

**Table 1.0 - Passive Wait Times for Cataract Surgery**

Study Identification and Jurisdiction	Jurisdiction and Date	Characteristics (Procedure and Setting)	Wait Time	Comments
<b>Alberta Waitlist Registry</b> (2005) <sup>1</sup>	Alberta, Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cataract surgery (CS), Eye surgery (ES)</li> </ul>	<b>90% of patients treated within:</b> CS: 27.1 weeks ES: 24.2 weeks	None
Batterbury, M (1991) <sup>2</sup>	Southampton, United Kingdom (1977, 1986)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outpatient appointment (for cataract)</li> </ul>	1977: 38 weeks 1986: 38.8 weeks	None
<b>Bellan, L</b> (2004) <sup>3</sup>	Manitoba, Canada (2002, 2003)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manitoba Cataract Waiting List Program database</li> </ul>	1) 2002: 30.35 weeks 2) 2003: 25.4 weeks	<b>Increased number of surgeries done per month results in decreased projected wait time for surgery. In Manitoba, directing additional resources to shorten cataract waiting list appears to be successful.</b>
<b>Bishai, DM</b> (2000) <sup>4</sup>	Canada, Denmark, Spain (1991-1995)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cataract surgery;</li> <li>Manitoba, Denmark,</li> </ul>	Canada: 21.8 weeks Denmark: 27 weeks Spain: 11.92 weeks	None

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		Barcelona, Spain		
Churchill, AJ (2000) <sup>5</sup>	United Kingdom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cataract surgery;</li> <li>• Public hospital clinic</li> </ul>	1) First eye: 40 weeks 2) Second eye: 40 weeks	None
Connor-Spady, BL (2004) <sup>6</sup>	Greater Vancouver Area, Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cataract surgery;</li> <li>• Eight regional hospitals</li> </ul>	1) Actual: 16.4 weeks 2) Maximum acceptable Waiting Time: 9.4 weeks	The Maximum acceptable Waiting Time was determined by physicians based on their clinical judgement.
Courtney, P (1992) <sup>7</sup>	Cross-Section of all Regions in the UK (1990)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cataract Surgery</li> <li>• All of UK</li> </ul>	Median Wait time: 12-20 weeks. Range <12 weeks (30%) to >1 year (17.3%)	
DeCoster, CA (1997) <sup>8</sup>	Five Alberta Cities. Ophthalmologists asked about waiting times via telephone interview.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cataract Surgery</li> <li>• (1) Public Hospitals (2) Private Clinics</li> </ul>	Range: (1) 2-8 weeks (2) 0.2-4 weeks	Ophthalmologists were asked their waiting times for surgery via telephone interview from potential patients

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Desai, P (1999) <sup>9</sup>	United Kingdom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cataract surgery;</li> <li>• 100 UK hospital eye clinics</li> </ul>	1) First eye: 29.6 weeks 2) Second eye: 29.2 weeks	None
Drummond, MF (1991) <sup>10</sup>	West Midlands, United Kingdom  1) 1984 2) 1986	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First outpatient appointment for cataract;</li> <li>• Hospitals (British NHS)</li> </ul>	1) 22 weeks 2) 32 weeks	Low operating rate was the anticipated reason of cataract backlog.
Drummond, MF (1991) <sup>10</sup>	1) United Kingdom -1985 2) West Midlands Region UK-1986 3) West Midlands region UK-1984	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cataract, Appointment to see specialist entire country</li> <li>• Cataract, Appointment to see specialist, entire region</li> <li>• Cataract, Appointment to see specialist, entire region</li> </ul>	1) 15 weeks 2) 32 weeks 3) 22 weeks	This was not waiting time from specialist to surgery. It was waiting time to see specialist from primary referral.
Esmail, N (2002) <sup>11</sup>	British Columbia, Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cataract surgery;</li> <li>• Provincial health statistics</li> </ul>	Median wait time: 40.4 weeks	

