

Sight Loss and Vision PSP. Childhood Onset Disorders uncertainties, published in 2013									
Identifier	Title	Question ranked	Origin of uncertainty	Why is there uncertainty?	Original uncertainty	References to reliable up-to-date systematic reviews at the time of the PSP	Systematic reviews in preparation at the time of the PSP	Ongoing controlled trials at the time of the PSP	Which outcomes should be measured?
417151	How can cerebral visual impairment be identified, prevented and treated in children?	1	Uncertainties identified from patients' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified	Childhood-onset Eye Disorders Ranked 1 This is an indicative uncertainty and was submitted twice, and the following submissions were merged to form this uncertainty: How can we prevent children being born with cerebral visual impairment?				Incidence of cerebral visual impairment; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to patient; and cost
417181	How can we develop treatment for visual pathway damage associated with pre-term and full term birth?	2	Uncertainties identified from carers' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified	Childhood-onset Eye Disorders Ranked 2 This is an indicative uncertainty and was submitted twice, and the following submissions were merged to form this uncertainty: How can we develop treatment for visual pathway damage associated with birth?				Change in symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to patient; and cost
417272	How do we improve screening and surveillance from the ante-natal period through to childhood to ensure early diagnosis of impaired vision and eye conditions?	3	Uncertainties identified from clinicians' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified	Childhood-onset Eye Disorders Ranked 3				Diagnostic; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to patient; and cost
416940	Can the treatment of amblyopia be improved to produce better short and long term outcomes than are possible with current treatments?	4	Uncertainties identified from clinicians' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified	Childhood-onset eye disorders Ranked 4			Amblyopia and neurovascular coupling in the retina of humans NCT00312390 Recovery from amblyopia with cholinesterase inhibitors NCT01584076 I-BIT - evaluation of a novel binocular treatment system (I-BITM) in children with amblyopia I-BIT NCT01702727	Management and or change of symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to patients or carers; time to return to work or normal activity; time in hospital and or needing health or social care services; health related quality of life; and costs
417130	How can we prevent cataract in children?	5	Uncertainties identified from carers' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified	Childhood-onset Eye Disorders Ranked 5				Incidence of cataracts; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to patient; and cost
417275	What are the causes of coloboma and microphthalmia/anophthalmia and how can they be prevented?	6	Uncertainties identified from clinicians' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified	Childhood-onset Eye disorders Ranked 6				Change in symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to patients; and cost
417268	Can vision be corrected in later life for people with amblyopia?	7	Uncertainties identified from clinicians' questions	Reliable up-to-date systematic reviews have revealed important continuing uncertainties about treatment effects	Childhood-onset eye disorders Ranked 7 This is an indicative uncertainty and was submitted 9 times, and the following submissions were merged to form this uncertainty: Can we help adults who have amblyopia? Can we determine whether adults with amblyopia can benefit from treatment or whether treatment is not suitable for them? Can we cure amblyopia in adults where it first occurred (but was not resolved) in children? Can vision be corrected in later life for people with amblyopia? Can we restore vision to an adult lazy eye where the condition has been present since early childhood? Why are lazy eyes not corrected when one is over the age of 10? Can we restore visual acuity in children with a lazy eye who are over 9 years old? Can vision be recovered in the better eye of a treated but regressed amblyopic patient in later life?	Li T, Shotton K. Conventional occlusion versus pharmacologic penalization for amblyopia. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2009, Issue 4. Art. No.: CD006460. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD006460.pub2. Antonio-Santos A, Vedula SS, Hatt SR, Powell C. Interventions for stimulus deprivation amblyopia. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2006, Issue 3. Art. No.: CD005136. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD005136.pub2. Taylor K, Elliott S. Interventions for strabismic amblyopia. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2011, Issue 8. Art. No.: CD006461. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD006461.pub3. Taylor K, Powell C, Hatt SR, Stewart C. Interventions for unilateral and bilateral refractive amblyopia. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2012, Issue 4. Art. No.: CD005137. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD005137.pub3.	Amblyopia and neurovascular coupling in the retina of humans NCT00312390 Recovery from amblyopia with cholinesterase inhibitors NCT01584076	Management and or change of symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to patients or carers; time to return to work or normal activity; time in hospital and or needing health or social care services; health related quality of life; and costs	
417271	How can retinoblastoma be identified, prevented and treated in children?	8	Uncertainties identified from carers' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified	Childhood-onset eye disorders Ranked 8				Diagnostic
417059	Can better treatments for glaucoma in children be developed?	9	Uncertainties identified from patients' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified	Childhood-onset eye disorders Ranked 9			A study of the safety and efficacy of bimatoprost ophthalmic solution in paediatric patients with glaucoma NCT01426113 Study of travoprost ophthalmic solution, 0.004% compared to timolol (0.5% or 0.25%) in pediatric glaucoma patients NCT01852864 A 3 month, multicenter, double-masked safety and efficacy study of travoprost ophthalmic solution, 0.004% compared to timolol (0.5% or 0.25%) in pediatric glaucoma patients - travoprost 0.004% in pediatric glaucoma patients https://www.clinicaltrialsregister.eu/ctr-search/search?query=eudract_number:2012-001324-34	Management and or change of symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to patients or carers; time to return to work or normal activity; time in hospital and or needing health or social care services; health related quality of life; and costs
