

Selective laser trabeculoplasty (SLT) performed by optometrists for patients with glaucoma and ocular hypertension: a scoping review

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ABSTRACT

Selective laser trabeculoplasty (SLT) has been established as an effective treatment to lower intraocular pressure in people with glaucoma and ocular hypertension. The procedure is typically within the remit of ophthalmologists; however, there is potential to upskill optometrists and other healthcare professionals (HCPs) to deliver the treatment. We conducted a scoping review to identify the current global landscape of HCP-delivered SLT and describe training features, clinical effectiveness and safety. Relevant articles were identified through online database searches and grey literature sources. Four articles were selected for full inclusion. This review identified training programmes for optometrist-delivered SLT in the UK and the USA. The findings indicate that more research is needed to clarify training requirements and clinical effectiveness.

INTRODUCTION

Glaucoma comprises a group of diseases characterised by structural damage of the optic nerve and progressive visual field loss. The condition is strongly associated with elevated intraocular pressure (IOP), but also occurs when IOP is within the normal expected range.¹ Raised IOP without the presence of optic neuropathy is known as ocular hypertension (OHT). The treatment goal in both conditions is to preserve vision, usually through sustained lowering of IOP.

Patients with both OHT and glaucoma require lifelong monitoring, usually within the hospital eye service (HES). However, a rising patient caseload presents service delivery challenges. For example, it is projected that over 6 million people in Europe will be diagnosed with primary open-angle glaucoma by 2040.² Moreover, an increasing shortfall in the number of ophthalmologists worldwide signals that the ophthalmic workforce may struggle to accommodate demand.^{3 4} This is a significant problem, as delays in treatment initiation, escalation or monitoring may cause considerable harm among patients with glaucoma,^{5 6} which may be detrimental to vision

and quality of life.⁷ To address such problems, in 2018, 86% of HES units in the UK relied on non-medical professionals working in extended roles to provide service to some extent.⁴

Optometrists and other healthcare professionals (HCPs) are increasingly supporting the demand profile faced by the HES. For example, many optometrists, orthoptists and nurses have extended their scope of practice in the glaucoma sector.⁸ Studies have consistently demonstrated equivalence in glaucoma clinical decision-making between specially trained optometrists and ophthalmologists.^{9–12} Given the ongoing capacity restraints, HCPs' clinical role will likely continue to develop.

The findings of the Laser in Glaucoma and Ocular Hypertension (LiGHT) trial recently indicated that selective laser trabeculoplasty (SLT) is a safe and effective treatment for people with glaucoma and OHT.¹³ Following the outcomes of the LiGHT trial, the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence is updating guidance to recognise the role of SLT as a first-line treatment option for patients with newly diagnosed glaucoma or OHT.¹⁴ Between 2019 and 2020, there were approximately 11 000 SLT attendances in the UK HES, which is the highest number of annual attendances in the last 10 years and a 33% increase from the previous year.¹⁵ The treatment is typically delivered by an ophthalmologist, thus potentially extending resource demand issues. Upskilling non-medical professionals to support delivery of SLT has already emerged in a small number of units within the HES. Specifically, optometrists are good candidates to enable wider usage of SLT due to their proficiency in necessary clinical skills such as gonioscopy and in managing patients with glaucoma. Similarly, ophthalmic nurses have been performing ophthalmic lasers such as yttrium aluminium garnet



(YAG) capsulotomies and iridotomies. Yet, an evidence synthesis of the available literature surrounding HCP-delivered SLT has not been performed. This research gap is significant, as understanding the various infrastructure currently in place will guide clinical decision-makers when implementing this model of healthcare delivery and may also help identify further research priorities.

Objectives

- ▶ Identify the current infrastructure of SLT delivery by HCPs in the UK and worldwide.
- ▶ Describe the training procedures for this model of healthcare delivery.
- ▶ Collect and summarise evidence on clinical effectiveness, safety and cost-effectiveness of existing infrastructures where SLT is delivered by HCPs.

