Sight Loss and Vision PSP: Childhood Onset Disorders

Uncertainties identified in 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Identifier</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Question passed</th>
<th>Origin of uncertainty</th>
<th>Why in this uncertainty?</th>
<th>Original uncertainty</th>
<th>References to reliable up-to-date systematic reviews at the time of the PSP</th>
<th>Systematic reviews of interventions at the time of the PSP</th>
<th>Grading controlled trials at the time of the PSP</th>
<th>Which outcomes should be measured?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CD004867</td>
<td>Interventions for strabismic amblyopia</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Clinicians’ questions</td>
<td>No relevant systematic reviews identified</td>
<td>No relevant systematic reviews identified</td>
<td>Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2009, Issue 4. Art. No.: CD004867. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD004867.pub3.</td>
<td>Management and/or change of programs; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to patients; and cost</td>
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<td>CD004868</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<td>Li T, Shotton K. Conventional occlusion versus cholinesterase inhibitors NCT00312390</td>
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<td>CD005137</td>
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<td>Taylor K, Powell C, Hatt SR, Stewart C. Interventions for deprivation amblyopia. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2009, Issue 4. Art. No.: CD005137. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD005137.pub3.</td>
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<td>CD006461</td>
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<td>Antonio-Santos A, Vedula SS, Hatt SR, Powell C. Interventions for strabismic deprivation amblyopia. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2009, Issue 4. Art. No.: CD006461. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD006461.pub3.</td>
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<td>CD005135</td>
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<td>Taylor K, Elliott S. Interventions for deprivation amblyopia. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2009, Issue 4. Art. No.: CD005135. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD005135.pub2.</td>
<td>Management and/or change of programs; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to patients; and cost</td>
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From the text, it appears that the page is discussing the treatment of congenital ichthyosis and its associated conditions, such as blepharokeratoconjunctivitis and ectropion. The text mentions the importance of understanding the uncertainties identified from patients' questions and carers' questions. It also references a systematic review of clinical trials of treatments for congenital ichthyoses, excluding ichthyosis vulgaris. The review was published in 2013 in the journal *J Am Acad Dermatol*. The title of the review is *Interventions for congenital ichthyosis (Protocols)*. The DOI for the article is 10.1002/14651858.CD011167.

The text also mentions the importance of continuing uncertainties about the effectiveness and safety of systemic treatments, alone or in combination, for ichthyosis. It notes that the effectiveness and safety of topical treatments for blepharokeratoconjunctivitis and ectropion have not been fully established.

In addition, the text discusses the potential role of assistive technologies for children with a visual impairment due to coloboma. The effectiveness of these technologies in improving vision and quality of life is an area of ongoing research. The text suggests that there is a need for more systematic reviews and trials to address these uncertainties.

Some original uncertainties were:

- The effectiveness of surgery in treating ectropion in patients with congenital ichthyosis.
- The safety of systemic treatments, alone or in combination, for ichthyosis.
- The role of assistive technologies for children with a visual impairment due to coloboma.

The text also mentions the importance of ensuring that systematic reviews and trials are conducted with adequate methodology to address these uncertainties.

In the interim priority setting, this uncertainty was placed joint 26th prior to other uncertainties.


Change in symptoms of micro-pigmentary (linguistic, primate, aphakia, etc.) change in incidence or management of long-term disabilities; change in health related quality of life.


In the interim priority setting, this uncertainty was placed joint 30th prior to other uncertainties.


In the interim priority setting, this uncertainty was placed joint 26th prior to other uncertainties.


In the interim priority setting, this uncertainty was placed joint 30th prior to other uncertainties.


In the interim priority setting, this uncertainty was placed joint 26th prior to other uncertainties.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Uncertainties being addressed in ongoing research</th>
<th>No relevant systematic reviews identified</th>
<th>No relevant systematic reviews identified</th>
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<tr>
<td>Tests for detecting strabismus in children aged 1 to 6 years in the community</td>
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<td>Can a treatment be developed for retinoblastoma other than radiotherapy?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Can alternative treatments for retinoblastoma other than radiotherapy be developed?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Can new diagnostic methods for detecting strabismus in children so that early diagnosis is obtained and treatment can be started?</td>
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</table>

**References**


**Abstract**

This is the protocol for a review and there is no abstract. The objectives are as follows: To assess and compare the accuracy of tests, alone or in combination, for screening strabismus in children aged one to six years, in a community setting, by lay screeners in children aged one to six years; and to investigate sources of heterogeneity of diagnostic accuracy, including age, type of test, and way a test is carried out; type of strabismus (primary, secondary, latent/masking); different sampling strategies; variation in the participants, which may reflect the adoption of different screening programs, variation in the number of false positive results; and to determine, if possible, the performance of different types of professionals performing the test. Study design, study size (< 100 vs. ? 100 participants), which may reflect the adoption of different screening programs, variation in the number of false positive results; and to determine, if possible, the performance of different types of professionals performing the test. Clinical questions were 'What is the diagnostic accuracy of vision screening tests for the detection of strabismus in children aged one to six years in the community? Pectus/Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2008, Issue 4. Art. No.: CD005020. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD005020.pub3. Schmucker C, Grosselfinger R, Riemsma R, Antes G, Lange S, Lagreze W, Kleijnen J. Effectiveness of screening preschool children (0 to 5 years) for amblyopia. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2008, Issue 4. Art. No.: CD006460. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD006460.pub2.

