allergic conjunctivitis		
Corneal cross-linking		

9. Are you aware of national guidelines on the diagnosis and management of the following * eye conditions?

	Yes	No
Allergic conjunctivitis		
Keratoconus		

10.	10. How many patier	nts do you see or	n a monthly basi	s? *	
	Mark only one oval.				
	<50				
	50-100				
	100-150				
	150-200				
	>200				
11.	11. When you see a following investigation	-	gic conjunctivitis	do you perform	recommend the *
	Mark only one oval per				
	Mark only one ovar per	Always somet	imas navar		
	Refraction	Always sollier	imes never		
	Slit lamp exam				
	Keratometry				
	Corneal topography				
10	12. How do you thor	anoutically mana	ao notionto with	allargia conjunc	tivitio?
12.	12. How do you thera	ареинсану тапа	ge patients with	allergic conjunc	uvius !
	Tick all that apply.				
		mild cases	moderate cases	severe cases	
	Counsel against eye rubbing				
	Prescribe a lubricant				
	Prescribe an anti- allergy eye drop				
	Prescribe a steroid				
	eye drop				
	Refer to an				
	ophthalmologist				

13. How many patients				
Mark only one oval.				
None				
<u> </u>				
11-20				
>20				
14. What investigations	s would yo	ou consider imp	portant in makin	g a diagnosis of
ick all that apply.				
History and visual ac	cuity			
Retinoscopy				
Manual Keratometry	,			
Slit lamps signs				
	/4	hv		
Corneal topography/	tomograpi	T Y		
Corneal topography/ Other:	tomograpi			
) patients? *	
Other: 15. How do you manag) patients? * advanced KC	-
Other: 15. How do you manag	ge your ke	eratoconus (KC		-
Other: 15. How do you manag	ge your ke	eratoconus (KC		-
Other: 15. How do you managerick all that apply. Prescribe spectacles Fit/refer corneal hard	ge your ke	eratoconus (KC		-
Other: 15. How do you managerick all that apply. Prescribe spectacles Fit/refer corneal hard contact lenses Fit/refer hybrid/scleral contact	ge your ke	eratoconus (KC		
Other: 15. How do you manage fick all that apply. Prescribe spectacles Fit/refer corneal hard contact lenses Fit/refer hybrid/scleral contact lenses manage/refer allergic	ge your ke	eratoconus (KC		

16.	16. What is the lower limit of binocular best corrected visual acuity in glasses that you would fit/refer a patient with keratoconus for specialized contact lenses?	*
	Mark only one oval.	
	6/66/9	
	<u>6/12</u>	
	6/18	
	<u></u>	
	6/60	
17.	17. What is the lower limit of binocular best corrected visual acuity with contact lenses that you would refer a patient with keratoconus to an ophthalmologist for possible surgical interventions?	*
	Mark only one oval.	
	6/6	
	<u> </u>	
	<u>6/12</u>	
	<u>6/18</u>	
	6/24	
	<u> </u>	
18.	18. How do you manage Keratoconus patients who require contact lenses?	
	Mark only one oval.	
	Fit the contact lenses yourself	
	Refer to an optometrist	
	On't refer	

19.	19. At what stage would you consider referring a patient with keratoconus to an ophthalmologist?	*
	Tick all that apply.	
	Upon initial diagnosis At patients request Signs and symptoms of mild allergic conjunctivitis Signs and symptoms of moderate to severe allergic conjunctivitis Reduction of best corrected visual acuity Signs of progression No set time	
20.	20. Which patients do you recommend for corneal cross-linking? *	
	Mark only one oval.	
	All keratoconus patients regardless of age and whether the condition is progressing or stable	
	Only those keratoconus patients whose condition is progressing	
	I don't know	
	Other:	
21.	21. Do you currently co-manage patients with ophthalmologists after surgical treatment, for example: corneal cross-linking or contact lens fitting following intra-stromal corneal rings or penetrating keratoplasty? Mark only one oval. Yes No occasionally	*

22. 22. At the Practice/Hospital/Clinic where you work: *

N	lari	(OI	nly	one	oval	per	row.	
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	Yes	No
Do you have colleagues in eye care with whom you can share knowledge and experiences		
Do you have access to continuous medical education in eye care		

23.	23. Which of the following options do you use to update your knowledge and skills in eye *
	care?

Tick all that apply.

The same appropriate the same
Journals/publications/online resources
Attending continuous medical education sessions
Registering for courses
Attending conferences
Other:

24. On a scale of 1-5 on how confident do you feel at using the following tools/performing * the following assessments when screening, diagnosing and managing patients with keratoconus (1-not confident, 5- very confident)

Mark only one oval per row.

	1	2	3	4	5
Retinoscopy					
Subjective Refraction					
Keratometry					
Corneal Topography					
Hard contact lens fitting					
Managing mild allergic conjunctivitis					
Managing moderate allergic conjunctivitis					

25. Please rate your interest for further training in the following areas (1- not interested, 5 * very interested)

	1	2	3	4	5
Keratoconus diagnosis & management					
Retinoscopy					
Subjective Refraction					
Corneal topography					
Hard contact lens fitting					
Managing allergic conjunctivitis					
Corneal cross-linking					

26. 26. Do the following factors hinder you from increasing your knowledge and skills in eye * care?

	Always	Sometimes	Never
Not knowing where to access it			
No mentor at work			
Lack of diagnostic tools			
Lack of professional development opportunities			
Cost of conferences			
Cost of journal subscriptions			
Lack of motivation / incentive			
Time constraints			

27. Do the following factors hinder you from diagnosing keratoconus (KC) early and managing your patients effectively?

	Yes	No
Lack of knowledge & skills		
Lack of useable equipment		
Cost of diagnostic equipment		
Difficulty in examining eyes with KC		
Lack of facilities that offer KC services in the same city where you work		
Lack of spectacle supply		
Cost of spectacles		
Lack of local hard contact lens supply		
Cost of hard contact lenses		
Lack of national guidelines on managing KC		
Lack of patient educational material		
Lack of space		
Fear of litigation		
Lack of support from clinic leadership		
Poor communication with secondary eye care facilities		

28. Do the following patient factors act as barriers in screening, diagnosing and

28.

	Always	Sometimes	Never	
Patient affordability				
Patient motivation				
Willingness to pay				
Lack of patient education about KC				
Language barrier				
Hard contact lenses can be uncomfortable				
Patient compliance				
Patient perception of your role				
9. Please list any bar providing quality eye c				above that hinder you from patients

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