METHODS

This scoping review was conducted using the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) extension for Scoping Reviews checklist,¹⁶ following our published protocol.¹⁷

Eligibility criteria

Research studies of any design and methodological approach were included, with no limit on publication dates. Only studies where the full text was available and in English language were included. Eligible studies were required to address the exposure of interest (ie, glaucoma or OHT). There was no requirement for studies to include specific outcomes relating to, for example, efficacy of HCP-delivered SLT. While a broad range of search terms relating to non-medical professionals were included, optometrists are the main focus of this scoping review, due to the lack of records focusing on other specialities.

We excluded articles where the aim was to measure equivalence of SLT outcomes between ophthalmologists in training and consultant ophthalmologists, as the purpose of this review was to investigate non-medical SLT training and delivery.

Search strategy

The search strategy is described in detail in the review protocol,¹⁷ and we briefly summarise here. The search was conducted in the following databases: Complete Cumulative Index of Nursing and Allied Health Literature (CINAHL), via EBSCOhost; MEDLINE Complete; Embase; Health Management Information Consortium (HMIC) and Ovid Emcare, via Ovid. All databases were searched from inception date. We used Medical Subject Headings to develop the search terms.

To accompany our database search, we conducted a search of relevant grey literature sources (ie, clinical guidelines and reports). The grey literature search strategy was decided among the research team with consultation from the National Institute for Health Research Applied Research Collaboration North Thames. The online resources for the grey literature search were professional

societies worldwide, where non-medical professionals represent the primary ophthalmic healthcare force (ie, USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and the UK); national health departments; medicine regulatory bodies; charities, professional magazines and conference proceedings. We also conducted a canvassing exercise whereby professional societies in different global regions were contacted by email to enquire about current status of HCP-delivered SLT. To the authors' knowledge, optometrists are the main primary ophthalmic caregiver worldwide, following ophthalmologists. A standardised email enquiring about current jurisdiction on optometrist-delivered SLT was sent to the Canadian Association of Optometrists, American Optometric Association, Optometry Australia, New Zealand Association of Optometrists and the South African Optometric Association. These bodies were selected based on the judgement of the research team and because the expanding practice of optometrists would likely be most relevant within these countries. It was established that delivery of SLT by optometrists is currently prohibited in Canada, Australia and New Zealand, whereas the situation in South Africa could not be established.

Search terms

('ophthalmologist*' OR 'hospital medical staff*' OR 'junior physician*' OR 'hospital registrar*' OR 'hospital attending physician*' OR 'hospital medical staff*' OR 'resident*' OR 'nonmedical internship*' OR 'non-medical residenc*' OR 'non-medical internship*' OR 'non-medical residenc*' OR 'allied health personnel' OR 'allied health professional*' OR 'healthcare assistant*' OR 'healthcare support worker*' OR 'paramedic*' OR 'paramedic personnel' OR 'population programme specialist*' OR 'optometrist*') AND ('trabeculoplast*' OR 'trabeculectom*' OR 'goniotom*').

Study selection, data charting and synthesis

Two reviewers (LJ and EK) independently screened the titles and abstracts of the identified studies using the inclusion/exclusion criteria that were decided a priori. The studies were assessed for suitability using a web-based screening software (Covidence; Veritas Health Innovation, Melbourne, Australia; available at <http://www.covidence.org>). Data were charted following recommended methods,¹⁶ whereby a custom form was developed in Microsoft Excel to capture relevant details within the articles and guidelines. The full list of data items is provided as online supplemental table 1. Following recommendations from the Cochrane Collaboration, we contacted the authors of eligible primary studies via email to obtain additional information on unclear items. We used a narrative synthesis whereby the relevant literature was used to generate a comprehensive evidence base of the infrastructure of SLT delivered by non-medical professionals. The study findings were grouped depending on the similarities and differences in the outcomes assessed.

