

Research Article

Prevalence of visual impairment and associated factors among welders in West Shewa Zone Oromia Region

Kassahun Rikita Bifessa¹, Fikadu Seyoum², Mihret Getnet³, Kefyalew Naniye⁴, Wabi Temesgen⁵

1. Department of Medical Physiology, College of health sciences and Medicine, Ambo University, Ethiopia; 2. Department of Medical Biochemistry, College of medicine and health Sciences, Ambo University, Ethiopia; 3. Department of Medical Physiology, Faculty of Medicine, Institute of Health Sciences, University of Gondar, Gondar, Ethiopia; 4. Department of Public health, College of Medicine and health Sciences, Ambo University, Ethiopia; 5. Ambo University, Ethiopia

Background: Visual impairment is one of the major causes of public health problems and is highly devastating in developing countries, including Ethiopia. Visual impairment is associated with a limitation of eye function and the visual system due to various factors that cause poor vision in either one or both eyes. This leads to limitations in all areas of life and, particularly, vision-related quality of life will be compromised. The prevalence and contributing factors of visual impairment among welders have not been well studied in Ethiopia. This study was aimed to assess the prevalence of visual impairment and associated factors among welders in West Shewa Zone, Oromia Region, Ethiopia.

Methods: A community-based cross-sectional study design was employed among 634 welders at five woredas towns in the West Shewa zone, Oromia, Ethiopia, from September 20 to November 20/2022. A cluster sampling method was used to involve study participants. Interviewer-based structured questionnaires and a Snellen chart were used to collect data from eligible subjects. EPI DATA version 3.1 was used to enter the data, which was then exported to SPSS version 25 for analysis. Bi-variable and multi-variable logistic regression was performed to identify factors associated with visual impairment. The data were presented as an odds ratio (OR) with a 95% CI and the variable associated at $P\text{-value} \leq 0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

Results: 634 welders have participated in the study and the mean age of study participants was 29.13 ± 8.06 SD. Among the study subjects, 29.34% (95% CI: 26.6–32.3%) of respondents had visual impairment. Factors include training on eye personal protective equipment use (AOR=1.77; 95% CI:

1.21-2.60), working hours per day (2.78, 95% CI: 1.91-4.06), and not using eye personal protective equipment (AOR=1.83, 95%CI: 1.12-2.99) were significantly associated with visual impairment.

Conclusion: Based on this study, the visual impairment among welders was 29.34%. Factors including the absence of training on eye personal protective equipment used, prolonged working hours per day, and not using eye personal protective equipment were considered as risk factors for visual impairment.

Corresponding authors: Kassahun Rikita Bifessa, kassahun.rikita@ambou.edu.et; Fikadu Seyoum, fikishzgreat21@gmail.com; Mihret Getnet, mihretgetnet1@gmail.com; Kefyalew Naniye, kefyalewnaniye64@gmail.com; Wabi Temesgen, wabitemesgen2012@gmail.com

Introduction

Our eye is the organ of sight that collects information about our surroundings, and the brain interprets a mental picture of what we see ^[1]. Therefore, Most of our impressions of the world and our memories of it are primarily based on sight ^[2]. The strength of the hyperpolarizing output signal for rods and cones is proportional to the intensity of light ^[3]. Chemical reactions that occur in the photosensitive pigments present in rods and cones lead to the formation of electrical activity in the retina and the generation of impulses (AP), which are transmitted via the optic nerve ^[4]. If there is any defect in the structure and physiology of the visual system, it will lead to visual impairment ^[3].

Depending on the World Health Organization(WHO) classification, visual impairment (VI) is determined as presenting visual acuity (PVA)<6/12 in the better eye, and PVA in the better eye of<3/60 is classified as blindness ^[5]. This is achieved by measuring visual acuity (VA) via the Snellen chart at a distance of 6 meters (m) and visual acuity would be recorded as the smallest line in which the individual being tested can identify the letters correctly ^[6].

Visual impairment, is a main public Health concern that can negatively affect the quality of life (QOL) and compromise the socioeconomic status of an individual, the society and the country at large ^[7]. Approximately 89% of the visually impaired people, ranging from low vision to blindness, live in developing nations, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa ^[8]. Since welding is a widely used practice in developing countries, including Ethiopia, it is the most intense artificial source of invisible and visible optical radiation that can impair human vision ^[9]. Long-term exposure to ultraviolet radiation is

associated with conditions like pterygia, pinguecula, band-shaped keratopathy, and climatic droplet keratopathy ^[10].

