

Knowledge about Cataract and its Risk Factors among an Adult Population in the Cape Coast Metropolis, Ghana

5_ck iU\D?z'5VXi'!?UV]f'Az'5VXi'!GUX]_ '5 UbX' : cfZcY'G

Department of Optometry and Visual Science, Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology, Kumasi, Ghana

'7cffYgdcX]b['Uih\cf.

Verbal consent was obtained from participants U Yf the details of the study were thoroughly explained to them. Interview of participants was conducted using a structured questionnaire. Y questionnaire was developed following the World Health Organization (WHO) guide on developing knowledge, attitude and practices (KAP) survey [13]. Data collected included demographics of the respondents, general knowledge about cataract, its presentation, Y Wg the risk factors associated with its development and treatment options available. For participants who could not read and understand English, the content

knowledge about cataract, with tertiary level educated more likely to know about cataract and its risk factors ($p=0.032$). The relationship between participant's demographics and their previous knowledge of cataract is presented in Table 5.

Demographic Variable	Response	Count (Percentage)
Education Level	Yes	104 (48.60)
	No	110 (51.40)
Gender	Yes	
	No	

without any form of formal education ($p=0.0332$). Several studies have reported the association between level of education and knowledge about ocular conditions [14,15,18]. Although not statistically significant, participants who had previously undergone cataract surgery were over 11 times likely to know about cataract and its related