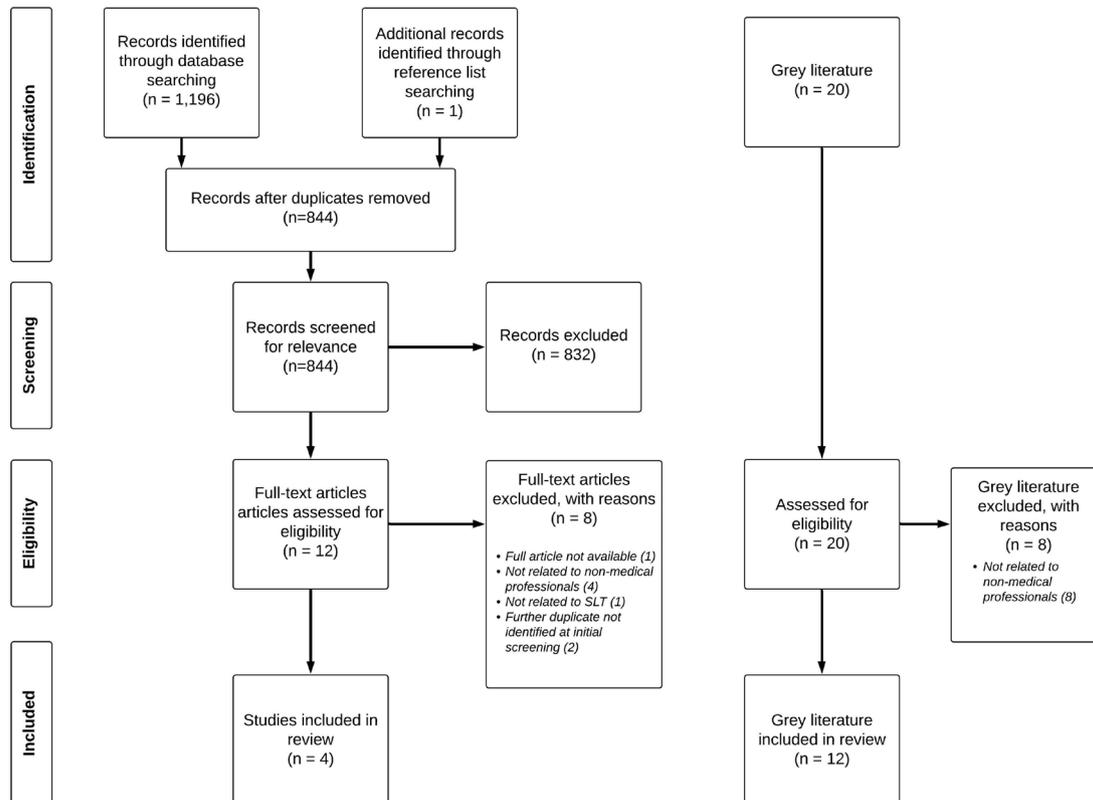


Figure 1 Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) diagram showing study selection process. SLT, selective laser trabeculoplasty.

RESULTS

Searches were run on 6 December 2019 and yielded 1196 records. Sources identified per database were 909 via Ovid and 287 via EBSCOhost. One additional record was identified through backward reference searching. Of these, 353 were automatically removed as duplicates. This left 844 studies to screen using title and abstract, of which 832 were excluded and 12 articles were assessed for full-text eligibility. A further eight studies were excluded following full-text review, mainly because they were not related to non-medical professionals. Ultimately, four full-text articles were selected for inclusion. For full details of included articles, see the data extraction table (online supplemental table 2). It was decided that an assessment of research quality would be meaningful to help orientate readers given the few number of studies in this area. Studies were assessed for quality using Kmet *et al*'s *Standard Quality Assessment Criteria for Evaluating Primary Research Papers from a Variety of Fields*.¹⁸ The assessment criteria and outcomes of the quality appraisal are provided in online supplemental table 3. One paper could not be quality assessed as it was an invited commentary. Differences in scores were negligible (range: 0.80–1.00) indicating equivalence in the quality of the included studies' methodology and reporting. We identified 12 sources of relevant grey literature. The study selection process is shown in the PRISMA diagram in figure 1. The studies identified presented data predominantly on

optometrist-delivered SLT, with one study also including one orthoptist.

