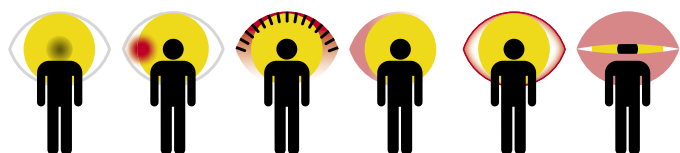


World report on vision

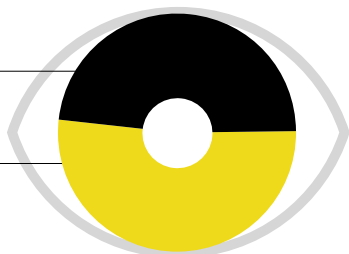
The Facts



Everyone, if they live long enough, will experience at least one eye condition in their lifetime.

Cataract surgery
US\$ 6.9 billion

Refractive error
US\$ 7.4 billion

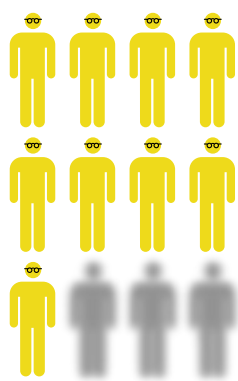


US\$14.3 billion

(is the investment) needed globally to treat existing unaddressed cases of refractive error and cataract.



low- and middle-income regions

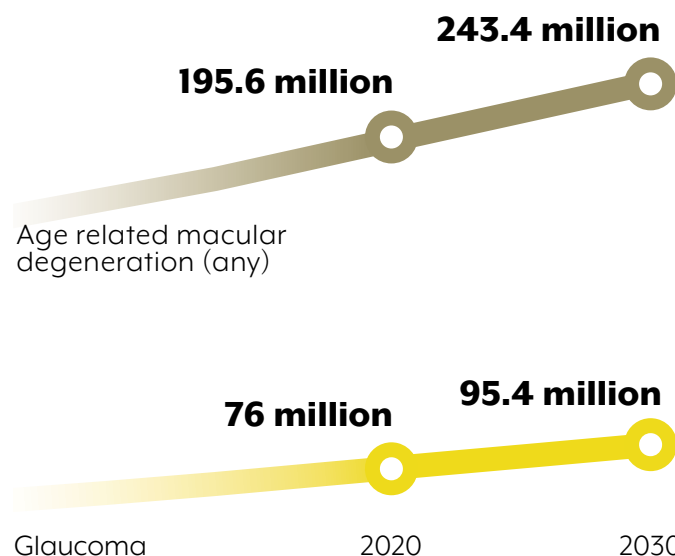


high-income regions

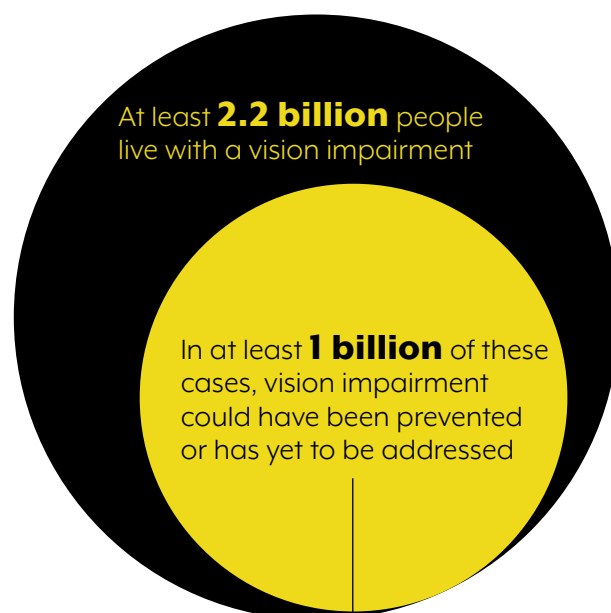
Unaddressed distance vision

impairment in many low- and middle-income regions is **4x higher** than in high-income regions.

Projected number of people estimated to have age related macular degeneration and glaucoma, 2020–2030.



Eye conditions are projected to increase due to a variety of factors, including ageing population, lifestyle and NCDs.



Unaddressed refractive error (123.7 million)
Cataract (65.2 million)
Glaucoma (6.9 million)
Corneal opacities (4.2 million)
Diabetic Retinopathy (3 million)
Trachoma (2 million)
Unaddressed presbyopia (826 million)

Eye conditions

Some eye conditions do not typically cause vision impairment, but others can.

Common eye conditions that **do not** typically cause vision impairment



Eyelid inflammation



Conjunctivitis



Dry eye



Cyst or Stye



Benign growth in the eye



Subconjunctival haemorrhage

Common eye conditions that **can** cause vision impairment



Cataract



Corneal opacity



Glaucoma



Trachoma



Age-related macular degeneration



Diabetic retinopathy



Refractive error

The burden of eye conditions and vision impairment is often far greater among:

- People living in rural areas
- Older people
- People with low incomes
- People with disabilities
- Women
- Ethnic minorities
- Indigenous populations

Risk factors

Many eye conditions depend on a variety of factors.

Non-Modifiable



Ageing



Genetics



Ethnicity

Modifiable

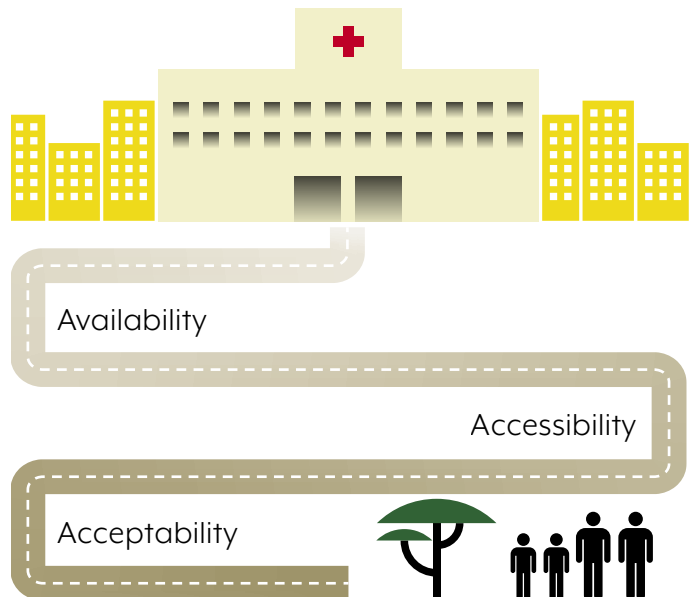


Lifestyle related (e.g.: smoking, nutrition, occupational and recreational activities)



Environment related (e.g.: hygiene, sanitation, access to water)

The problem



Eye care services are poorly integrated into health systems.

The availability, accessibility and acceptability of eye care services have an influence on eye conditions and vision impairment. For example, in many countries, eye care needs are greater in rural areas but services are often provided in hospitals in urban areas.

Recommendations



Make eye care an integral part of universal health coverage



Implement integrated people-centred eye care in health systems



Promote high-quality research



Monitor trends and evaluate progress



Raise awareness and engage and empower people and communities

www.who.int/publications-detail/world-report-on-vision

WHO/NMH/NVI/19.13

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