Causes of childhood blindness in the People’s Republic of China: results from 1131 blind school students in 18 provinces

S J Hornby, Y Xiao, C E Gilbert, A Foster, X Wang, X Liang, H Jing, L Wang, W Min, Y Shi, Y Li

Abstract

**Aims**—To determine the anatomical site and underlying causes of blindness and severe visual impairment in children under 16 years of age in special education in the People’s Republic of China with a view to determining potentially preventable and treatable causes.

**Methods**—A national study of children attending schools for the blind in China was conducted between April and June 1998 using the WHO Prevention of Blindness Programme (WHO/PBL) eye examination record for children with blindness and low vision. Eight Chinese ophthalmologists attended a training workshop before conducting the study. 36 blind schools in 18 provinces of China were included.

**Results**—1245 children aged between 5 and 15 years were examined, of whom 1131 (91%) were blind or severely visually impaired (visual acuity less than 6/60 in the better eye). The commonest anatomical sites of visual loss were whole globe (mainly microphthalmos) 25.5% and retina (mainly dystrophies) 24.9%. Lens was the major site in 18.5%, optic nerve in 13.6%, and glaucoma in 9%. Corneal scarring was not a major cause of visual loss. The aetiology was unknown in 52.9%, hereditary factors were responsible in 30.7%, and childhood causes in 14%. 15% of cases were considered potentially preventable and 22.5% potentially treatable.

**Conclusion**—The pattern of childhood blindness seen in this study is likely to reflect the improved health and socioeconomic status of China but may partly reflect bias in admission to, and location of, blind schools, with higher socioeconomic groups overrepresented. Nutritional and infective causes of blindness are uncommon, and hereditary and unknown factors are now the predominant causes.

For a child who is born blind or who becomes blind the total number of years of disability are greater than for a person who becomes blind later in life. Currently it is estimated that there are 1.5 million blind children in the world, of whom one million live in Asia. In order to set priorities for control programmes, baseline epidemiological data of the prevalence and major causes of childhood blindness are required. These are known to vary between regions and countries. No data are available for China.

The WHO Prevention of Blindness Programme with the International Centre for Eye Health has developed a standard methodology and reporting form to record the causes of visual loss in children with the emphasis on the identification of preventable or treatable causes of blindness. This methodology has now been used in many countries.

China has a population of 1200 million (1996) of which 378 million are under 18 years of age. China’s 22 provinces, five autonomous regions, and 5000 islands are governed from Beijing. Hong Kong has a special status. The population is mainly Han Chinese (over 90%) but there are also 200 different ethnic minority groups. The country has a literacy rate of 82%. Health indicators have shown a marked improvement in recent years—for example, the infant mortality (under 1 year) has improved from 140/1000 live births in 1960 to 47/1000 in 1996, and the under 5 mortality has improved from 209/1000 to 47/1000 over the same period.

An epidemiological survey of blindness and low vision in China in 1987 examined 5 579 316 people. Data on low vision and blindness in children were reported together (that is, acuity of less than 6/18 in the better eye). For children aged 0–13 years the numerator can be calculated from the data given (390) but the denominator can only be estimated (415 000) giving a prevalence of visual impairment of approximately 0.94/1000. The leading causes in this study were hereditary factors in 48% followed by ametropia/ambylopia in 18%, corneal disease in 9%, and optic nerve disease in 7%.

The aims of this study were:
- To identify the major anatomical site and underlying causes of blindness and severe visual impairment in children under 16 years of age in special education in the People’s Republic of China
- To identify readily preventable or treatable causes—that is, the proportion of “avoidable blindness” in order to set priorities for control programmes.
- To provide baseline data to allow monitoring of changes in the pattern of causes of childhood blindness over time.

**Materials and methods**

Thirty eight schools for the blind were selected non-randomly for the study based on the...
number of blind children in the school (30 or more children under 16), and to obtain as wide a geographic distribution as possible. Most of the schools were located in the capital cities of the provinces, with the exception of schools in Shandong Province. Each school was sent a standardised methodology before performing their part of the study in different regions. The 36 schools in 18 provinces of mainland China were visited between April and June 1998.

