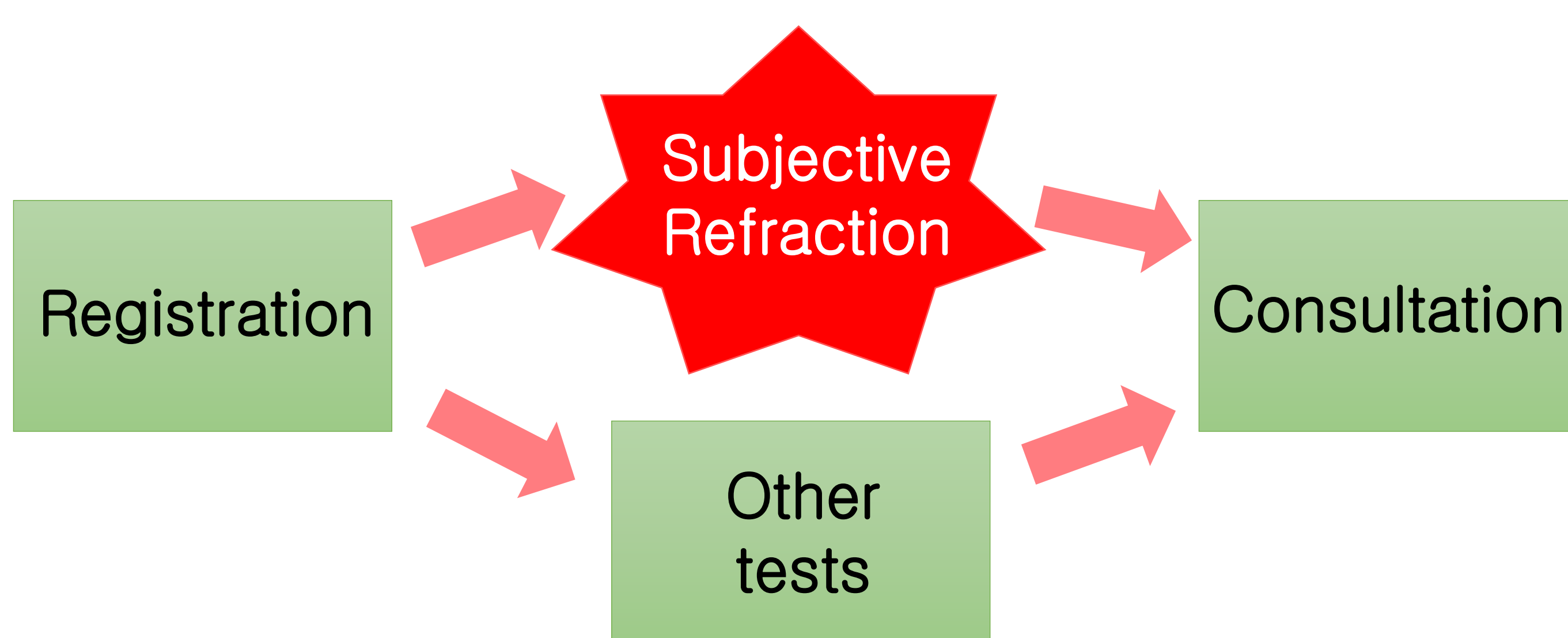


Introduction:

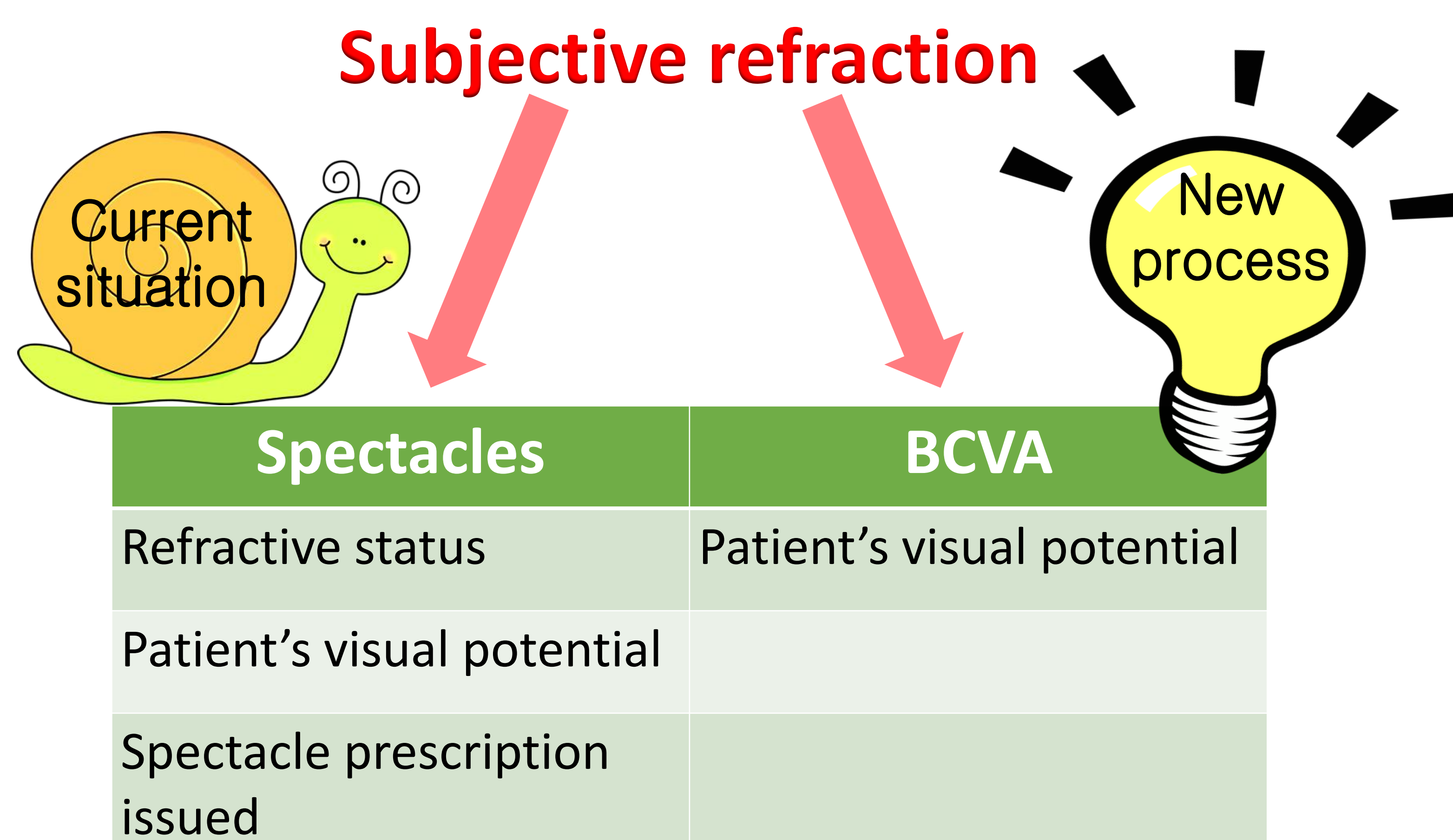
Subjective refraction is routinely performed on patients to check their **refractive power** and **best corrected visual acuity (BCVA)**. **BCVA** measures the patient's visual potential and assists doctors in their clinical management. A **spectacle prescription** will also be issued if glasses are required.

The increasing number of patients scheduled for subjective refraction results in the increased waiting time and turn around time (TAT).



Objective:

To reduce the procedural time for subjective refraction so as to shorten TAT.



Methodology:

Group 1 went through the **routine subjective refraction** to obtain a prescription for **spectacles**.

Group 2 went through the **revised subjective refraction** to determine **BCVA**.

The duration taken for performing both procedures were recorded. The mean duration for each group was calculated and analysed.

Results:

The mean duration spent on revised subjective refraction for the BCVA was **significantly shorter** (Unpaired t-test, $p < 0.05$) (Figure 1).

The distribution of the procedural times for subjective refraction in both groups are as illustrated (Figure 2 and 3).