Visual impairment profoundly influences the quality of life, financial strain, declines in social integration, productivity, and increased dependence ^[11]. This leads to limitations in all areas of life and, particularly, vision-related quality of life will be compromised ^[12]. Previous studies have revealed that welders' age, sex, income, educational status ^{[6][9][13][14]}, alcohol conception, cigarette smoking ^[15], work experience, use of eye PPE, workplace policy concerning the use of eye PPE, type of welding, duration of work, training ^{[16][17][18]} were affecting visual impairment ^{[19][20][21]}.

Even if a visual impairment is caused by different factors, the traumatic condition is listed as a major cause of VI among welders due to the possibility of flying metal and the emission of ultraviolet rays (UVR). UV-rays cause corneal ulcers and other ocular abnormalities that lead the welding workers to be visually impaired ^{[12][9]}. In different countries, research shows that they have a law enforcing welders to use eye PPE and have awareness-creating training for welders ^{[9][20][22]}.

But in Ethiopia, there is a gap in awareness creating training for welders on what and why they use PPE to prevent eye injury from welding activities. Even though the majority of visual impairment studies have been conducted in Ethiopia, VI among welders has been given little attention. Therefore, the current study aims to assess the prevalence of VI and associated factors among welders in the West Shewa zone, Oromia Region, Ethiopia, 2022.

Method and Materials

Study setting and Design

The community based cross-sectional study was conducted from September 20 to November 20/2022 in the Oromia Region West Shewa zone. Ambo is the Capital town of the West Shoa Zone, located 114 kilometers west of capital city of Ethiopia. The West Shewa zone includes 22 districts. According to data from the zonal health office, the zone's overall population was estimated to be 2,381,079 people, with 1,166,729 males.

Study participants and sample size

Source of population were all welding workers at woreda town of West Shewa zone where as study population was all welders from 5 selected towns available during the study period. This study included Welders of all types older than 18 years who gave consent to participate in the study and excluded welders with cognitive disabilities.

Sample size determination and sampling techniques

The sample size (n) was determined by using the single population proportion formula. Since there was no evidence within the same study area to estimate the minimum sample size, the P-value was taken as $P = 0.5$ proportion of the population with VI, 5% margin of error, 95% confidence level, and 10% non-response rates were considered to calculate the sample size. Thus, the total sample size became 424 welders.

Data collection procedures and tools

After receiving written informed consent from each study participant, socio-demographic, behavioral, environmental, clinical, and worksite-related data of the participants were collected using pre-tested structured questionnaires. The data collection tool was adopted from the World Health Organization (WHO) and related different literature. Visual acuity was performed with the aid of using the Snellen chart. The participant was positioned standing or seated based on their option at 6 meters away from the chart. Each eye was tested separately. The technique was carried out in a well-illuminated room or place that was convenient for the welders. Five ophthalmic nurses and one public health officer have participated in data collection.

The ophthalmic nurses performed a VA test for each eye using the Snellen chart at a distance of 6 m, after filling out the structured face-to-face interviews, and questionnaires. Furthermore, prevention approaches to COVID-19 transmissions, such as physical distancing during an interview, face masks, and hand rubbing with sanitizer before and after, were strictly followed in every procedure of data collection.

Data processing and statistical analysis

Data from five woreda towns were checked for completeness, cleaned, and entered into Epi Data-version 3.1 before being exported to SPSS version 25 for analysis. The data were combined and analyzed using descriptive statistics and logistic regression. Descriptive statistics were used to summarize the data using

frequencies, and percentages. Both binary and multivariable logistic regression analyses were performed to identify factors associated with visual impairment.

The variables in bi-variable analysis with $p < 0.2$ were entered into a multivariable logistic regression model. An adjusted odds ratio (AOR) with a 95% confidence interval (CI) was used to determine the association between dependent and independent variables. Multi-collinearity and fitness of the model were checked before multivariable logistic regression analysis was performed. Model fitness was tested by the Hosmer-Lemeshow goodness of fit test, and the model was adequately fit with $p > 0.05$. The statistical significance of the association between dependent and independent variables was declared at a p -value < 0.05 .