DISCUSSION

Training

Two discrete training models were described in the literature. One model was based in the USA where optometrists can undertake a course designed to train multiple individuals simultaneously.^{19 20} A second model, based in the UK, described a work-based skills matrix to be integrated into practising non-medical professionals' training and development.²¹ Variations in undergraduate training (online supplemental table 4) as well as the type, structure and duration of SLT training delivery make direct comparisons difficult. We summarise the key elements of both SLT training programmes here.

US SLT training programme for optometrists

At the time of this review, six of the 50 US states (12%) had passed legislation to allow optometrists to perform laser procedures, namely Oklahoma, Kentucky, Louisiana, Indiana, Alaska and Arkansas.^{20 22–25} Our search resulted in information from one single centre in the USA.^{19 20} The continuing education programme in the USA is delivered by three optometrists and one ophthalmologist through a 2-day course and has four components. Lectures are delivered on laser physics and tissue interactions, indications and contraindications, alternative treatment options, risks and benefits, potential complications and



procedural techniques through video-based learning. Laboratory-based practical sessions using model eyes are used for SLT and other forms of laser, with a station on gonioscopy also included.^{19 20} Further training components include an assessment of both theory and practical elements of training. Lectures and laboratory sessions are delivered over 10 and 6 hours, respectively. The course is approved by the Council on Optometric Practitioner Education, which is the nationally recognised accreditation programme for optometric continuing education in the USA. Currently, 23 of the 24 schools or colleges of optometry in the USA and Canada have embedded within their curriculum the above laser training.

UK work-based SLT skills matrix for optometrists and orthoptists

In the UK, there is no university training on the use of SLT or other ophthalmic laser. Chadwick *et al* report training of non-medical professionals, specifically optometrists and orthoptists, in SLT in Scotland.²¹ The scheme described in this study used a bespoke accreditation framework requiring attendance of a laser safety training lecture and supervised practice under the supervision of a consultant ophthalmologist specialising in glaucoma. This was delivered at a local level within the HES. The training protocol comprised: attendance of a laser induction lecture delivered by a consultant ophthalmologist; conversance with safety guidelines, laser system and operator manual; completion of at least five SLT procedures to the satisfaction of a medical supervisor; a written examination; and completion of a skills checklist of demonstrable abilities such as equipment set-up, understanding of consenting policy and effective communication of the procedure and follow-up care. Chadwick *et al* reported HCPs performed up to 20 SLT procedures over the course of up to 6 months before being sufficiently confident in the technique, suggesting a possible need to nurture self-confidence as opposed to acquiring competence.²¹ Attainment of independent prescribing (IP) capabilities was a requirement for optometrists, and an equivalent degree of experience was required for orthoptists. Successful training was achieved following competency approval by a consultant ophthalmologist, with a requirement for annual reaccreditation.

Moorfields Eye Hospital (MEH) in the UK has also produced a protocol for training optometrists in SLT. Optometrists attend a laser induction lecture and have to be conversant with the MEH laser safety guideline and the available laser system and operator manual. A total of five SLT procedures are performed by the optometrist under the supervision of a consultant ophthalmologist, who signs off the optometrist once a satisfactory level of competence has been established. There are no clinical experience prerequisites specified in the protocol; the candidacy and selection of optometrists is, however, done following recommendations by consultant ophthalmologists and refers only to optometrists having experience in consultant-led glaucoma clinics. The service is subject

to an annual audit and the protocol is reviewed every 3 years.

