

ASSESSMENT OF MOTHERS' ROLE IN CARE OF OPHTHALMOLOGICAL PROBLEMS IN THEIR CHILDREN

Thesis

Submitted for the partial fulfillment of
Master's Degree in Pediatric Nursing

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Ain Shams University**

2016

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قَالَ

لَسْبَّانَكَ لَا عِلْمَ لَنَا
إِلَّا مَا عَلَّمْتَنَا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ
الْعَلِيمُ الْعَظِيمُ

صدق الله العظيم

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Candidate

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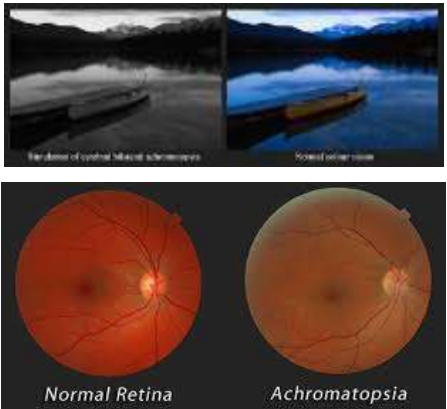



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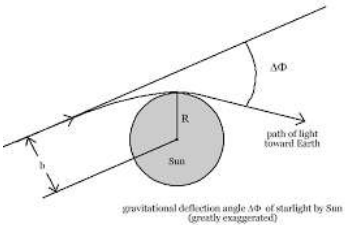
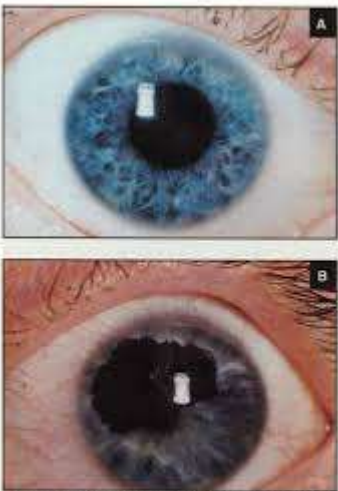

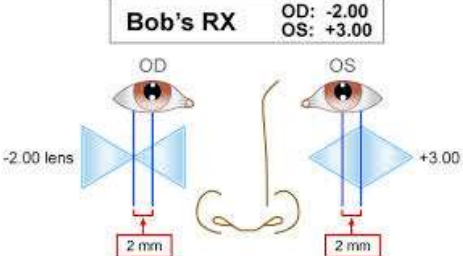
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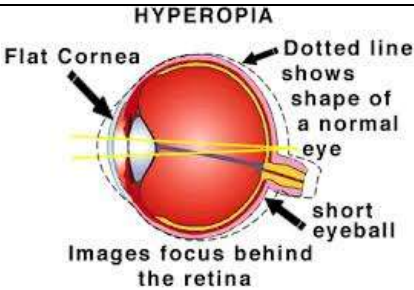

<i>Abbr.</i>	<i>Full-term</i>
AOA	: American Optometry Association
ECHO	: Enteric Cytopathic Human Orphan
ESB	: Eye Care-seeking Behavior
IT	: Intense Trachoma
JRA	: Juvenile Rheumatoid Arthritis
MRI	: Magnetic Resonance Imaging
NIC	: Nursing Interventions Classification
NOC	: Nursing Outcomes Classification
PFV	: Persistent Fetal Vasculature
ROP	: Retinopathy of Prematurity
UK	: United Kingdom
US	: United States
USD	: United States Dollar
VA	: Visual Acuity
VAD	: Vitamin A Deficiency
WHO	: World Health Organization




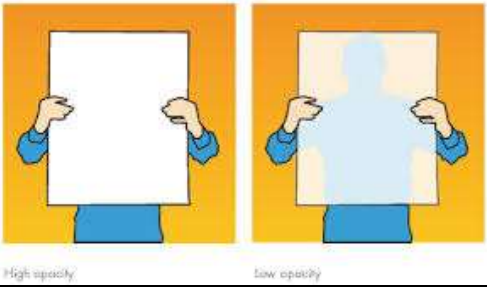

Glossary

<p>Achromatopsia:</p> <p>A hereditary non-progressive visual disorder characterized by decreased vision, light sensitivity, and the absence of color vision. A person with complete achromatopsia would see only black, white and shades of grey. Additionally, the image would usually be very blurry in brighter light (in the brightest light, effectively invisible), but would be less blurry at very low lighting levels.</p>	 <p>The top row shows two landscape photographs of a lake with mountains. The left image, labeled 'Random of central bilateral achromatopsia', is in grayscale and blurry. The right image, labeled 'Normal vision', is in color and sharp. The bottom row shows two retinal fundus images. The left image, labeled 'Normal Retina', shows a healthy retina with a clear optic disc and normal blood vessel branching. The right image, labeled 'Achromatopsia', shows a retina with a pale optic disc and abnormal, more diffuse blood vessel branching.</p>
<p>Amblyogenic period:</p> <p>A period during early visual development when the visual neurosensory system is vulnerable to developing amblyopia from blurred retinal image formation, bilateral cortical suppression (as in strabismic amblyopia), or both.</p>	 <p>A close-up photograph of a young child's face, focusing on the eyes. The child has strabismic amblyopia, where the eyes are misaligned, with one eye turned inward (esotropia).</p>
<p>Angering ancestral spirits:</p> <p>From cultural aspect, some people think that congenital blindness never happens unless it is a result of anger of ancestral (dead people) spirits.</p>	 <p>A photograph showing a person wearing a blue protective suit, gloves, and a mask, attending to a child. The person is holding the child's head, possibly for a medical examination or treatment. The background shows a cluttered room with various items on shelves.</p>
<p>Behcet disease:</p> <p>A rare disorder that causes blood vessel inflammation throughout the body</p>	 <p>A close-up photograph of a human eye. The eye is severely inflamed, with a large, yellowish-white ulcer on the cornea and surrounding sclera. The iris is visible through the center of the ulcer.</p>

Blepharitis:		
A common eyelid inflammation that sometimes is associated with a bacterial eye infection, symptoms of dry eyes or certain types of skin conditions such as acne rosacea.		
Blepharospasm:		
Involuntary tight closure of the eyelids.		
Bruckner test:		
Bruckner described a different appearance of the red pupil reflex when the eye is not properly fixing. The Enhanced Bruckner Test (EBT) involves viewing the child with a direct ophthalmoscope set on "plano" or zero diopters from a distance of about 2-3 feet.		
Chemosis:		
A sign of eye irritation. The outer surface of the eye (conjunctiva) may look like a big blister. It can also look like it has fluid in it. When severe, the tissue swells so much that you can't close eyes properly. Chemosis is often related to allergies or an eye infection.		
Crusty eyelids or eyelashes:		
Occur when discharge from the eye dries on the lids and lashes.		

<p>Deflection:</p> <p>A turning aside or deviation from a straight line, or the departure of an indicator or pointer from the zero reading on the scale of an instrument.</p>	
<p>Dysgenesis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dysgenesis (embryology) indicates abnormal organ development during embryonic growth and development. • Anterior segment dysgenesis, a failure of the normal development of the tissues of the anterior segment of the eye. • Hybrid dysgenesis, relates to a high mutation rate in certain <i>Drosophila</i> strains caused by the transposition of P elements. • The study of dysgenics, a theory that deterioration of hereditary qualities can occur in offspring due to survival of or reproduction by less well-adapted individuals. 	
<p>Epiphora:</p> <p>An overflow of tears onto the face. A clinical sign or condition that constitutes insufficient tear film drainage from the eyes in that tears will drain down the face rather than through the nasolacrimal system.</p>	
<p>Eye prism:</p> <p>Used by eye care professionals as a component of some eyeglass prescriptions.</p>	<p>Bob's RX OD: -2.00 OS: +3.00</p> 

<p>Esotropia:</p> <p>(From Greek eso meaning "inward" and trope meaning "a turning"), a form of strabismus, or "squint," in which one or both eyes turns inward. The condition can be constantly present, or occur intermittently, and can give the affected individual a "cross-eyed" appearance.</p>	
<p>Gritty eye:</p> <p>An uncomfortable feeling of having sand in the eye. It is listed as a type of or related-symptom for foreign body eye sensation.</p>	
<p><i>Haemophilus aegyptius</i>:</p> <p>(Hae) is a causative agent of acute and often purulent conjunctivitis, more commonly known as pink eye. It was discovered independently by Koch and Weeks in the 1880s.</p>	
<p>Hyperopia: also known as farsightedness</p> <p>A common type of refractive error where distant objects may be seen more clearly than objects that are near. However, people experience hyperopia differently. Some people may not notice any problems with their vision, especially when they are young.</p>	
<p>Keratitis:</p> <p>The inflammation of the cornea of the eye.</p>	

<p>Keratopathy:</p> <p>A corneal disease derived from the appearance of calcium on the central cornea. This is an example of metastatic calcification, which by definition, occurs in the presence of hypercalcemia.</p>	
<p>Misaligned eye (Strabismus):</p> <p>A condition in which the eyes do not point in the same direction.</p>	
<p>Night blindness (Nyctalopia):</p> <p>The inability to see well at night or in poor light. It is not a disease, but rather a symptom of an underlying disorder or problem, especially untreated nearsightedness.</p>	
<p>Opacity:</p> <p>The measure of impenetrability to electromagnetic or other kinds of radiation, especially visible light. In radiative transfer, it describes the absorption and scattering of radiation in a medium, such as a plasma, dielectric, shielding material, glass, etc.</p>	
<p>Papillae:</p> <p>A small rounded protuberance on a part or organ of the body.</p>	

Particles of floating:	
Eye floaters are caused by age-related changes that occur as the jelly-like substance (vitreous) inside the eyes becomes more liquid. Microscopic fibers within the vitreous tend to clump and can cast tiny shadows on retina, which appears as floaters.	
Philophobia:	
The fear of falling in love or emotional attachment. The risk is usually when a person has confronted any emotional turmoil relating to love in the past but also can be chronic phobia.	
Photophobia:	
Extreme sensitivity to light.	
Presbyopia:	
Long-sightedness caused by loss of elasticity of the lens of the eye, occurring typically in middle and old age.	
Refraction:	
The deflection from a straight path undergone by a light ray or a wave of energy in passing obliquely from one medium (as air) into another (as water or glass) in which its velocity is different.	
Rhinorrhea:	
A condition where the nasal cavity is filled with a significant amount of mucus fluid. The condition, commonly known as a runny nose, occurs relatively frequently.	
Retinoblastoma:	
A rare malignant tumour of the retina, affecting young children.	

Safety hazards:	
Are unsafe working conditions that that can cause injury, illness and death.	
Sarcoidosis (Sarcoid):	
A disease involving abnormal collections of inflammatory cells (granulomas) that can form as nodules in multiple organs of body.	
Tay–Sachs disease:	
A rare autosomal recessive genetic disorder. In its most common variant (known as infantile Tay–Sachs disease), it causes a progressive deterioration of nerve cells and of mental and physical abilities that begins around 7 months of age and usually results in death by the age of four.	
Trapping bacteria (microbes):	
Harmful microbes that can enter the body by air of breathing.	
Usher's syndrome:	
A genetic disease that is characterized by congenital deafness or progressive hearing loss during childhood and by retinitis pigmentosa and that is inherited chiefly as an autosomal recessive trait.	
Veil-like curtain:	
A symptom of retinal detachment characterized by obstruction of decrease in vision as somebody seeing behind curtains.	

(Data extracted from Wikipedia.com, 2016)

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