2007 Research Days Abstract Form – Department of Ophthalmology – UNIFESP/EPM

2. SCIENTIFIC SECTION PREFERENCE (REQUIRED): Review the Scientific section Descriptions. Select and enter the two -letter Code for the one (1) Section best sullied to review your abstract
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Scientific Section Descriptions

(OR) ORBIT
(PL) OCULAR PLASTIC SURGERY
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(NO) NEURO-OPHTHALMOLOGY
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Deadline: 29/10/2007

FORMAT:
Abstract should contain:
Title, Name of Authors, Name of other authors (maximum 6), Purpose, Methods, Results, Conclusions.
Example: ARVO (1.10 x 1.70)
Abstract Book

1. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED)
Must be author listed first in body of abstract

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Service (setor)

1641/04 em 13 de abril de 2005
Nº CEP

5. **ASSESSING VISION -RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE IN CHILDREN WITH BILATERAL CONGENITAL CATARACT**

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PURPOSE

To assess vision-related quality of life in children with bilateral congenital cataracts, using the recently developed Children's Visual Function Questionnaire (CVFQ).

METHODS

CVFQ has two presentations, one for children under 3 years of age and the other for older children, and is divided in six subscales – general health; general vision; competence; personality; family impact and treatment. From those, a composite score can also becalculated. The CVFQ was applied in the hospital setting to parents or other caretakers by personal interview. The subscale scores were compared for control group (n=32 - normal vision) versus congenital cataract group (n=16 - no v isual impairment, n=9 - mild visual impairment and n=11 - severe visual impairment). For analysis, t-tests and analysis of variance (ANOVA) were performed.

RESULTS

All subscales presented low scores for the quality of life of children with bilateral congenital cataracts. Congenital bilateral cataract scores were higher than those of the control group for al subscales. In the bilateral congenital cataract cohort c ompetence subscale was significantly lower in the severe visually impaired compared to those not visually impaired (ANOVA F 5.1, p=0.01; Tukey test p<0.01) with composite subscale significantly lower in the severe visually impaired patients compared to those mild and not visually impaired (ANOVA F 5.4, p=0.01; Tukey test p=0.01/0.05).

CONCLUSIONS

Bilateral congenital cat aracts influence vision -related quality of life of children as confirmed by low scores in all competences assessed by the CVFQ. This instrument should be incorporated in the clinical assessment of children with bilateral cataracts as a measure of the impact of visual impairment in their quality of life.