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RESEARCH ARTICLE

VISUAL REHABILITATION WITH HOUSEHOLD ARTIFICATE & LIVING SPACE MODIFICATIONS

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ABSTRACT

Background: Ovarian tumors are one of the leading cancers in females with variable pathological types. This study describes the distribution, clinical and pathological details of various histopathological types of ovarian tumors in a tertiary care hospital. **Aim:** To study the histopathological pattern of ovarian tumors. To determine the stage and grade of the ovarian tumors. **Material and method:** An observational study of 2 years from Aug 2019 to July 2021, for ovarian tumors submitted to the pathology department of a tertiary care hospital. Data were classified according to the latest World Health Organization (WHO) Classification into epithelial tumors, germ cell tumors, sex cord-stromal tumors, and others. **Result:** A total of 260 cases of ovarian tumors were studied, 243 were unilateral and 17 were bilateral. Epithelial tumors formed the majority in 75% of cases followed by germ cell tumors 21.15%, sex cord-stromal tumors (3.08%). Maximum number of cases in the respective groups occurred in the age groups 20–39 years. Overall, benign tumors were 80.76%, malignant tumors were 17.69%, and borderline were 1.54%. The most common histopathological type of benign and malignant tumor was benign serous cystadenoma (27.30%), serous borderline tumor (0.38%) and serous carcinoma (9.23%), respectively. **Conclusion:** In the present study, ovarian tumors were classified according to the WHO classification, epithelial and germ cell tumors were the major types of ovarian tumors. Benign epithelial tumor formed the majority with 46.2% cases. Serous cystadenoma and mature cystic teratoma were the predominant type of epithelial and germ cell tumors, respectively.

INTRODUCTION

A clinical study of patients attending a Low Vision Clinic in Mahavir Netralaya, Patna, between March to May 2022, was undertaken by combining Visual function assessment with patients' self-reporting of the difficulties they have in performing vision related activities of daily living (VR-ADLs). This study examines the relationship between self-reported VR-ADL difficulty and its change related to simple environment modification and visual aid tools combined with counselling.

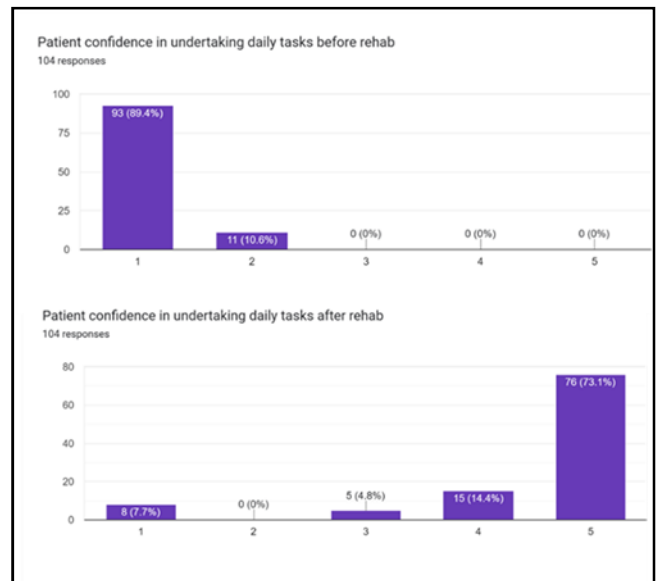
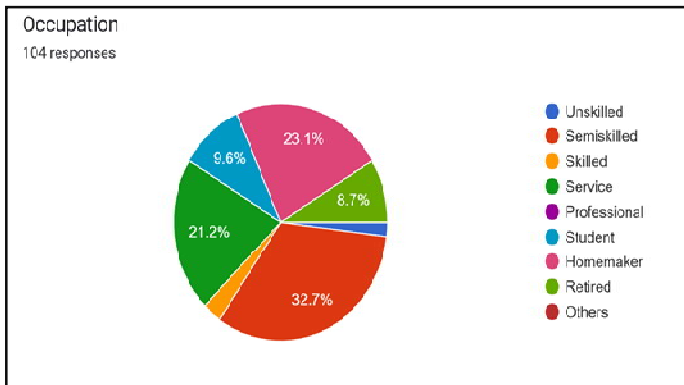
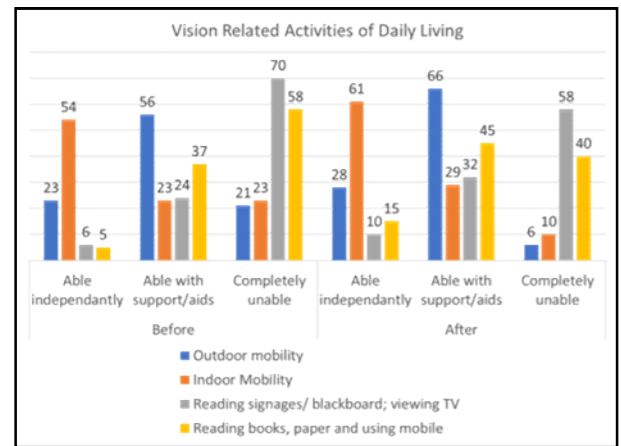
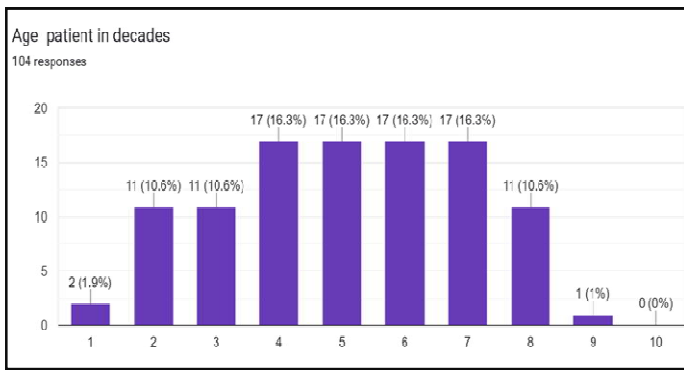
METHODS

Hundred and four subjects with established bilateral visual impairment were interviewed and assessed for this study. The subjects were 73% male and 27% female. Was generally of mid-age group and of a variety of occupations (figures 2, 3): Initial vision assessment was undertaken, and interview conducted for self-reporting of subjects' difficulty with a range of Vision Related ADLs (Outdoor mobility, Indoor mobility, reading signages and blackboards, reading newspaper and using mobiles).

For mobility related difficulties, orthopaedic and non-visual causes were excluded. Subjects' performance in variants of these VR-ADLs was then assessed by interview and by the subject rating of their perceived difficulty with each specific task. Clinical visual function parameters were also assessed. Based on subjects' difficulties and needs, a range of work and home environment modifications, visual aid tools needed both for indoor and outdoor related daily activities and appropriate counselling was undertaken. After a month of initial attending of the clinic and assessment, the subjects were followed up by phone or asked to attend the Low Vision Clinic. Interviews were then conducted to re-assess how the interventions suggested were used and how this in effect changed the tasks correlated with self-reported difficulty of VR-ADL.

RESULTS

Visual function for day-to-day living and subjects' rating of ease of undertaking Vision Related Activities of daily living all showed enhancement with improvement in subjects' overall confidence. However, the limitation of this study was that it was based entirely on subjects' self-reporting and actual observation of real-world activity performance would add value to these initial findings.



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