



# School-Based Vision Screening Programmes for Myopia Prevention Among Urban Chinese Students: A Meta-Analysis from Mali

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## Abstract

School-based vision screening programmes have been proposed as a preventive measure against myopia among urban Chinese students. The analysis employed a random-effects model to aggregate data from multiple studies, accounting for potential heterogeneity and publication bias. Findings indicate that school-based vision screening interventions reduced myopia prevalence by an average of 15% over the nine-month period. These findings suggest that regular vision screening programmes can be effective in preventing myopia among urban Chinese students, warranting further research and implementation strategies. Public health initiatives should consider implementing or expanding school-based vision screening programmes as a preventive measure against myopia. Treatment effect was estimated with  $\text{text}\{\logit\}(\pi) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i$ , and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

**Keywords:** African, Geographic, Meta-analysis, Myopia, Random-effects, School-based, Vision Screening

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