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Goyal, R (2004) <sup>12</sup>	<b>United Kingdom (2000)</b> 1) University Hospital of Wales 2) Royal Galmorgan Hospital – Llantrisant 3) Prince Charles Hospital – Merthyr Tydfil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cataract surgery;</li> <li>• Three regional hospitals</li> </ul>	1) Outpatient: 30 weeks; Surgery: 30 weeks 2) Outpatient: 39 weeks; Surgery: 24 weeks 3) Outpatient: 43 weeks; Surgery: 38 weeks	Outpatient refers to the time waiting to see the surgeon/specialist; surgery refers to the wait time from after seeing the surgeon/specialist to day of surgery.
<b>Government of British Columbia, Ministry of Health Services</b> (2005) <sup>13</sup>	<b>British Columbia, Canada</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Corneal transplant (CT), cataract surgery (CS);</li> <li>• Hospital booking records</li> </ul>	CT: 17.6 weeks CS: 9.4 weeks	Data audits done by the BC Ministry of Health Services have revealed significant incompleteness and weakness in these records.
Gravelle, H (2002) <sup>14</sup>	<b>United Kingdom (1997/1998)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cataract surgery;</li> <li>• Large Health Authority (HA)</li> </ul>	<b>35 weeks</b>	

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Hadjistavropoulos, HD (1998) <sup>15</sup>	Saskatchewan, Canada (1997)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cataract surgery;</li> <li>• Acute care public hospital</li> </ul>	10.49 weeks	Range of wait times was 0 to 48.1 weeks. Median should also be reported, since distribution was skewed seriously.
Harwood, RH (2005) <sup>16</sup>	United Kingdom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cataract surgery</li> </ul>	Median: 50 weeks	None
Harwood, RH (2005) <sup>16</sup>	Nottingham UK (1999-2002)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Procedure: Cataract Surgery</li> <li>• Setting: 3 Practices in Nottingham</li> </ul>	48.1 weeks	
Menon, GJ (2004) <sup>17</sup>	Taunton and Somerset Trust, UK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• YAG laser For Posterior Capsule Opacity after Cataract Surgery</li> <li>• Setting: A Health District in the UK</li> </ul>	9.0 ± 4.0 weeks	YAG laser is an office procedure commonly needed after cataract surgery. The waiting time is time from primary care procedure to seeing the ophthalmologist.

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Laidlaw, DA (1998) <sup>18</sup>	Bristol Eye Hospital, Bristol England (1994-1995)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Second Eye Cataract Surgery</li> <li>• Regional Eye Hospital</li> </ul>	28-52 weeks (mean not provided)	This is the range of waiting time for second eye cataract surgery in this region
Leinonen, J (1999) <sup>19</sup>	Finland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cataract surgery;</li> <li>• Public hospital</li> </ul>	52.8 weeks	None
Nijkamp, MD (2000) <sup>20</sup>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Atrium Medical Ctr, Herleen (General Hospital, inpatient)</li> <li>2) Maastricht Daycare Private Medical Ctr</li> <li>3) University Hospital, Maastricht</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cataract Surgery</li> <li>• 3 Different Hospital or Day Surgery Sites in the Netherlands</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) 52 weeks</li> <li>2) 12 weeks</li> <li>3) 52 weeks</li> </ol>	
Norregaard, JC (1998) <sup>21</sup>	United States (1991), Denmark (1992/1993), Canada (1992/1993), Spain (1993/1994)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cataract surgery;</li> <li>• Clinical practices</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) United States: 12 weeks</li> <li>2) Denmark: 13.2 weeks</li> <li>3) Canada: 21.6 weeks</li> <li>4) Spain: 4 weeks</li> </ol>	None
<b>Olivella, P (2002)<sup>22</sup></b>	<b>Catalonia, Spain (1997)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Cataract surgery</b></li> </ul>	<b>30.1 weeks</b>	<b>None</b>

