

## ABSTRACT FORM

This abstract is being submitted for consideration as a:

- Poster only  
 Paper (oral presentation) only  
 Poster or Paper

Abstract type:

- |  |                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Research Study | <input type="checkbox"/> Case Report |
| <b>INCLUDE:</b>                                    | <b>INCLUDE:</b>                      |
| - Background                                       | - Background                         |
| - Methodology                                      | - Case Summary                       |
| - Results  | - Discussion                         |
| - Conclusions                                      |                                      |

**TITLE:** Validity of an online, self-administered symptom questionnaire in patients with accommodative dysfunction

**ABSTRACT: (following applicable outline above and limited to 300 words)**

**BACKGROUND** The examiner-administered convergence insufficiency symptom survey (CISS) is an effective and reliable tool used in patients with convergence insufficiency. Given the overlap in symptoms, the CISS may be useful in assessing symptom level in patients with accommodative dysfunction (AD). A self-administered version of the survey could make it feasible to be more widely used as a tool to assess symptom burden among patients with AD and monitor the effects of treatment in clinical practice. The goal of this pilot study is to assess the validity of a self-administered version of the CISS in subjects with AD and normal binocular vision (NBV).

**METHODOLOGY** Patients aged 9 to 30 years (inclusive) with AD or NBV were administered the CISS by an examiner before and after all clinical testing. Additionally, patients completed an online (self-administered) version of the CISS at completion of testing. Paired t-tests were used to compare examiner- and self-administered scores on the CISS.

**RESULTS** To date, 45 participants (16 with AD) have been enrolled. Among those with AD, similar results were observed when the CISS was examiner- versus self-administered. The mean examiner-administered score was 32.5 ( $\pm 12.5$ ) compared to 31.6 ( $\pm 11.7$ ) when self-administered ( $p=0.39$ ). Among patients with NBV, the mean CISS was 8.7 ( $\pm 5.8$ ) when examiner-administered versus 9.5 ( $\pm 6.7$ ) when self-administered ( $p=0.044$ ).

**CONCLUSION** The method of administration (examiner- or self-administered) of the CISS appears to have little impact on the score obtained from patients with AD. Further research is needed to explore this question in specific age groups.