

A prospective cohort study on the epidemiology of ocular trauma associated with closed-globe injuries in pediatric age group

Dear Editor,

Thank you for pointing out important points regarding this study (10.4103/ijo.IJO_463_19).^[1]

As this study is an extension of the trauma project, many studies published prior have the answers.

This is a study from a single trauma care center located in a rural tribal area of western central India providing free services to the catchment area. The current study included 706 eyes (69.9%) from the rural population. According to our previous studies, 78% were from the lower socio-economic class according to Kuppuswami criteria.^[2-4]

Further, only 25% of patients reported within 24 hours of injury and 34.3% reported after 1 month of injury, suggesting a lack of awareness and referral network.^[3]

Figure 1 of the current article shows activities during injuries 62.2% during play and 12.2% during domestic activities.

The answer regarding visual outcome was referenced from a previous study. At 6 weeks postoperatively, the visual acuity in the operated eye was >20/60 in 298 (58%) eyes in the open-globe group and 75 (39.1%) eyes on the closed-globe group ($P < 0.001$, ANOVA, χ^2); this difference was significant (OR = 1.61, 95% CI: 0.85–3.02). Overall, 373 (54.3%) eyes regained a final visual acuity of >20/60.^[1]

Regarding format, we used the American Society of Ocular Trauma initial and follow-up forms for online data collection, which was designed in 2004.^[5] Currently, we are working with a prospective global trauma registry named International Globe and Adnexal Trauma Epidemiological Study, which has 16 centers globally; we are one of them and have published several reports. We are working on new terminology and guidelines and awaiting more publications.^[6]

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Nil.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

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