Results

Socio-demographic characteristics of study participants

A total of 634 welders were included in this study, yielding about a 97.1% response rate. Among study participants, about 162 (24.8%) welders from Guder, 97 (14.9%) welders from Gedo, 103 (15.8%) welders from Ginchi, 89 (13.6%) welders from Ejere, and 183 (28%) welders were from Ambo, respectively. The detailed Socio-demographic characteristics of study participants are depicted in (Table 1).

| Variables | Category | Frequency (n=634) | (%) |
|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------|
| Age(years) | 18-44 | 592 | 93.4 |
| | 45-64 | 41 | 6.5 |
| | >64 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Sex | Male | 633 | 99.8 |
| | Female | 1 | 0.2 |
| Educational Levels | No formal education | 159 | 25.1 |
| | Primary education | 155 | 24.4 |
| | Secondary education | 118 | 18.6 |
| | College and above | 202 | 31.9 |
| Average monthly income | <=1999 ETB | 169 | 26.7 |
| | 2000-6999 ETB | 255 | 40.2 |
| | >=7000 ETB | 210 | 33.1 |

Table 1. Socio-demographic characteristics of welders at five woreda towns in West Shewa zone Oromia Region, Ethiopia, 2022 (n=634)

*ETB=Ethiopian Birr

Behavioral and environmental factors among welders

The behavioural and environmental characteristics of respondents at five selected woreda towns were assessed. Among the respondents, 164 (25.9%) were coffee drinker. When the smoking status of welders was assessed, most of them 562 (88.61%) were non-smokers. However, only 5.4 percent of welders were smokers and smoked more than 5 cigarettes per day. The detail behavioral and environmental factors depicted in table-2 below.

| Variable | Category | Frequency (n=634) | Percent |
|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------|---------|
| Smoking cigarette | Yes | 72 | 11.4 |
| | No | 562 | 88.6 |
| Which smoker type | Current smoker | 38 | 5.99 |
| | Ever smoker | 34 | 5.4 |
| Numbers of cigarettes | < 5 Pieces/day | 38 | 5.99 |
| | >=5 Pieces/day | 34 | 5.4 |
| Alcohol drinking | Yes | 92 | 14.5 |
| | No | 542 | 85.5 |
| Which drinker type | Current | 40 | 6.3 |
| | Ever | 52 | 8.2 |
| Chemical exposure | Yes | 33 | 5.2 |
| | No | 601 | 94.8 |

Table 2. Behavioral and environmental characteristics of respondents at five selected woreda towns of West Shewa zone Oromia Region, Ethiopia, 2022

Clinical characteristics of the participants

In terms of previous known chronic diseases, 625 (98.6%) of the study participants responded that they had no known chronic disease. Only nine (1.4%) of participants had a history of known chronic diseases. Among the chronic diseases, hypertension accounted for 5 (0.78%), diabetic Mellitus was 2 (0.31%), and heart disease was 2 (0.31%) respectively. The detailed clinical characteristics of study participants are depicted in Table 3.

| Variable | Category | Frequency | Percent |
|--|---------------|-----------|---------|
| History of known chronic diseases | Yes | 9 | 1.4 |
| | No | 625 | 98.6 |
| Types of chronic diseases | DM | 2 | 0.31 |
| | HTN | 5 | 0.78 |
| | Heart disease | 2 | 0.31 |
| Do you have a previous ocular disease? | Yes | 51 | 8.0 |
| | No | 583 | 92.0 |
| Types of eye disease | Trachoma | 6 | .9 |
| | Cataract | 14 | 2.2 |
| | Glaucoma | 9 | 1.4 |
| | Other | 22 | 3.5 |
| Have you experienced eye symptoms during welding | Yes | 463 | 73 |
| | No | 171 | 27 |

Table 3. Clinical/illness characteristics of respondents at five selected woreda towns of West Shewa zone OromiaRegion, Ethiopia, 2022(n=634)