416939	Can a treatment be developed to improve vision for people with albinism?	10	Uncertainties identified from patients' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified	Childhood-onset eye disorders Ranked 10			Interventional study of levodopa replacement on retinal function in oculocutaneous albinism NCT011663935 Molecular genetic analysis of patients with Hermansky Pudiak Syndrome http://www.drks.de/DRKS00004371	Management and or change of symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to patients or carers; time to return to work or normal activity; time in hospital and or needing health or social care services; health related quality of life; and costs
417006	Can we develop a way of permanently treating coloboma?	11	Uncertainties identified from patients' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified	This is an indicative uncertainty and the following submissions were merged to form this uncertainty: Will there ever be a way of permanently curing coloboma? Is there a way to prevent sight impairment caused by coloboma?				Change in symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to patients; and cost
417281	What is the most effective way to assess when amblyopia treatment must be stopped to prevent children from developing adverse conditions such as intractable diplopia?	12	Uncertainties identified from carers' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified					Management and or change of symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to patients or carers; time to return to work or normal activity; time in hospital and or needing health or social care services; health related quality of life; and costs

417274	Is it possible to identify what children with a visual impairment due to coloboma actually see?	13	Uncertainties identified from patients' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified					Diagnostic
419446	Are oral retinoids more effective in reducing/preventing ectropion than topical treatments in patients with congenital ichthyosis?		Uncertainties identified from carers' questions	Reliable up-to-date systematic reviews have revealed important continuing uncertainties about treatment effects	In the interim priority setting, this uncertainty was placed joint 30th prior to the final prioritisation. For the purposes of presenting data in a database, the title of this uncertainty might have been shortened. The following uncertainty was what was prioritised: Are oral retinoids more effective in reducing/preventing ectropion than topical treatments in patients with congenital ichthyosis? Original Spanish uncertainty: Son mejores los retinoides orales o los tratamientos topicos para prevenir y tratar el ectropion y sus consecuencias? This is an indicative uncertainty and over 5 submissions were merged to form this one. Some original uncertainties were: El tratamiento con retinoides orales tiene algùn efecto en las complicaciones oculares de la icthiosis? Prevenci?n empeoramiento de ectropi?n retractil Eficacia de acitretino oral Dosis y seguimiento Uncertainty identified by 2 clinician, 2 carers and 1 patient	Hernandez-Martin A, Aranequi B, Martin-Santiago A, Garcia-Doval I. A systematic review of clinical trials of treatments for the congenital ichthyoses, excluding ichthyosis vulgaris. J Am Acad Dermatol. 2013 Oct;69(4):544-49.PubMed PMID 23870202.	Danielsen PL, Thirthar P, V, Mukhtar AS, Duke JM, Moccellini S. Interventions for congenital ichthyosis (Protocols).Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2014, Issue:6. Art. No.:CD011139. DOI:10.1002/14651858.CD011167		Change in symptoms of ectropion (keratitis, dryness, etc.); change in health related quality of life
419458	Do patients with congenital ichthyosis who receive periodic ophthalmological monitoring have better outcomes than those that do not?		Uncertainties identified from clinicians' questions	Reliable up-to-date systematic reviews have revealed important continuing uncertainties about treatment effects	In the interim priority setting, this uncertainty was placed joint 33rd prior to the final prioritisation. For the purposes of presenting data in a database, the title of this uncertainty might have been shortened. The following uncertainty was what was prioritised: Do patients with ichthyosis who receive periodic ophthalmological monitoring (eye examination) have better outcomes than those that do not? How often should it be? Original Spanish uncertainty: Las revisiones periodicas en el oftalmologo son buenas para aliviar las molestias oculares, tener mejor vision, y mejor calidad de vida? Cada cuanto deben hacerse? This is an indicative uncertainty and over 6 submissions were merged to form this one. Some original uncertainties were: Hay que hacer revisiones oftalmologicas en todos los pacientes para detectar precozmente las alteraciones oculares? En los pacientes con ARCI:cada cu?nto se deben realizar los ex?menes oftalmologicos? Uncertainty identified by 1 carer, 1 patient,4 clinician	Hernandez-Martin A, Aranequi B, Martin-Santiago A, Garcia-Doval I. A systematic review of clinical trials of treatments for the congenital ichthyoses, excluding ichthyosis vulgaris. J Am Acad Dermatol. 2013 Oct;69(4):544-49.PubMed PMID 23870202.	Danielsen PL, Thirthar P, V, Mukhtar AS, Duke JM, Moccellini S. Interventions for congenital ichthyosis (Protocols).Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2014, Issue:6. Art. No.:CD011139. DOI:10.1002/14651858.CD011167		Change in symptoms of ichthyosis (eye dryness, keratitis, photophobia, ectropion); change in incidence and/or management of long-term disabilities; change in health related quality of life
419482	What is the best and safest topical treatment to prevent and reduce ectropion in people with congenital ichthyosis?		Uncertainties identified from clinicians' questions	Reliable up-to-date systematic reviews have revealed important continuing uncertainties about treatment effects	In the interim priority setting, this uncertainty was placed joint 26th prior to the final prioritisation. For the purposes of presenting data in a database, the title of this uncertainty might have been shortened. The following uncertainty was what was prioritised: What is the best topical treatment to prevent and reduce ectropion? Are they safe in long-term use? Original Spanish uncertainty: Cual es el mejor tratamiento topico para prevenir y tratar el ectropion? Can tazartone be safely applied to the eyelids? Is it effective in preventing/delaying the onset of ectropion? Uncertainty identified by 1 clinician	Hernandez-Martin A, Aranequi B, Martin-Santiago A, Garcia-Doval I. A systematic review of clinical trials of treatments for the congenital ichthyoses, excluding ichthyosis vulgaris. J Am Acad Dermatol. 2013 Oct;69(4):544-49.PubMed PMID 23870202.	Danielsen PL, Thirthar P, V, Mukhtar AS, Duke JM, Moccellini S. Interventions for congenital ichthyosis (Protocols).Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2014, Issue:6. Art. No.:CD011139. DOI:10.1002/14651858.CD011167		Change in symptoms of ectropion (keratitis, dryness, etc.); change in health related quality of life
