

ABSTRACT

Blindness is estimated to be one of the most prevalent diseases in the world. In Pakistan, The main cause of Blindness is cataract which is account for 66.7% of all new blind registered. The purpose of this research is to investigate the most significant risk factors for Blindness. The risk factors were analyzed in a case-control study of 148 blind patients and 252 controls. Patients were recruited over an eight month period from January 2011 to August 2011 in Lahore, PAKISTAN. The Chi-Squared test is used to assess the statistical significant risk factors for the Blindness. The multiple logistic regression model is used to get the most significant factors. This shows that incidence of Blindness is due to four major risk factors; Injury (OR=17.189, 95% CI, 1.642 to 179.914), Age (OR=12.803, 95% CI, 3.942 to 41.585), Additional disability (OR=2.430, 95% CI, 1.058 to 5.584) and Previous Eye Surgery (OR=1.510, 95% CI, 1.046 to 2.179), the results suggested that occurrence of Blindness is related to injury, age, additional disability and previous eye surgery.