Note: HTN= Hypertension, DM= Diabetes mellitus, other= Trauma

Working place-related characteristics of the participant

The majority of study participants, 62.6%, have been working as welders for more than five years. However, only 15.1% of participants had welding experience ≤ 2 years. Among the study participants, 195 (30.8%) respondents had been trained on how to use eye personal protective equipment (PPE). Based on the type of welding, the most common welding type used in this study was electric/arc welding (95.7%). More than half of the participants (66.6%) work less than 8 hours per day, while 33.4% of them work more than 8 hours per day. A detailed description of workplace character is depicted in below table-4.

| Variable | Category | Frequency | Percent |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Trained on how to use eye PPE | Yes | 195 | 30.8 |
| | No | 439 | 69.2 |
| Work experience | <=2yrs | 96 | 15.2 |
| | 3-4yrs | 141 | 22.2 |
| | >=5yrs | 397 | 62.6 |
| Time of working per a day | < 8hrs | 422 | 66.6 |
| | >= 8hrs | 212 | 33.4 |
| Eye injury at the time of welding | Yes | 211 | 33.3 |
| | No | 423 | 66.7 |
| Nature of injury | Trauma | 99 | 15.6 |
| | Entrance of metal Pieces | 112 | 17.7 |
| Do you use any eye PPE when welding? | Yes | 543 | 85.6 |
| | No | 91 | 14.4 |
| Types of PPE used during welding | Eyeglasses | 377 | 59.5 |
| | Goggles | 121 | 18.1 |
| | Eye shields | 45 | 7.3 |
| How often do you use PPE | Always | 328 | 51.7 |
| | Some times | 215 | 33.8 |
| The reason for using PPE sometimes | Feeling Uncomfortable | 62 | 9.8 |
| | Feeling too much heat | 81 | 12.8 |
| | Short duration of work | 72 | 11.4 |
| Mainly working outdoor | Yes | 189 | 29.8 |
| | No | 445 | 70.2 |

Table 4. working place-related characteristics of respondents at five selected woreda towns of West Shewa zone Oromia Region, Ethiopia, 2022 (n=634)

Prevalence of visual impairment

The visual impairment of welders was assessed and out of 634 welders, 29.34% (95% CI: 26.6–32.3%) of them had visual impairment. Out of 186 visually impaired welders, 79(42.47%) stated they had bilateral VI and 107 (57.53%) had monocular VI as shown below figure-1

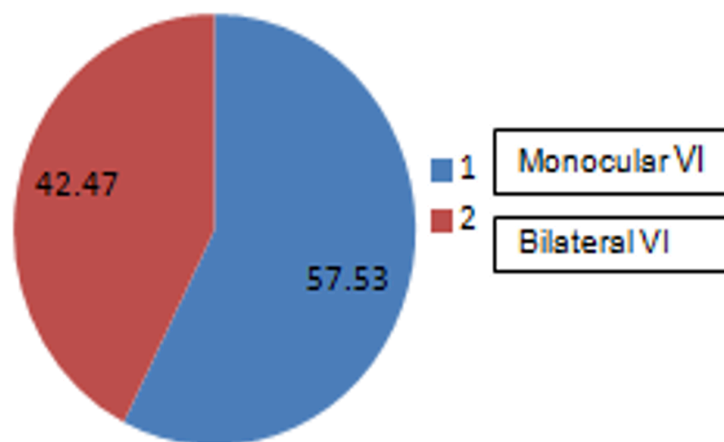


Figure 1. Prevalence of bilateral and monocular visual impairment of welders from five selected woreda towns of West Shewa zone Oromia Region, Ethiopia, 2022

Severity of visual impairment among study participants

Among total assessed welders, 12(1.9%) had severe VI of the right eye and 7(1.1%) of the left eye. Additionally, 47 of them have moderate VI on the right eye and 5.7% of them had on the left eye. The detail of visual impairment severity is depicted below table-5

| VI of Rt eye | Categories | Frequency (n=634) | Percent |
|--------------|-------------|-------------------|---------|
| 6/60 | Severe VI | 12 | 1.9 |
| 6/36 | Moderate VI | 47 | 7.4 |
| 6/18 | Mild VI | 72 | 11.4 |
| 6/12 and 6/6 | Normal | 503 | 79.3 |
| VI of Lt eye | | | |
| 6/60 | Severe VI | 7 | 1.1 |
| 6/36 | Moderate VI | 36 | 5.7 |
| 6/18 | Mild VI | 91 | 14.3 |
| 6/12 & 6/6 | Normal | 500 | 78.9 |

Table 5. The severity of visual acuity at five selected woreda towns of West Shewa zone Oromia Region, Ethiopia, 2022 (n=634)

VI=visual impairment, Lt=left; Rt=right

Factors associated with visual impairment

To identify the association between visual impairment and explanatory variables, bi-variable logistic regression analysis was first done for all independent variables. A total of ten variables were found to be associated in the crude analysis and were candidates for multivariable analysis with a p-value<0.2.