419506	What role might surgery have in repairing ectropion in patients with congenital ichthyosis?		Uncertainties identified from patients' questions	Reliable up-to-date systematic reviews have revealed important continuing uncertainties about treatment effects	In the interim priority setting, this uncertainty was placed joint 18th prior to the final prioritisation. For the purposes of presenting data in a database, the title of this uncertainty might have been shortened. The following uncertainty was what was prioritised: What role might surgery have in repairing ectropion in patients with congenital ichthyosis? Does it improve symptoms and keratitis? Does it improve quality of life? Original Spanish uncertainty: Es eficaz la cirugia del ectropion para reducir los sintomas oculares, la sequedad y la queratitis? Eilo mejora la calidad de vida? This is an indicative uncertainty and over 4 submissions were merged to form this one. Some original uncertainties were: Es utili la cirug?a del ectropion en los pacientes con icthiosis? Son convenientes las cirugias correctivas? Uncertainty identified by 2 patient, 2 clinician	Hernandez-Martin A, Aranequi B, Martin-Santiago A, Garcia-Doval I. A systematic review of clinical trials of treatments for the congenital ichthyoses, excluding ichthyosis vulgaris. J Am Acad Dermatol. 2013 Oct;69(4):544-49.PubMed PMID 23870202.	Danielsen PL, Thirthar P, V, Mukhtar AS, Duke JM, Moccellini S. Interventions for congenital ichthyosis (Protocols).Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2014, Issue:6. Art. No.:CD011139. DOI:10.1002/14651858.CD011167		Change in symptoms of ectropion (keratitis, dryness, etc.); change in health related quality of life
419665	Assistive technology for children and young people with low vision		Uncertainties being addressed in ongoing research	No relevant systematic reviews identified			Thomas R, Dahlmann NA, Barker L, Rubin G. Assistive technology for children and young people with low vision (Protocols).Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2014, Issue:10. Art. No.:CD011350. DOI:10.1002/14651858.CD011350	As this is a protocol for a Cochrane systematic review, no search has been made to identify any ongoing trials	This is the protocol for a review and there is no abstract. The objectives are as follows: To assess the effect of assistive technologies on reading, educational outcomes and quality of life in children and young people with low vision
418232	Optical reading aids for children and young people with low vision		Uncertainties being addressed in ongoing research	No relevant systematic reviews identified		Barker L, Thomas R, Rubin G, Dahlmann NA. Optical reading aids for children and young people with low vision (Protocols).Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2014, Issue:2. Art. No.:CD010987. DOI:10.1002/14651858.CD010987	As this is a protocol for a Cochrane systematic review, no search has been made to identify any ongoing trials	This is the protocol for a review and there is no abstract. The objectives are as follows: To assess the effect of optical low visual aids on reading in children and young people with low vision	
418642	Probing for congenital nasolacrimal duct obstruction		Uncertainties being addressed in ongoing research	No relevant systematic reviews identified		Petris CLiu D. Probing for congenital nasolacrimal duct obstruction (Protocols).Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2014, Issue:5. Art. No.:CD011109. DOI:10.1002/14651858.CD011109	As this is a protocol for a Cochrane systematic review, no search has been made to identify any ongoing trials	This is the protocol for a review and there is no abstract. The objectives are as follows: The objective of this systematic review is to assess the effectiveness and safety of probing for congenital nasolacrimal duct obstruction	
420836	Systemic treatment for blepharokeratoconjunctivitis in children		Uncertainties being addressed in ongoing research	No relevant systematic reviews identified		Banteka M, O'Gallagher M, Bunce C, Larkin F, Tuft S, Dahlmann NA. Systemic treatment for blepharokeratoconjunctivitis in children (Protocols).Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2015, Issue:6. Art. No.:CD011750. DOI:10.1002/14651858.CD011750	As this is a protocol for a Cochrane systematic review, no search has been made to identify any ongoing trials	This is the protocol for a review and there is no abstract. The objectives are as follows: To assess and compare data on the efficacy and safety of systemic treatments, alone or in combination, for BKJ in children aged 0 to 16 years. Under systemic medication we will include antibiotics, nutritional supplements and immunosuppressants	

419080	Tests for detecting strabismus in children age 1 to 6 years in the community		Uncertainties being addressed in ongoing research	No relevant systematic reviews identified		Talor V, Balduzzi S, Hull S, Rahi J, Schmucker C, Virgili G, Dahlmann NA. Tests for detecting strabismus in children age 1 to 6 years in the community (Protocols).Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2014, Issue 7. Art. No.CD011221. DOI:10.1002/14651858.CD011221	As this is a protocol for a Cochrane systematic review, no search has been made to identify any ongoing trials	This is the protocol for a review and there is no abstract. The objectives are as follows: To assess and compare the accuracy of tests, alone or in combination, for screening for strabismus in children aged one to six years, in a community setting by lay screeners or primary care professionals. Other objectives will be to investigate sources of heterogeneity of diagnostic accuracy, including: age; setting; type of professionals performing the test; study design; study size (< 100 vs. ? 100 participants, which may reflect the adoption of different sampling strategies); variation in the way a test is carried out; type of strabismus (convergent vs. divergent, horizontal/vertical); severity of strabismus (amount of misalignment, constant/intermittent/latent);