**Diagnosis**

Diagnosis: management and or change of symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to patients or carers; time to return to work or normal activity; time in hospital and or needing health or social care services; health related quality of life; costs.

**Management**

Management: change in symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to patients or carers; time to return to work or normal activity; time in hospital and or needing health or social care services; health related quality of life; costs.

**Quality of life**

Quality of life: physical functioning; role limitations due to emotional problems, social participation; bodily pain, general health perceptions, vitality, mental health, social functioning, role limitations due to physical health problems, and health transition.
Can the long-term effects of radiotherapy for retinoblastoma be prevented?

Uncertainties identified from clinician questions: No relevant systematic reviews identified

This is an indicative uncertainty and was not evaluated further, as the following submissions were merged to form this uncertainty: What are the long-term effects of radiotherapy for retinoblastoma?

Management and or change of failures: effectiveness or complications; acceptability to patients or carers; time to return to work or normal activity; time in hospital and or needing health or social care services; health related quality of life, and costs

Can treatments for congenital cataract be improved?

Uncertainties identified from clinician questions: No relevant systematic reviews identified

This is an indicative uncertainty and was not evaluated further, as the following submissions were merged to form this uncertainty: What are the long-term effects of cataract surgery in patients with congenital cataract?

Change in uncertainty: effectiveness or complications; acceptability to patients or carers; time to return to work or normal activity; time in hospital and or needing health or social care services; health related quality of life, and costs

Can vision be improved in people with persistent hyperplastic primary vitreous (PHPV)?

Uncertainties identified from clinician questions: No relevant systematic reviews identified

This is an indicative uncertainty and was not evaluated further, as the following submissions were merged to form this uncertainty: What are the long-term effects of surgery for persistent hyperplastic primary vitreous (PHPV)?

Management and or change of failures: effectiveness or complications; acceptability to patients or carers; time to return to work or normal activity; time in hospital and or needing health or social care services; health related quality of life, and costs

Can we develop a treatment for strabismus?

Uncertainties identified from clinician questions: No relevant systematic reviews identified

This is an indicative uncertainty and was not evaluated further, as the following submissions were merged to form this uncertainty: What are the long-term effects of strabismus surgery, or strabismus and amblyopia?

Management and or change of failures: effectiveness or complications; acceptability to patients or carers; time to return to work or normal activity; time in hospital and or needing health or social care services; health related quality of life, and costs

Can we develop a drug that is safe and effective for the treatment of childhood anisometropic refractive keratoplasty?

Uncertainties identified from clinician questions: No relevant systematic reviews identified

This is an indicative uncertainty and was not evaluated further, as the following submissions were merged to form this uncertainty: What are the long-term effects of surgery for childhood anisometropic refractive keratoplasty?

Management and or change of failures: effectiveness or complications; acceptability to patients or carers; time to return to work or normal activity; time in hospital and or needing health or social care services; health related quality of life, and costs

Can we determine which eyes are likely to benefit from occlusion therapy if we treat amblyopia with eye exercises?

Uncertainties identified from clinician questions: No relevant systematic reviews identified

This is an indicative uncertainty and was not evaluated further, as the following submissions were merged to form this uncertainty: What are the long-term effects of occlusion therapy for amblyopia?

Management and or change of failures: effectiveness or complications; acceptability to patients or carers; time to return to work or normal activity; time in hospital and or needing health or social care services; health related quality of life, and costs

Can vision be improved in children under 2 years old?

Uncertainties identified from clinician questions: No relevant systematic reviews identified

This is an indicative uncertainty and was not evaluated further, as the following submissions were merged to form this uncertainty: What are the long-term effects of screening preschool children for amblyopia?

Management and or change of failures: effectiveness or complications; acceptability to patients or carers; time to return to work or normal activity; time in hospital and or needing health or social care services; health related quality of life, and costs

Can we develop a national screening programme for the early markers of amblyopia?

Uncertainties identified from carers' questions: No relevant systematic reviews identified

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Management and or change of failures: effectiveness or complications; acceptability to patients or carers; time to return to work or normal activity; time in hospital and or needing health or social care services; health related quality of life, and costs

Can we determine whether the effective period for treating amblyopia is different if people have strabismic or anisometropic amblyopia?