These variables include income, drinking coffee, cigarette smoking, drinking alcohol, exposure to chemicals, training on eye PPE use, welding types, working experience, working hours per day, and eye PPE use as indicated in table 6.

Before running the multivariable logistic analysis, Hosmer-Lemeshow goodness of fit ($p = 0.449$) and multicollinearity ($VIF = 1.07$) were tested, and the model was adequately fit with no multicollinearity among the variables. The candidate variables identified for multivariable logistic regression analysis were run by multiple logistic regressions.

Then, three variables, namely: training on eye PPE used, working hours per day, and eye PPE use, were significantly associated with visual impairment among welders at a p-value ≤ 0.05 .

Accordingly, the multiple logistic regression model showed that welders who did not use eye PPE while working were 1.83 times more likely to have visual impairment than those who did use eye PPE (AOR = 1.83, 95% CI: 1.12-2.99).

Furthermore, welders who did not have any training on the use of eye PPE were also 1.77 times more likely to have visual impairment than those who had training on the use of eye PPE (AOR = 1.77; 95% CI: 1.21-2.60). The risk of developing visual impairment was 2.78 (95% CI: 1.91-4.06) times higher with welders welding more than 8 hours per day as compared to welders welding less than 8 hours per day.

| Variable | Category | Visual Impairment | | Bivariable | Multivariable | |
|--------------------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------|------------------|-----------------|---------|
| | | YES (%) | NO (%) | COR (95% CI) | AOR | P-value |
| Income | <=1999ETB | 56(30.1) | 113(69.9) | 1 | | |
| | 2000-6999ETB | 84(32.9) | 171(67.1) | .99(.60- 1.46) | .94(.60- 1.46) | .790 |
| | >=7000ETB | 46(21.9) | 164(78.1) | 1.75(.96- 2.53) | 1.56(.96- 2.53) | .073 |
| Drinking coffee | Yes | 55(33.5) | 109(66.5) | .76(.52- 1.19) | .79(.52- 1.19) | .264 |
| | No | 131(27.9) | 339(72.1) | 1 | | |
| Cigarette smoking | Yes | 26(36.1) | 46(63.9) | .70(.42- 1.33) | .76(.43- 1.32) | .326 |
| | No | 160(28.3) | 402(71.7) | 1 | | |
| Drink alcohol | Yes | 31(33.7) | 619(66.3) | .79(.60- 1.72) | 1.02(.64- 1.72) | .945 |
| | No | 155(28.6) | 387(71.4) | 1 | | |
| Exposure to chemical | Yes | 13(39.4) | 20(61.6) | .62(.36-1.71) | .79(.37- 1.71) | .554 |
| | No | 173(28.8) | 428(71.2) | 1 | | |
| Training on Eye PPE used | Yes | 79(40.5) | 116(59.5) | 1 | | |
| | No | 107(24.4) | 332(75.6) | 2.11(1.19- 2.58) | 1.77(1.21-2.60) | .003* |
| Welding types | Electrical/arc | 175(28.8) | 432(71.2) | 1.75(.76- 4.26) | 1.80(.76- 4.26) | .183 |
| | Gas | 11(40.7) | 16(59.3) | 1 | | |
| Working experience | < =2yrs | 21(21.8) | 75(78.2) | 1 | | |
| | 3-4yes | 31(21.9) | 110(78.1) | 1.04(.54- 2.02) | 1.05(.54- 2.02) | .895 |
| | >=5yrs | 134(33.7) | 263(66.3) | .76(.43- 1.33) | .76(.43- 1.33) | .338 |
| Working hours per day | < 8hrs | 89(21.1) | 333(78.9) | 1 | | |
| | >=8hrs | 97(45.7) | 115(54.3) | 3.15(1.91- 4.07) | 2.78(1.91-4.06) | .000* |
| Eye PPE using | Yes | 149(27.4) | 394(72.6) | 1 | | |
| | No | 37(40.6) | 54(59.4) | 1.81(1.11- 2.99) | 1.83(1.12-2.9) | .017* |