421934	Topical treatments for blepharokeratoconjunctivitis in children		Uncertainties being addressed in ongoing research	No relevant systematic reviews identified		O'Gallagher M, Bunce C, Hingorani M, Larkin F, Tuft S, Dahlmann NA. Topical treatments for blepharokeratoconjunctivitis in children (Protocols).Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2015, Issue:11. Art. No.CD011965. DOI:10.1002/14651858.CD011965	As this is a protocol for a Cochrane systematic review, no search has been made to identify any ongoing trials	This is the protocol for a review and there is no abstract. The objectives are as follows: To assess and compare data on the efficacy and safety of topical treatments, alone or in combination, for blepharokeratoconjunctivitis (BKC) in children aged 0 to 16 years. Under topical medication we will include antibiotics, immunosuppressants/modulators and lubricants
418665	Is provision of special glasses such as those with tinted, ambient prism lenses, and ?vision therapy? effective to improve functioning in children and young people with neurodisability?		Uncertainties identified from carers' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified	This uncertainty came 50% of 53? ? The following question was that which was presented to the Priority Setting Partnership, but has been edited for database purposes: Is provision of special glasses (e.g. with tinted, ambient prism lenses) and ?vision therapy? effective to improve functioning in children and young people with neurodisability? This is an indicative uncertainty and was submitted by: 1 x parent This is an indicative uncertainty and the following submissions were merged to form this uncertainty: Do coloured overlays/ glasses improve the visual perception of children and have a functional impact e.g. better able to catch a ball, neater writing etc.			Physical functioning; Social participation
417484	Are better results achieved for people with amblyopia if atropine is used as a first-line treatment compared with the results achieved where it is not used as a first-line treatment?		Uncertainties identified from carers' questions	Reliable up-to-date systematic reviews have revealed important continuing uncertainties about treatment effects		Li T, Shotton K. Conventional occlusion versus pharmacologic penalization for amblyopia. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2009, Issue 4. Art. No.: CD006460. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD006460.pub2.		Management and or change of symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to patients or carers; time to return to work or normal activity; time in hospital and or needing health or social care services; health related quality of life; and costs
417551	Are there any in-utero interventions that could alter the genetic condition of the foetus in a family where there is known albinism?		Uncertainties identified from clinicians' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified				Management and or change of symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to patients or carers; time to return to work or normal activity; time in hospital and or needing health or social care services; health related quality of life; and costs
416989	Can a treatment be developed for albinism?		Uncertainties identified from clinicians' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified	This is an indicative uncertainty and was submitted 5 times, and the following submissions were merged to form this uncertainty: What research is taking place into Albinism? Is there any prospect that Albinos could receive a treatment so that they have normal vision? What treatments may be available to improve visual stability in Albinos with Nystagmus? Are there any early interventions which might help to minimise the effects of ocular albinism such as nystagmus, which develops from ocular albinism?			Management and or change of symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to patients or carers; time to return to work or normal activity; time in hospital and or needing health or social care services; health related quality of life; and costs
417005	Can a treatment be developed for choroideremia?		Uncertainties identified from patients' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified	This is an indicative uncertainty and the following submissions were merged to form this uncertainty: Is there any known treatment for choroideremia?			Change in symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to patients; and cost
417156	Can alternative treatments for retinoblastoma other than radiotherapy be developed?		Uncertainties identified from clinicians' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified	This is an indicative uncertainty and was submitted twice, and the following submissions were merged to form this uncertainty: Are there alternative treatments for retinoblastoma other than radiotherapy?			Management and or change of symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to patients or carers; time to return to work or normal activity; time in hospital and or needing health or social care services; health related quality of life; and costs
417267	Can an objective screening method be used nationally in children so that early diagnosis is obtained and treatment can be started?		Uncertainties identified from carers' questions	Reliable up-to-date systematic reviews have revealed important continuing uncertainties about treatment effects		Powell C, Hatt SR. Vision screening for amblyopia in childhood. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2009, Issue 3. Art. No.: CD005020. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD005020.pub3. Schmucker C, Grossellinger R, Riemsma R, Antes G, Lange S, Lagreze W, Kleijnen J. Effectiveness of screening preschool children for amblyopia: a systematic review. BMC Ophthalmology.2009;9(1). Schmucker C, Grossellinger R, Riemsma R, Antes G, Lange S, Lagreze W, Kleijnen J. Diagnostic accuracy of vision screening tests for the detection of amblyopia and its risk factors: a systematic review. Graefes Archive for Clinical and Experimental Ophthalmology.2009;247(11):1441? 1454.		Diagnosis; management and or change of symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to patients or carers; time to return to work or normal activity; time in hospital and or needing health or social care services; health related quality of life; and costs

417636	Can the long term effects of radiotherapy for retinoblastoma be prevented?		Uncertainties identified from clinicians' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified	This is an indicative uncertainty and was submitted twice, and the following submissions were merged to form this uncertainty: What are the long-term effects of radiotherapy for retinoblastoma?			Management and or change of symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to patients or carers; time to return to work or normal activity; time in hospital and or needing health or social care services; health related quality of life; and costs