Postgraduate qualifications

The skills matrix described by Chadwick *et al* suggested optometrists were required to achieve IP status, whereas orthoptists were required to have equivalent experience as judged by a consultant ophthalmologist,²¹ the criteria for which were not defined. Medication is routinely prescribed after SLT, mainly to treat spikes in IOP. IP enables UK optometrists to prescribe licensed medicines for conditions affecting the eye, removing the need for an ophthalmologist to issue a prescription. In the USA, graduating optometrists, in all but one state, are licensed to prescribe topical medications for glaucoma. Chadwick *et al* speculated that IP may not be an essential prerequisite for training in SLT and acknowledge that wider implementation of this model could be restricted if IP qualification is required. Qualitative work is already underway to investigate the necessary postgraduate training expected by optometrists and other HCPs in the UK.¹⁷

Clinical effectiveness

Two studies have examined clinical effectiveness of HCP-delivered SLT. For the purposes of this review, clinical effectiveness was defined as successful reduction of IOP and requirement of subsequent SLT session.

Chadwick *et al* conducted a prospective analysis of outcomes of 207 SLT procedures performed by three non-medical professionals (two optometrists; one orthoptist) which were compared with eyes treated by an ophthalmologist.²¹ Mean IOP at baseline for the non-medical professional group was 20.9±5.1 mm Hg, reducing to 17.0±4.4 mm Hg at 1-month follow-up, demonstrating a median IOP reduction of 16.0% (IQR: 5.9%–28.0%). Median IOP reduction of 21.1% (9.8%–31.4%) and 17.4% (5.6%–25.0%) was reported at 9 and 12 months, respectively. No differences were observed when comparing IOP reduction at 12 months between non-medical professional-treated eyes (mean IOP=16.8±4.3 mm Hg; n=21) and ophthalmologist-treated eyes (mean IOP=19.0±5.5 mm Hg; n=73) suggesting clinical effectiveness of SLT was equivalent between groups. Limitations of the study were that patients were not randomised between groups, and patients in the ophthalmologist-treated series had statistically significantly higher baseline IOP than those treated by non-medical professionals. As such, ascertainment of clinical effectiveness between the groups is challenging. As described elsewhere,²⁶ few studies have used a pragmatic approach to determine SLT clinical effectiveness, such as inclusion of individualised target IOPs and assessing pursuit of control. This method would allow for control over patient factors such as baseline IOP and provide a robust estimate of clinical effectiveness.

A retrospective study comparing outcomes of laser trabeculoplasty performed by optometrists and ophthalmologists

was conducted by Stein and colleagues using Medicare healthcare insurance data in the USA.²⁷ A total of 1150 eyes receiving trabeculoplasty from 57 ophthalmologists were compared with 234 eyes treated by 23 optometrists. Over the 72-month follow-up, repeat trabeculoplasty was required in 84 (35.9%) and 174 (15.1%) of eyes treated by an optometrist and ophthalmologist, respectively. Repeat procedure within 6 months of initial treatment was required for 3.9% of ophthalmologist-treated eyes compared with 24.9% of optometrist-treated eyes ($p < 0.001$). A number of limitations have been identified raising questions over the suitability of the comparisons made. Fingeret noted that at the time of the study the optometrists were (by training) advised to treat 180° of the trabecular meshwork and to consider treating the remaining 180° if IOP was not sufficiently stabilised.²⁸ As such, repeat trabeculoplasty may indicate guideline differences between professional groups, or a more cautionary approach by optometrists.²⁹ Data relating to SLT outcomes were unavailable and procedure utilisation rates were used as a surrogate for clinical effectiveness. The suitability of estimating clinic effectiveness using this method can be questioned due to missingness of clinical information. In addition, the analysis did not control for variances in clinical technique, for example, number of shots and energy level.

