

# Enhancing Glaucoma Detection in Primary Care: A Systematic Review of Global Challenges, Advances and the Pakistan Perspective

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**Supplementary Table 1:** Global burden and epidemiology of glaucoma.

| Citation          | Setting | Study Design  | Population        | Outcomes                        | Key Findings  |
|-------------------|---------|---------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Pascolini D, 2012 | Global  | Meta-analysis | Global population | Visual impairment prevalence    | 285M visually impaired; glaucoma major cause        |
| Flaxman SR, 2017  | Global  | Meta-analysis | Global population | Causes of visual impairment     | Glaucoma among top causes of irreversible blindness |
| Tham Y-C, 2014    | Global  | Meta-analysis | Global population | Glaucoma prevalence projections | 111.8M glaucoma cases expected by 2040              |
| Varma R, 2011     | USA     | Review        | US population     | Economic burden of glaucoma     | Major health and cost impact of glaucoma            |
| IAPB, 2020        | Global  | Report        | Global population | Economic burden of vision loss  | Significant cost burden globally                    |

**Supplementary Table 2:** Role of primary care providers in early detection and screening.

| Citation           | Setting   | Study Design         | Population                       | Outcomes                         | Key Findings                               |
|--------------------|-----------|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Gupta D, 2016      | USA       | Clinical review      | Primary care providers           | PCP education tools for glaucoma | Tools for early glaucoma recognition       |
| Salikhova KM, 2020 | Russia    | Observational        | Family doctors                   | PCP role in early detection      | PCPs crucial in early glaucoma detection   |
| Stein JD, 2021     | USA       | Clinical review      | Primary care settings            | Screening strategies             | Primary care-based screening strategies    |
| Gedde SJ, 2021     | USA       | Guideline            | POAG patients                    | Diagnosis and treatment          | AAO diagnosis/treatment guidelines         |
| McMonnies CW, 2017 | Australia | Review               | General population               | Glaucoma risk factors            | Systemic factors linked to glaucoma        |
| Lee SS, 2022       | Australia | Review               | At-risk population               | Early detection challenges       | Underdiagnosis and late presentation       |
| Crabb D, 2016      | UK        | Commentary           | Glaucoma patients                | Awareness of vision loss         | Patients often unaware of gradual loss     |
| Schettler AJ, 2019 | USA       | Cohort               | Community screening participants | Screening impact                 | Community screening improved outcomes      |
| Shukla AG, 2024    | USA       | Review               | PCP clinics                      | Novel screening strategies       | Novel in-clinic screening strategies       |
| Gonzalez A, 2023   | USA       | Implementation study | PCP workflow                     | Workflow integration             | Streamlined glaucoma detection integration |

**Supplementary Table 3:** Situation in Pakistan (Awareness, access, and local research).

| Citation       | Setting  | Study Design    | Population                  | Outcomes                  | Key Findings                                 |
|----------------|----------|-----------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Nawab A, 2024  | Pakistan | Cross-sectional | General population          | Awareness, prevalence     | Low awareness and high unmet need            |
| Kazmi S, 2022  | Pakistan | Editorial       | Health policy               | Screening advocacy        | Calls for national screening programs        |
| Hassan B, 2019 | Pakistan | Epidemiological | National population         | GBD data                  | Glaucoma is 2nd leading cause of blindness   |
| Farooq U, 2018 | Pakistan | Observational   | Rural and urban populations | Access disparities        | Rural-urban disparities in access            |
| Malik TG, 2024 | Pakistan | Descriptive     | Family medicine trainees    | Fellowship training model | Family medicine glaucoma training initiative |
| Ali MA, 2021   | Pakistan | KAP study       | Patients                    | Knowledge and attitudes   | Major knowledge deficits                     |
| Khan MA, 2019  | Pakistan | Cross-sectional | Karachi population          | Awareness                 | Low awareness in Karachi                     |
| Khan A, 2020   | Pakistan | Mixed-methods   | Patients and providers      | Access barriers           | Travel, cost, awareness major obstacles      |