417127	Can treatments for congenital cataract be improved?		Uncertainties identified from clinicians' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified	This is an indicative uncertainty and was submitted twice, and the following submissions were merged to form this uncertainty: What are the best treatments for congenital cataract?			Change in symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to patient; and cost
417623	Can vision be improved in people with amblyopia by asking them to do eye exercises?		Uncertainties identified from clinicians' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified				Management and or change of symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to patients or carers; time to return to work or normal activity; time in hospital and or needing health or social care services; health related quality of life; and costs
417269	Can we accurately test for amblyopia in children under 2 years old?		Uncertainties identified from carers' questions	Reliable up-to-date systematic reviews have revealed important continuing uncertainties about treatment effects	This is an indicative uncertainty and was submitted 3 times, and the following submissions were merged to form this uncertainty: Can we accurately test for amblyopia in children under 2 years old? Can we develop a national screening programme for the early markers of amblyopia in children of 1-2 years old rather than in older children when amblyopia is present?	Powell C, Hatt SR. Vision screening for amblyopia in childhood. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2009, Issue 3. Art. No.: CD005020. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD005020.pub3 Schmucker C, Grossefingler R, Riemsmar A, Antes G, Lange S, Lagreze W, Kleijnen J. Effectiveness of screening preschool children for amblyopia: a systematic review. BMC Ophthalmology.2009;9(1) Schmucker C, Grossefingler R, Riemsmar A, Antes G, Lange S, Lagreze W, Kleijnen J. Diagnostic accuracy of vision screening tests for the detection of amblyopia and its risk factors: a systematic review. Graefes Archive for Clinical and Experimental Ophthalmology.2009;247(11):1441? 1454.		Diagnosis; management and or change of symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to patients or carers; time to return to work or normal activity; time in hospital and or needing health or social care services; health related quality of life; and costs
416941	Can we achieve full binocular vision for children with lazy eye if we treat the condition or does treatment only every partially restore vision?		Uncertainties identified from patients' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified				Management and or change of symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to patients or carers; time to return to work or normal activity; time in hospital and or needing health or social care services; health related quality of life; and costs
417658	Can we determine whether refractive keratoplasty can be used to treat childhood anisometropic amblyopia rather than standard therapy?		Uncertainties identified from carers' questions	Reliable up-to-date systematic reviews have revealed important continuing uncertainties about treatment effects		Canadian Agency for Drugs and Technologies in Health. Laser refractive surgery in children: a review of the clinical effectiveness and guidelines. Ottawa: Canadian Agency for Drugs and Technologies in Health (CADTH), 2010.		Management and or change of symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to patients or carers; time to return to work or normal activity; time in hospital and or needing health or social care services; health related quality of life; and costs
417270	Can we determine which eyes are likely to benefit from occlusion therapy administered in patients with different types of amblyopia? (x10)		Uncertainties identified from carers' questions	Reliable up-to-date systematic reviews have revealed important continuing uncertainties about treatment effects	This is an indicative uncertainty and was submitted 11 times, and the following submissions were merged to form this uncertainty: Can we determine which eyes are likely to benefit from occlusion therapy administered in patients with amblyopia? What method can we use to determine how well an amblyope will see after treatment? Why does occlusion therapy improve vision in some cases of amblyopia where there is good compliance to the therapy and in other cases, it does not? What determines the speedy success of treatment for amblyopia in some patients compared with others despite similar levels of compliance to the therapy? Can we determine why some people with amblyopia respond well to occlusion therapy, even when there is good compliance, and others do not? What are the factors that cause some amblyopic children to respond poorly to treatment? Why is it difficult to improve visual acuity in all amblyopic eyes through the use of occlusion therapy or penalisation when administered in children with microstrabismus and wandering fixation? Can we determine whether biological or developmental factors influence the success of occlusion therapy for childhood amblyopia? Is combined strabismic and anisometropic amblyopia more intractable to treatment than only strabismic or anisometropic amblyopia? Can we determine whether the effective period for treating amblyopia is different if people have combined strabismic and anisometropic amblyopia compared with people who have only strabismic amblyopia or only anisometropic amblyopia?	Li T, Shotton K. Conventional occlusion versus pharmacologic penalization for amblyopia. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2009, Issue 4. Art. No.: CD006460. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD006460.pub2. Antonio-Santos A, Vedula SS, Hatt SR, Powell C. Interventions for stimulus deprivation amblyopia. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2006, Issue 3. Art. No.: CD005136. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD005136.pub2. Taylor K, Elliott S. Interventions for strabismic amblyopia. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2011, Issue 8. Art. No.: CD006461. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD006461.pub3. Taylor K, Powell C, Hatt SR, Stewart C. Interventions for unilateral and bilateral refractive amblyopia. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2012, Issue 4. Art. No.: CD005137. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD005137.pub3.		Management and or change of symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to patients or carers; time to return to work or normal activity; time in hospital and or needing health or social care services; health related quality of life; and costs