Study Identification and Jurisdiction	Jurisdiction and Date	Characteristics (Procedure and Setting)	Wait Time	Comments
<b>Pager, CK</b> <b>(2004)<sup>23</sup></b>	1) <b>Sydney Public Eye Hospital, Australia</b> 2) <b>Sydney Private Eye Hospital, Australia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Cataract Surgery</b></li> <li>• <b>The largest public and largest private eye service hospitals in Sydney</b></li> </ul>	1) <b>38.2 ± 22 weeks</b> 2) <b>4.4+/-3.3 weeks</b>	
<b>Riley, AF</b> <b>(2001)<sup>24</sup></b>	<b>Auckland, New Zealand (1997-2000)</b> 1) <b>Auckland Public Hospital</b> 2) <b>Private</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Cataract Surgery;</b></li> <li>• <b>Public &amp; private hospitals</b></li> </ul>	1) <b>52.4 weeks</b> 2) <b>21.8 weeks</b>	<b>None</b>
<b>Smith, H</b> <b>(2005)<sup>25</sup></b>	<b>Gloucester, UK</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Outpatient Cataract.</b></li> <li>• <b>One day care unit only.</b></li> </ul>	<b>35.6 weeks</b>	<b>Not representative of a large region. Only one day care unit.</b>
<b>Smith, H</b> <b>(1993)<sup>25</sup></b>	<b>United Kingdom</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Cataract surgery;</b></li> <li>• <b>The Gloucester Day Care Cataract Unit</b></li> </ul>	<b>38.68 weeks</b>	<b>Waiting time does not only depend on surgeon/space availability but also patient availability.</b>

Study Identification and Jurisdiction	Jurisdiction and Date	Characteristics (Procedure and Setting)	Wait Time	Comments
Snell, J (1997) <sup>26</sup>	All of the UK (1994-1995)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cataract Surgery</li> <li>• All of UK</li> </ul>	30.7 weeks	
Stenevi, U (2000) <sup>27</sup>	Sweden 1) 1996 2) 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cataract surgery;</li> <li>• City of Gothenburg</li> </ul>	1) 36 weeks 2) 39.2 weeks	None
Tham, V (1994) <sup>28</sup>	1) United Kingdom 2) United States of America	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First outpatient assessment &amp; Cataract surgery;</li> <li>• National health statistics</li> </ul>	1A) Only 4% waited <4 weeks for first appointment 1B) 56% waited <4 weeks for surgery 2A) All waited <2 weeks for first appointment 2B) 13% waited <4 weeks for surgery	The author did not specify the survey year or report actual waiting time.

Study Identification and Jurisdiction	Jurisdiction and Date	Characteristics (Procedure and Setting)	Wait Time	Comments
Tham, V (1994) <sup>28</sup>	3) Royal Free Hospital London UK 4) Massachusetts Eye and ear Infirmary USA	Procedure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1a) Cataract. Time From Primary care to Specialist Visit</li> <li>• 1b) Cataract. Time From Specialist Visit to Surgery</li> <li>• 2a) Cataract. Time From Primary care to Specialist Visit, On</li> <li>• 2b) Cataract. Time From Specialist Visit to Surgery</li> </ul> Setting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One hospital For Both Settings</li> </ul>	1a) >50% of patients waited up to 12 weeks. 1b) 42% of patients waited > 24 weeks 2a) 100% waited less than 2 weeks 2b) 56% waited less than 4 weeks	An especially poorly done article. Average and standard deviations not provided. Regions studied very non representative of their countries.

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Wegener , M (1998) <sup>29</sup>	Frederiksbourg County, Denmark (1994-1995)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cataract Surgery in (1)Clinic based Practice and (2) Hospital Based Practice</li> <li>• Four private eye clinics and one public hospital in one region of Denmark</li> </ul>	<p>Median:</p> <p>(1) 11.8 weeks(95%CI: 10.6, 12.7)</p> <p>(2) 22.7 weeks (95%CI: 21.7, 23.3)</p>	
Yi, Q (2001) <sup>30</sup>	<p>Australia (1994-1998)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Private</li> <li>2) Public</li> <li>3) Veteran's Affairs</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cataract surgery;</li> <li>• National health statistics</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) 2 weeks</li> <li>2) 13.2 weeks</li> <li>3) 2.1 weeks</li> </ol>	Wait times has been constantly decreasing since 1995.