**Supplementary Table 4:** Importance of early diagnosis and risk-based screening.

| Citation          | Setting   | Study Design   | Population         | Outcomes                 | Key Findings                                  |
|-------------------|-----------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Lee SS, 2022      | Australia | Review         | At-risk population | Early detection          | Underdiagnosis and late presentation          |
| Crabb D, 2016     | UK        | Commentary     | Glaucoma patients  | Vision loss awareness    | Patients unaware of gradual vision loss       |
| Cate H, 2014      | UK        | Clinical study | Glaucoma patients  | Treatment adherence      | Improved detection leads to better compliance |
| Lawrenson J, 2013 | UK        | Review         | General population | Case detection           | Gaps in early diagnosis                       |
| Allison K, 2021   | USA       | Review         | High-risk adults   | Risk-based screening     | Supports targeted screening                   |
| AAO, 2015         | USA       | Guideline      | At-risk adults     | Eye exam frequency       | Frequency based on age/risk                   |
| USPSTF, 2022      | USA       | Guideline      | General population | Screening recommendation | Insufficient evidence for routine screening   |

**Supplementary Table 5:** Barriers to detection and management.

| Citation           | Setting      | Study Design    | Population           | Outcomes                              | Key Findings                                |
|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| Lee JH, 2022       | Korea        | Observational   | Glaucoma patients    | Socioeconomic barriers                | Income disparities affect care access       |
| Lee JW, 2023       | Global       | Review          | Global population    | SES impact on diagnosis/treatment     | SES strongly affects outcomes               |
| Khan A, 2020       | Pakistan     | Mixed-methods   | Patients/providers   | Access barriers                       | Travel, cost, awareness major obstacles     |
| Hu VH, 2021        | Global       | Commentary      | LMIC settings        | Infrastructure and awareness barriers | LMICs face infrastructure and cost issues   |
| Meethal NSK, 2024  | Global       | Review          | Developing countries | Screening barriers                    | Identifies barriers in developing countries |
| IAPB (2015)        | Global       | Report          | Global population    | Prevention and detection              | Advocacy for earlier detection              |
| Ichhpujani P, 2012 | India        | Survey          | Eye care providers   | Provider knowledge gaps               | Significant knowledge gaps                  |
| Rotshtein A, 2015  | Israel       | Survey          | PCPs                 | Awareness and confidence              | Low awareness and confidence among PCPs     |
| Alwazae M, 2020    | Saudi Arabia | Cross-sectional | Physicians           | Awareness and misconceptions          | Misconceptions about glaucoma risks         |

**Supplementary Table 6:** Advances in screening technologies (AI & telemedicine).

| Citation         | Setting   | Study Design      | Population            | Outcomes                          | Key Findings                            |
|------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| Ting DSJ, 2024   | Singapore | Editorial         | AI technology users   | AI algorithms for detection       | Discusses LLM/AI for glaucoma detection |
| Zhang L, 2023    | China     | Review            | General population    | AI prediction models              | Promising early risk models             |
| Jammal AA, 2020  | USA       | Diagnostic study  | Patients              | AI vs human grading accuracy      | AI matches expert performance           |
| Hogarty DT, 2019 | Australia | Review            | Eye care providers    | AI integration trends             | Trends in clinical AI use               |
| Yousefi S, 2023  | Iran      | Review            | Eye care systems      | AI diagnostic potential           | Highlights AI's diagnostic potential    |
| Jan C, 2024      | Australia | Review            | Primary care          | AI for rural screening            | AI supports rural triage and screening  |
| Gupta P, 2023    | India     | Systematic review | Telemedicine users    | Tele-glaucoma access and accuracy | Telemedicine improves access/accuracy   |
| Qureshi MA, 2024 | Global    | Systematic review | Low-resource settings | Telemedicine effectiveness        | Effective in low-resource settings      |

**Supplementary Table 7:** Best practices and global recommendations.

| Citation       | Setting | Study Design       | Population            | Outcomes                 | Key Findings                                |
|----------------|---------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Gedde SJ, 2021 | USA     | Guideline          | POAG patients         | Diagnosis and management | AAO diagnosis/treatment guidelines          |
| USPSTF, 2022   | USA     | Guideline          | General population    | Screening recommendation | Insufficient evidence for routine screening |
| AAO, 2015      | USA     | Guideline          | At-risk adults        | Eye exam frequency       | Frequency based on age/risk                 |
| AAFP, 2022     | USA     | Clinical guideline | Primary care patients | PCP referral role        | Recommend referral for high-risk patients   |