

Glossary of Acronyms, Definitions and codes

1 st C	First cousin	DVM	Delayed visual maturation
ACS	Anterior Cleavage Syndrome	ED	Extra digit
Acq	Acquired	EL	Ectopia lentis
AI	Amelogenesis imperfecta	EME	Established market economies
AMD	Atrophic macular degeneration	esot	Esotropia
APOC	African Programme for Onchocerciasis Control	EWCL	Extended wear contact lenses
ARMD	Age related macular degeneration	GET 2020	Global Elimination of Trachoma
BL	Blind	goa	Glaucomatous optic atrophy
Blindness		GS	The Gaza Strip
Cn	Type of cousin marriage eg C1 is first cousin marriage	HDI	Human Development Index
CACR	Congenital amaurosis of cone-rod	HSK	Herpes simplex keratitis
CAR	Central African Republic	HSU	Homocytinurea
CB	Childhood Blindness	IAPB	International Agency for the Prevention of Blindness
cb	Coloboma	IDDM	Insulin dependant diabetes mellitus
CC	Congenital cataract	IL	Israel
CCO	Congenital corneal Oedema	IND	India
CD	Cone degenerations/dystrophies	IOP	Intraocular pressure
CG	Congenital (developmental) glaucoma	ITI	The International Trachoma Initiative
CDH	Congenital dislocation of the hip	JMD	Juvenile macular degeneration
CDK	Climatic droplet keratopathy	ksc	Kyphoscoliosis
CHI	China	LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
CMV	Cytomegalovirus	LCA	Leber's congenital amaurosis
CNS	Central nervous system	MC	Microphthalmos
co	Corneal opacity	MD	Macular degeneration
cong	Congenital	MEC	Middle East Crescent
cons	Consanguineous	M/F	Male/Female ratio
CRD	Cone-rod dystrophies	MR	Mental retardation or mentally retarded
CRDAI	Cone-rod dystrophy and amelogenesis imperfecta	M/R	Mortality rate
CRS	Congenital rubella syndrome	MSN	Mentally subnormal/ mental subnormality
CS or cs	Convergent squint	NB	Night blindness
CSR	Cataract Surgical Rate per million populations	NGOs	Non-governmental organisations
CV	Colour vision	NIB	The National Institute for the Blind
dd	Deceased	NLDO	Naso-lacrimal duct obstruction
DHSS	Department of Health and Social Security	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
STD	Sexually transmitted disease
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

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.

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 |
| M, F | An affected male of female who is either the prepositor of the patient in question |
| <u>M</u>, <u>F</u> | 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

- Cn* 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
- Cn1h* Cousin once removed eg C1h is first cousin once removed.
- P Paternal
- M Maternal

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