Figure 1: Comparison of duration spent on subjective refraction for both groups

	Spectacles (n=51)	BCVA (n=51)
Average refraction time (min)	11.56 ± 3.25	9 ± 2.09
Unpaired t-test	p < 0.05	

Figure 2: The distribution of duration spent on subjective refraction for spectacles.

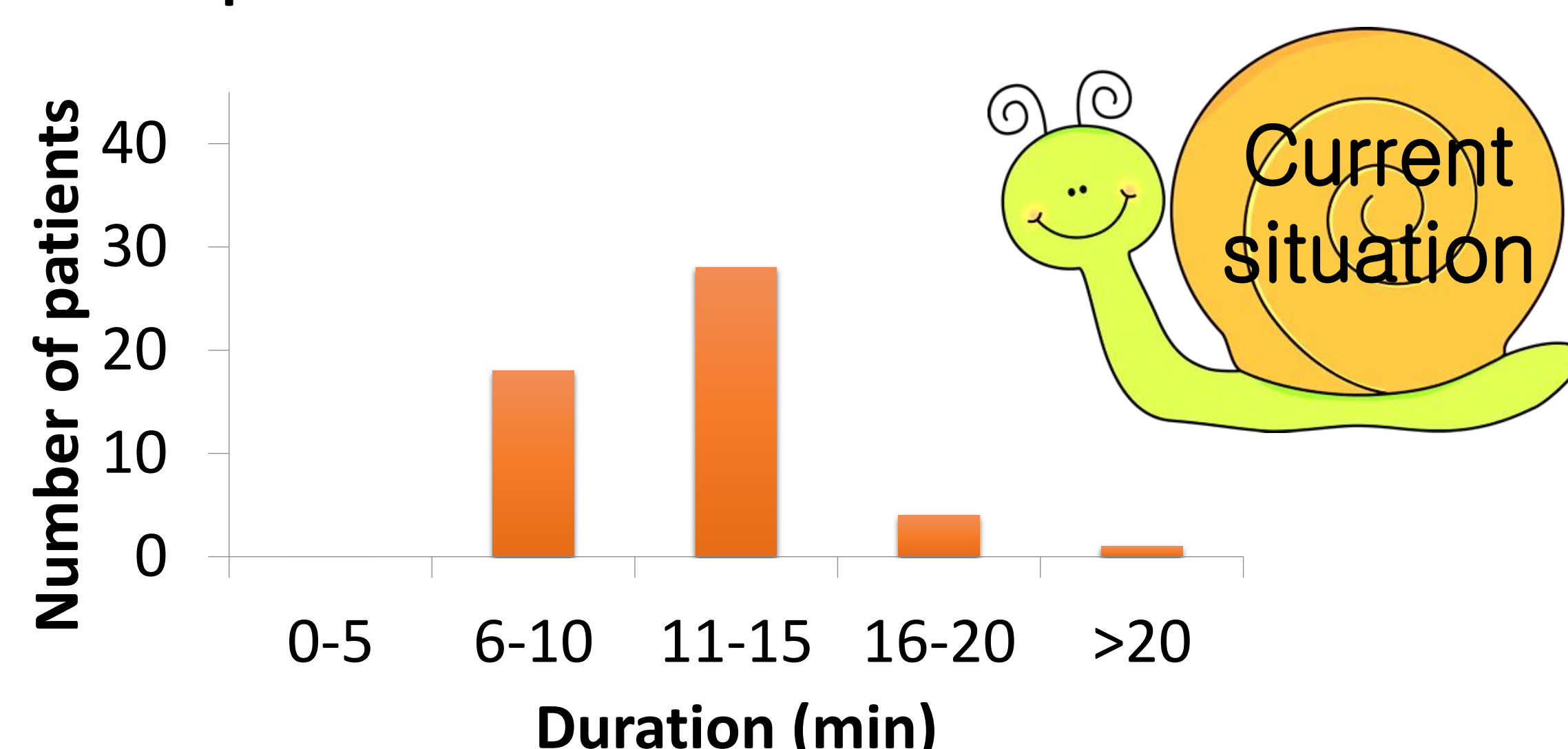
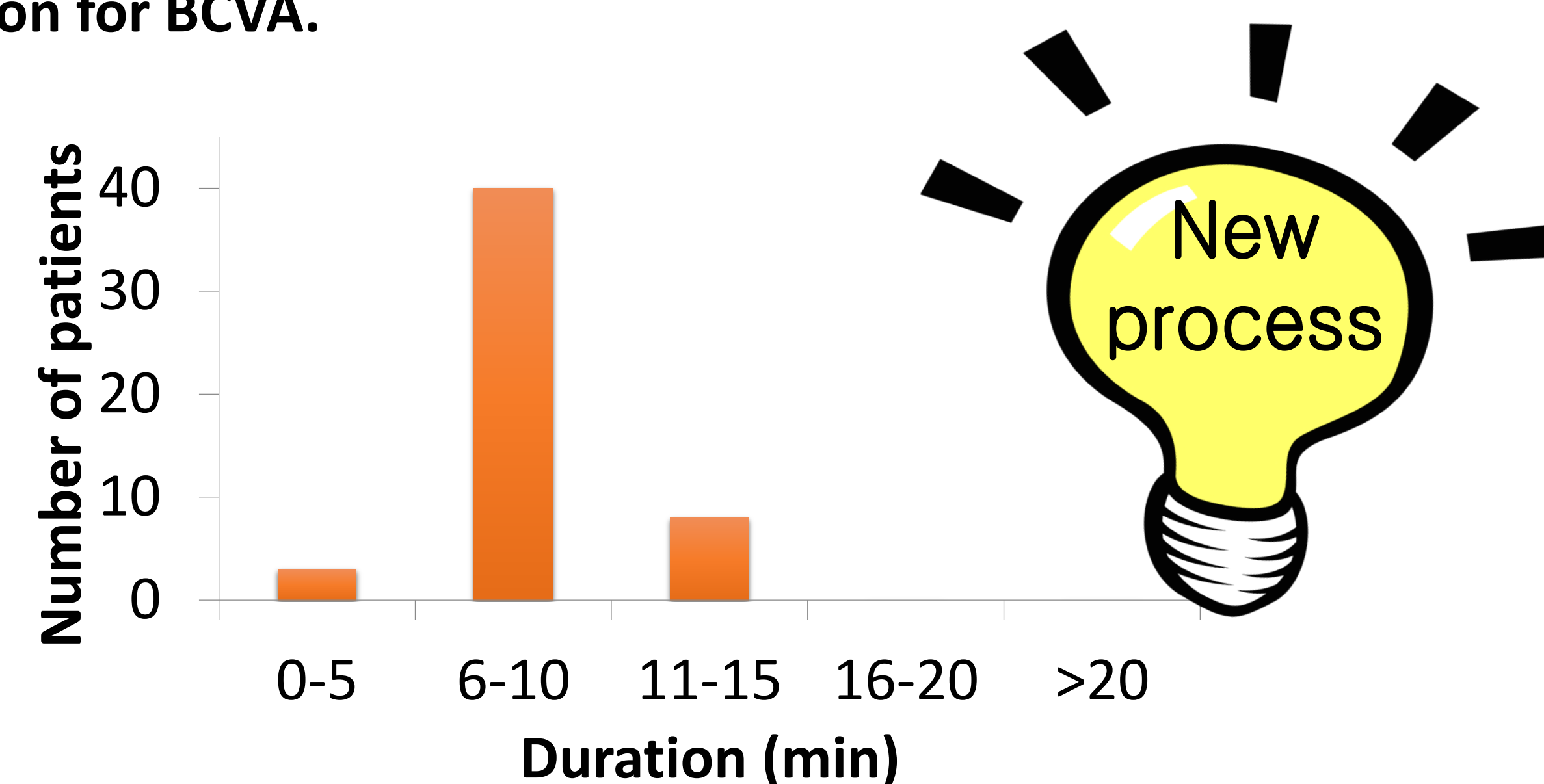


Figure 3: The distribution of duration spent on subjective refraction for BCVA.



Conclusion:

Subjective refraction for BCVA significantly **reduced the duration spent on each patient**; thus, shortening clinic TAT and waiting time.

At the same time, optometrists can make use of the saved time to serve more patients.