Table 6. Bi-variable and multivariable analysis of different independent variables with dependent variables among selected woreda towns of West Shewa zone Oromia Region, Ethiopia, 2022(n=634). Below table-6

* values statistically significant (P-value< 0.05) COR- Crude odds ratio AOR- Adjusted Odds ratio CI- Confidence interval 1- reference

Discussion

This study was conducted to determine the prevalence of visual impairment and associated factors among welders. The current study revealed that the prevalence of VI among welders was 29.34% (95% CI: 26.6-32.3%). This finding was consistent with previous studies conducted in Nigeria (27%) (31) and Northwest Ethiopia 31% [6]. However, the current finding was lower than studies done in Malaysia (55.4%) (44). The possible discrepancy might be due to the fact that the study in Malaysia included a large sample size (n=1522).

The study in India, conducted among a hundred and eighty small-scale metal industry workers, revealed that 74% had visual impairment (45). The possible difference might be age variation. The mean age of Indian participants was old, with a mean age of 45.5 +11.31years, which could be attributed to differences. The sampling technique used by an Indian study was also different from this study, which accounts for a possible variation in the result.

Nevertheless, the current study was higher than a study done in Pakistan which stated that prevalence as (7.3%) (46), Chennai 12.7% (47), and India 23.4% (28). The possible reasons might be differences in geographical, environmental, and the availability of eye safety devices.

In my study, training on eye PPE used, working hours per day, and eye PPE use was significantly associated with visual impairment among welders. Accordingly, this study revealed that the odds of developing visual impairment among those who fail to use appropriate eye personal protective equipment during welding activities were 1.83 times higher than users. This finding was in line with previous studies conducted in Pakistan (46), Malaysia (44), Nigeria [12], Ghana [21], and Ethiopia (48). The possible mechanism might be that welders are a high-risk group for visual impairment as a result of exposure to metals and ultraviolet radiations.

The detrimental effects of welding stem from the extended exposure to mild rays, infrared, and ultraviolet (UV) radiation, all of which were emitted in a variety of degrees with the aid of several kinds of welding (38,39). UV radiation was absorbed by the cornea and lens, with the lens absorbing more of the radiation at wavelengths approaching to 400 nm. This absorption creates chemical changes in the lens, which was prone to cataract formation that causes VI (25). Therefore, Protection from UV radiation was normally afforded by the use of welding helmets (PPE). However, the chance of exposure might be existed if such helmets were both not available or not used effectively^[16].

A research from western Rajasthan of India revealed that the Prevalence of maculopathy and other eye disorders was found to be lower among strictly adherent to personal protective equipment than occasional use (50). This could be explained as Visible and IR spectrum rays penetrating the eye and reaching up to the retina and might cause thermal and photochemical changes. Acute and chronic injury from the UV radiation also cause photokeratitis known as welders' eye. In line with our findings, a study in south Africa revealed that insufficient personal protective equipment uses cause welding flashes (51).

Regarding having been trained on eye PPE used, welders who did not have training on eye personal protective equipment used during the first time for welding were more likely to have a visual impairment (AOR = 1.77; 95% CI: 1.21-2.60) than those who had training. This result was in agreement with studies done in Ghana ^[16] and Nigeria (53,54). The possible reason could be those who have training on eye personal protective equipment might have information on how their working environment predisposes them to different ocular problems when not using protective devices and which specific type of eye PPE must be used to prevent the eye from exposure to UV radiation and ocular injuries, which is the main risk for VI ^[16].

The occurrence of visual impairment was significantly associated (AOR=2.78, 95% CI: 1.91- 4.06) with working more than eight hours per day among welders. This finding is supported by other findings done in Nepa l^[17], and Uganda ^[18]. Those welders working more than 8 hours per day had a higher risk of having visual impairment as compared to those who were working less than 8 hours per day. This might be because of long-time exposure to UV radiation might cause loss of endothelial cells, which might be followed by the development of macular drusen among welders.