Clinical effectiveness of SLT will also be predicted by patient factors and treatment parameters. For example, recent analysis from the LiGHT trial demonstrated that total SLT power and 2-month IOP were predictors of drop-free disease control at 36 months after single SLT.³⁰ Moreover, patients who are more medically complex tend to be treated by an ophthalmologist as opposed to an optometrist which should be controlled for when making comparisons between group outcomes.³¹

Safety

SLT is a low-risk outpatient procedure. Adverse events such as discomfort or mild pain (up to 65.7%), photophobia (up to 96.7%), conjunctival hyperaemia (up to 64%) and inflammation of the anterior chamber (up to 89.3%) have been reported most commonly in the literature, but are transient and not sight threatening.³² IOP spike immediately following SLT has also commonly been reported, although with variable incidence (up to 62%) and depending on prophylactic IOP-lowering medication (up to 28.8%).³²

Limited data were available regarding the safety of HCP-delivered SLT. Chadwick *et al* reported minor and/or self-limiting complications in 3.9% of the eyes treated by two optometrists and one orthoptist, which did not differ significantly from the ophthalmologist-treated eyes (4.8%).²¹ The rate of IOP spike was 0.3%, compared with 1.4% in the ophthalmologist-delivered SLT series and 0.8% reported by the LiGHT trial; both of these studies used prophylactic IOP-lowering medication.¹³

Cost-effectiveness

The included studies did not reveal any evidence on the cost-effectiveness of HCP-delivered SLT. An economic evaluation

of HCP-delivered SLT would be essential before the implementation of any service changes, as extended roles and increased responsibilities are likely to be reflected in higher pay scales for HCPs.

CONCLUSIONS

Implementation of SLT clinics led by optometrists and/or other HCPs may help strengthen the overall glaucoma care service by increasing opportunity to promptly treat people with glaucoma and OHT, while allowing ophthalmologists to prioritise more complex cases. The extent of optometrists and other HCPs' clinical readiness to deliver SLT will be affected by previous training; global differences in teaching approaches may partly explain the inconsistent findings observed in this review.

Our review highlights the limited number of studies that have assessed clinical effectiveness of HCP-delivered SLT. Although limited, published results indicate HCP outcomes are comparable to ophthalmologists. The level of evidence was low as outcomes have only been assessed among a small number of HCPs without optimising study design. There has yet to be a randomised controlled clinical trial evaluating outcomes, such as clinical efficacy, safety profile, legal framework and patient experience in HCP-delivered SLT. Further research into stakeholders' views of changes in the delivery infrastructure of SLT (already underway by the review authors) and into clinical effectiveness and cost-effectiveness and safety, with suitable outcome measures and larger sample sizes, may help consolidate evidence in this area.

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Supplementary Materials

Supplementary Table 1. Data charting for empirical and grey literature

Domain/subdomain	Description
1. Document characteristics	
Reference type	Empirical study, review, commentary, guidelines, etc.
Title	Title of publication
Authors	Authors of publication
Publication year	Year of publication
Full citation	Citation of publication
Web link	Link to online source
2. Study characteristics	
Design	Observational study, experimental, qualitative, etc.
Setting	E.g. Hospital eye service
Location	Country of publication
Population	Study eligibility criteria
Sample size	Number of participants in study
Study objectives	What is the study research question (if relevant)?
3. Characteristics of service delivery and outcomes	
Staffing of service	E.g. Number of staff in service, profile of staff (optometrists, hospital nurse, allied health professional, etc.)
Training	E.g. Number of hours training, number of SLT procedures performed, details of supervision
Clinical effectiveness	Details of SLT efficacy (e.g. evidence of sustained stable IOP)
Safety	Aspects relating to safety of procedure (e.g. reporting of adverse events)
Cost-effectiveness	Details relating to service costings
Other outcomes	Any other study outcomes
Limitations	Limitations described by authors, and any other limitations identified.
Implications and conclusions	Implications and conclusions as described by authors.