417485	Can we develop a drug that is safe to use to reverse the effects and cure amblyopia instead of using occlusion therapy or atropine?		Uncertainties identified from carers' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified				Management and or change of symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to patients or carers; time to return to work or normal activity; time in hospital and or needing health or social care services; health related quality of life; and costs
417157	Can we develop a treatment for persistent hyperplastic primary vitreous (PHPV)?		Uncertainties identified from clinicians' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified	This is an indicative uncertainty and was submitted twice, and the following submissions were merged to form this uncertainty: Are there any known cures for persistent hyperplastic primary vitreous, or research into a cure?			Management and or change of symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to patients or carers; time to return to work or normal activity; time in hospital and or needing health or social care services; health related quality of life; and costs

417128	Can we develop better treatments for cerebral visual impairment in children?		Uncertainties identified from carers' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified	This is an indicative uncertainty and was submitted twice, and the following submissions were merged to form this uncertainty: What are the best treatments for cerebral visual impairment in children?			Change in symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to patient; and cost
417592	Can we help restore vision in a lazy eye by encouraging the brain to make the necessary connections?		Uncertainties identified from clinicians' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified	This is an indicative uncertainty and was submitted 3 times, and the following submissions were merged to form this uncertainty: What inroads have been made in helping to restore vision in a lazy eye through encouraging the brain to make the necessary connections?			Management and or change of symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to patients or carers; time to return to work or normal activity; time in hospital and or needing health or social care services; health related quality of life; and costs
417518	Can we treat amblyopia more effectively by administering oral medication with or without occlusion therapy compared to just using occlusion therapy?		Uncertainties identified from carers' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified				Management and or change of symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to patients or carers; time to return to work or normal activity; time in hospital and or needing health or social care services; health related quality of life; and costs
417007	Can we treat or cure colour blindness?		Uncertainties identified from patients' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified	This is an indicative uncertainty and the following submissions were merged to form this uncertainty: Are there any treatments for colour blindness?			Change in symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to patients; and cost
417549	Can we use novel drugs or therapies in the treatment of aniridia?		Uncertainties identified from carers' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified				Management and or change of symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to patients or carers; time to return to work or normal activity; time in hospital and or needing health or social care services; health related quality of life; and costs
416990	Do current treatment interventions for amblyopia assure better vision for patients than if no treatment is administered?		Uncertainties identified from patients' questions	Reliable up-to-date systematic reviews have revealed important continuing uncertainties about treatment effects		Li T, Shotton K. Conventional occlusion versus pharmacologic penalization for amblyopia. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2009, Issue 4. Art. No.: CD006460. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD006460.pub2. Antonio-Santos A, Vedula SS, Hatt SR, Powell C. Interventions for stimulus deprivation amblyopia. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2006, Issue 3. Art. No.: CD005136. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD005136.pub2. Taylor K, Elliott S. Interventions for strabismic amblyopia. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2011, Issue 8. Art. No.: CD006461. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD006461.pub3. Taylor K, Powell C, Hatt SR, Stewart C. Interventions for unilateral and bilateral refractive amblyopia. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2012, Issue 4. Art. No.: CD005137. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD005137.pub3.		Management and or change of symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to patients or carers; time to return to work or normal activity; time in hospital and or needing health or social care services; health related quality of life; and costs
417434	Does diet in pregnancy affect the genetic condition of the foetus in a family with known albinism?		Uncertainties identified from clinicians' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified				Management and or change of symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to patients or carers; time to return to work or normal activity; time in hospital and or needing health or social care services; health related quality of life; and costs
417637	Does proton beam radiotherapy offer a safer and effective alternative to conventional radiotherapy in the treatment of retinoblastoma, especially for children under 1 year of age?		Uncertainties identified from patients' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified				Management and or change of symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to patients or carers; time to return to work or normal activity; time in hospital and or needing health or social care services; health related quality of life; and costs
417696	How can the effects of brain damage at birth be repaired through early intervention of stem cell treatment?		Uncertainties identified from patients' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified				Change in symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to patient; and cost
417129	How can we better manage severe ocular surface disease in children, such as blepharokeratoconjunctivitis and vernal keratoconjunctivitis?		Uncertainties identified from carers' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified				Change in symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to patient; and cost