The possible underlying mechanism of the retinal damage in welders has been proposed to include a phototoxic reaction between visible light and phospholipids of retinal pigments, which generates reactive oxygen intermediates^[14]. *Progressively might be* leading to the development of Pinguecula, Pterygium,

corneal opacity, and pigmentary macular deposits among welders' eyes later leads to causing visual impairment (55).

This is also supported by another study that showed that working 8 hours per day, five days per week was the maximum exposure limit recommended for welding workers. Workers with work targets tend to work beyond 8 hours or more than 5 days per week, thus becoming more susceptible to exposure to UV radiation and developing ocular injuries leading to visual impairment ^[18].

Conclusions

Based on the findings of this study, the visual impairment among welders was 29.34% (95% CI: 26.6–32.3%). Factors including the absence of training on eye personal protective equipment used, prolonged working hours per day, and not using eye personal protective equipment were considered as risk factors for visual impairment.

Limitations of The Study

As the study design was cross-sectional, it was difficult to form a causal relationship between visual impairment and the associated factors. The other limitation of this study was that the study used only a Snellen chart for screening, which only diagnosed the status of the current visual status of the welders. So, it needs further investigation.

Recommendations

Based on our study the following recommendations were made:

To Welders association: Training on the use of eye PPE should be improved through the education of welders. We encourage welders' associations to regularly check and enforce the availability of personal protective equipment at workers' places.

To Woreda administration, social and labor offices: we recommend them to have follow up and support regular visual assessment, working hours, and safety measures of welders.

To the Woreda health office: The need for regular eye checkups and utilization of ophthalmic eye care services should be emphasized to all welders.

To Future researchers: Finally, we recommend future researchers to use different methodologies to determine the cause/effect relationship and degree of severity of VI by using an appropriate ophthalmic

instrument like Ophthalmoscope, Tonometer, to check visual impairment

Lists of Abbreviation and Acronyms

- **AP:** Action Potential
- **OHS:** Occupational Health and Safety
- **ON:** Optic Nerve
- **PPE:** Personal Protective Equipment
- **PVA:** Presenting Visual Acuity
- **UVR:** Ultra Violet Rays
- **VA:** Visual Acuity
- **VI:** Visual impairment

Statements and Declaration

Authors' contributions

- **Kasahun Rikita:** Principal investigator of the research and had full role in the research paper and manuscript
- **Mihret Getnet and Fikadu Seyoum:** Act as principal advisors and co-advisors respectively in guiding, commenting and contributed to manuscript editing activities.

Funding

No specific fund was obtained from Gondar University

Conflict of interest

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

Consent for publication

Not applicable

Availability of data and materials

The dataset generated during/or analyzed during the current study are not publicly available due to the papers written using this dataset have not been published but are available from corresponding authors on reasonable request.

Ethical approval and consent for participation

Before participating in the study, all subjects signed informed consent. The study was approved by Institutional Ethics review board (IERB) of the first affiliated Gondar University with IERB No.1470/April/2022. The study was conducted in accordance with the Helsinki declaration

Consent for participation

Not applicable

Acknowledgements

First of all, I would like to sincerely thank Mr. Mihret Getnet and Fikadu Seyoum for their incredible contributions in guiding, encouraging, motivating, and helping with my research work and manuscript preparation. I also thank my Colleagues for facilitating and supporting me during the period of data collection process. Finally, I would like also to express my deep gratitude and immense respect to the study participants who were willing to participate in this study

Other References

- Cherinet FM, Tekalign SY, Anbesse DH, Bizuneh ZY. Prevalence and associated factors of low vision and blindness among patients attending St. Paul's Hospital Millennium Medical College, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. *BMC ophthalmology*. 2018;18(1):1-6.

References

1. [△]Susan, M.Barman, HeddwenL.B.rooks, Jason yuan. *Gangong'sReview of medical physiology*. Michigan 2019; 26 ed: 441-480.
2. [△]Berhane Y, Worku A, Bejiga A, Adamu L, Alemayehu W, Bedri A, et al. Prevalence of trachoma in Ethiopia. *The Ethiopian Journal of Health Development*. 2007;21(3).

