Contents

1.	Screening: The Rationale and Feasibility 1
	• Criteria for Positive Screen 2
	• Lacunae 6
	• Feasibility of Screening 7
2.	Whom to Screen8
	 Community-based Screening 8
	Opportunistic Screening 8
3.	Location of Screening Activity9
4.	Program Management Timelines 10
	 Phase 1: Manpower Planning 10
	 Phase 2: Prescreening Protocol Implementation 10
	 Phase 3: Screening Day 11
	• Phase 4: Monitoring and Reporting 11
5.	Conforming with Regulation 12
	 General Guidelines for Seeking Permissions 12
	• General Guidelines for Ethical Clinical Practice 13
6.	Prescreening Protocol15
7.	Information, Education and Communication 18
	 Mass Approach 18
	• Group Approach 19
	 Individual Approach 20
	• IEC Material 20
8.	The Team
	• Essential 23
	• Desirable 24

xiv Contents

9.	Community Participation26
	 Voluntary Organizations 26
	 Local Medical Practitioners 26
	 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) 26
	 Organizations/Associations 27
	• Government Sector 27
	• Media <i>27</i>
10	Equipment Checklist28
10.	• Registration Station 28
	Visual Acuity Station 28
	• Tonometry Station 28
	• Slit-lamp Station 28
	• Counselor Station (Optional) 29
	Emergency Medication Kit 29
	Miscellaneous 30
11.	On Site Checklist31
	• Furniture 31
	• Electrical Points 31
	Hygiene Facilities 31
	Adequate Emergency Exits 32
12.	Patient Flow 33
12	Standard On susting Due sadones
13.	Standard Operating Procedures 34
	• Visual Acuity 34
	Non-contact Tonometry 36 Anterior Chamber Poeth 37
	• Anterior Chamber Depth 37
	Slit-lamp Biomicroscopy: Fundus Examination 90 D Lens 39
	Goldmann Applanation Tonometry 40Gonioscopy 42
	autilioscopy 42
14.	Postscreening Follow-up44

15.	Efficacy Measures	46
	• Efficacy Measures for the Screening Program	46
	 Performance Parameters to be Evaluated for Each of the Screening Units 47 	
	• Supervisors 47	
	• Timelines 48	
Арр	endix	49
	• Waiver 49	
	• Screening Form 51	
	 Postscreening Form 53 	
	• Screening Feedback Form 54	
Inde	X	55