Supplementary Table 2. Data extraction table

Author	Title	Design	Population	Objectives	Findings
Chadwick et al., 2019	Establishing an allied health professional delivered selective laser trabeculoplasty service in Scotland.	Prospective audit	208 patients (325 eyes)	To describe the process of establishing a selective laser trabeculoplasty (SLT) service delivered by experienced allied health professionals (AHP) in a Scottish NHS Hospital Eye Service, and assess the safety and efficacy in comparison with SLT performed by ophthalmologists.	The overall rate of complications was 3.9%, however these were minor and/or self-limiting (this compared to a 3.8% complication rate in the ophthalmologist delivered SLT series). The rate of intraocular pressure (IOP) spike was 0.3%, compared to 1.4% in the ophthalmologist delivered SLT series. Mean IOP at listing was 20.9 ± 5.1 mmHg, 17.3 ± 4.5 mmHg at 3 months post SLT and 17.6 ± 3.7 mmHg at 12 months—a median reduction of 16.7% at 3 months and 17.4% at 12 months. There was no statistically significant difference between the percentage reduction in IOP in the AHP and ophthalmologist delivered SLT groups at 3 or 12 months.
Stein et al., 2016	Comparison of outcomes of laser trabeculoplasty performed by optometrists vs ophthalmologists in Oklahoma	Retrospective longitudinal cohort study	891 patients (1384 eyes)	To compare outcomes of laser trabeculoplasty performed by ophthalmologists with those performed by optometrists to determine whether differences exist in the need for additional laser trabeculoplasty	There were 1150 (83.1%) eyes treated by an ophthalmologist and 234 (16.9%) eyes treated by an optometrist. Among the 1384 eyes receiving laser trabeculoplasty, 258 (18.6%) underwent more than 1 laser trabeculoplasty in the same eye. The proportion of eyes undergoing laser trabeculoplasty by an optometrist requiring 1 or more subsequent sessions (35.9%) was more than double the proportion of eyes that received this procedure by an ophthalmologist (15.1%). Medicare beneficiaries undergoing laser trabeculoplasty by optometrists had a 189% increased hazard of requiring an additional procedure in the same eye compared with those treated by ophthalmologists (hazard ratio, 2.89; 95% CI, 2.00-4.17; $P < .001$) after adjusting for potential confounders.
Fingeret, 2016	Laser Trabeculoplasty Use Patterns Among Optometrists and Ophthalmologists in Oklahoma	Invited commentary of Stein et al.	N/A	To review the outcomes of Stein et al., 2016.	At the time of the study by Stein et al. optometrists were advised to treat 180° of the trabecular meshwork and to consider treating the remaining 180° if IOP was not sufficiently stabilised. As such, repeat trabeculoplasty may indicate clinical guideline differences between professional groups and a more cautionary approach by optometrists.
Harper et al., 2016	Scope of practice of optometrists working in the UK Hospital Eye	Cross sectional survey	70 UK optometrists	To describe the results of a national scope of practice survey of UK hospital optometry.	A substantial majority of respondents ($N = 67/70$, 96%) indicated that optometrists undertook extended roles. Glaucoma is the leading extended role service provided by optometrists (92% of respondents providing extended role services). A wide variety of clinical procedures or

	Service: a national survey.				interventions are undertaken as part of these services, which for a small number of optometrists now also includes the undertaking of specific laser procedures. There is evidence for a significant degree of autonomy within these extended roles. The primary mode of training is an 'apprentice' model, incorporating sessions worked under supervision in ophthalmology clinics. Methods of accreditation for optometric participation in extended role services are varied.
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Supplementary Table 3. Quality assessment checklist

Authors	Is the question / objective sufficiently described?	Is the study design evident and appropriate?	Is the method of subject/comparison group selection or source of information/input variables described and appropriate?	Are the Subject (and comparison group, if applicable) characteristics sufficiently described?	If interventional and random allocation was possible, was it described?	If interventional and blinding of investigators was possible, was it reported?	If interventional and blinding of subjects was possible, was it reported?	Are outcome and (if applicable) exposure measure(s) well defined and robust to measurement / misclassification bias? Are means of assessment reported?	Is the sample size appropriate?	Are the analytic methods described/justified and appropriate?	Is some estimate of variance is reported for the main results?	Controlled for confounding?	Are results reported in sufficient detail?	Are conclusions supported by the results?	Overall score
Chadwick et al., 2019	Yes (2)	Yes (2)	Yes (2)	Yes (2)	Partial (1)	No (0)	N/A	Yes (2)	Yes (2)	Yes (2)	Yes (2)	No (0)	Yes (2)	Yes (2)	0.80
Stein et al., 2016	Yes (2)	Yes (2)	Yes (2)	Yes (2)	N/A	N/A	N/A	Partial (1)	Yes (2)	Partial (1)	Yes (2)	Yes (2)	Yes (2)	Yes (2)	0.90
Harper et al., 2016	Yes (2)	Yes (2)	Yes (2)	Yes (2)	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes (2)	Yes (2)	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes (2)	Yes (2)	1.00

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Supplementary Table 4. Training overview for UK Optometrists

In the UK undergraduate optometry training is a four year programme (five years in Scotland). The course includes a full-time three-year course (four-years in Scotland); the 4th year is a salaried supervised training with a practice or an NHS Hospital (pre-registration period). Undergraduate optometry degrees and pre-registration placements are regulated and approved by the General Optical Council (GOC).

Over the course of 3 years students study topics such as general anatomy and pathology, ocular anatomy and pathology, physical and visual optics, binocular vision, paediatric vision, visual impairment, pharmacology, optometric clinical skills, ophthalmic research, contact lenses, ophthalmic lenses and dispensing. Clinics are a substantial element of the 3 years of studies. After completion of the pre-registration year optometrists register with the GOC. On registration UK optometrists provide primary ophthalmic care in the community or secondary ophthalmic care in the Hospital Eye Service (HES). Within community practice there are a number of enhanced service schemes, where enhanced services (e.g. cataract, glaucoma/ocular hypertension, red eye and low vision) are delivered by community optometrists. Registered UK optometrists are licensed to prescribe 0.5% chloramphenicol eye drops, 1% chloramphenicol eye ointment, cyclopentolate hydrochloride, fusidic acid and tropicamide. ⁽¹⁾

Post qualification accredited training (higher qualifications) is provided by the College of Optometrists on contact lenses, glaucoma, low vision, medical retina, paediatric eye care and independent prescribing, the latter allowing optometrists to prescribe any medication (oral or topical) for ophthalmic conditions independently. Over the last decades optometrists (and other HCPs such as nurses and orthoptists) have adopted enhanced roles in the HES, primarily to meet demands. Optometrists are commonly placed in medical retina, glaucoma, cataract, adnexal and cornea clinics; in some of these clinics they may practice independently (e.g. optometrist-led glaucoma clinics). Higher qualifications are gradually more commonly required for practicing in HES consultant-led clinics; for example optometrists working in HES glaucoma clinics are required to train for the Professional Certificate in glaucoma and for the Diploma in glaucoma in order to work independently. ⁽¹⁾

In the UK, there is no national training framework for optometrists (or other HCPs) expanding their role into SLT delivery at the time of this review. The former Ophthalmic Common Clinical Competency Framework (OCCCF), now developed into an Ophthalmic Practitioner Training (OPT), trains postgraduate HCPS (orthoptists, optometrists and ophthalmic nurses) in secondary care to develop their skills in cataract, glaucoma, medical retina or emergency eye care. The OPT ensures consistency in the training of non-medical professionals in areas of the highest patient throughput, including glaucoma. Based on this training, the HES can transform their workforce and improve capacity.

Reference

The College of Optometrists. Higher qualifications in glaucoma. Available: <https://www.college-optometrists.org/cpd-and-cet/training-and-qualifications/higher-qualifications/courses-and-providers/higher-qualifications-in-glaucoma.html>. Accessed 22/10/2020