417182	How can we improve treatment and outcome for visual pathway damage associated with premature birth including retinopathy of prematurity?		Uncertainties identified from carers' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified				Change in symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to patient; and cost
417223	How do children with visual impairment respond to training with magnifiers?		Uncertainties identified from carers' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified				Change in symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to patient; and cost
417273	How useful is the sbiza bar in the treatment of amblyopia compared with other methods?		Uncertainties identified from carers' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified				Management and or change of symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to patients or carers; time to return to work or normal activity; time in hospital and or needing health or social care services; health related quality of life; and costs

417659	Is it possible to surgically develop a fovea, or to artificially replace melanin in the eye to improve vision in people with ocular albinism?		Uncertainties identified from clinicians' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified				Management and or change of symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to patients or carers; time to return to work or normal activity; time in hospital and or needing health or social care services; health related quality of life; and costs
417552	Is it safe to treat adults with untreated amblyopia using perceptual learning techniques?		Uncertainties identified from carers' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified				Management and or change of symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to patients or carers; time to return to work or normal activity; time in hospital and or needing health or social care services; health related quality of life; and costs
417626	Is the optimum amount of daily occlusion therapy for amblyopia affected by the patient's stage of neural development?		Uncertainties identified from carers' questions	Reliable up-to-date systematic reviews have revealed important continuing uncertainties about treatment effects	This is an indicative uncertainty and was submitted 3 times, and the following submissions were merged to form this uncertainty: Is the optimum amount of daily occlusion therapy for amblyopia affected by the patient's stage of neural development, is modification of occlusion therapy, such as administering it twice a day for shorter periods compared to administering once for a longer period, helpful in terms of treatment outcomes?	Li T, Shotton K. Conventional occlusion versus pharmacologic penalization for amblyopia. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2009, Issue 4. Art. No.: CD006460. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD006460.pub2. Antonio-Santos A, Vedula SS, Hatt SR, Powell C. Interventions for stimulus deprivation amblyopia. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2006, Issue 3. Art. No.: CD005136. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD005136.pub2. Taylor K, Elliott S. Interventions for strabismic amblyopia. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2011, Issue 8. Art. No.: CD006461. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD006461.pub3. Taylor K, Powell C, Hatt SR, Stewart G. Interventions for unilateral and bilateral refractive amblyopia. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2012, Issue 4. Art. No.: CD005137. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD005137.pub3.		Management and or change of symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to patients or carers; time to return to work or normal activity; time in hospital and or needing health or social care services; health related quality of life; and costs
417435	Is there a link between poor diet and response to amblyopia therapy in children?		Uncertainties identified from carers' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified				Management and or change of symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to patients or carers; time to return to work or normal activity; time in hospital and or needing health or social care services; health related quality of life; and costs
417155	Is there a role for gene therapy in the treatment of patients with the genetic (heritable) form of retinoblastoma?		Uncertainties identified from patients' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified				Management and or change of symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to patients or carers; time to return to work or normal activity; time in hospital and or needing health or social care services; health related quality of life; and costs
417131	What are the best treatments for glaucoma in children?		Uncertainties identified from carers' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified				Change in symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to patient; and cost
417132	What can be done to improve conception in terms of avoiding deformities after birth?		Uncertainties identified from clinicians' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified				Incidence of cerebral visual impairment; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to patient; and cost
417008	What can be done to prevent coloboma?		Uncertainties identified from clinicians' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified				Incidence; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to patients; and cost
417276	What can we do to identify deformities before birth?		Uncertainties identified from clinicians' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified				Diagnostic; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to patient; and cost
417627	What is the benefit of visual impairment rehabilitation interventions for people with learning difficulties?		Uncertainties identified from patients' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified				Change in symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to patient; and cost
