Prevalence of amblyopia in school population
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Purpose of study: To measure prevalence of avoidable visual impairment in school children.
Design and Setting: Retrospective analysis of school screening carried out in Rawalpindi District
Main outcome measures: Proportion of children with amblyopia.
Results: 518,648 children were screened over a period of 4 years in Rawalpindi District. Trained teachers carried out the primary screening while our clinical medical officers carried out further examination of screened children. 35% of children had some sort of ocular symptoms. 6% of children had significant visual problems to warrant further management. Amblyopia was found in 0.43% of children.