3. ^{a, b}John E. Hall MEH. Guyton and Hall. 2016;14 ed:597-631.
4. ^ΔK.sembulingam and Prema sembulingam Essentials of Medical Physiology. India, 2012;8 ed:1041-1083.
5. ^ΔWorld report on vision. 2019; WHO/NMH/NVI/19.12
6. ^{a, b, c}Abebe H, Wagnew F, Zeleke H, Tefera B, Tesfa S, Fetene T. Magnitude of visual impairment and associated factors among patients attending ophthalmic clinics of Debre Markos referral hospital, north West Ethiopia. BMC ophthalmology. 2021;21(1):1-10.
7. ^ΔLewallen S, Courtright P. Blindness in Africa: present situation and future needs. British Journal of Ophthalmology. 2001;85(8):897-903.
8. ^ΔAckland P, Resnikoff S, Bourne R. World blindness and visual impairment: despite many successes, the problem is growing. Community eye health. 2017;30(100):71.
9. ^{a, b, c, d}Atukunda I, Lusoby RC, Ali SH, Mukisa J, Otiti-Sengeri J, Ateenyi-Agaba C. Prevalence, pattern and factors associated with ocular disorders in small-scale welders in Katwe, Kampala. BMC ophthalmology. 2019;19(1):1-8.
10. ^ΔIyiade AA, Omotoye OJ. The pattern of eye diseases among welders in a Nigerian community. African health sciences. 2012;12(2):210-6.
11. ^ΔKhorrani-Nejad M, Sarabandi A, Akbari M-R, Askarizadeh F. The impact of visual impairment on quality of life. Medical hypothesis, discovery, and innovation in ophthalmology. 2016;5(3):96.
12. ^{a, b, c}Mary CC, Anyalewechi NE, Chukwudi EE, Christian AY, MaryJane NO. Ocular Injuries among Welders in Nkede, Imo State, Nigeria. Int J Health Sci Res. 2020;10(11):236-40.
13. ^ΔWalter Yegoi, Ragot A. awareness of ocular-related effects of welding among welders in Kakamega, Kenya. European Journal of Public Health Studies. 2020;2(1).
14. ^{a, b}Okunamiri E, Okorie P, Nwoke B, Amadi A, Obiano E, Muhammad K, et al. Pattern of Eye Diseases among Welders in Parts of South Eastern Nigeria, BMC nephrology, 2021;12(9).
15. ^ΔRonald Klein M, Relation of Smoking, Drinking and Physical Activity to Changes in Vision Over 20 years, The Beaver Dam Eye Study, 2014;121(6):1220-1228
16. ^{a, b, c, d}Kwaku Tetteh KK, Owusu R, Axame WK. Prevalence and factors influencing eye injuries among welders in Accra, Ghana. Advances in preventive medicine. 2020;20(20).
17. ^{a, b}Budhathoki SS, Singh SB, Niraula SR, Pokharel PK. Morbidity patterns among the welders of eastern Nepal: a cross-sectional study. Annals of Occupational and Environmental Medicine. 2016;28(1):1-7.

18. ^{a, b, c}Brian Itiakorita EBZ, Jimmy Osureta. *Prevalence and determinants of occupational Injuries among welders in small-scale metal workshops in Wakiso District, Uganda*. 2021;5(1).
19. [^]Asmita KB, Panduragan SL, Nambiar N, Yahya F. *Occupational Hazards, the Use of PPE, and Health Impacts Among Welders in Sumedang, West Java, Indonesia* 2022; 2(1): 243-249.
20. ^{a, b}Boniface I. Eze Fp, FWAC S, FICS1, Obiekwe Okoye, FMCO ph1, and Emmanuel N. Aguwa, FMCP H, FWAC P 1. *Awareness and Utilization of Welders' Personal Protective Eye Devices and Associated Factors*. 2015;63 (4).
21. ^{a, b}Karl Kafui Kwaku Tetteh RO, and Wisdom Kudzo Axame *the prevalence and Factors Influencing Eye Injuries among Welders in Accra, Ghana*. 2020; 20(20)
22. [^]Zeb J. *Visual impairment; an occupational hazard*. *Student Journal of Ayub Medical College*. 2015;1(2).

Declarations

Funding: No specific funding was received for this work.

Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.