All children under 16 present on the days of the visit were examined and each child was seen with his or her class teacher where possible. A brief history of the age of onset of visual loss, family history, history of consanguinity, and place of residence (village, town, or city) was taken by the examining ophthalmologist. Visual acuity was measured using an illiterate Snellen E optotype with their current spectacles. Visual loss was classified according to the WHO categories of visual impairment (Table 1). Simple tests of functional vision were used, such as the ability to walk around chairs unaided, the ability to recognise faces, and to see printed shapes.

Anterior segment examination was performed with a torch and a magnifying loupe. The pupils were dilated with tropicamide 1% and the posterior segment was examined using a direct and indirect ophthalmoscope. Intraocular pressures were not measured.

All data were recorded on the WHO/PBL eye examination record form for children including the anatomical and aetiological classification. Data were entered into a database in EPI-INFo. Summary information in Chinese about each child’s condition and any treatment required was given to the school. Those children requiring further assessment or treatment were referred to a local eye department and this was coordinated by the Amity Foundation, a Chinese non-governmental organisation involved in education of visually impaired children.

Results

In total, 1245 children between 5 and 15 years were examined, of whom 1131 were blind (BL) or severely visually impaired (SVI) (91%). The results presented here relate to these children. Of those children 502 (44.4%) had navigational vision—that is, were able to walk unaided around two chairs.

There were 745 (65.9%) male and 386 (34.1%) female children. The majority (83.6%) were aged 13–15 years: 551 children (48.7%) came from a rural home and the remainder from urban homes (35.5% from a city and 15.8% from a town); 70% of children gave a history of visual loss since birth. There was a positive family history of another affected individual in 19.6%. A history of consanguineous marriage of the parents was given in 56 cases (4.8%). Consanguinity was more common among children from rural areas (7.3%) than urban areas (2.8%). The majority of children (94%) had no other disability apart from blindness. Of the remainder the commonest associated disability was mental retardation in 4.3%, deafness in 0.7% and other disabilities in 1%.

ANATOMICL CAUSES OF VISUAL LOSS

The anatomical classification of the causes of SVI/BL is shown in Table 2.

Congenital abnormalities of the globe were responsible for 16.6% of SVI/BL (15.3% microphthalmos, 1.3% anophthalmos). Other abnormalities in this category (phthisis bulbi, disorganised eyes, or enucleated eyes) accounted for a further 8.9% of cases.

Corneal disease was seen in 49 children (4.4%), caused by vitamin A deficiency in 19. Disorders of the lens occurred in 213 children (18.8%). Untreated cataract was responsible for visual loss in 69 children (6.1%). Aphakia, usually with amblyopia, accounted for 138 children (12.2%), and dislocated lenses in six (0.5%).

Retinal causes were responsible for SVI/BL in 282 (24.9%) children. The majority were retinal dystrophies (179, 15.8%) and albinism (15, 1.3%). Retinopathy of prematurity was diagnosed in 22 cases (1.9%). Other retinal disorders, including retinal detachment and retinoblastoma, accounted for the remainder (5.9%).

Uveal disorders were identified in 1.5% of children (aniridia (nine), coloboma (one), uveitis (seven)), and optic nerve disorders were seen in 13.6% of children (optic atrophy in 87 (7.7%) and optic nerve hypoplasia in 67 (5.9%). Buphthalmos and glaucoma were diagnosed in 102 cases (9.0%). Other causes
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in a short time, relatively inexpens-

ference of the relative importance of the dif-

Table 3 Aetiological classification in 1131 children with SVI/BL attending schools for the blind in China, 1998

