

## 6 ABBREVIATIONS AND CODES

### 6.1 ABBREVIATIONS

<16	Under 16 years of age
16+	16 Years of age and above
1 <sup>st</sup> C	First cousin
ACS	Anterior Cleavage Syndrome
Acq	Acquired
AI	Amelogenesis imperfecta
AMD	Atrophic macular degeneration
APOC	African Programme for Onchocerciasis Control
ARMD	Age related macular degeneration
BL	Blind
<i>C<sub>n</sub></i>	Type of cousin marriage eg C1 is first cousin marriage
CACR	Congenital amaurosis of cone-rod
CAR	Central African Republic
CB	Childhood Blindness
cb	Coloboma
CC	Congenital cataract
CCO	Congenital corneal Oedema
CD	Cone degenerations/dystrophies
CG	Congenital (developmental) glaucoma
CDH	Congenital dislocation of the hip
CDK	Climatic droplet keratopathy
CHI	China
CMV	Cytomegalovirus
CNS	Central nervous system
co	Corneal opacity
cong	Congenital
cons	Consanguineous
CRD	Cone-rod dystrophies

CRDAI	Cone-rod dystrophy and amelogenesis imperfecta
CRS	Congenital rubella syndrome
CS or cs	Convergent squint
CSR	Cataract Surgical Rate per million populations
CV	Colour vision
Dd, dd	Deceased
DHSS	Department of Health and Social Security
DVM	Delayed visual maturation
ED	Extra digit
EL	Ectopia lentis
EME	The Established market economies
esot	Esotropia
EWCL	Extended wear contact lenses
GET 2020	Global Elimination of Trachoma
goa	Glaucomatous optic atrophy
GS	The Gaza Strip
HDI	Human Development Index
HSK	Herpes simplex keratitis
HSU	Homocytinurea
IAPB	International Agency for the Prevention of Blindness
IDDM	Insulin dependant diabetes mellitus
IL	Israel
IND	India
IOP (iop)	Intraocular pressure
ITI	The International Trachoma Initiative
JMD	Juvenile macular degeneration
ksc	Kyphoscoliosis
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
LCA	Leber's congenital amaurosis
MC	Microphthalmos or microphthalmia
MD	Macular degeneration
MEC	Middle East Crescent
M/F	Male/Female ratio
MR	Mental retardation or mentally retarded

M/R	Mortality rate
MSN (msn)	Mentally subnormal/ mental subnormality
NB	Night blindness
NGOs	Non-governmental organisations
NIB	The National Institute for the Blind
NLDO (nlDo)	Naso-lacrimal duct obstruction
NLP	No Light Perception
oa	Optic atrophy
OA	Ocular albinism
OAG	Open angle glaucoma
OAI	Other Asian countries and islands
OCA	Oculocutaneous albinism
OCP	Onchocerciasis Control programme
OEOA	Onchocerciasis Elimination Programme for the Americas
O/N	Ophthalmia neonatorum
ON	Optic nerve
ONH	Optic nerve head
OPT	The Occupied Palestinian Territories
PBL	Prevention of blindness
PCG	Primary congenital glaucoma
PHC	Primary healthcare
POAG	Primary open angle glaucoma
PSE	The former socialist market economies
RCD	Rod-cone dystrophy
RD	Retinal dystrophies
RM	Rod monochromatism
Rn/Ln	Corneal diameter right and left e.g R10/L9
RNIB	The Royal National Institute for the Blind
ROP	Retinopathy of prematurity
RP	Retinitis pigmentosa
RPE/rpe	Retinal pigment epithelium
rpea	Retinal pigment epithelial atrophy
SAFE	Surgery, antibiotics therapy, facial cleanliness and environmental improvement.

SJOH	St John's Ophthalmic Hospital, Jerusalem
SLO	Scanning laser ophthalmoscope
SNB	Stationery night blindness
SNM	Subnormal mentation
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
Staph	Staphyloma
STD	Sexually transmitted disease
SVI (svi)	Severe visual impairment
SVI/BL	Sever visual impairment and blindness
TEM	Traditional eye medicine
VI (vi)	Visual impairment
U5MR	Under 5 mortality rate
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UN	The United Nations
UNRWA	United Nation Relief and Welfare Agency
VA	Visual acuity
VC	Vernal catarrh
VR	Vitreoretinopathy
WB	The West Bank
WG	Whole Globe
WHO	World Health Organisation

## **6.2 NOTES ON TERMINOLOGIES USED**

1. Unless stated otherwise, when blindness or visual impairment (low vision) is quoted, unless stated otherwise, it:
  - a) Follows the WHO criteria and categories for visual acuities including figures from the USA literature.
  - b) Indicates the best-corrected acuity in the better eye.
  - c) Criteria have been converted to those of the WHO criteria, for example when 'blindness in the USA' is mentioned in the literature, it will be referred to as SVI/blindness in the dissertation.

2. Total figures for the OPT can also include, in addition to those of the WB and GS, additional cases from those whose origin is uncertain, i.e. can be either from the WB, GS or other Palestinian communities.

### 6.3 CODES USED IN SIBSHIPS SEQUENCES

a	Abortion
c	Miscarriage
F, m	(lower case) non-affected male or female
F, M	(upper case) affected male or female
<b>M, F (bold)</b>	An affected male of female who is either the prepositor of the patient in question
<b><u>M</u>, <u>F</u> (bold)</b>	The affected male or female in question when more than one is affected in the sibship.
n/a	Siblings sequence and pedigree information is not available
p	Pregnant
s	Still birth (followed by f or m if gender is known) e.g sf, sm, indicate a female still birth and a male still birth
U	Uncertain gender
[ ]	Twins such as [mm], [ff], [mf]
-	Minus sign following f, F, m, M indicate deceased sibling.
, * ~ '	To denote specific information data in the preceding symbol which is explained in the text
{ }	To denote specific information contained inside the bracket
?	'?' preceding a symbol indicates uncertainty of the information that follows eg '?-' means possibly dead, ?m possibly male.

mfMcFf (underlining): Not in sequence, when several symbols are underlined

#### **6.4 ABBREVIATIONS USED REFERRING TO TYPES OF CONSANGUINITY**

<i>C<sub>n</sub></i>	Degree of cousin marriage eg C1 is first cousin and so on.
C1PM	Double first cousin (if both paternal and maternal)
NR	No relation
SV/ST	Same village/same town or locality
<i>C<sub>n</sub>1h</i>	Cousin once removed eg C1h is first cousin once removed.
P	Paternal
M	Maternal