

Scientific Validation

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Global retinoblastoma survival and globe preservation: a systematic review and meta-analysis of associations with socioeconomic and health-care factors

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in Bangladesh yielded a 98% response rate and identified 5% of patients with ocular morbidities,⁷ while retinoblastoma awareness campaigns in Honduras have reduced late presentation from 73% to 35%.⁸ It is important to help parents to identify red flag symptoms and encourage their use of patient support services. Other successful approaches include expanding the capacities of telemedicine and cloud-based health record systems (eg, mNavigator in Tanzania),⁹ developing low-cost screening systems based on artificial intelligence (eg, MDEyeCare and CRADLE in the USA),^{10,11} expanding primary care and health insurance coverage (Taiwan),¹² and twinning programmes to obtain more than doubled outcomes.¹³ Moreover, prospective collection of uniform, multicentre, international retinoblastoma data and literature are helpful to raise awareness and guide government policy.

classification system to clarify outcome reporting and improve future research and patient care.^{14,15} Patients included in this systematic review and meta-analysis attended health-care facilities that were predominantly tertiary centres and might not precisely represent the country-wide scenario of other locations. Lastly, some participants might have been included in more than one study.

Despite the narrowing of the global survival gap for retinoblastoma over the past decades, disparity for overall and advanced intraocular disease globe salvage rates have widened. Health-care accessibility and government health-care expenditure are important factors influencing survival, and national income level and health-care worker density strongly influence globe salvage rate. Targeted policy making is needed to improve global