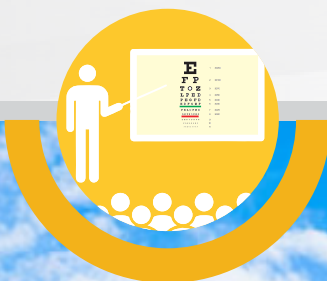




Nepal Netra Jyoti Sangh
Hiralal Santudevi Pradhan Institute of Ophthalmic Sciences



BHARATPUR EYE HOSPITAL



Annual Report 2025-2026



Care with Compassion & Competence



Nepal Netra Jyoti Sangh
Hiralal Santudevi Pradhan Institute of Ophthalmic Sciences



BHARATPUR EYE HOSPITAL

Annual Report

2025-2026

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Bharatpur, Chitwan, Nepal



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Bharatpur, Chitwan, Nepal



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Bharatpur Eye Hospital



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Academic Chief, BEH
Invitee Member

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Cornea Surgeon, HOD
Chief Medical Director



Prof. Dr. Sunu Dulal
Academic Chief
Community Ophthalmologist



Dr. Maria Gautam
Oculoplasty Surgeon, HOD



Asst. Prof. Dr. Manisha Shrestha
Pediatric Ophthalmologist,
HOD



Dr. Raja Husain Mansuri
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Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kumudini Subedi
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Uvea Specialist



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Glaucoma Specialist



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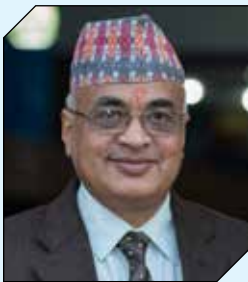


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Dr. Chandan Yadav
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Vitreo-Retinal Surgeon
Former Chief Medical Director



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Vitreo-Retinal Surgeon
Former Chief Medical Director





Message from

Chairman, Nepal Netra Jyoti Sangh, Central Office

I am pleased to know that Nepal Netra Jyoti Sangh, Hiralal Santudevi Pradhan Institute of Ophthalmic Sciences, Bharatpur Eye Hospital is publishing its Annual Report for the Fiscal Year 2025/2026 (2082/083).

The Institute has continued to strengthen its position as one of Nepal's leading eye care institutions by providing high-quality, affordable and accessible eye care services through its expanding network, community outreach programmes, academic activities and research initiatives. The remarkable achievements made during this fiscal year reflect the dedication, professionalism and teamwork of the entire hospital family.

I sincerely appreciate the continued support of the Government of Nepal, development partners, donor agencies, local governments and all stakeholders who have contributed to advancing quality eye care services. I also extend my heartfelt gratitude to the management team, ophthalmologist, technical and administrative support staff whose commitment has made these achievements possible.

I congratulate everyone involved in publishing this Annual Report and wish the Institute continued success in delivering excellence in patient care, education, research and community eye health.

Thanking You

Prof. Dr. Chet Raj Pant

Chairman

Nepal Netra Jyoti Sangh, Central Executive Committee



Message from

President, Nepal Netra Jyoti Sangh, Bagmati Province

It is a great pleasure to know that Hiralal Santudevi Pradhan Institute of Ophthalmic Sciences, Bharatpur Eye Hospital is publishing its Annual Report for the Fiscal Year 2025/2026 (2082/083).

The achievements presented in this report reflect the Institute's continued commitment to providing quality, affordable and accessible eye care services through clinical excellence, community outreach, education and research. I sincerely appreciate the dedication of the management, doctors, staff, development partners and all stakeholders whose collective efforts have contributed to these accomplishments.

On behalf of Nepal Netra Jyoti Sangh, Bagmati Province, I congratulate the entire hospital family on another successful year and wish them continued success in serving the community.

With Sincere Gratitude,

Rishi Ram Paudel

President

Nepal Netra Jyoti Sangh- Bagmati Province



Foreword From

Chairman, Nepal Netra Jyoti Sangh, Bharatpur Eye Hospital

It is with great satisfaction that I present the Annual Report for the Fiscal Year 2025/2026 (2082/083) of Nepal Netra Jyoti Sangh, Hiralal Santudevi Pradhan Institute of Ophthalmic Sciences, Bharatpur Eye Hospital.

During this fiscal year, the Hospital and its network provided eye care services to 3,34,941 OPD patients and successfully performed total 11,693 surgeries. Alongside quality patient care, the Institute continued to strengthen community outreach programmes, academic activities, research and the development of skilled eye care professionals, contributing significantly to the prevention of avoidable blindness in Nepal.

These achievements would not have been possible without the dedication of our doctors, nurses, ophthalmic professionals, administrative staff, volunteers and the continued guidance and support of Nepal Netra Jyoti Sangh, our development partners, donors, local governments and all stakeholders.

I extend my heartfelt congratulations to the entire Bharatpur Eye Hospital family for their remarkable achievements during the year and wish the Institute continued excellence and greater success in the years to come.

Thanking You,
Jay Ram Shrestha
Chairman
Bharatpur Eye Hospital
Nepal Netra Jyoti Sangh, Chitwan Executive Committee



Message from

Chief Medical Director

It is an honor to present the Annual Report for the Fiscal Year 2025/2026 (2082/083) of NNJS, Bharatpur Eye Hospital. This report highlights another year of meaningful achievements and our continued commitment to delivering comprehensive, accessible and quality eye care services.

Throughout the year, the Institute has strengthened patient care, expanded community outreach programmes, advanced academic and research activities and enhanced the performance of its growing network of eye care facilities. These accomplishments reflect the dedication, professionalism and teamwork of everyone associated with the Institution.

I extend my sincere appreciation to our doctors, nurses, ophthalmic professionals, administrative staff, development partners, donors, local governments and all well-wishers for their invaluable support and commitment. Together, we remain dedicated to improving vision, transforming lives and building a healthier future for the communities we serve.

I wish the Institute continued success in achieving its mission and serving the people with excellence.

With Warm Regards,
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Puspa Giri
Cornea specialist and Phaco Surgeon
Chief Medical Director
Bharatpur Eye Hospital





Message from

Academic Chief

Foreword by Academic Chief

It gives me immense pleasure to present the Annual Report of Bharatpur Eye Hospital (BEH), a tertiary-level institution under the Nepal Netra Jyoti Sangh that has proudly served millions of people over its glorious 38 years of existence. Alongside its remarkable clinical and outreach achievements, BEH has steadily strengthened its academic foundation through the Hiralal Santudevi Pradhan Institute of Ophthalmic Sciences, which now stands as a well-established academic wing of the hospital.

This year has been particularly rewarding in the academic sphere. Our residents in ophthalmology and students of the Bachelor in Optometry and Visual Sciences (BOVS) program have successfully completed their training and are now serving communities across Nepal and abroad. At present, three batches of ophthalmology residents and four batches of BOVS students are undergoing training, benefitting from the hospital's rich clinical exposure. The large number of patients visiting BEH, the diversity of cases, and the dedication of our staff and faculty have created an unparalleled environment for learning and skill development. We are equally proud to host visiting residents from other institutions for their academic postings, and to support fellows pursuing subspecialty training in cornea, retina, and other disciplines.

A landmark achievement has been the establishment of the National Institute of Community Ophthalmology (NICO), envisioned as a dedicated training wing of BEH. With the generous financial and technical support of Seva Canada and the guidance of the Central NNJS, NICO has already begun conducting structured short-term trainings for eye health personnel, hospital staff, and health post workers. These programs are designed to strengthen service delivery and improve the quality of care across Nepal's eye hospitals and community health facilities. We are deeply grateful to the institutions that have entrusted us by sending their staff for training, and to the many well-wishers whose encouragement has sustained this initiative.

Among NICO's milestones, the Training of Trainers program for faculty members of eye institutes stands out as a pioneering effort. By equipping trainers with modern pedagogical skills, we have laid the foundation for a sustainable model of capacity building that will benefit generations of eye care professionals. Curriculum development workshops, training manuals for school teachers and Female Community Health Volunteers, and specialized courses in refraction and eye care management have further enriched NICO's contribution to national eye health.

As we look ahead, BEH remains committed to advancing both clinical excellence and academic leadership. The synergy between patient care, outreach, and education ensures that our graduates emerge not only as skilled ophthalmologists and optometrists but also as compassionate professionals dedicated to serving humanity. I extend my heartfelt gratitude to all our partners, faculty, staff, and students whose collective efforts continue to uphold the vision of BEH.

Prof. Sunu Dulal

Academic Chief

Hiralal Santudevi Pradhan Institute of Ophthalmic Sciences
Bharatpur Eye Hospital



Acknowledgement From

Sr. Hospital Administrator

It gives me immense pleasure to present the Annual Report for the Fiscal Year 2025/2026 (2082/083) of Nepal Netra Jyoti Sangh, Bharatpur Eye Hospital. This report reflects another successful year of dedicated service, institutional growth and our continued commitment to excellence in eye care.

During the year, the Hospital and its network continued to strengthen clinical services, community outreach programmes, academic activities, research and institutional management. These achievements are the result of the collective efforts, professionalism and dedication of our medical, administrative and support teams, who work tirelessly to provide quality, affordable and patient-centered eye care services.

I sincerely thank Nepal Netra Jyoti Sangh, the Hospital Management Committee, our development partners, donors, local governments and all stakeholders for their continuous guidance and support. My heartfelt appreciation also goes to every member of the Bharatpur Eye Hospital family for their commitment, teamwork and unwavering dedication throughout the year.

I am confident that, together, we will continue to strengthen our services, embrace innovation and achieve even greater milestones in advancing quality eye care for the communities we serve.

Thank you.

Daya Shankar Chaudhary

Sr. Hospital Administrator
Bharatpur Eye Hospital



List of Abbreviation

A.D.	Anno Domini
AF	Adult Female
AM	Adult Male
AMD	Age-Related Macular Degeneration
BEH	Bharatpur Eye Hospital
BCCI	Bank of Credit & Commerce of International
B.S.	Bikram Sambat
CBH	Chij Kumari Bishnu Kumari OPD Services
CTEVT	Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training
CF	Child Female
CM	Child Male
DCR	Dacryocystorhinostomy
DR	Diabetic Retinopathy
DST	Diagnostic Screening & Treatment
ECC	Eye Care Center
FCHV	Female Community Health Volunteers
FDT	Frequency Doubling Technology
FFA	Fundus Fluorescein Angiography
FY	Fiscal Year
IP	In-Patient
INGOs	International Non- Government Organizations
LAICO	Lions Aravind Institute of Community Ophthalmology
LCIF	Lions Clubs International Foundation
KMMEH	King Mahendra Memorial Eye Hospital
MD	Doctor of Medicine.
NAMS	National Academy of Medical Sciences
NGOs	Non-Government Organization
NNJS	Nepal Netra Jyoti Sangh
OPD	Out Patient Department
OCT	Optical Coherence Tomography
OT	Operation Theater
SEVA	SEVA Foundation, USA/SEVA Canada Society, Canada
SICS	Small Incision Cataract Surgery
UCSF	University of California San Francisco
USA	United States of America
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	Ultrasound Sonography
VDC	Village Development Committee
VIEW	Village Integrated Eye Worker



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Introduction of Bharatpur Eye Hospital

Background and History of Bharatpur Eye Hospital

Bharatpur Eye Hospital was established through the collective efforts of Nepal Netra Jyoti Sangh (NNJS), the Narayangadh Lions Club, local communities and dedicated social workers to address the growing need for quality eye care services in central Nepal. Nepal Netra Jyoti Sangh (NNJS) is a non-profit, non-governmental organization committed to the prevention of blindness and the promotion of accessible, affordable and equitable eye care services across Nepal.

The initiative began in 1983 (B.S. 2040) with free eye camps in Chitwan, which highlighted the urgent need for a permanent eye hospital. Guided by the vision of Prof. Dr. Ram Prasad Pokharel, the NNJS Chitwan Branch was established in 1986 (B.S. 2043). With the generous support of the BCCI Foundation, Pakistan, Nepal Netra Jyoti Sangh and other well-wishers, the hospital building was constructed and officially inaugurated on 31 March 1988 (18 Chaitra 2044 B.S.) by the Late His Majesty King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev. Originally named Shree Mahendra Memorial Eye Hospital, it was later renamed Bharatpur Eye Hospital.

Starting with one ophthalmologist and 16 staff members, the hospital served around 3,000 outpatients and performed approximately 225 eye surgeries annually. Today, Bharatpur Eye Hospital has



grown into one of Nepal's leading tertiary eye care institutions, with 167 (add more) employees, including 11 ophthalmologists, providing comprehensive eye care services to 250,000–300,000 outpatients and performing 11,000–15,000 eye surgeries each year.

In addition to delivering comprehensive eye care services, the hospital has become a centre of excellence for ophthalmic education, research and community outreach. With the continued support of Nepal Netra Jyoti Sangh, development partners, donors and dedicated staff, the hospital has achieved ISO 9001:2015 Certification and remains committed to delivering high-quality, affordable and accessible eye care services while contributing to the elimination of avoidable blindness in Nepal.



During Inauguration, 1988 A.D.



Our Vision, Mission & Values



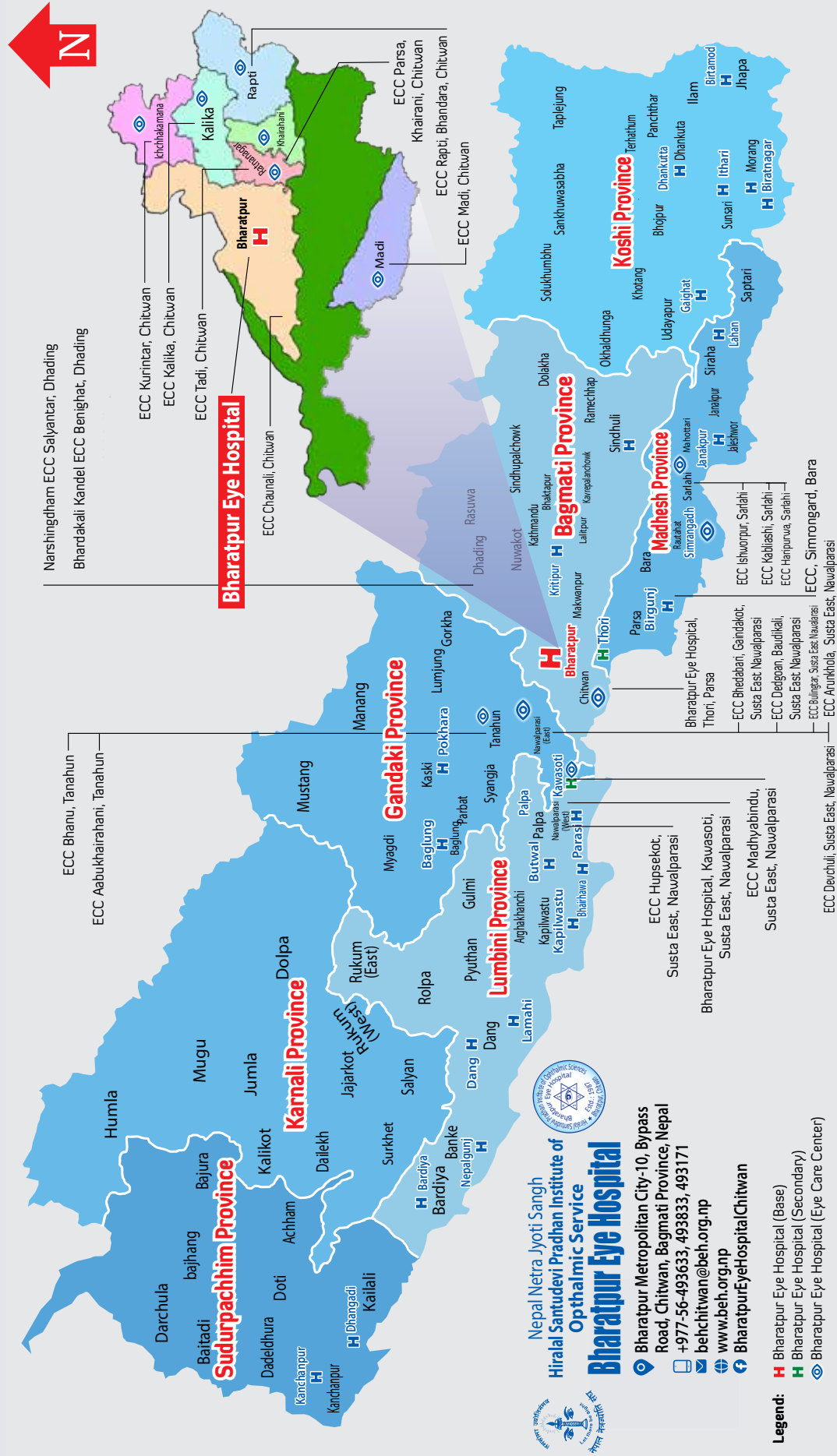
Hospital Profile

Bharatpur Eye Hospital (BEH), Hiralal Santudevi Pradhan Institute of Ophthalmic Sciences, is a leading eye care institution located in Bharatpur-10, Chitwan, Nepal. Established on 31 March 1987, the hospital has been providing comprehensive and accessible eye care services to communities in its catchment areas for more than three decades.

The hospital operates under the Nepal Netra Jyoti Sangh (NNJS), one of Nepal's largest organizations dedicated to the prevention and control of avoidable blindness and the provision of quality eye care services. As part of the NNJS network of 28 eye hospitals, Bharatpur Eye Hospital serves as a major tertiary-level eye care institution in central Nepal.

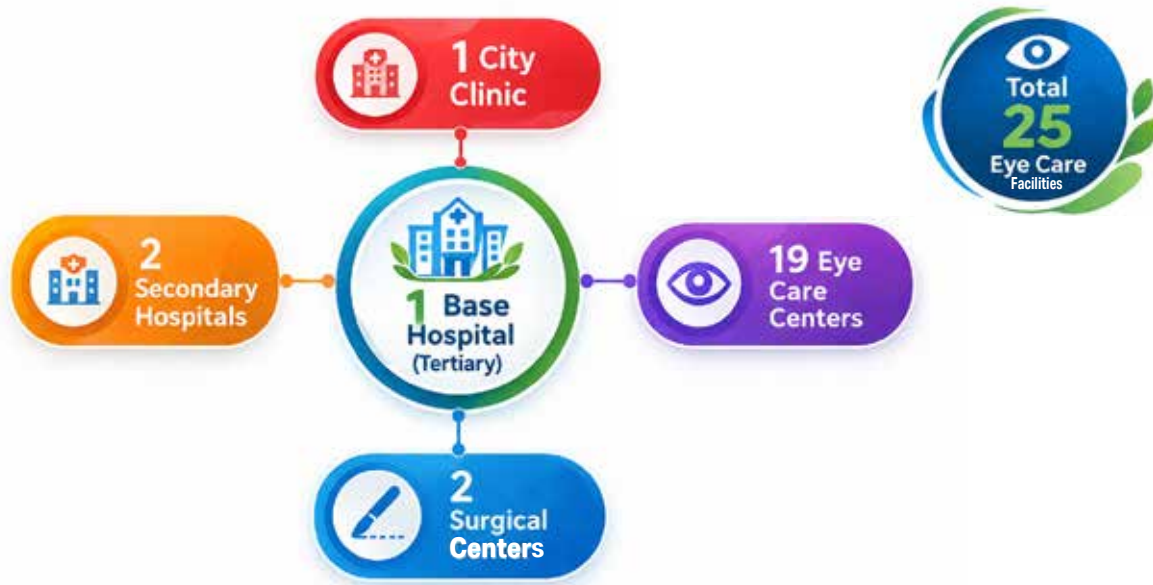
Hospital at a Glance

Particular	Details
Established	18 Chaitra, 2044 BS (31 March, 1987 AD)
Location	Bharatpur-10, Bagmati Province, Chitwan, Nepal
Catchment Population	Approximately 2.6 Millions
Base Hospital Capacity	62 Beds
Total Eye Care Facilities	25 Including Base Hospital
Parent Organization	Nepal Netra Jyoti Sangh
Service Level	Tertiary-Level Eye Care (Center of Excellence)

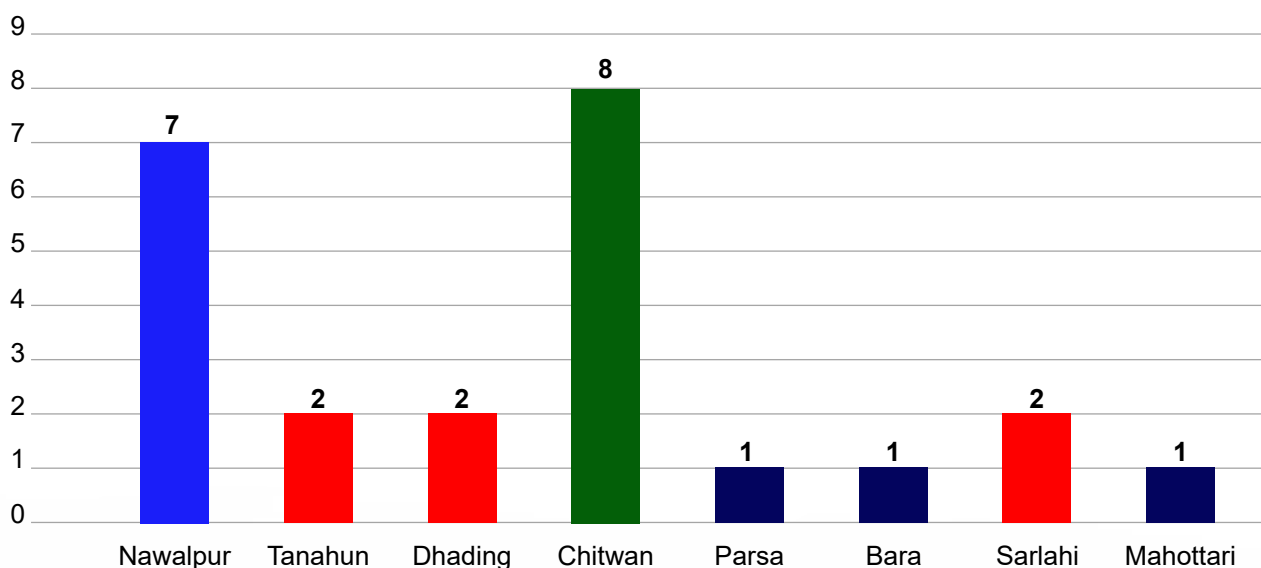


BEH Networks

Bharatpur Eye Hospital (BEH) has established a comprehensive and integrated network of 25 eye care facilities to ensure accessible, affordable and quality eye health services across its service areas. The network is anchored by one Tertiary-Level Base Hospital, which provides advanced ophthalmic care, specialized treatment, training and research. It is supported by 2 Secondary Eye Hospitals, 2 Surgical Centers, 19 Eye Care Centers (ECCs) and 1 City Clinic, enabling the delivery of comprehensive eye care services from the community level to tertiary care. Through this well-coordinated referral network, BEH strengthens the continuum of eye care by providing preventive, curative and rehabilitative services while expanding access to quality eye care for the population it serves.



Bharatpur Eye Hospital operates a network of 24 eye care facilities across eight districts in Nepal. Chitwan has the highest number of facilities (8), followed by Nawalparasi (Bardaghat Susta Purba) with 7 facilities. Tanahun, Dhading and Sarlahi each have 2 facilities, while Parsa, Bara and Mahottari each have 1 facility. This network reflects the hospital's commitment to expanding equitable and accessible comprehensive eye care services across multiple provinces and underserved communities.





Clinical Services Statistics

Total Outpatient Services (OPD) (3,34,941)

The overall OPD performance showed a positive growth in FY 2025/26, increasing from 299,873 to 334,941 patients (11.69%). Bharatpur Eye Hospital recorded the highest growth of 15.04%, while the 24 BEH Networks increased by 10.00%, resulting in a 13.03% growth in total network OPD. Outreach services also increased by 3.26%, reaching 42,270 patients. Overall, the increase indicates growing demand, improved service utilization and expanded access to eye-care services across the BEH network.

S.N.	OPD Service	FY 2024/25	FY 2025/26
1	Bharatpur Eye Hospital	155623	179026
2	BEH Networks (24)	103317	113645
3	Outreach	40933	42270
Total OPD Service		299873	334941

Cataract surgeries increased modestly by 3.17%, from 9,952 to 10,267 procedures. Growth was mainly driven by the Base Eye Hospital (+9.10%) and Outreach Camps (+8.98%), while Secondary Hospitals (-27.16%) and Surgical Centers (-79.51%) recorded significant declines.

Specialty surgeries demonstrated a mixed performance during the year. Retina (+14.29%) and Cornea (+12.55%) showed encouraging growth, reflecting improved service utilization and specialist capacity. Oculoplasty remained stable with no change in surgical volume. In contrast, Pediatric Ophthalmology (-12.00%) and Glaucoma (-31.71%) recorded significant declines, highlighting the need to strengthen patient referrals, early detection and access to specialized surgical services.

Total Surgery Services (11,693)

S.N.	Surgical Procedure		FY 2024/25	FY 2025/26
1	Cataract Surgery	BEH	4826	5265
		Secondary Hospitals	924	673
		Surgical Centers	283	58
		Outreach	3919	4271
Total Cataract Surgery			9,952	10,267
2	Retina		133	152
3	Glaucoma		41	28
4	Cornea		518	583
5	Pediatric Ophthalmology Department		119	157
6	Oculoplasty		565	565
7	Other		26	10
Total Surgeries			11,335	11,693



Specialty Clinics

Bharatpur Eye Hospital provides comprehensive subspecialty eye care through dedicated specialty clinics staffed by experienced ophthalmologists and supported by advanced diagnostic and treatment facilities. These clinics deliver specialized care for complex eye diseases, ensuring timely diagnosis, evidence-based treatment and improved visual outcomes. The service performance of the specialty clinics during FY 2025/26 is presented below.

Retina

The Retina Clinic showed strong growth in FY 2025/26, with OPD attendance increasing by 22.53% from 9,842 to 12,060 patients. Retinal surgeries also increased by 14.28%, from 133 to 152 procedures. Overall, the growth reflects increased demand and utilization of specialized retinal services, contributing to timely management and vision preservation.



Performance of Retina Clinic during FY 2025/26.

S.N.	Indicators	FY 2024/25	FY 2025/26
1	Total OPD Patient	9842	12060
2	Retinal Surgery	133	152

Glaucoma

The Glaucoma Clinic recorded a decline in service utilization during FY 2025/26. OPD attendance decreased from 13,169 to 1,690 patients, representing 87.16% decline, while glaucoma surgeries decreased from 41 to 28, a 31.71% reduction.



Performance of Glaucoma Clinic during FY 2025/26.

S.N.	Indicators	FY 2024/25	FY 2025/26
1	Total OPD Patient	13169	1690
2	Surgery	41	28

Cornea

The Cornea Clinic demonstrated significant growth in FY 2025/26, with OPD attendance increasing by 60.28% and corneal transplantations by 12.55%. The increase indicates higher demand and utilization of specialized corneal services, with continued expansion of advanced treatment and vision-restoration services.

Performance of Cornea Clinic during FY 2025/26.

S.N.	Indicators	FY 2024/25	FY 2025/26
1	Total OPD Patient	3565	5714
2	Cornea Surgery	518	583



Pediatric Ophthalmology

The Pediatric Ophthalmology Department recorded a 4.60% decline in OPD attendance, from 20,035 to 19,112 patients. However, total surgeries increased significantly by 31.93%, from 119 to 157, with cataract surgeries rising by 45% and other surgeries by 29.29%. Overall, the trend indicates lower OPD utilization but improved surgical service delivery, highlighting the need to strengthen early screening and referral mechanisms.

Performance of Pediatric Ophthalmology Department During FY 2025/26.

S.N.	Indicators		FY 2024/25	FY 2025/26
1	Total OPD Patients		20035	19112
2	Surgery	Cataract	20	29
		Other	99	128
Total Surgery			119	157



Oculoplasty

The Oculoplasty Clinic recorded remarkable growth in FY 2025/26, with OPD attendance more than doubling, increasing by 117.37% compared to the previous year. Surgical volume remained unchanged at 565 procedures. Overall, the performance reflects increased patient demand and accessibility of oculoplastic services, with sustained surgical capacity.

Performance of Oculoplasty Clinic During FY 2025/26.

S.N.	Indicators	FY 2024/25	FY 2025/26
1	Total OPD	3292	7156
2	Surgery	565	565





Specialized Clinical Services



Low Vision Unit

The Low Vision Unit provides comprehensive low vision assessment and rehabilitation services for patients with irreversible visual impairment. The unit offers individualized low vision evaluation, prescription of appropriate low vision devices, patient counseling and training to help patients make the best use of their remaining vision. The optometrist also provides regular follow-up and coordinates referrals for rehabilitation services when needed, with the goal of enhancing patients' functional vision, independence and overall quality of life.



The Low Vision service Provided during FY 2025/26.

S.N.	Low Vision Service	FY 2024/25	FY 2025/26
1	Male	14	9
2	Female	9	5
Total		23	14

Low Vision Device Distributed during FY 2025/26

S.N.	Name	Sex	FY 2024/25	FY 2025/26
1	Dome Magnifier (4x)	M	1	-
2	Monocular Telescope (4x)	M	1	-
3	Signature Guide	M	1	-
4	Stand Magnifier Illuminating (7x)	F	1	1
5	Monocular Telescope (5x)	M	1	-
6	Stand Magnifier (3X)	M	-	1
7	Noir Filter (550NM)	M	-	1
Total			5	3



Contact Lens Unit

The Contact Lens Unit provides assessment, fitting, dispensing, education, and follow-up services, including specialty lenses for complex conditions such as keratoconus and irregular corneas. In FY 2025/26, total services increased from 139 to 176, representing 26.62% growth. The highest increase was in Bandage lenses (+111.42%), followed by Prosthetic (+42.86%) and Soft lenses (+16.67%). However, RGP services declined by 87.5%, while Cosmetic lens services decreased to zero. Overall, the unit showed positive growth and increasing demand for therapeutic and specialty contact lens services.



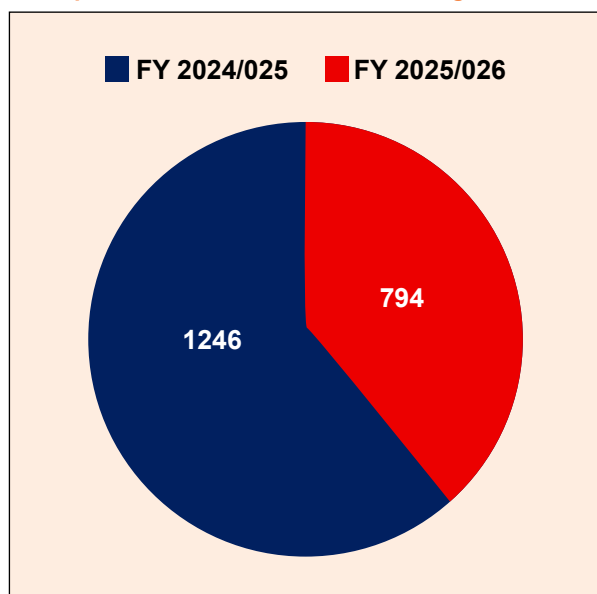
Contact Lens Services Provided during FY 2025/26

S.N.	Contact Lens	FY 2024/25	FY 2025/26
1	RGP	16	2
2	Soft	72	84
3	Bandage	35	74
4	Toric	4	4
5	Disposable	1	2
6	Cosmetic	4	0
7	Prosthetic	7	10
Total		139	176

Orthoptics Unit

The Orthoptics Unit provides specialized evaluation and management of binocular vision disorders, strabismus, amblyopia and ocular motility disorders in close collaboration with ophthalmologists. During FY 2025/26, the unit conducted 794 orthoptic evaluations, compared to 1,246 in the previous fiscal year, reflecting a 36.3% decrease. Despite the decline in patient volume, the unit continued to deliver comprehensive assessments and quality patient care.

Orthoptics Evaluation Performed during FY 2025/26.



Dry Eye Unit

The Dry Eye Unit provides specialized care for patients with dry eye disease and other ocular surface disorders. The unit offers detailed clinical evaluation, diagnosis, individualized treatment, patient education and regular follow-up to ensure effective disease management. By providing evidence-based care and counseling, the unit aims to relieve symptoms, improve ocular surface health, enhance visual function and improve patients' overall quality of life.



The Dry Eye Unit provided the following services during FY 2025/26.

S.N.	Service	FY 2024/25	FY 2025/26
1	Total Dry Eye Case	-	1767
2	Total Dry Eye Investigation	274	124
3	Total Dry Eye Therapy	141	75

Ocular Prosthetic Lab Unit

During FY 2025/26, the Prosthetic Lab Unit showed a significant shift toward customized prostheses, with customized cases increasing from 5 to 15 (200% growth). In contrast, stock prosthesis services declined from 21 to 1 (95.24% decrease). Overall services decreased from 26 to 16 (38.46% decline), indicating reduced total utilization but increased preference for customized prosthetic services.

Prosthetic Lab Unit Performance During FY 2025/26.

S.N.	Category	FY 2024/25	FY 2025/26
1	Customized Prosthesis	5	15
2	Stock Prosthesis	21	1
Total		26	16



Amblyopia Therapy Unit

During FY 2025/26, the Amblyopia Therapy Unit provided 26 therapy services, a decrease of 25.71% from 35 cases in FY 2024/25. The decline may indicate changes in patient referrals, follow-up patterns or service utilization. Strengthening early detection, referral and follow-up of amblyopia cases could help improve utilization and treatment outcomes.

Therapy Unit Performance During FY 2025/26.

S.N.	Service	FY 2024/25	FY 2025/26
1	Ambloopia Therapy	35	26



Tele-Ophthalmology Unit

During FY 2025/26, the Tele-Ophthalmology Unit provided 942 consultations, a 43.55% decline from 1,669 in FY 2024/25. The decrease suggests lower utilization of remote consultation services during the year, potentially due to changes in referral practices, patient flow or access to telemedicine facilities. Strengthening coordination with network centers, increasing awareness and promoting tele-referral services can help improve utilization and expand access to specialist eye care for remote and underserved populations.

Tele-Ophthalmology Unit Performance During FY 2025/26.

S.N.	Service	FY 2024/25	FY 2025/26
1	Tele-Ophthalmology	1669	942



Ocular Investigations

The Ocular Investigation Unit provides essential diagnostic services to support accurate diagnosis, treatment planning and monitoring of eye diseases. The unit is equipped with advanced ophthalmic diagnostic technologies, enabling clinicians to deliver comprehensive and evidence-based patient care. Common investigations include Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT), Fundus Photography, Visual Field Analysis, B-Scan Ultrasonography, Corneal Topography, Biometry, Pachymetry and other specialized diagnostic tests as required.



Ophthalmic Imaging

S.N.	Investigation Categories	FY 2024/25	FY 2025/26
1	OCT Macula	4639	4496
2	OCT Disc	2946	2042
3	Disc Photo	1,010	841
4	Fundus Photo	1529	1170
5	OCT Angiography	22	16
6	Corneal Topography	94	16
7	Specular Microscope	1141	41
8	B Scan (Ultrasonography)	3133	3801
9	Pachymetry	2993	2518
10	HFA	954	1093
Total		18461	16034

Other Investigation

S.N.	Investigation categories	FY 2024/25	FY 2025/26
1	Color vision	623	1154
2	Dry eye investigations	798	319
3	Hess/diplopia charting	132	122
4	Syringing	6683	7320
5	Schirmer's test	6480	4505
Total		14716	13420



Laboratory Department

The Laboratory Department provides reliable and timely diagnostic services to support patient care and surgical management. The department performs essential laboratory investigations, including hematology, biochemistry, serology and clinical pathology tests, ensuring accurate diagnosis and informed clinical decision-making while maintaining quality standards.



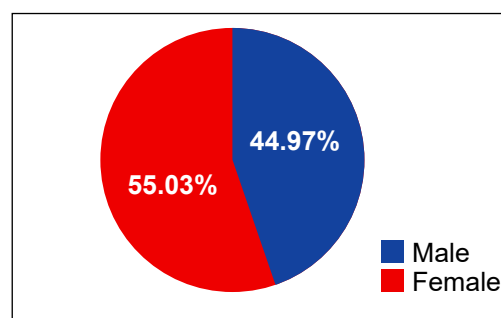
S.N.	Investigation Type	FY 2024/25	FY 2025/26
1	Biochemistry Investigation	12688	13734
2	Hematology Investigation	7259	7580
3	Microbiology Investigation	271	178
4	Serology Investigation	27353	30283
5	Parasitology Investigation	6212	6139
Total		53783	57914

Patient Demographics

Patient demographic analysis provides valuable insights into the characteristics of individuals utilizing the hospital's eye care services. Understanding the distribution of patients by gender, age, and geographic location supports evidence-based planning, resource allocation, and the development of targeted eye care interventions to better meet community needs. The patient demographics for FY 2025/26 are presented below.

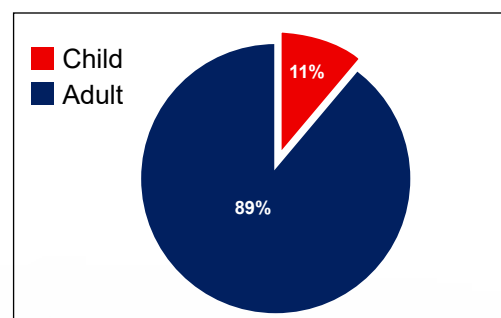
Gender-Wise Distribution

Applying the gender distribution percentages to the total outpatient department (OPD) volume of 179,026 patients, females constitute the clear majority of the patient base. The clinic served 98,518 female patients (55.03%) compared to 80,508 male patients (44.97%). This results in a pronounced gender gap of 18,010 more female visits than male visits, highlighting a substantial variance in healthcare utilization or disease prevalence.



Child & Adult Wise Distribution

Applying the age demographic distribution percentages to the total Outpatient Department (OPD) volume of 179,026 patients, adults form the overwhelming majority of the clinic's population. The facility provided care to 159,906 adult patients (89%), compared to 19,120 child patients (11%). This creates an immense generational gap of 140,786 more adult visits than pediatric visits, highlighting that operational infrastructure must remain intensely focused on mature and geriatric care.



Geographic Distribution

In FY 2082/83 (2025/26), Bharatpur Eye Hospital recorded a total of 179,026 OPD patients. The district-wise data accounted for 179,010 patients from 69 districts of Nepal, while 16 patients were from India. Patient utilization was highly concentrated in the hospital's core catchment areas, particularly Chitwan (130,830) and Nawalparasi (25,823), followed by Tanahu (6,050) and Gorkha (5,338). The distribution across 69 districts demonstrates the hospital's strong regional coverage and wider national referral reach, while the 16 patients from India indicate a small but notable cross-border utilization of services.

S.N.	District Wise Distribution	Patient Number	%	S.N.	District Wise Distribution	Patient Number	%
1	Chitwan	132861	74.21	36	Bhaktapur	31	0.02
2	Nawalparasi (Ba.Su.Pu.)	25823	14.42	37	Banke	29	0.02
3	Tanahu	6050	3.38	38	Nuwakot	28	0.02
4	Gorkha	5338	2.98	39	Udayapur	23	0.01
5	Lamjung	2049	1.14	40	Siraha	22	0.01
6	Makawanpur	1139	0.64	41	Kavrepalanchowk	20	0.01
7	Bara	654	0.37	42	Doti	19	0.01
8	Parsa	640	0.36	43	Lalitpur	19	0.01
9	Dhading	638	0.36	44	Rolpa	18	0.01
10	Baglung	598	0.33	45	Mugu	15	0.01
11	Rautahat	345	0.19	46	Rukum	15	0.01
12	Kaski	251	0.14	47	Kalikot	14	0.01
13	Syanja	220	0.12	48	Okhaldhunga	14	0.01
14	Parbat	207	0.12	49	Bhojpur	12	0.01
15	Rupendehi	205	0.11	50	Dolakha	12	0.01
16	Palpa	194	0.11	51	Sindhupalchowk	12	0.01
17	Kathmandu	135	0.08	52	Dadeldhura	11	0.01
18	Myagdi	127	0.07	53	Dailekh	10	0.01
19	Jhapa	115	0.06	54	Dolpa	10	0.01
20	Mahottari	105	0.06	55	Manang	10	0.01
21	Sankhuwasbha	99	0.06	56	Achham	9	0.01
22	Bardia	93	0.05	57	Bajhang	9	0.01
23	Gulmi	93	0.05	58	Baitadi	8	0.00
24	Dang	87	0.05	59	Ramechhap	7	0.00
25	Sunsari	75	0.04	60	Ilam	6	0.00
26	Kailali	64	0.04	61	Bajura	5	0.00
27	Dhanusha	60	0.03	62	Dhankuta	5	0.00
28	Kapilvastu	54	0.03	63	Rasuwa	5	0.00
29	Morang	53	0.03	64	Humla	4	0.00
30	Sindhuli	52	0.03	65	Jajarkot	4	0.00
31	Arkhakhachi	45	0.03	66	Solukumbu	2	0.00
32	Surkhet	41	0.02	67	Tehrathum	2	0.00
33	Pyuthan	38	0.02	68	Khotang	1	0.00
34	Jumla	34	0.02	69	Panchthar	1	0.00
35	Kanchanpur	32	0.02	70	India	16	0.01





Community Outreach Department

The Community Outreach Department remains a cornerstone of Bharatpur Eye Hospital's commitment to eliminating avoidable blindness and ensuring equitable access to quality eye care services. During FY 2025/26 (2082/83), the program reached underserved and remote communities through a wide range of preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative eye care activities. Major interventions included Diagnostic, Screening and Treatment (DST) Camps, Surgical Eye Camps, School Eye Screening Program, Diabetic Retinopathy Screening Camps, Workplace Eye Screening and Eye Health Education and Awareness Program. Implemented in close collaboration with SEVA Foundation USA/Canada, Ruit Foundation, CNNJS, Kathmandu, NNJS, Chitwan, Laxmi Sunrise Bank LTD Parsa Chitwan, Machhapuchhre Bank LTD NGT Chitwan and community stakeholders, these initiatives contributed significantly to the early detection and treatment of eye diseases, increased community awareness, strengthened referral linkages and improved access to comprehensive eye care services across the hospital's catchment areas.



Community Outreach Activity

During FY 2025/26, the Community Outreach Program conducted 76 Diagnostic Screening and Treatment (DST) camps, 27 surgical camps, and 70 school screening programs. Compared to FY 2024/25, the number of DST camps decreased slightly from 84 to 76, while cataract surgeries performed through these camps increased significantly from 725 to 1,128. Surgical camps increased from 24 to 27, with outpatient attendance rising from 23,073 to 25,541, although the number of surgeries remained almost unchanged (3,194 to 3,143). School eye health activities also expanded, with screening programs increasing from 66 to 70, the number of students screened rising from 28,764 to 46,085, and spectacles distributed increasing from 734 to 1,041, reflecting enhanced coverage and improved access to community eye care services.



Activities		2024/25	2025/26
DST Camp	Number	84	76
	OP	17860	16729
	Surgery	725	1128
Surgical Camp	Number	24	27
	OP	23073	25541
	Surgery	3194	3143
School Screening	Number	66	70
	Screened Students	28764	46085
	Glass Distributed	734	1041

Eye Health Education & Training Activity

During FY 2025/26, Bharatpur Eye Hospital conducted 10 eye health education and training sessions for Female Community Health Volunteers (FCHVs), health post staff, school nurses, and outreach management personnel, benefiting 244 participants. Compared to FY 2024/25, the overall number of training sessions decreased from 21 to 10, while the number of participants declined from 803 to 244. However, health post staff training increased significantly from 1 to 6 sessions, with participants increasing from 34 to 136, reflecting the hospital's greater focus on strengthening primary eye care and community-based eye health services.



Training		2024/25	2025/26
FCHV	Number	15	2
	Participants	678	67
Health Post Staff	Number	1	6
	Participants	34	136
School Nurse	Number	3	1
	Participants	61	24
Outreach Management	Number	2	1
	Participants	30	17

Outreach Activities Photo Gallery



Secondary Eye Hospital, Surgical Centers and Eye Care Centers Service Statistics

During FY 2025/26 (2082/83), Bharatpur Eye Hospital's network continued to provide comprehensive eye care services through its Secondary Eye Hospitals, Surgical Centers, City Clinic and Eye Care Centers. These facilities played a vital role in delivering accessible outpatient eye care services closer to the community, ensuring timely diagnosis, treatment and referral of patients requiring specialized care. The network demonstrated continued growth in service delivery and remained an integral part of the hospital's mission to improve equitable access to quality eye care across its catchment areas.

S.N.	Indicator	OPD FY 2024/25	OPD FY 2025/26
1	Secondary Eye Hospitals	28371	27357
2	Surgical Centers	7722	9464
3	CBH	17128	19538
5	Eye Care Centers	49839	57286
Total		103060	113645

Secondary and Eye Care Centers Service Statistics

The two secondary hospitals showed contrasting performance trends in FY 2025/26. BEH Thori experienced declines in OPD, cataract surgeries and other surgeries, despite a 26.67% increase in referrals. In contrast, BEH Kawasoti showed strong growth, particularly in cataract surgeries (77.91%) and other surgeries (59.09%), along with increased OPD and referrals. Kawasoti demonstrates improved service utilization, while Thori requires targeted interventions to strengthen patient flow, surgical services, outreach and overall service delivery.

S.N.	Secondary Hospital		FY 2024/25	FY 2025/26
1	BEH_Thori, Parsa	OPD	16284	14581
		Cataract Surgery	838	588
		Other Surgery	71	63
		Referral	60	76
2	BEH_Kawasoti, Nawlparasi (Ba.Su.Pu.)	OPD	12096	12776
		Cataract Surgery	86	153
		Other Surgery	22	35
		Referral	147	220

Surgical Centers Performance

The two surgical centers showed positive OPD growth, with Madhyabindu remaining stable (+0.07%) and Ishworpur increasing by 10.09%. Cataract surgery services improved, particularly at Ishworpur with 54 surgeries and Madhyabindu with 4 surgeries. Madhyabindu also recorded a significant 240% increase in referrals, while Ishworpur's other surgeries declined by 41.67%. Overall, service utilization and cataract surgery improved, but other surgical services need strengthening.

S.N.	Surgical Center		FY 2024/25	FY 2025/26
1	Madhyabindu, Nawalparasi (Ba.Su.Pu.)	OPD	4239	4242
		Cataract Surgery	0	4
		Referral	5	17
2	Ishworpur, Sarlahi	OPD	4746	5225
		Cataract Surgery	0	54
		Other Surgery	12	7

City Clinic (CBH)

Established in 2067 B.S., the Chijakumar Bishnu Kumari OPD (City Clinic) is an urban satellite clinic of Bharatpur Eye Hospital, strategically located at Bharatpur-10 (Bharatpur Height), approximately 1.6 km from the Base Hospital. It demonstrated strong growth in FY 2025/26. OPD attendance increased from 17,128 to 19,538 (+14.07%), indicating increased utilization of the clinic's services. Referrals also rose significantly from 440 to 663 (+50.68%), reflecting improved



identification and referral of patients requiring specialized care. The clinic additionally initiated Orthoptics Evaluation, recording 38 cases within 1.5 months, showing expansion of specialized services. Overall, the City Clinic is effectively improving urban access to eye care, strengthening referrals and reducing the service burden on the Base Hospital.

S. N.	Chijakumar Bishnu Kumari OPD Services (CBH)	FY 2024/25	FY 2025/26
1	OPD Patient	17128	19538
2	Referral	440	663
3	Orthoptics Evaluation	0	38 (1.5 months)

Eye Care Centers Performance

The ECC network showed strong overall OPD growth, increasing from 49,839 to 57,286 patients (+14.94%) in FY 2025/26. Growth was particularly strong in Baudikali, Chanauli, Anbukhaireni, Ratnanagar and Janakbahadur Pandey Memorial Lions ECC. However, Simraungadh, Hupsekot and Narsinghdham Salyantar experienced declines and require further assessment. Despite increased OPD, referrals decreased by 37.80%, from 2,024 to 1,259, highlighting the need to review referral practices and appropriateness. Overall, priority should be given to strengthening underperforming ECCs, sustaining high-performing centers, monitoring new ECCs and improving referral quality.

S.N.	Eye Care Centers (ECCs)	OPD FY 2024/25	OPD FY 2025/26
1	Janakbahadur Pandey Memorial Lions ECC, Parsa, Chitwan	8819	10691
2	ECC, Madi	4595	5115
3	Narsinghdham ECC, Salyantar, Dhading	3208	3087
4	ECC, Ratnagar, Chitwan	7207	9166
5	ECC, Chanauli, Chitwan	2741	3832
6	ECC, Simraungadh, Bara	5980	2206

S.N.	Eye Care Centers (ECCs)	OPD FY 2024/25	OPD FY 2025/26
7	ECC, Kurintar, Chitwan	1610	1990
8	Bhadrakali Kandel ECC, Benighat, Dhading	1918	2165
9	ECC, Hupsekot, Nawalparasi (Ba.Su.Pu.)	1371	1156
10	ECC, Rapti, Chitwan	2074	2172
11	ECC, Anbukhaireni, Tanahu	2349	3030
12	ECC, Bhedawari, Nawalparasi (Ba.Su.Pu.)	1966	2323
13	ECC, Baudikali, Nawalparasi (Ba.Su.Pu.)	691	1042
14	ECC, Kalika, Chitwan	1077	1234
15	ECC, Bhanu, Tanahu	1745	2096
16	ECC, Devchuli, Nawalparasi (Ba.Su.Pu.)	3285	3679
17	ECC, Kabilashi, Sarlahi	2255	2503
18	ECC, Arunkhola, Nawalparasi (Ba.Su.Pu.)	-	433 (8Months)
19	ECC, Ramgopalpur, Mahottari	-	621 (4Months)
Total		49839	57286
Total Referral		2024	1259

Pre-Anesthesia Check-Up (PAC) Clinic

The PAC Clinic ensures patients are medically assessed and appropriately prepared before surgery, helping reduce anesthesia-related risks and improve patient safety. PAC services increased from 272 in FY 2024/25 to 314 in FY 2025/26 (15.44% increase), indicating improved utilization and integration of pre-operative assessment in surgical care.

S. N.	Service	FY 2024/25	FY 2025/26
1	Pre Anesthesia	272	314



Bhim Raj Usha Maya Pathak Eye Bank (Cornea Collection Center)

The Bhim Raj Usha Maya Pathak Eye Bank, established at Bharatpur Eye Hospital on 25 Kartik 2074 with a donation of NRs. 15 million, has been actively promoting eye donation and corneal collection. Since establishment, 34 corneas have been collected (18 male and 16 female), and 1,331 people have provided consent for eye donation after death.

S.N.	Service		FY 2024/25	FY 2025/26
1	Consent Received For Eye Donation		58	33
2	Cornea Collection	Male	1	2
		Female	1	3



▶ PEEK Vision Eye Screening Program (Health Post Model)

The PEEK Vision Program, implemented by Nepal Netra Jyoti Sangh (NNJS) through Bharatpur Eye Hospital, is the first Health Post Model of the PEEK Vision Community Eye Screening Program in Nepal, initiated in 10 health posts of Madi Municipality, Chitwan. Following a two-day training of health workers, 662 individuals were screened, of whom 172 (25.98%) were referred to Madi Eye Care Centre. Among the referred patients, 51 (29.65%) attended for further assessment, with 48 managed at the Eye Care Centre and 3 referred to Bharatpur Eye Hospital, 2 completed the referral and received specialized treatment.



Overall, the program demonstrates the feasibility of using smartphone-based digital technology at the health-post level to strengthen early eye disease detection and referral linkages. The initiative has established an important health post–ECC–hospital referral pathway and provides a promising model for expanding community-based digital eye care across Nepal.

▶ NNJS, National Institute of Community Ophthalmology (NICO)

The National Institute of Community Ophthalmology (NICO) is the training and capacity-building arm of Nepal Netra Jyoti Sangh (NNJS), with its office located at Bharatpur Eye Hospital, Bharatpur-10, Chitwan. NICO focuses on strengthening the capacity of eye health personnel working across 28 eye hospitals and 224 Eye Care Centers operated by NNJS throughout Nepal. Through various training, education, and professional development programs, NICO aims to enhance the knowledge, skills, and competencies of eye health professionals and ensure the delivery of effective, quality and accessible eye care services to communities across the country.

During FY 2025/26, NICO conducted 10 training and capacity-building programs covering basic eye health, ECC management, advanced refraction, pediatric eye care, eye health education, curriculum development, Training of Trainers (ToT), and strategic planning. These programs involved health workers, ophthalmic assistants, ECC in-charges, school nurses, FCHVs, outreach coordinators and hospital faculty, contributing to strengthened human resources, improved technical capacity and enhanced quality and accessibility of eye care services across the network.



Major Achievements

Land Donation for Low Vision and Rehabilitation Centre

A landmark achievement for Bharatpur Eye Hospital during the reporting period was the generous donation of 5 Kattha 16 Dhur land at Khairahani Municipality-5, Chitwan by Mrs. Debaki Mainali in memory of her late husband, Mr. Madan Gopal Mainali. The donated land will be used to establish a Low Vision and Rehabilitation Centre, dedicated to providing comprehensive rehabilitation services for people with low vision and blindness. The centre will offer orientation and mobility training, Braille education, daily living skills, vocational training and other rehabilitation services to promote independence and social inclusion. This remarkable contribution reflects an outstanding commitment to community service and represents a significant milestone in expanding comprehensive eye care services beyond clinical treatment. Bharatpur Eye Hospital expresses its sincere gratitude for this generous support, which will create a lasting impact on the lives of visually impaired individuals and future generations.



Establishment of Eye Care Center, Arunkhola, Nawalparasi (Ba.Su.Pu.)

A major milestone for Nepal Netra Jyoti Sangh, Bharatpur Eye Hospital during the reporting period was the establishment and formal inauguration of the 24th network Eye Care Center at Arunkhola, Madhyabindu Municipality, East Nawalparasi, on 10 November 2025. The inauguration ceremony was attended by the Mayor of Madhyabindu Municipality, the Ward Chairperson, the Vice President of Nepal Netra Jyoti Sangh (Chitwan), the President of Nepal Netra Jyoti Sangh (Nawalpur), Executive Committee Members and representatives from Bharatpur Eye Hospital.



The Eye Care Center was established through the collaborative support of Madhyabindu Municipality, the Seva Foundation and Bharatpur Eye Hospital with the objective of expanding access to quality and affordable eye care services for the people of East Nawalparasi and surrounding communities. This achievement reflects the hospital's continued commitment to strengthening its outreach network and ensuring equitable access to comprehensive eye care services across underserved areas.



Up-gradation of Madhyabindu Eye Care Center to Surgical Center



Another significant milestone during the reporting period was the upgradation and establishment of the Madhyabindu Surgical Eye Center with the generous support of Madhyabindu Municipality, Seva Foundation, and Bharatpur Eye Hospital. The Surgical Center was formally inaugurated on 21 December 2025 by the Honorable Mayor of Madhyabindu Municipality, the Chairman of NNJS Chitwan, the Chief Medical Director of Bharatpur Eye Hospital, representatives from various municipalities and other distinguished guests. To mark the occasion, a Diagnostic, Screening and Surgical Camp was organized, providing services to 2,170 outpatients and successfully performing 280

surgeries. This initiative significantly strengthened access to quality eye care services for the local community and surrounding areas.

Village Integrated Eye Workers (VIEW)

This research project started in 2014 in collaboration with University of California San Francisco, F.I. Proctor Foundation, SEVA foundation and Bharatpur Eye Hospital. Starting from the year 2014, VIEW has implemented different phase of its study activities (VIEW-I, VIEW-II Pilot, VIEW-II Screening, VIEW-II Follow-up Exam, VIEW-II Extension- on going and Cure blindness Prevention program- ongoing).



VIEW-I and VIEW-II Pilot is already completed and some of the papers have been published. Study area includes Chitwan district (Bharatpur Metropolitan City, Kalika Municipality, Khairahani Municipality, Ratnanagar Municipality and Nawalpur District (Gaidakot Municipality, Devchuli Municipality, Kawasoti Municipality, Hupsekot Rural Municipality, Madhyabindu Municipality and Binaya Triveni East Rural Municipality).

VIEW-II Extension: VIEW-II Extension is the longitudinal follow-up of VIEW-II Screening (continuation of the baseline screening conducted in 2019). This phase started from April 2025. This phase is implemented into two different stages, the census stage and the screening stage.

Census: A repeat census conducted in all clusters 6-7 years after implementation of the screening intervention. Census workers update vital status and demographic data collected at baseline and added all new community members. Visual acuity assessed for all participants ≥ 50 years older following the same procedures employed at baseline. Participants with visual acuity 20/200 or worse but improves with pinhole are referred to the nearest eye care center. Participants with visual acuity 20/200 or worse and does not improve with pinhole are referred to Bharatpur Eye Hospital.



Census Activities:



Statistics: (July 17, 2025- July 16, 2026)

13. Total people enumerated- 322,378
14. Total people 50 years and above enrolled- 83,005 (25.74%)
15. Total people 50 years and above whose Visual Acuity taken- 67,234 (81%)

Screening: After census is completed in cluster (group of tole) screening is planned in clusters randomized (pre-randomized clusters at baseline screening) to screening. 4 screening teams (consisting of 2 Ophthalmic Assistant in each) perform day to day community screening. All eligible participants (aged 60 or older) within the screening cluster are invited for ocular screening. Study Field Supervisor is responsible for maintaining communication and support with local stakeholder, managing screening site and selecting local mobilizer. Local mobilizer informs the participants and collect them at the screening station as per the list provided Screening activity consist of participant registration, Intra Ocular Pressure (IOP) measurement, Auto refraction, Fundus Photography, and Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT) Scanning. Based on the screening result (as per study protocol) participants are referred to base hospital for further evaluation and management. There is a dedicated referral desk accompanied by Optometrist for managing the referral participants at base hospital.

Screening Activities:



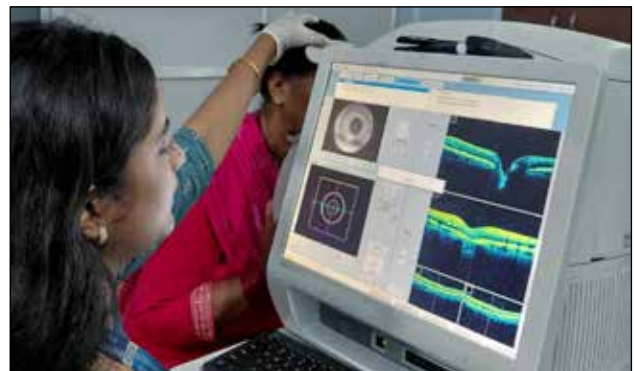
Registration



IOP Measurement



Fundus Photography



OCT Scan



Auto-refraction



Referral Desk

Statistics: (July 17, 2025- July 16, 2026)

16. Total people enrolled- 15,614
17. Total people referred- 3,706 (23.74%)
18. Total people attended referral visit- 2,180 (58.82%)

Linkage To Care Trial: In this trial participant who has not visited referral visit at base hospital after 7 days of referral from screening will receive a Female Community Health Volunteer (FCHV) home visit or an automated generated SMS to encourage them to come for referral visit. Individual are randomized on 1:1 ratio either to receive FCHV visit or text message. Followed by intense training FCHV makes home visit 7 days after screening referral. Automated text message is sent at day7 and day14 of referral visit. In addition, participants also receive phone call for follow-up visit. They are also offered van pick-up even after if they do not attend referral visit after several reminders.



FCHV Training



FCHV Monitoring Visit



Van Pick-up





Cure Blindness Project (Blindness Prevention Program)

This aim to find the effectiveness of Female Community Volunteers (FCHVs) in preventing corneal blindness due to trauma. This was a three years study which ended in 2017 with the result that FCHVs intervention was effective in reducing corneal opacities due to ocular trauma in the rural communities than peri- urban or urban communities. Later since September 2017 SightLife implemented this research as a corneal prevention program, where trained 117 FCHVs from 12 former VDCs (Kathar, Kumroj, Birendranagar, Amarapuri, Pragatinagar, Devchuli, Agyauli, Deurali, Dhaubadi, Narayani, Nayabelhani and Kolhuwa) are involved in detecting and treating corneal abrasion due to trauma with prophylactic antibiotic ointment in their communities and appropriate referrals to eye care centers or eye hospitals. FCHVs are also trained to identify potential blinding diseases in the community and they take visual acuity with Snellen's chart. Four field supervisors involved in monitoring those FCHVs. The HCP and SighLife International merged to create a new program called Cure Blindness Project. Since November 2025 Cure Blindness along with total 230 Female Community Health Volunteer (FCHV) extended its services to Rapti Municipality (Bhandara, Piple and Korak) in Chitwan district, Gaidakot Municipality (Mukundapur), Devchuli Municipality (Rajahar and Dibyapuri), Kawasoti Municipality (Kumarbarti and Pithauli), Madhyabindu Municipality (Mainaghat, Tamsariya, and Parsauni) and Binaya Triveni Rural Municipality (Dumkibas) in Nawalpur district.

Statistics: (July 17, 2025- July 16, 2026)

19. Total cases seen by FCHVs – 7,731
20. Total abrasion detected and treated by FCHVs – 3,395 (43.91%)
21. Total referrals done by FCHVs - 306(3.96%)



FCHV Refresher Training



FCHV Performing Fluorescein Stain



Supervisor Monitoring FCHV at Field



FCHV Monthly Meeting

The **Story** of **Mr. Chitra Bahadur KC**

On April 11, 2026, a Diagnostic Screening and Treatment (DST) eye camp was organized at Amarapuri Health Post, Gaidakot Municipality-13, Nawalpur, with the support of Nepal Netra Jyoti Sangh, Bharatpur Eye Hospital and Eye Care Centre Gaidakot Bhedabari, in coordination with Gaidakot Municipality and financial support from SEVA Foundation.

During the camp, 83-year-old Mr. Chitra Bahadur KC from Gaidakot Municipality-14 came for an eye examination after learning about the camp through a community loudspeaker announcement. His visual acuity was found to be very poor in both eyes (1/60) and he was diagnosed with operable cataract in both eyes. The eye camp team explained his condition and advised him to undergo Left eye cataract surgery at Bharatpur Eye Hospital. He agreed to the treatment and was advised to travel to the hospital with a family member on the hospital bus.

Mr. Chitra Bahadur returned home and later came back to board the hospital bus. He was the first patient to board the bus. When asked about his family member, he said, "My family member will come to the hospital later." That day, 16 patients were brought to Bharatpur Eye Hospital and admitted after completing the necessary pre-operative procedures. However, at around 10:38 PM, his son arrived at the hospital and questioned why his father had been brought there. After the situation was calmly managed by the hospital staff and security team, his son left the hospital. Later that night, the outreach team met Mr. Chitra Bahadur to understand his situation.

With tears in his eyes, Mr. Chitra Bahadur shared his difficult family story. He had five sons, three daughters and a wife, but he said that no one was taking proper care of him. Although his family provided him with food twice a day, he felt that he received little love and support. He had worked for 55 years in different cities in India to earn money to educate his children and support their marriages. He also shared that he and his wife had not spoken to each other for 35 years, although they continued to live in the same house. His youngest son was the only child who loved and cared for him, but sadly, he had died in a motorcycle accident just four months earlier. With tears in his eyes, he said, "The only son who loved me is gone."

On April 12, 2026, the Outreach Department and hospital management discussed his situation and decided to seek support from the local government. Mr. Chitra Bahadur was taken to the ward office, where the Ward Chairperson was informed about his condition. The Chairperson contacted his family and requested them to come forward, but his son refused to come and argued over the phone. Understanding the seriousness of the situation, the Ward Chairperson took responsibility for supporting Mr. Chitra Bahadur and requested the hospital to proceed with his surgery. Considering his difficult circumstances, Bharatpur Eye Hospital decided to provide the cataract surgery free of cost and requested the ward office to bring him back to the hospital.

On April 13, 2026, Mr. Chitra Bahadur returned to Bharatpur Eye Hospital with a representative from the ward office. After obtaining informed consent and completing all necessary safety procedures, his Left eye cataract surgery was successfully performed. During his stay, the hospital provided him with food, accommodation and necessary care. Hospital staff and management also provided financial support of NPR 5,500 to help him with his immediate needs.



The following day, April 14, 2026, his eye bandage was removed. As his operated eye was opened, tears rolled down his face—this time, tears of happiness. He looked around and with deep gratitude, said, “You are like God to me.” His vision had improved to 6/12, allowing him to see distant objects clearly again. With a bright smile, he said, “Now I can see again. Even at this age, I can live independently and do my own work.”

Mr. Chitra Bahadur’s story is more than a story of restored vision. It is a story of compassion, dignity, hope and independence. Through the combined efforts of the eye camp team, Bharatpur Eye Hospital, hospital staff, Gaidakot Municipality and the Ward Office, an elderly man who had been living with poor vision and emotional hardship received the care and support he needed. His successful cataract surgery not only restored his sight but also gave him renewed confidence and hope to live independently. This story reflects the commitment of Bharatpur Eye Hospital and its partners to ensure that no one is left behind because of poor vision, poverty or difficult personal circumstances.

The inspiring history of **Eye Care Service** in Nepal: From humble beginning to world class model for all.

Nepal re-entered the global stage only in 2007 BS (1951 AD), after the end of the 104-year-long autocratic Rana regime. With the advent of democracy, Nepal attracted international attention as a beautiful country nestled in the lap of the Himalayas. It was only after then Prime Minister Tanka Prasad Acharya introduced the First Development Plan 2013–2017 BS (1956–1961 AD) that Nepal took its first leap toward the modern era. During this period, health policies and services began to expand; however, financial constraints, limited infrastructure, a shortage of skilled human resources, and a lack of technology prevented significant progress. At that time, the government prioritized the control of communicable diseases such as tuberculosis, malaria, cholera, and smallpox, as well as the high maternal and infant mortality rate. Eye care services, however, remained rudimentary until the late 1970 AD.



Keshav Prasad Adhikari
Secretary, NNJS, Chitwan

The initial development and expansion of eye health services in Nepal are largely attributed to Dr. Ram Prasad Pokharel, who returned to Nepal in 2028 BS (1971 AD) after completing higher education in Britain. Shocked by the deplorable state of eye treatment in the country, he resolved to take action. At that time, there were only seven ophthalmologists nationwide, not a single eye hospital, and outside Kathmandu, only zonal hospitals in Biratnagar, Birgunj, and Pokhara had eye departments. In 1974 AD, he established Nepal Eye Hospital, the country’s first eye hospital. In 1978, he founded Nepal Netra Jyoti Sangh (NNJS), a non-governmental organization, and launched a campaign to expand eye services across the country through community participation. The Nepal Blindness Survey of 1980–81 AD, the world’s first population-based scientific survey—revealed a blindness prevalence of 0.84% in Nepal, with cataract as the leading cause. This drew the attention of global partners. The government entrusted NNJS with the formidable task of implementing blindness prevention activities. Based on the survey, NNJS formulated a policy to establish eye hospitals in the Terai, eye treatment centers in the hills and eye camps in the Himalayan and other remote areas. International partner organizations were assigned to different geographical regions to provide grants and support. This marked the beginning of decentralized eye health services in Nepal.

Phases in the Development of Eye Health Services in Nepal

The history of eye health services in Nepal can be divided into four phases for ease of understanding.

1. Initial Phase: Before 1970 AD

Services were minimal, and there was no eye hospital. At Bir Hospital in Kathmandu, 16 beds were available for eye diseases, and surgical services were provided one day a week; approximately 300–400 cataract surgeries were performed annually. Those who could afford treatment went to Sitapur Eye Hospital in Uttar Pradesh, India, while those who could not were forced to wait in queues for years. Some died while waiting in the queue for surgery.

2. Development Phase: 1980–2000 AD

Based on data from the Nepal Blindness Survey, efforts were made to improve and develop eye treatment services.

During the first two decades, i.e., 2038–2057 BS (1981–2000 AD), necessary human resources and infrastructure were developed and expanded. Major eye hospitals were established; physicians were sent abroad for specialized training and training for other personnel began within Nepal. Cataract surgery was modernized. Because of modern techniques and low fees, patients from India also began flocking to Nepal. Services during this phase focused primarily on cataract surgery. In the old treatment method, patients had to wear thick, heavy glasses after cataract surgery; otherwise, they could not see well. As Nepal adopted intraocular lens technology, the need for thick glasses was eliminated. The affordability, accessibility and improved quality of treatment led to a marked increase in patients from India, which made eye hospitals in the Terai self-reliant. Consequently, the country is also believed to have earned foreign currency.

3. Subspecialty Expansion Phase: 2000–2020 AD

During these two decades, Nepal focused on expanding diagnostic and treatment services for eye diseases other than cataract. In accordance with World Health Organization (WHO) guidance and directives, services were expanded for pediatric eye diseases, diabetic retinopathy, refractive errors and glaucoma, while community eye programs were strengthened. The integration of computer technology in cataract treatment helped Nepal maintain an excellent global standing. Nepal's eye services are not only world-class but also highly affordable and widely accessible.

4. Comprehensive Service Phase: After 2020 AD

This phase is characterized by further subspecialization, research and international recognition. Since 2020 AD, Nepal has continued to strengthen its eye care sector. Many eye hospitals under NNJS have become priority sites for training and observation, including for foreign professionals. Ophthalmologists from many countries come for training and fellowships.

Human Resources Development

The Institute of Medicine under Tribhuvan University launched the MD Ophthalmology program in 1987 AD. A bachelor's-level optometry program began in 1997 AD. NNJS had already started ophthalmic assistant training in 1981 AD. After 1994 AD, the emergence of private medical colleges further contributed to manpower production.

Tilganga Institute of Ophthalmology (TIO)

Under the Nepal Eye Program initiated by Dr. Sanduk Ruit in 1992 AD, Tilganga Eye Centre was established in 1994 AD. In 2008 AD, it was renamed Tilganga Institute of Ophthalmology (TIO). In 2019 AD, TIO was recognized as a WHO Collaborating Centre for Ophthalmology.

Contribution of the Private Sector

Along with NNJS and TIO, private institutions such as Drishti-Netra Service System and Charity Health Foundation have also been serving a large number of patients. A considerable number of private eye hospitals have now been established in major cities of the Terai.

The beginning of eye care in Nepal is believed to date back to the Juddha Chakshu Dan Mahayagya organized in Butwal Bazaar in the 1940 AD by then Prime Minister Shri 3 Juddha Shamsher Rana. In that eye camp, Dr. Mahesh Prasad Mehray (founder of Sitapur Eye Hospital) and his team performed hundreds of cataract surgeries. Eye surgery camps remain extremely important even today for people in remote communities who have lost vision due to cataract.

Current Achievements of NNJS

- Nearly more than 460 ophthalmologists are available across the country.
- Approximately 3,000 mid-level human resources support advanced eye care services.
- The number of surgeries has increased to approximately 300,000 annually.
- The NNJS network has expanded to 28 eye hospitals and 350+ eye centers, with more than 12,000 volunteers mobilized across 44 districts.

NNJS is now the world's largest eye service provider in terms of network size. Regarding surgery volume, India's Aravind Eye Care System ranks first, while NNJS ranks second. Globally, Nepal's eye care is regarded as high quality and highly affordable. There is usually no waiting list for cataract surgery here, whereas in the United States the wait is at least two months and in Canada and the United Kingdom it can be up to one year. The credit for this achievement belongs to NNJS, its volunteers, dedicated physicians, hospital staff and all stakeholders.

Conclusion

The journey from the 1970 AD, when there were only seven ophthalmologists and services were limited to just three cities, to today's vast network serving thousands of patients annually is a proud achievement for Nepal. The collective efforts of Dr. Ram Prasad Pokharel, Dr. Sanduk Ruit, NNJS, TIO and thousands of volunteers have made Nepal a global leader in community ophthalmology and blindness prevention—providing high-quality, affordable and accessible services.

Intellectual Source - **Prof. Dr. Sunu Dulal**





भरतपुर आँखा अस्पतालको परिचय

नेपाल नेत्रज्योति ज्योति संघ अन्तर्गत सञ्चालित भरतपुर आँखा अस्पताल, हिरालाल सन्तुदेवी प्रधान नेत्र विज्ञान अध्ययन संस्थान, भरतपुर-१०, चितवनमा अवस्थित ६२ शैया क्षमता सहितको नेपालको एक प्रमुख तृतीय तहको आँखा अस्पताल हो । वि.सं. २०४४ साल चैत्र १८ गते स्थापना भएको यस अस्पतालले तीन दशकभन्दा लामो समयदेखि आफ्ना सम्पूर्ण सञ्जालहरूमार्फत करिब २६ लाख भन्दा बढी जनसंख्यालाई चितवन तथा आसपासका जिल्लाका समुदायलाई गुणस्तरीय, सुलभ र पहुँचयोग्य आँखा स्वास्थ्य सेवा प्रदान गर्दै आएको छ ।

नेपालमा अन्धोपन निवारण तथा गुणस्तरीय आँखा स्वास्थ्य सेवा विस्तारका लागि कार्यरत नेपाल नेत्र ज्योति संघको देशभरमा २८ वटा आँखा अस्पतालमध्ये एक अस्पतालको रूपमा उपचार, शल्यक्रिया, विशेषज्ञ सेवा, तालिम, अनुसन्धान तथा समुदायस्तरमै गएर आँखा उपचार सेवा सञ्चालन गर्दै आएको छ ।



भरतपुर आँखा अस्पतालको पृष्ठभूमि तथा इतिहास

भरतपुर आँखा अस्पतालको स्थापना मध्य नेपालमा बढ्दो आँखा स्वास्थ्य सेवाको आवश्यकतालाई सम्बोधन गर्ने उद्देश्यले नेपाल नेत्रज्योति संघ, नारायणगढ लायन्स क्लब, स्थानीय समुदाय तथा समाजसेवीहरूको सामूहिक प्रयासबाट भएको हो । नेपाल नेत्रज्योति संघ नेपालमा अन्धोपन निवारण तथा गुणस्तरीय, सुलभ, पहुँचयोग्य र समतामूलक आँखा स्वास्थ्य सेवाको प्रवर्द्धनमा समर्पित गैह्र नाफामूलक, गैह्र सरकारी संस्था हो ।

चितवनमा आँखा उपचार सेवाको आवश्यकता पहिचान गर्दै वि.सं. २०४० सालदेखि निःशुल्क आँखा शिविरहरू सञ्चालन गर्न थालिएको थियो । शिविरहरूबाट प्राप्त अनुभव तथा समुदायमा देखिएको आँखा उपचारको उच्च मागलाई मध्यनजर गर्दै स्थायी आँखा अस्पताल स्थापनाको पहल अघि बढाइयो । प्रा.डा. रामप्रसाद पोखरेलको दूरदर्शी नेतृत्वमा वि.सं. २०४३ सालमा नेपाल नेत्र ज्योति संघ, चितवन शाखाको स्थापना भयो ।

नेपाल नेत्र ज्योति संघ, स्थानीय समुदाय, शुभेच्छुक तथा BCCI Foundation, Pakistan को महत्वपूर्ण सहयोगमा अस्पताल भवन निर्माण सम्पन्न भयो । उक्त भवन वि.सं. २०४४ गते (३१ मार्च १९८८) तत्कालीन श्री ५ महाराजाधिराज वीरेन्द्र वीरविक्रम शाहदेवबाट उद्घाटन भएको थियो । प्रारम्भमा श्री महेन्द्र मेमोरियल आँखा अस्पताल

नामबाट सञ्चालनमा आएको यस अस्पतालको नाम नेपालमा गणतन्त्र आएपश्चात परिवर्तन गरी भरतपुर आँखा अस्पताल भएको हो ।

स्थापनाकालमा एक जना नेत्र रोग विशेषज्ञ र १६ जना कर्मचारीबाट सेवा प्रारम्भ गरेको अस्पतालले वार्षिक करिब ३,००० जना बिरामीलाई सेवा प्रदान गर्नुका साथै करिब २२५ वटा आँखा शल्यक्रिया गर्ने गरेको थियो । आज भरतपुर आँखा अस्पताल नेपालको प्रमुख तृतीय तहको आँखा स्वास्थ्य संस्थाका रूपमा विकसित भएको र हाल अस्पतालमा ११ जना नेत्र रोग विशेषज्ञसहित १६७ जना कर्मचारी कार्यरत छन् र अस्पतालले वार्षिक रूपमा करिब २,५०,०० देखि ३,००,००० बिरामीहरूलाई आँखा स्वास्थ्य सेवा प्रदान गर्दै ११,००० देखि १५,००० सम्म आँखा शल्यक्रिया सम्पन्न गर्दै आएको छ ।

आँखा उपचार सेवाका अतिरिक्त अस्पतालले आँखा स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा, तालिम, अनुसन्धान तथा सामुदायिक पहुँच कार्यक्रममा समेत महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निर्वाह गर्दै आएको छ । नेपाल नेत्र ज्योति संघ, विकास साभेदार, दातृ निकाय तथा समर्पित कर्मचारीहरूको निरन्तर सहयोगबाट अस्पतालले ISO ९००१:२०१५ प्रमाणपत्र समेत प्राप्त गरेको छ । गुणस्तरीय, सुलभ तथा पहुँचयोग्य आँखा स्वास्थ्य सेवा विस्तार गर्दै नेपालमा उपचारयोग्य तथा रोकथाम गर्न सकिने अन्धोपन न्यूनीकरणमा योगदान पुऱ्याउनु अस्पतालको निरन्तर प्रतिबद्धता हो ।

दूरदृष्टि, अभियान, मूल्य र लक्ष्यहरू

दूरदृष्टि:- आँखा उपचारको लागि अन्तिम गन्तव्य ।

अभियान:- अनावश्यक अन्धोपन रोकन उच्च गुणस्तरीय आँखा उपचार सेवा प्रदान गर्नु ।

मूल्यमान्यता:-

- आर्थिक कारणले कसैले पनि आँखा उपचार सेवा नपाउने अवस्था हुनु हुँदैन ।
- दक्ष, सक्षम र सहानुभूतिशील टोली ।
- बिरामी सेवाका सबै पक्षहरूमा निरन्तर सुधार गर्ने ।
- कार्यसम्पादनमा पारदर्शिता कायम गर्ने ।

लक्ष्यहरू:-

- उच्च गुणस्तरीय, पहुँचयोग्य र समयमै आँखा उपचार सेवा प्रदान गरेर नेपालमा विद्यमान अनावश्यक दृष्टिविहीनतालाई कम गर्ने ।
- सबै नागरिकलाई आँखा उपचारमा समान पहुँच सुनिश्चित गर्ने ।
- अस्पतालका सबै कर्मचारीहरूको क्षमता अभिवृद्धिका लागि तालिम र अनुभव आदान-प्रदानका कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन गर्ने ।
- नियमित रूपमा सेवा प्रक्रिया, उपकरण, प्रविधि तथा बिरामी सन्तुष्टिमा सुधार ल्याउने ।
- पारदर्शिता र उत्तरदायित्वको संस्कृति स्थापना गर्ने ।
- आँखा उपचार, तालिम, अनुसन्धान र सेवाको लागि ने पाल सामुदायिक नेत्र विज्ञान प्रतिष्ठान (नि.को.) को प्रभावकारी सञ्चालन गर्ने ।
- दृष्टिविहीन व्यक्तिहरूलाई दृष्टि फिर्ता दिलाउने उद्देश्यले आँखा दानको प्रवर्द्धन र व्यवस्थापन गर्ने ।
- दुर्गम क्षेत्रका नागरिकलाई सेवा पुर्‍याउन टेली-अपस्थाल्मो लोजी र बाह्य कार्यक्रमलाई विस्तार गर्ने र मजबुत बनाउने ।
- डिजिटल रेकर्ड प्रणालीमार्फत सेवा छिटो छरितो, सुरक्षित र व्यवस्थित बनाउने ।
- आँखा स्वास्थ्यसम्बन्धि नविन ज्ञान उत्पादन र सेवा प्रभावकारिता मूल्याङ्कन गर्न अनुसन्धान, निगरानी र प्रकाशन विभाव स्थापना गर्ने ।
- राष्ट्रिय तथा अन्तराष्ट्रिय स्तरमा भरतपुर आँखा अस्पताललाई विश्वासिलो र उत्कृष्ट केन्द्रको रूपमा स्थापित गर्ने

भरतपुर आँखा अस्पतालको नेटवर्क

भरतपुर आँखा अस्पतालले ८ जिल्लामा २५ वटा आँखा स्वास्थ्य सञ्जाल मार्फत समुदायस्तरदेखि तृतीय तहसम्म व्यापक आँखा सेवा प्रदान गर्दै आएको छ । सञ्जालमा १ तृतीय तहको आधार अस्पताल, २ सेकेण्डरी आँखा अस्पताल, २ सर्जिकल सेन्टर, १ सिटी क्लिनिक र १९ वटा आँखा उपचार केन्द्र रहेका छन् । लिल्लागत रूपमा चितवनमा ८ र नवलपरासी (ब.सु.पू.) मा ७ वटा आँखा उपचार सेवा केन्द्र छन् भने तनहुँ, धादिङ र सर्लाहीमा २/२ र पर्सा, बारा र महोत्तरीमा १/१ वटा छन् । अस्पतालले आफ्ना सञ्जालहरू मार्फत गुणस्तरीय आँखा सेवाको पहुँच र प्रभावकारी प्रेषण प्रणालीलाई सुदृढ गरे को छ ।

भरतपुर आँखा अस्पताल अन्तर्गत नेटवर्कहरूबाट प्रदान गरिएका सेवाहरूको तथ्याङ्क

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/०८३ मा अस्पताल तथा नेटवर्कको ओ.पि.डी. सेवामा समग्र वृद्धि भएको छ । आधारभूत अस्पतालको ओ.पि.डी. १५.०४%, नेटवर्कको १०.००% र आउटरीच ओ.पि.डी. ३.२९% ले वृद्धि भएको भएको छ । फलस्वरूप, कुल ओ.पि.डी. बाट बढेर ३,३४,९५१ पुगेको छ, अर्थात करिब ११.७०% वृद्धि छ । यसले अस्पताल तथा नेटवर्कमार्फत आँखा स्वास्थ्य सेवाको पहुँच र सेवाग्राहीको उपयोगितामा सकारात्मक सकारात्मक सुधार भएको संकेत गर्दछ ।

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/०८३ को ओ.पि.डी. तथ्याङ्क

नेटवर्क	२०८१/०८२	२०८२/०८३
बेस अस्पताल	१,५५,६२३	१,७९,०२६
नेटवर्क (२४)	१,०३,३१७	१,१३,६४५
जम्मा सञ्जाल ओ.पि.डी.	२,५८,९४०	२,९२,६७१
आउटरीच ओ.पि.डी.	४०९,३३	४२,२७०
जम्मा ओ.पि.डी.	२,९९,८७३	३,३४,९४१

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/०८३ मा कुल शल्यक्रिया ११,३३५ बाट बढेर ११,६९३ पुगेको छ, जुन ३.१६% वृद्धि हो । मोतिविन्दु शल्यक्रिया पनि ९,९५२ बाट १०,२६७ पुगेको छ, अर्थात ३.१७% वृद्धि हो । विशिष्टकृत सेवातर्फ रेटिना शल्यक्रिया १४.२९%, कर्नियामा १२.५५% वृद्धि भएको छ । अकुलोप्लाष्टिमा कुनै परिवर्तन भएको छैन, जबकि ग्लुकोमा र बाल आँखा विभागका शल्यक्रियामा केही कमी देखिएको छ । समग्रमा, शल्यक्रिया से वामा सकारात्मक वृद्धि देखिए पनि केही विशिष्टकृत सेवामा सुधार तथा माग बढाउन आवश्यक देखिन्छ ।



आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/०८३ को शल्यक्रिया तथ्याङ्क

शल्यक्रिया सेवा		२०८१/०८२	२०८२/०८३
मोतिविन्दु शल्यक्रिया	बेस अस्पताल	४,८२६	५,२६५
	सेकेण्डरी अस्पताल	९२४	६७३
	सर्जिकल सेन्टर	२८३	५८
	बाह्य कार्यक्रम	३,९१९	४,२७१
जम्मा मोतिविन्दु शल्यक्रिया		९,९५२	१०,२६७
रेटिना (दृष्टि पर्दा)		१३३	१५२
ग्लुकोमा (जलबिन्दु)		४१	२८
कोर्निया		५१८	५८३
बाल आँखा विभाग		१००	८८
अकुलोप्लाष्टि (आँखाको प्लाष्टिक सर्जरी)		५६५	५६५
अन्य		२६	१०
जम्मा शल्यक्रिया		११,३३५	११,६८३

बाह्य कार्यक्रम

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/०८३ मा बाह्य कार्यक्रम अन्तर्गत ७६ वटा शिविर सञ्चालन भएका छन्। डि.एस.टी. शिविरको ओ.पि.डी. केही घटे पनि शल्यक्रिया ७२५ बाट १,१२८ पुगेको (५५.५८% वृद्धि) छ। त्यसैगरी, सर्जिकल शिविर २४ बाट २७ वटा, विद्यालय आँखा जाँच कार्यक्रम ६६ बाट ७० वटा पुगेको, विद्यार्थी सहभागिता २८,७६४ बाट ४६,०८५ पुगेको तथा चश्मा वितरण ६३४ बाट १,०४१ पुगेको छ, जसले विद्यालय तथा समुदायमा आँखा स्वास्थ्य सेवाको पहुँच विस्तार भएको देखाउँछ। साथै, आँखा स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा तथा तालिम अन्तर्गत स्वास्थ्य चौकी प्राविधिक तालिम १ बाट ६ वटा र सहभाषि संख्या ३४ बाट १३६ पुगेको छ।

आँखा शिविर

क्रियाकलाप		२०८१/०८२	२०८२/०८३
DST शिविर	संख्या	८४	७६
	ओ.पि.डी.	१७८६०	१६७२९
	शल्यक्रिया	७२५	११२८
सर्जिकल शिविर	संख्या	२४	२७
	ओ.पि.डी.	२३०७३	२५५४१
	शल्यक्रिया	३१९४	३१४३
स्कूल आँखा जाँच	संख्या	६६	७०
	विद्यार्थी संख्या	२८७६४	४६०८५
	चश्मा वितरण	७३४	१०४१

आँखा स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा तथा तालिम

क्रियाकलाप		२०८१/०८२	२०८२/०८३
महिला स्वयम् सेविका	संख्या	१५	२
	सहभागि	६७८	६७
स्वास्थ्य चौकी प्राविधिक	संख्या	१	६
	सहभागि	३४	१३६
विद्यालय नर्स	संख्या	३	१
	सहभागि	६१	२४
बाह्य कार्यक्रम व्यवस्थापन	संख्या	२	१
	सहभागि	३०	१७

अस्पतालका शाखाहरुको कार्यसम्पादन तथ्याङ्क

सेकेण्डरी आँखा अस्पतालमध्ये ठोरी, पर्सा मा ओ.पि.डी. १०.४६% र शल्यक्रिया घटेको भए पनि प्रेषण २६.६७% बढेको छ । त्यसैगरी, कावासोती, नवलपरासी (ब.सु.पू.) मा ओ.पि.डी. ५.६२% तथा मोतिबिन्दु शल्यक्रिया ७७.९१% ले वृद्धि भएको छ र प्रेषण पनि ४९.६६% बढेको छ । समग्रमा, कावासोती, नवलपरासी (ब.सु.पू.) मा सेवा उपयोग तथा शल्यक्रियामा उल्लेखनीय सुधार देखिएको छ भने ठोरीमा सेवा उपयोग बढाउन थप प्रयास आवश्यक देखिन्छ ।

क्र.सं.	सेकेण्डरी आँखा अस्पतालहरु	२०८१/०८२	२०८२/०८३
१.	ठोरी, पर्सा	ओ.पि.डी.	१६,२८४
		मोतिबिन्दु शल्यक्रिया	८३८
		अन्य शल्यक्रिया	७१
		प्रेषण	६०
२.	कावासोती, नवलपरासी, ब.सु.पू.	ओ.पि.डी.	१२,०९६
		मोतिबिन्दु शल्यक्रिया	८६
		अन्य शल्यक्रिया	२२
		प्रेषण	१४७

सर्जिकल सेन्टरतर्फ मध्यविन्दु, नवलपरासी (ब.सु.पू.) को ओ.पि.डी. ४,२३९ बाट ४,२४२ पुगेको (०.०६% वृद्धि) छ भने मोतिबिन्दु शल्यक्रिया ० बाट ४ पुगेको र प्रेषण ५ बाट १७ (२४०% वृद्धि) भएको छ । त्यस्तै, ईश्वरपुर, सर्लाही को ओ.पि.डी. ४,७४६ बाट ५,२२५ (१०.०९% वृद्धि) भएको छ भने मोतिबिन्दु शल्यक्रिया ० बाट ५४ पुगेको छ । अन्य शल्यक्रिया भने १२ बाट ७ घटेको (४१.६७% कमी) छ । समग्रमा, दुवै सर्जिकल सेन्टरमा ओ.पि.डी. तथा शल्यक्रिया सेवामा सुधार देखिएको छ ।

क्र.सं.	सर्जिकल सेन्टरहरु	२०८१/०८२	२०८२/०८३
१.	मध्यविन्दु, नवलपरासी, ब.सु.पू.	ओ.पि.डी.	४२३९
		मोतिबिन्दु शल्यक्रिया	०
		प्रेषण	५
२.	ईश्वरपुर, सर्लाही	ओ.पि.डी.	४७४६
		मोतिबिन्दु शल्यक्रिया	०
		अन्य शल्यक्रिया	१२



चिजकुमार विष्णु कुमारी बहिरङ्ग सेवा (सिटी क्लिनिक) मा ओ.पि.डी. सेवा १७,१२८ बाट बढेर १९,५३८ पुगेको (१४.०७ वृद्धि) छ भने प्रेषण ४४० बाट ६६३ पुगेको (५०.६८% वृद्धि) छ । साथै, अर्थोप्टिक्स सेवा नयाँ रूपमा सुरु गरिएको छ, जसले सिटी क्लिनिकको सेवाको दायरा विस्तार भएको देखाउँछ ।

क्र.सं.	चिजकुमार विष्णु कुमारी बहिरङ्ग सेवा (सिटी क्लिनिक)	२०८१/०८२	२०८२/०८३
१	ओ.पि.डी. सेवा	१७,१२८	१९,५३८
२	प्रेषण	४४०	६६३
३	अर्थोप्टिक्स सेवा	-	३८ (१.५ महिना)

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/०८३ मा आँखा उपचार केन्द्रहरूको कुल ओ.पि.डी. सेवा ४८,८३९ बाट बढेर ५७,२८६ पुगेको छ, जुन १७.२९% वृद्धि हो । अधिकांश केन्द्रहरूमा बिरामीको चाप बढेको देखिन्छ । विशेषगरी बौदीकाली जुन (५०.८०%), चनौली (३९.८०%), रत्ननगर (२७.१८%), कुरिनटार (२३.६०%) र जनक बहादुर पाण्डे मेमोरियल लायन्स (२१.२३%) मा उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि भएको छ । त्यस्तै, आँबुखैरेनी (२८.९९%) र भेडाबारी (१८.१६%) मा पनि राम्रो सुधार देखिएको छ । केही केन्द्रहरूमा ओ.पि.डी. घटेको भए पनि समग्र वृद्धिले आँखा उपचार केन्द्रहरूमार्फत समुदायस्तरमा आँखा स्वास्थ्य सेवको पहुँच र सेवाको उपयोग निरन्तर विस्तार भइरहेको दिखाउँछ । साथै, अरुणखोला र रामगोपालुर नयाँ आँखा उपचार केन्द्रका रूपमा सञ्चालनमा आउनुले आगामी वर्षमा सेवा पहुँच अझ विस्तार हुने अपेक्षा गर्न सकिन्छ ।

क्र.सं.	आँखा उपचार केन्द्रहरू	२०८१/०८२	२०८२/०८३
१	जनक बहादुर पाण्डे मेमोरियल लायन्स, पर्सा, चितवन	८,८१९	१०,६९१
२	माडी, चितवन	४,५९५	५,११५
३	नर्सिङधाम, सल्यानटार, धादिङ	३,२०८	३,०८७
४	रत्ननगर, चितवन	७,२०७	९,१६६
५	चनौली, चितवन	२,७४१	३,८३२
६	सिम्रौनगढ, बारा	५,९८०	२,२०६
७	कुरिनटार, चितवन	१,६१०	१,९९०
८	भद्रकाली कण्डेल, बेनीघाट, धादिङ	१,९१८	२,१६५
९	हुप्सेकोट, नवलपरासी	१,३७१	१,१५६
१०	राप्ती, चितवन	२,०७४	२,१७२
११	आँबुखैरेनी, तनहुँ	२,३४९	३,०३०
१२	भेडाबारी, बौदीकाली, नवलपरासी (ब.सु.पू)	१,९६६	२,३२३
१३	बौदीकाली, नवलपरासी (ब.सु.पू)	६९१	१,०४२
१४	कालिका, चितवन	१,०७७	१,२३४
१५	भानु, तनहुँ	१,७४५	२,०९६
१६	देवचुली, नवलपरासी (ब.सु.पू)	३,२८५	३,६७९
१७	कविलासी, सर्लाही	२,२५५	२,५०३
१८	अरुणखोला, नवलपरासी (ब.सु.पू)	-	४३३ (८ महिना)
१९	अन्तर पालिका आँखा उपचार केन्द्र, रामगोपालपुर, महोत्तरी	-	६२१ (४ महिना)
जम्मा ओ.पि.डी.		४८,८३९	५७,२८६



नेपालमा आँखा-उपचार सेवाको विकास

नेपाल, राणा शासनको १०४ वर्ष लामो जहानिया शासन अन्त्य भएपछि मात्र २००७ साल (सन् १९५१) मा विश्वसँग पुनः सम्पर्कमा आयो । लोकतन्त्रको उदयसँगै नेपाल हिमालको काखमा बसेको सुन्दर राज्यका रूपमा विश्वको ध्यानाकर्षणको केन्द्र बन्यो । तत्कालीन प्रधानमन्त्री टंकप्रसाद आचार्यले वि.सं. २०१३-२०१७ (सन् १९५६-१९६१) को पहिलो विकास योजना ल्याएपछि नेपाल आधुनिक युगतर्फ प्रवेश गर्‍यो । उक्त समयमा स्वास्थ्य नीतिहरू र सेवाको विस्तार सुरु भए तापनि वित्तीय अभाव, सीमित पूर्वाधार, दक्ष जनशक्ति र प्रविधिको कमीले उल्लेख्य प्रगति हुन सकेन । त्यस समयमा सरकारको प्राथमिकता क्षयरोग, मलेरिया, हैजा तथा बिफर जस्ता संक्रामक रोगहरू तथा उच्च मातृ तथा शिशु मृत्यु दर नियन्त्रणमा थियो । आँखासम्बन्धी सेवा भने १९७० दशकको अन्त्यसम्म अत्यन्त प्रारम्भिक अवस्थामा मात्र सीमित थियो ।

वि.सं. २०२८ (सन् १९७१) मा डा. रामप्रसाद पोखरेल बेलायतमा नेत्र चिकित्सामा आफ्नो उच्च शिक्षा पूरा गरेर स्वदेश फर्किए पश्चात् नेपालमा आँखा स्वास्थ्य सेवाको विकास र बिस्तार भएको देखिन्छ । देशमा आँखाको उपचारको दयनीय अवस्था देखेर डा. रामप्रसाद पोखरेल चिन्तित हुनुभयो । उक्त समयमा देशभर केवल सात जना नेत्र विशेषज्ञ थिए भने देश भर एउटा पनि आँखा अस्पताल थिएनन र काठमाडौं बाहेक बिराटनगर, वीरगञ्ज र पोखरा लगायतका अञ्चल अस्पतालहरूमा मात्र नेत्र रोग विभाग थियो । देशमा आँखा स्वास्थ्य सेवाको उपलब्धताको अभावलाई देखेर उनले अब केही गर्नुपर्ने पोखरेलले दृढ संकल्प गरे । अब स्वदेशका लागि केही गर्नपर्छ भन्ने मनसायका साथ डा. रामप्रसाद पोखरेलले सन् १९७४ मा नेपालकै पहिलो आँखा अस्पताल "नेपाल आँखा अस्पताल" स्थापना गरे । ४ वर्षको अन्तरालमा सन् १९७८ मा उनले "नेपाल नेत्र ज्योति संघ (NNJS)" नामको गैह्र सरकारी संस्था स्थापना गरी सामुदायिक सहभागितामार्फत देशभर आँखा स्वास्थ्य सेवा विस्तार गर्ने अभियान सुरु गरे ।

सन् १९८०-८१ मा सम्पन्न नेपाल अन्धोपन सर्वेक्षण (Nepal Blindness Survey) विश्वकै पहिलो जनसंख्या-आधारित वैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण गरियो जसले तत्कालीन नेपालको अन्धोपनको दर ०.८४% देखायो, जसमा मोतिबिन्दु प्रमुख कारण रहेको थियो । सर्वेक्षणको नतिजाले विश्वव्यापी साझेदारहरूको ध्यान नेपालतर्फ आकर्षित गर्यो, परिणाम स्वरूप सरकारले अन्धोपन निवारणका गतिविधि सञ्चालन गर्न NNJS लाई पूर्ण जिम्मेवारी सुम्पियो । सर्वेक्षणको आधारमा तराईमा आँखा अस्पताल, पहाडी क्षेत्रमा आँखा उपचार केन्द्रको स्थापना तथा हिमाली र अन्य दुर्गम क्षेत्र हरूमा आँखा सिबिर संचालन गरि सेवा प्रदान गरिने नीति नेपाल नेत्रज्योति संघद्वारा बनाइयो । अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय सहयोगी संस्थाहरूलाई भौगोलिक क्षेत्र अनुसार अनुदान, सहयोग आवाहन गर्ने नीति बनाइयो । पछि यही नीतिले नै नेपालमा विकेन्द्रीकृत आँखा स्वास्थ्य सेवाको मोडेल (Federalism in eye care services) को सुरुवात भएको थियो ।

नेपालमा आँखा स्वास्थ्य सेवाको विकासका चरणहरू

नेपालमा आँखा स्वास्थ्य सेवाको इतिहासलाई सजिलो किसिमले बुझ्न



केशवप्रसाद अधिकारी

सचिव, नेपाल नेत्रज्योति संघ, चितवन

चार चरणमा विभाजन गर्न सकिन्छ:

- १. प्रारम्भिक चरण वि.सं. २०२७ (सन् १९७० भन्दा अघि को अवस्था):** न्यूनतम सेवा, छुट्टै आँखा अस्पताल नभएको अवस्था थियो । काठमाडौंको वीर अस्पतालमा आँखाका रोगिहरूको लागि प्राप्त १६ सैया र हप्ता को एक दिन उपलब्ध शल्य क्रिया सेवाद्वारा बर्षमा करिब ३००-४०० मोतिबिन्दुको शल्यक्रिया हुने गर्दथ्यो । आर्थिक रूपले सक्षम व्यक्तिहरू भारतको उत्तर प्रदेश स्थित सीतापुर आँखा अस्पताल जाने तथा नसक्नेहरू बर्षौंको लाइनमा कुर्नुपर्ने बाध्यता थियो । कति व्यक्तिको त शल्यक्रियाको लागि आफ्नो पालो आउनु भन्दा अगाडी नै मृत्यु हुने गर्दथ्यो ।
- २. विकाश चरण वि.सं. २०३६-२०५७ (सन् १९८०-२०००):** नेपाल अन्धोपन सर्वेक्षण बाट प्राप्त तथ्यांकको आधारमा आँखा रोग उपचार सेवाको स्तर उन्नति तथा बिकाश को लागि पहिलो बिस बर्ष अर्थात वि.सं. २०३८-२०५७ (सन् १९८१-२०००) मा नेपालमा आवश्यक जनशक्ति तथा पूर्वाधार विकास र विस्तारको निमित्त पहल गरियो । सोहि समयमा प्रमुख आँखा अस्पतालहरूको स्थापना भयो सगरमाथा चौधरी आँखा अस्पताल, लाहान (सन् १९८३), लुम्बिनी आँखा अस्पताल, भैरहवा (सन् १९८३), भरतपुर आँखा अस्पताल, चितवन (सन् १९८७), विराटनगर आँखा अस्पताल, विराटनगर (सन् २००६), गेटा आँखा अस्पताल, कैलाली (सन् १९८१), हिमालय आँखा अस्पताल, पोखरा (सन् १९९३), केडिया आँखा अस्पताल, वीरगञ्ज (सन् १९७५), गौर आँखा अस्पताल, बारा (सन् १९९७), राप्ती आँखा अस्पताल, दाङ (सन् १९८६), फत्तेवाल आँखा अस्पताल, नेपालगञ्ज (सन् १९८६), कीर्तिपुर आँखा अस्पताल, काठमाडौं (सन् २०१७), बुटवल लायन्स आँखा अस्पताल, बुटवल (सन् १९९६), चिकित्सकहरूलाई विदेशमा विशेष तालिम, अन्य जनशक्तिको नेपालमा नै तालिम सुरु गरियो । अन्धोपनको प्रमुख कारक रहेको मोतिबिन्दुको शल्यक्रियामा आधुनिकीकरण गरियो । आधुनिक प्रविधि र सस्तो शुल्कका कारण भारतबाट समेत बिरामी नेपाल आउने क्रम बढ्यो ।



पुरानो प्रविधिको उपचार पद्धतिमा मोतिबिन्दुको शल्यक्रिया पश्चात बाक्लो र गहरङ्गो चस्मा लगाउनु पर्ने अन्यथा बिरामी ले राम्रोसंग न देख्ने अवस्था रहेको मा आँखा भित्र राखिने लेन्स को प्रविधि नेपालले छिटै अबलम्बन गरेको हुनाले मोतिबिन्दु पछि लगाउनु पर्ने बाक्लो चस्मालाई विस्थापित गर्यो । सस्तो, सुलभ र उपचारमा भएको स्तर वृद्धिले गर्दा भारतबाट उपचारको लागि नेपाल आउने बिरामीको संख्यामा उल्लेख्य वृद्धि हुन गयो जसले गर्दा नेपालका तराईमा रहेका आँखा अस्पतालहरु छिट्टै नै आत्म निर्भर हुन पुगे । जसका कारण राज्यलाई विदेशी मुद्रा आर्जित समेत भएको पाइन्छ ।

३. उपविशेषज्ञता विस्तार वि.सं. २०५७-२०७७ (सन् २०००-२०२०): यो बीस बर्षको अबधिमा नेपालले मोतिबिन्दुको अलावा आँखाका अन्य रोगहरुको निदान तथा उपचार-सेवा बिस्तारमा व्यतित गर्यो । विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठनको निर्देशन तथा कार्यदिशा अनुसार बाल आँखा रोग, मधुमेहद्वारा आँखाको पर्दामा हुने रोगको निदान तथा उपचार, दृष्टिदोषको उपचार, तथा जल बिन्दुको निदान तथा उपचार सेवा बिस्तार गर्नुको साथै सामुदायिक नेत्र कार्यक्रम सुदृढीकरण समेत गर्यो । मोतिबिन्दुको उपचारमा कम्प्युटर प्रविधिको प्रयोग गरि आफुलाई विश्वमा नै अब्बल आँखा स्वास्थ्य सेवा भएको मुलुकको दर्जामा कायम गर्न सफल भयो । नेपालले प्रदान गर्ने आँखाको सेवा विश्व स्तरिय मात्र नभई धेरै किफायती र सर्वसुलभ समेत रहेको छ ।

४. समग्र सेवा वि.सं. २०७७ (सन् २०२०) पछि: थप उपविशेषज्ञता, अनुसन्धान, र अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय मान्यता । सन् २०२० पछि नेपालले आफुलाई अझै थप सशक्त बनाउदै अगाडि बढिरहेको छ । नेपाल नेत्र ज्योति संघ मातहतका धेरै आँखा अस्पतालहरु बिदेशीहरुको लागि समेत तालिम र अबलोकनको लागि प्राथमिकतामा परेका छन् । संसारका धेरै देशहरु बाट नेत्र रोग विशेषज्ञ तालिम तथा फेलोशिप समेतको लागि आउने गर्दछन ।

मानव संसाधन विकास (Human Resources Development)

त्रिभुवन विश्वविद्यालय अन्तर्गतको **इन्स्टिट्युट अफ मेडिसिन**ले सन् १९८७ मा एमडी नेत्र विज्ञान अध्यापन कार्यक्रम सुरु गर्‍यो । सन् १९९७ मा स्नातक स्तरको अप्टोमेट्री कार्यक्रम सुरु भयो । NNJS ले सन् १९८१ मा नेत्र सहायक तालिम सुरु गरिसकेको थियो । सन् १९९४ पछि निजी मेडिकल कलेजहरुको उदयले जनशक्ति उत्पादनमा थप योगदान पुर्यायो ।

तिलगंगा आँखा प्रतिष्ठान

डा. सन्दुक रुइतले सन् १९९२ मा सुरु गर्नु भएको **नेपाल नेत्र कार्यक्रम** अन्तर्गत सन् १९९४ मा **तिलगंगा आँखा उपचार केन्द्र**को स्थापना भयो । सन् २००८ मा यसलाई **तिलगंगा नेत्र विज्ञान प्रतिष्ठान (TIO)** नाम दिइयो । सन् २०१९ मा TIO लाई WHO Collaboration Centre for Ophthalmology को मान्यता प्राप्त भयो ।

निजी क्षेत्रको योगदान

NNJS र TIO सँगै दृष्टि-नेत्र सेवा प्रणाली, Charity Health Foundation लगायतका निजी संस्थाहरुले पनि ठूलो संख्यामा

बिरामीलाई सेवा दिइरहेका छन् । अहिले तराइको ठूलो शहरहरुमा धेरै को संख्या मा प्राइभेट आँखा अस्पताल हरू स्थापना भएका छन् ।

नेपाल मा आँखा उपचार पद्धतिको ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि

नेपालमा आँखा स्वास्थ्य सेवाको सुरुवात सन् १९४० को दशकमा तत्कालिन प्रधानमन्त्री **श्री ३ जुद्ध शम्शेर राणा**ले तत्कालीन बटौली बजारमा आयोजना गरेको **"जुद्ध चक्षुदान-महायज्ञ"** बाट भएको मानिन्छ । उक्त आँखा सिबिर मा डा. महेशप्रसाद मेहराय (सितापुर नेत्र अस्पतालका संस्थापक) र उनको टोलीले सयौं मोतिबिन्दु शल्यक्रिया गरेका थिए । नेपालमा मोतिबिन्दु भएर दृष्टि गुमाएका दुर्गम समुदायमा रहने व्यक्तिहरुको लागि आँखा शल्य क्रिया सिबिर आजका दिन मा पनि अत्तिकै महत्वपूर्ण रहेको छ ।

आँखा स्वास्थ्य सेवामा वर्तमान उपलब्धी

- नेत्र विशेषज्ञ: लगभग ४६० भन्दा माथि
- मध्यस्तरका जनशक्ति: लगभग ४,०००
- वार्षिक शल्यक्रिया: लगभग ३००,००० (तीन लाख)
- NNJS नेटवर्क: २८ आँखा अस्पताल, २२६+ आँखा उपचार केन्द्र, ४४ जिल्ला शाखा, १२,००० भन्दा माथि स्वयंसेवक

नेपाल नेत्रज्योति संघ अहिले आँखा स्वास्थ्य सेवा सञ्जालको आधारमा विश्वकै सबैभन्दा ठूलो आँखा स्वास्थ्य सेवा प्रदायक संस्था भएको छ । शल्यक्रियाको संख्यामा भारतको Aravind Eye Care System पहिलो स्थानमा छ भने नेपाल नेत्र ज्योति संघ दोस्रो स्थानमा छ । हालसम्म NNJS द्वारा सञ्चालित अस्पतालहरुले ५ करोड २ लाख ४ सय ८९ सेवाग्राहीलाई सेवा प्रदान गरिसकेको छ । संघद्वारा २८ आँखा अस्पताल, ४४ जिल्ला शाखा, २२६ आँखा उपचार केन्द्र सञ्चालन गरी सन् १९८१ मा ०.८४ % रहेको अन्धोपनको दर सन् २०२०/२०२१ सम्ममा ०.२८ मा ल्याइपुर्याउन सफल भएको छ ।

विश्वस्तरमा नेपाल

नेपालको आँखा स्वास्थ्य सेवा विश्वमै उच्च गुणस्तरीय र अत्यन्तै किफायती मानिन्छ । यहाँ मोतिबिन्दु शल्यक्रियामा प्रायः कुनै प्रतीक्षा समय (Waiting list) छैन, जबकि अमेरिकामा कम्तिमा दुई महिना तथा क्यानडा र बेलायतमा एक वर्षसम्म प्रतीक्षा गर्नुपर्ने अवस्था छ । यस उपलब्धिको श्रेय NNJS र यसमा आबद्ध स्वयंसेवकहरु, समर्पित चिकित्सकहरु, अस्पतालका कर्मचारीहरु र सम्पूर्ण सरोकारवालाहरुलाई जान्छ ।

निष्कर्ष

सन् १९७० दशकमा केवल सात नेत्र विशेषज्ञ र तीन शहरमा मात्र सेवा उपलब्ध भएको अवस्थाबाट आज हजारौं बिरामीलाई वार्षिक रूपमा सेवा पुर्याउने विशाल सञ्जालसम्मको यात्रा नेपालका लागि गौरवपूर्ण उपलब्धि हो । डा. रामप्रसाद पोखरेल, डा. सन्दुक रुइत, नेपाल नेत्रज्योति संघ (NNJS), तिलगंगा (TIO), तथा हजारौं स्वयंसेवकहरुको सामूहिक प्रयासले नेपाललाई उच्च गुणस्तरीय, किफायती, सहज र सर्वसुलभ सामुदायिक आँखा स्वास्थ्य सेवा प्रदान गरी अन्धोपन निवारणमा विश्वकै अग्रणी देश बनाएको छ ।

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Department Wise Photo Gallery



General OPD



OT



Ward



Minor OT



Pharmacy



CR-Grinding Laboratory



Information Technology (IT)



Biomedical, Electrical & Maintenance



Administration



Account



Store



Registration



Medical Record & Scan



Billing



Office Reception



Optical



Transportation Service



Housekeeping Service



Security Service





Outreach



Eye Bank Co-ordinator



Eye Care Center Co-ordinator

Other activities accomplished in the Fiscal Year 2024



APM FY 2082/083 and Best ECC Award, Ishworpur



Observational Visit Made by Mayor And Team of Ishworpur Municipality



Welcoming 7th batch Optometry & Opt. Intern Students



Teej Program Celebrating



Celebrating World Ophthalmologist Day



Newly Constructed Pharmacy & Medical Record Block Inaugurated by Mr. Jay Ram Shrestha President, NNJS



Inauguration of Devchuli ECC



MOU Signed Between Madhyabindu and NNJS-BEH for Uplifting of the Existing ECC at Chormara & Establishment of ECC Arunkhola



Welcoming Dr. Himlal Giri as a Glaucoma Specialist



Ophthalmology Day Celebrating and Distributing some Stuffs to Stds at Police Public Campaign for Children Nepal Anandapur



Celebrated World Pharmacist Day



25th General Assembly of NNJS, District Branch, Chitwan



Curriculum Development Workshop on Eye Care Training Manual for FCHVs & Teachers



Puja Ceremony of New Automobile for BEH



World Sight Day

Surgical Camp Activities



Courtesy Visit Made by Ophthalmologists from Different Eye Hospitals



Prof. Dr. Suman Samsher Thapa, Sudrishti Eye Clinic, Darbar Marg



Prof. Dr. Chet Raj Panta and Prof. Dr. Sangita Sharma Bhandari



Asst. Prof. Dr. Ranjit Kumar Shah, Rapti Eye Hospital



Prof. Dr. Anjila Basnet, Kist Medical College



Dr. Ranjana Sharma from Patan Academy of Health Science (PAHS) and Dr. Puja Shrestha, Dhulikhel Hospital



Representatives from Tibet, China



Team from CNNJS





Doctors and Residents of Bharatpur Eye Hospital



Farewell to MD Ophthalmology Residents



On the Occasion of World Sight Day 2025 offering Free Eye Surgeries for Economically Deprived Patients



Dissemination of Annual Report 2024-25 (2081-82) of BEH



Educational Excursion Visits, Bachelor of Optometry Students of Himalaya Eye Hospital and faculties



Welcoming to Mr. Suman Poudel, Principal and Mr. Deepak Chaudhary Vice principal of CTEVT SOHS



Inagural Program of 7 days (14 Dec to 19 Dec, 2025) Eye Care Center Management Program Conducted by NICO BEH



Observational Visit Made by Esteemed Delegates from NNJS Nepal Eye Health Program Rapti & Bahadurgunj, Chhanda (kaale babu) narayani EH



Observational, Monitoring and Supervision Facilitated by Prof. Dr. Bhupendra Kumar Basnet Vice-Chancellor of NAMS



BEH Family Picnic Program



Welcoming Dr. Bishwo Bandu Bagale,
Health Secretary of Gandaki Province



Welcome to His Excellency Mr. Abrar H. Hashmi, Ambassador of the
Islamic Republic of Pakistan



Support Provided by Embassy of Islamic Republic of Pakistan in the Digitalization of BEH Medical Records



Basic Life Training, BEH



Extending Heartfelt Congratulation to Newly Elected Chairman of
Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Chitwan, Mr. Chiranjivi Subedi



Regular Visit and Meeting by Esteemed Delegates on Progress of VIEW
from University of California San Francisco Proctor Foundation



Visit Made by Hospital Authorities at NNJS and its Network, Sarlahi



BEH and Networks Mid Term Review Meeting



Visit Made by Authorities of Himalaya Eye Hospital, Pokhara



Celebrated Saraswati Puja



Visit from Nepal Eye Bank for Quality Audit of Cornea Collection Center



OT Infection Control Training, BEH





Disseminating First Half Yearly Bulletin



Welcoming Authorities of Helping Hands, Health Education, USA



Visited by SEVA Foundation Official



Welcoming to Authorities from NNJS, Sarlahi Branch



After Gen-Z Movement Eye Care Center, Kalika Vandalized and Re-Established



Representing at the Asia-Pacific Academy of Ophthalmology Congress (APAO)



Eye Donation Campaign & Eye Examination Camp on the Occasion of 48 NNJS Day



Monitoring and Supervision by Social Welfare Council Authorities of the Program Conducted through the Cure Blindness Project (CBP)



Eye Screening and Examination Camp at Bharatpur Jail on the occasion of 48 NNJS Day



Welcoming Dr. Seema Bhandari as a Medical Retina & Uveitis Fellow



Fruit Distribution Program on the Occasion of 48 NNJS Day



Celebrated Holi Festival



12th Annual Function of BEH, Thori, Parsa



Observational Tour Made by NNJS and Hospital Authorities at Different NNJS, Hospital of Nepal



Dr. Binod Nita Kandel Eye Hospital, Parasi, Nawalparasi Ba.Su.Pu.



Lumbini Eye Institute and Research Center, Bhairahawa, Rupandehi



Chhanda (Kale Babu) Narayani Eye Hospital, Bahadurgunj, Kapilvastu



Lamahi Eye Hospital, Lamahi, Dang



Rapti Eye Hospital, Tulsipur, Dang



Fateh Bal Eye Hospital, Nepalgunj, Banke



Geta Eye Hospital, Godawari, Kailali



Bardiya Eye Hospital, Sanoshree, Bardiya



Dhaulagiri Eye Hospital, Baglung



Himalaya Eye Hospital, Pokhara, Kaski



Visit Made by Fomer Health Minister of Bagmati Province,
Mr. Uttam Joshi



World Optometry Day-2026



Quiz Program on the occasion of World Optometry Day



Stationary Material Distributed to the Different able Students of Narayani Namuna
Secondary School, Bharatpur on the Occasion of 48 NNJS Day



FCHV Training on this Occasion of 12th Annual Function OF BEH_Thori



Basic Eye Health Training For Health Post Staff



Delegates From RUIT Foundation, Kathmandu



BEH 38th Anniversary, Eye Camp, Devghat, Tanahun



Eye Camp at Nepal Police Teaching Center, Bharatpur, Chitwan



Dissemination of Annual Calendar 2083



Visit by Prof. Dr. Lochan Karki, Rector (NAMS)



PEEK Vision Training Program, Madi, Chitwan



Continue Medical Education (CME) on Clinical Excellence on Pediatric Uveitis



Welcoming 9th and Farewel 6th Batch MD Residents (Ophthalmology)



Welcoming Delegates from NNJS and PEEK Vision Expert



Agreement between BEH and Laxmi Sunrise Bank Limited to Support 50 Cataract Surgeries Under its CSR



Basis Eye Health Training For Health Post Staff



BLS Training



Optical Dispensing Training





Assoc. Prof. Dr. Puspa Giri, CMD of BEH Prestigious NNJS Dr. Nicole Grasset Award



Motivational & Capacity Building Program



Courtesy Visit by Sagarmatha Choudhary Eye Hospital Officials



Visiting Sadurugu Netra Chikitsalaya, India



Workshop on Smartphone Funduscopy and Its Applications in Retinopathy of Prematurity (ROP)



MoU between Madan Bhandari Academy of Health Sciences (MBAHS) and Bharatpur Eye Hospital



Courtesy Visit Made by BEH Authorities at Pakistan Embassy, Kathmandu



Dahi Chiura Day Celebration



District Performance Appraisal Committee (DPAC) Meeting, Chitwan



Vision Center - Randomized Control Trial (VC-RCT) Survey Team Training



Welcome to Ms. Angela Cheng and Ms. Shayne Estill from the F. I. Proctor Foundation, University of California, United States of America (USA)



Hospital Services (अस्पतालमा उपलब्ध सेवाहरू)

१. बहिरङ्ग सेवा Out Patient Department (OPD)
२. २४सै घण्टा आकस्मिक सेवा (24 Hours Emergency Service)
३. बहिरङ्ग सेवाहरू (विशेषज्ञ सेवाहरू) (Sub-Specially Clinic)
 - क) कर्निया (आँखाको नानी) सेवा (Cornea OPD)
 - ख) जलबिन्दु सेवा (Glaucoma OPD)
 - ग) दृष्टि पर्दा सेवा (Retina & Uveitis OPD)
 - घ) आँखाको प्लाष्टिक सर्जरी सेवा (Oculoplasty OPD)
 - ङ) बाल आँखा रोग सेवा (Pediatric Eye OPD)
 - च) Pre Anesthesia Check up (PAC) Clinic
 - छ) अल्छी आँखा क्लिनिक (Amblyopia Clinic)
४. जाँच तथा अन्य सेवाहरू (Investigation & Others)
 - क) OCT, FFA, USG, Corneal Topography, Specular Microscope जाँचकक्ष (Investigation)
 - ख) माईनर ओ.टि. (Treatment Room)
 - ग) आँखा स्वास्थ्य परामर्श सेवा (Eye Health Counseling Services) तथा Biometry कक्ष
 - घ) क्यास काउण्टर सेवा (Billing)
 - ङ) आँखामा लाग्ने लेजर सेवा (Retina Laser Services)
 - च) पेईड सेवा (Paying Clinic)
 - छ) कन्ट्याक्ट लेन्स सेवा (Contact Lens)
 - ज) न्यून दृष्टि सेवा (Low Vision)
 - झ) अर्थोअप्टिक्स सेवा (Orthoptics)
 - ञ) प्रयोगशाला सेवा (Laboratory)
 - ट) Prosthetic Eye Clinic/Lab
 - ठ) Dry Eye Clinic
 - ड) Glaucoma Laser Service
 - ढ) Tele-Ophthalmology Service
५. औषधि सेवा (Pharmacy)
६. चश्मा सेवा (Optical)
७. आँखा बैंक (आँखाको नानी संकलन केन्द्र) सेवा (Cornea Collection Center)
८. अन्तरङ्ग सेवा In-Patient Service (IPS)
९. अत्याधुनिक शल्यक्रिया (Modular OT)
१०. आँखा स्वास्थ्य शिविर तथा विद्यालयका विद्यार्थीको आँखा जाँच कार्यक्रम (Outreach Activities: Eye Health Camp, School Screening & Eye Health Education Training)
११. Research (अनुसन्धान)



Acknowledgement





Dedicated to
Bharatpur Eye Hospital Family



मैले
आँखा दान
गरें, तपाईंले
नि ?

दान गर्ने
आँखाको
नानी संसारका
सबभन्दा
ज्ञानी

मरेपछि
खेर जाने आँखा
दान गरौं दुई
जनालाई संसार
देखाऔं ।



Nepal Netra Jyoti Sangh

Hiralal Santudevi Pradhan Institute of Ophthalmic Sciences

Cornea Collection Center
Bhimraj Ushamaya Pathak Eye Bank

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