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aetiology</th>
<th>Rural (n=550)</th>
<th>Urban (n=580)</th>
<th>Total (n=1131)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preventable</td>
<td>n %</td>
<td>n %</td>
<td>n %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autosomal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominant</td>
<td>73 13.2</td>
<td>96 16.5</td>
<td>169 15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAD/measles</td>
<td>14 2.5</td>
<td>16 2.8</td>
<td>30 2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trauma</td>
<td>32 5.8</td>
<td>20 3.4</td>
<td>52 4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatable</td>
<td>116 21.0</td>
<td>139 23.9</td>
<td>255 22.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cataract</td>
<td>58 10.5</td>
<td>75 12.9</td>
<td>133 11.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glaucoma</td>
<td>46 8.3</td>
<td>47 8.1</td>
<td>93 8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROP</td>
<td>7 1.3</td>
<td>15 2.6</td>
<td>22 1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uveitis</td>
<td>5 0.9</td>
<td>2 0.3</td>
<td>7 0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>189 34.2</td>
<td>235 40.4</td>
<td>424 37.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
for 16.7% of children with SVI/BL. Of these 15.8% were attributed to hereditary factors but the remainder were due to unknown prenatal factors. The proportion of SVI/BL due to congenital anomalies is higher than in most other countries studied but less than in Sri Lanka and in India. Known causes of congenital eye anomalies are genetic disease, both monogenic and chromosomal, and certain teratogens such as maternal infections or drugs such as alcohol. However, the majority of cases are of unknown aetiology.12

Optic nerve disease (atrophy and hypoplasia) was responsible for 13.6% of SVI/BL which is higher than in India (5.9%).3 The majority of optic atrophy was attributed to childhood factors such as trauma, tumours, or meningitis (68%). Optic atrophy accounts for more than 25% of childhood blindness in England.13 Optic nerve hypoplasia is known to be a heterogeneous condition and is usually of unknown aetiology (prenatal factors).

Glaucoma or buphthalmos was responsible for 9% of BL/SVI. This is similar to studies in west Africa and Latin America but more than in other countries studied in Asia.1

Retinopathy of prematurity (ROP) was seen in 2% of children with SVI/BL. There were twice as many cases with ROP in the urban area compared with the rural area but the numbers were small. Neonatal intensive care facilities are now becoming available in China although facilities for monitoring oxygen levels are limited. It is likely that ROP may increase in China as in other industrialising countries of Asia similar to what has occurred in Latin America where ROP is a major cause of blindness in children. There is at least a 5 year time lag (age of school entry) before a newly emerging blinding condition will be reflected in a blind school study.14 The majority of children in this study were aged over 12 years. Overall, 15% of SVI/BL in this study was potentially preventable. This included autosomal dominant disease in 7.7% (which may be preventable by genetic counselling), trauma in 4.6%, and vitamin A deficiency/measles in 2.7%.

Causes which are potentially treatable were responsible for 22.5%. These include cataract, glaucoma, ROP, and uveitis. These findings suggest that there is a need for specialist paediatric ophthalmic services for surgical management or these conditions and optical management of associated refractive error and amblyopia. There is also a need for screening for early detection of cataract, as early referral and management would improve the prognosis from surgery. The provincial level hospitals in China are generally well equipped but access to these facilities is not always straightforward and treatment may be expensive.

The schools for the blind in China do not generally accept students with multiple handicaps except if the additional handicaps are mild; 94% of the children had no disability apart from blindness. This is in contrast with schools for the blind in the UK and USA where a high proportion of children have additional disabilities often associated with cortical visual problems.

Conclusions
The pattern of childhood blindness seen in this study almost certainly reflects the improved primary healthcare and socioeconomic status of China, reflected in dramatic reductions in under 5 mortality rates over the past 30 years. Nutritional and infective causes of blindness are uncommon and hereditary and unknown factors are now predominant causes, as in Western countries. This may partly reflect bias in admission to blind schools, which places a significant economic burden on parents and so is likely to reflect the pattern of blindness among the higher socioeconomic groups. However, there was little difference in causes in children from rural areas, who are likely to be poorer compared with those from urban homes. There is a need for specialist paediatric ophthalmic services to treat paediatric cataract and glaucoma. Retinopathy of prematurity is not a major cause of SVI/BL at present in school age children but may increase in the future, and so surveillance for this condition is important.

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