Uncertainties identified from carers' questions: No relevant systematic reviews identified

This is an indicative uncertainty and was not evaluated further, as the following submissions were merged to form this uncertainty: What are the long-term effects of combined strabismic and microstrabismus and wandering fixation?

Management and or change of failures: effectiveness or complications; acceptability to patients or carers; time to return to work or normal activity; time in hospital and or needing health or social care services; health related quality of life, and costs

Can we determine whether the amblyopic children to respond poorly to treatment? Why is it difficult to amblyopia respond well to occlusion therapy, even when there is good compliance to the therapy and in other cases, it does not?

Uncertainties identified from carers' questions: No relevant systematic reviews identified

This is an indicative uncertainty and was not evaluated further, as the following submissions were merged to form this uncertainty: What are the long-term effects of occlusion therapy improve vision in some cases of amblyopia where there is good compliance to the therapy and in other cases, it does not?

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What determines the speedy success of treatment for amblyopia in other cases, it does not?

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Can we develop a treatment for strabismus?

Uncertainties identified from clinician questions: No relevant systematic reviews identified

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Management and or change of failures: effectiveness or complications; acceptability to patients or carers; time to return to work or normal activity; time in hospital and or needing health or social care services; health related quality of life, and costs

Can we develop a treatment for childhood amblyopia? Is combined strabismic and microstrabismus and wandering fixation? Can we determine whether amblyopia by asking them to do eye exercises?

Uncertainties identified from clinicians' questions: No relevant systematic reviews identified

This is an indicative uncertainty and was not evaluated further, as the following submissions were merged to form this uncertainty: What are the long-term effects of treatment effects for childhood amblyopia? Is combined strabismic and microstrabismus and wandering fixation?

Management and or change of failures: effectiveness or complications; acceptability to patients or carers; time to return to work or normal activity; time in hospital and or needing health or social care services; health related quality of life, and costs

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Management and or change of failures: effectiveness or complications; acceptability to patients or carers; time to return to work or normal activity; time in hospital and or needing health or social care services; health related quality of life, and costs
Can we develop better treatments for cerebral visual impairment in children?

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Can we help restore vision in a lazy eye by encouraging the brain to make the necessary connections?

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Can we use novel drugs or alternative to conventional radiotherapy in the treatment of retinoblastoma, especially for children under 1 year of age?

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Can we help children with visual impairment respond to training with magnifiers?

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Is it possible to surgically develop a lens, or is it effectively reduced in many patients or in unusual situations?

Are there any surgical options available for treating adults with ocular albinism using neovascularization techniques?

What is the role of gene therapy in the treatment of patients with the genetic (heritable) form of retinoblastoma?

What is the best way to conduct screening to detect amblyopia? What are the best treatments for amblyopia?

Is it safe to treat adults with ocular albinism using neovascularization techniques?

What are the best treatments for coloboma?

Is the optimum amount of daily occlusion therapy for amblyopia affected by the patient's stage of neural development?

Is there a link between poor diet and sight loss in babies and young children?

Is there a role for gene therapy in the treatment of ocular albinism?

What can be done to improve symptoms of amblyopia in children?

What can be done to improve outcomes of avoiding referrals after birth?

What can we do to improve diagnostic accuracy in children?

What can we do to improve early detection of blinding eye disease in young children? How can we improve early detection of blindness caused by brain tumours in young children? How can we measure visual function in children under the age of 7?

What is the best way to detect and quantify visual impairment, and the acceptability to patients or carers? How can we measure visual function in children under the age of 7?

What is the best way to conduct screening of children to detect strabismus?

What is the best way to identify night vision in babies and young children?

Management and change of surgery: adverse effects or complications; acceptability to patients or carers; time to return to work or normal activity; time in hospital or needing health or social care services; health related quality of life; costs.

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<th>References</th>
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<tr>
<td>What is the most effective way to treat amblyopia in children under the age of 7?</td>
<td>No relevant systematic reviews identified</td>
<td>No relevant systematic reviews identified</td>
<td>No relevant systematic reviews identified</td>
<td>[1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With Coloboma, is it possible for vision in an amblyopic eye to be repaired so that it appears to look normal, even if the vision is still impaired?</td>
<td>No relevant systematic reviews identified</td>
<td>No relevant systematic reviews identified</td>
<td>No relevant systematic reviews identified</td>
<td>[2]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where vision in an amblyopic eye is reduced in a crowding test but is not in a singles’ test, is there any advantage to using patching?</td>
<td>No relevant systematic reviews identified</td>
<td>No relevant systematic reviews identified</td>
<td>No relevant systematic reviews identified</td>
<td>[3]</td>
</tr>
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References:

