Dr. Nirmala Sarpotdar, Dr. Madhav Bhat., Mrs. Milan Patwardhan.
To study the awareness of Eye Donation and the knowledge applicability gap in various groups of population

Introduction
Corneal diseases constitute a significant cause of visual impairment & blindness in developing countries like India.

Objective
To study the awareness, knowledge and practice for Eye Donation in various groups viz. Donor's relatives, Prospective donors, Doctors, Relatives of Blind person and General Population.

Methodology
Sample was collected from Deenanath Mangeshakar Hospital OPDs & vicinity of Pune. Personal Data Sheet and a Questionnaire was filled in by the sample (adults only). This questionnaire included the questions that could throw light on the awareness, knowledge of eye donation of the individual who filled in the form. Awareness score was calculated on the basis of three common questions. Awareness score range was 0 to 4. Awareness score greater than 1 was considered as cut off point for awareness and no awareness. Means, Standard Deviations & Z values were calculated. Various groups were compared.

Results
General Population (11.13%) and Blinds' Relatives (57.89%) groups have people with 'lack of awareness' while in remaining three groups there is 100% awareness about eye donation. Medical Professionals have highest Awareness and Blinds' relatives have lowest awareness about eye donation. Donor's relatives, Prospective donors and General Population fall in between. The Z values of successive groups show that the groups have significant difference in their awareness score.

Suggestions
To create awareness among the Younger Population (next to kin).
Special campaign should be conducted for Medical Professionals / Para medicals / Priests (conducting the last rituals) can be more instrumental for the motivation of relatives to donate eyes after the death of the patient.

Incidence and awareness of Computer Vision Syndrome among professional computer users.

Dr. Madhav Bhat.,Dr. Roopali Nerlikar.,Milan Patwardhan

Introduction

Computer vision syndrome is a term that describes eye-related problems and the other symptoms caused by prolonged computer use.

Objectives

To find out the incidence of CVS among the professional computer users.

To correlate salient epidemiological characteristics (Age, Sex, Duration of work, exercise pattern)

Methodology

Professional computer users using computers regularly for minimum 4 hours of daily work were included in the study. Those professionals who had less than 3 year's exposure to the computer screen

and / or those who were older than 40 years were excluded from the study. Personal data sheet and Self Perception Scale was filled in by everyone. They underwent an initial eye check up. Computer Users group (N=40) was compared with Software Professionals group (N=20). People with medical score 0 are the people with normal eyesight and others are   with some eye problem. Average, Std. Dev., Q1, Q2, Q3, Minimum & Maximum values of Self perception score and Medical score, Z scores and Mann-Whitney scores were calculated and their significance was found.

Results

Comparison shows that the self perception scores of Computer Users are significantly higher than Software Professionals' self perception scores though eyesight is normal, according to the medical score. On Average, Computer Users are older than Software Professionals. The medical score doesn't vary with the sex difference or with the pattern of exercise.

Software professional group scores (.025) indicate that their Medical Score and Self Perception score are directly proportionate. While for Computer Users (0.22) there is no significant relation.

Suggestions   Sample size should be large.