417277	What is the best way to conduct screening of children to detect amblyopia?		Uncertainties identified from carers' questions	Reliable up-to-date systematic reviews have revealed important continuing uncertainties about treatment effects	This is an indicative uncertainty and was submitted 4 times, and the following submissions were merged to form this uncertainty: What is the best way to conduct screening to detect amblyopia? What are the best ways of screening children to detect problems such as amblyopia? What is the most effective way to detect amblyopia in children under the age of 7?	Powell C, Hatt SR. Vision screening for amblyopia in childhood. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2009, Issue 3. Art. No.: CD005020. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD005020.pub3. Schmucker C, Grosselinger R, Riemsma R, Antes G, Lange S, Lagreze W, Kleijnen J. Effectiveness of screening preschool children for amblyopia: a systematic review. BMC Ophthalmology, 2009;9(1). Schmucker C, Grosselinger R, Riemsma R, Antes G, Lange S, Lagreze W, Kleijnen J. Diagnostic accuracy of vision screening tests for the detection of amblyopia and its risk factors: a systematic review. Graefes Archive for Clinical and Experimental Ophthalmology, 2009;247(11):1441? 1454.		Diagnostic; management and or change of symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to patients or carers; time to return to work or normal activity; time in hospital and or needing health or social care services; health related quality of life; and costs
417278	What is the best way to identify sight loss in babies and young children?		Uncertainties identified from clinicians' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified	This is an indicative uncertainty and was submitted twice, and the following submissions were merged to form this uncertainty: How can we detect early signs of blindness caused by brain tumours in young children? How can we improve early detection of blinding eye disease in children? How can we measure visual function in children accurately?			Diagnostic; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to patient; and cost

416942	What is the most effective way to treat amblyopia in children under the age of 7?		Uncertainties identified from carers' questions	Reliable up-to-date systematic reviews have revealed important continuing uncertainties about treatment effects		LI T, Shotton K. Conventional occlusion versus pharmacologic penalization for amblyopia. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2009, Issue 4, Art. No.: CD006460. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD006460.pub2. Antonio-Santos A, Vedula SS, Hatt SR, Powell C. Interventions for stimulus deprivation amblyopia. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2006, Issue 3, Art. No.: CD005136. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD005136.pub2. Taylor K, Elliott S. Interventions for strabismic amblyopia. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2011, Issue 8, Art. No.: CD006461. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD006461.pub3. Taylor K, Powell C, Hatt SR, Stewart C. Interventions for unilateral and bilateral refractive amblyopia. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2012, Issue 4, Art. No.: CD005137. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD005137.pub3.		Management and or change of symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to patients or carers; time to return to work or normal activity; time in hospital and or needing health or social care services; health related quality of life; and costs
417590	What works best to motivate a child and his/her carers to comply with amblyopia treatment?		Uncertainties identified from carers' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified	This is an indicative uncertainty and was submitted 3 times, and the following submissions were merged to form this uncertainty: What works best to motivate a child and their carers to comply with amblyopia treatment? Does offering a child a choice of eye patches (there are decorated/multi coloured eye patches but are more expensive) improve compliance and make buying more expensive eye patches cost effective by reducing the treatment time?			Management and or change of symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to patients or carers; time to return to work or normal activity; time in hospital and or needing health or social care services; health related quality of life; and costs
417628	When occlusion therapy is stopped in people with amblyopia, what is the likelihood that vision will be maintained?		Uncertainties identified from carers' questions	Reliable up-to-date systematic reviews have revealed important continuing uncertainties about treatment effects	This is an indicative uncertainty and was submitted 5 times, and the following submissions were merged to form this uncertainty: When occlusion therapy is stopped in people with amblyopia, what is the likelihood that vision will be maintained? Can we determine when the maximum benefits of occlusion therapy administered for amblyopia have been achieved? In a person who has treated but regressed amblyopia in later life, can more vision be recovered in a 20 year old person compared with a 60 year old person? Does the visual acuity achieved through occlusion therapy administered in childhood amblyopia maintain at that level through adulthood?	LI T, Shotton K. Conventional occlusion versus pharmacologic penalization for amblyopia. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2009, Issue 4, Art. No.: CD006460. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD006460.pub2. Antonio-Santos A, Vedula SS, Hatt SR, Powell C. Interventions for stimulus deprivation amblyopia. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2006, Issue 3, Art. No.: CD005136. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD005136.pub2. Taylor K, Elliott S. Interventions for strabismic amblyopia. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2011, Issue 8, Art. No.: CD006461. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD006461.pub3. Taylor K, Powell C, Hatt SR, Stewart C. Interventions for unilateral and bilateral refractive amblyopia. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2012, Issue 4, Art. No.: CD005137. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD005137.pub3.		Management and or change of symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to patients or carers; time to return to work or normal activity; time in hospital and or needing health or social care services; health related quality of life; and costs
417629	Where vision in an amblyopic eye is only reduced in a crowding test but not in a singlets' test, is there any functional benefit to the eye by treating it with patching?		Uncertainties identified from carers' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified				Management and or change of symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to patients or carers; time to return to work or normal activity; time in hospital and or needing health or social care services; health related quality of life; and costs
417009	With Coloboma, is it possible for the eye to be repaired so that it appears to look normal, even if the vision is still impaired?		Uncertainties identified from patients' questions	No relevant systematic reviews identified				Change in cosmetic look of the eye; change in symptoms; adverse effects or complications; acceptability to patients; and cost