PR1: Prescription Trend at Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia Low Vision Clinic (UKM LVC)

Ng SL, Mohammed Z, Abd Rahman MH

Optometry & Vision Science Program, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Prescription of low vision devices is one of the most effective rehabilitation interventions that help to reduce disability and increase quality of life. **Purpose:** The purpose of this study was to investigate the trend of prescribing at UKM LVC. **Methods:** The records of 556 patients seen at UKM LVC from 2006 to 2016 were reviewed. A total of 271 files that fulfilled the inclusion criteria were analysed. Data extracted included age, gender, race, date of first consultation, cause of visual impairment, unaided or aided visual acuity (VA), refractive error, VA with final prescription and types of low vision devices prescribed. **Results:** From 271 files reviewed, 150 (55.4%) patients were male and 193 (71%) were Malay. Majority of them (67.1%) were less than 50 years old with mean age of 36.5 ± 22.0. About 72% (n=195) have moderate low vision. The most common low vision devices prescribed were electronic devices (31.3%), handheld magnifiers (21.0%) and telescopes (19.1%). Trend of prescribing at UKM LVC was compared to previous retrospective studies done at the same place. It was found that the trend of prescribing had changed from conventional simple low vision devices such as high power reading addition spectacles and stand magnifiers to sophisticated electronic devices. **Conclusion:** The trend of prescribing at UKM LVC had changed over the last 10 years. This is consistent with the availability and use of high technology devices in recent years. Therefore optometrist must be more knowledgeable and up-to-date to meet the demand of visually impaired patients.

PR2: Translation, Adaptation, and Validation of the Malay Version of the Sensory Processing Measure-Home Form

Noor Mukminin A, Kadar M, Chai SC, Hanif Farhan M, Razaob NA & Harun D

Occupational Therapy Programme, School of Rehabilitation Sciences, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The unusual responses towards sensory input received from the environment may cause problems in managing daily activities among children with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD). To a serious extent, these responses can injure themselves. Given most of the established assessment measures were developed in Western countries and may be suitable for Western culture only, this study aimed to develop a culturally-suitable sensory processing assessment measure by translating, adapting and validating the Sensory Processing Measure-Home Form (SPM-Home Form) into the Malay language. **Methods:** The development of the Malay version of the SPM-Home Form (SPM-MV Home Form) was conducted in three steps: 1) Items evaluation, 2) Forward and backward translation, and 3) Expert review and Content Validity Index (CVI) that contains Item-CVI (I-CVI) and scale-CVI (S-CVI). The process of translation and adaptation of the form was performed according to standard guidelines. **Results:** In the item evaluation process, no item was being excluded from the original SPM-Home Form as all the items were considered by experts as appropriate to the activities of children in Malaysia. The content validity process was performed by ten experts in occupational therapy. The total S-CVI of the form was 0.95. The mean of sub-scales I-CVI and sub-scales S-CVI are ranged between 0.86-1.00 and 0.82-1.00 respectively. **Conclusion:** The SPM-MV Home Form is suitable to be used for screening sensory processing difficulty in children ages between 5 and 12 years in Malaysian population.

KEY WORDS:
Autism Spectrum Disorder, Sensory Processing Measure, Translation, Content Validity