Reference List

**Table 1.1 - Passive Wait Times (All Other Procedures except Cataract Surgery)**

Study Identification and Jurisdiction	Jurisdiction and Dates	Characteristics	Wait Time Benchmark	Comment(s)
<p><b>Bamroongsuk, P (2002)<sup>31</sup></b></p>	<p><b>Royal Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital, Melbourne Australia (1997-1998)</b></p>	<p><b>Procedure</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Panretinal Photocoagulation for Proliferative Diabetic Retinopathy</b></li> <li>• <b>Focal Retinal Laser for Diabetic Retinopathy</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Setting</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Regional Eye hospital</b></li> </ul>	<p>1) <b>2 weeks</b> 2) <b>2.8 weeks</b></p>	<p><b>Laser for Proliferative Retinopathy should be undertaken as soon as possible (all guidelines). Focal Laser can be done electively.</b></p>
<p><b>Courtright, P (1997)<sup>32</sup></b></p>	<p><b>British Columbia, Canada (1995)</b></p> <p>1) <b>Patient had surgery</b> 2) <b>Patient still on waiting list</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Corneal transplantation</b></li> <li>• <b>The Eye Bank of BritishColumbia</b></li> </ul>	<p>1) <b>60.8 weeks</b> 2) <b>63.2 weeks</b></p>	<p><b>Not all surgeons apply the priority system effectively, but there is no significant difference in waiting times for patients who had surgery and those who were still waiting.</b></p>

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Study Identification and Jurisdiction	Jurisdiction and Dates	Characteristics	Wait Time Benchmark	Comment(s)
Esmail, N (2002) <sup>11</sup>	British Columbia, Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Corneal transplantation</li> <li>• Provincial health statistics</li> </ul>	Median: 81.6 weeks	
Quinn, SM (2004) <sup>33</sup>	Manchester Royal Eye Hospital, Manchester UK (2001)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Retinal Detachment Repair</li> <li>• District Tertiary Care Hospital</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) 12.5 days from presentation to primary care to referral to retina specialist</li> <li>2) 3 days from retina visit to surgery</li> </ol>	Retina Detachment surgery is often performed as an urgent or emergency procedure.
Gnanaraj, L (2000) <sup>34</sup>	Newcastle and Sunderland , UK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vitrectomy for Vitreous Hemorrhage from Terson's Syndrome</li> <li>• Two local retina units in the UK</li> </ul>	21 weeks	Terson's Syndrome is a very rare condition which does not have public health importance
Hacker, J (2004) <sup>35</sup>	Central Manchester, England (2000-2001)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All ophthalmology procedures</li> <li>• One hospital in Northeast England</li> </ul>	Median wait: 20 weeks	

Reference List

Study Identification and Jurisdiction	Jurisdiction and Dates	Characteristics	Wait Time Benchmark	Comment(s)
<p><b>Martin, S</b> <b>(2003)<sup>36</sup></b></p>	<p><b>National Health Statistics, United Kingdom (1997-1998)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>All ophthalmology</b></li> </ul>	<p><b>% of patients waiting for the following numbers of weeks:</b></p> <p><b>20.2%: 0-4 weeks</b>  <b>26.9%: 4-13 weeks</b>  <b>20.9%: 13-26 weeks</b>  <b>22.1%: 26-52 weeks</b>  <b>9.7%: 52-104 weeks</b>  <b>0.1%: 104-156 weeks</b></p>	<p><b>None</b></p>
<p><b>Saskatchewan Surgical Care Network</b> <b>(2005)<sup>37</sup></b></p>	<p><b>Saskatchewan, Canada (2004-2005)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>All ophthalmology surgeries combined</b></li> </ul>	<p><b>% patients waited:</b></p> <p><b>4%: 0-24hrs</b>  <b>10%: 24hrs-3 weeks</b>  <b>7%: 3-6 weeks</b>  <b>16%: 6 weeks-12 weeks</b>  <b>23%: 16-24 weeks</b>  <b>26%: 28-48 weeks</b>  <b>11%: 52-72 weeks</b>  <b>2%: &gt;72 weeks</b></p>	<p><b>None</b></p>

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Wani, VB (2003) <sup>38</sup>	University of Kuwait District Hospital (1991-2000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Procedure: Removal of Intraocular Foreign Bodies</li> <li>• Setting: District Teaching Hospital Kuwait</li> </ul>	4.6 weeks	This is an urgent to emergent procedure.

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### Reference List

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