# Expanding Professional Roles in Ophthalmology: Innovative Care Models for Nurses and Optometrists

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## Abstract

The healthcare landscape is continuously evolving, with innovative care models emerging to address challenges in service delivery, particularly in specialist fields like ophthalmology. This article examines how the professional roles of nurses and optometrists are expanding within ophthalmology to enhance patient care, reduce wait times, and address workforce shortages. Through analysis of emerging evidence, this paper explores various task-shifting and task-sharing models, evaluates their safety and efficacy, and discusses the ethical, regulatory, and practical considerations associated with role expansion. The evidence suggests that well-designed nurse-led and optometrist-led services can safely deliver specific ophthalmic procedures and screening, potentially increasing service capacity while maintaining quality of care. However, successful implementation requires appropriate training, clear protocols, supportive regulatory frameworks, and ongoing evaluation. This review provides insights for healthcare planners, administrators, and clinicians seeking to optimize ophthalmology service delivery through innovative professional role expansion.

## INTRODUCTION

Healthcare systems worldwide face increasing demands from aging populations, rising chronic disease prevalence, and technological advancements that extend treatment possibilities. In ophthalmology, these pressures are particularly acute, with conditions such as age-related macular degeneration (AMD), diabetic retinopathy, and glaucoma requiring regular monitoring and, in many cases, ongoing interventions (Greenwood et al., 2021). Traditional models of care, where

ophthalmologists deliver all specialist services, are increasingly strained, resulting in delays to diagnosis and treatment that can lead to preventable vision loss (Teo et al., 2020).

In response to these challenges, innovative care models that expand the roles of nurses and optometrists have emerged as potential solutions to increase service capacity and improve patient access (Greenwood et al., 2021). These models typically involve task-shifting (transferring tasks to less specialized health workers) or task-sharing (collaborative provision of care across professional boundaries), with the aim of utilizing the full scope of each professional's capabilities (Silpa-Archa et al., 2021).

However, the expansion of professional roles raises important questions about training requirements, quality assurance, patient safety, professional boundaries, and regulatory frameworks. As Hutchison et al. (2015) argue in relation to surgical innovation, new approaches to healthcare delivery require careful evaluation to ensure they truly benefit patients without compromising care standards.

This article examines the evidence for expanded roles of nurses and optometrists in ophthalmology, discussing both the potential benefits and the challenges that must be addressed for successful implementation. The review focuses particularly on nurse-delivered intravitreal injections, optometrist-led screening and monitoring services, and community-based eye care models. By analyzing the current state of evidence and practice, this article aims to inform healthcare planners, administrators, and clinicians about the opportunities and considerations for role expansion in ophthalmic care.

## Nurse-Led Services in Ophthalmology

### Intravitreal Injection Services

One of the most significant developments in ophthalmic nursing has been the implementation of nurse-led intravitreal injection services. Intravitreal injections have become a mainstay treatment for conditions such as neovascular AMD, diabetic macular edema, and retinal vein occlusions (Gregg, 2017). The increasing number of patients requiring these injections, often on a regular basis, has created substantial service delivery challenges for ophthalmology departments (DaCosta et al., 2014).

Multiple studies have demonstrated that appropriately trained nurses can safely deliver intravitreal injections. Simcock et al. (2014) conducted a safety audit of the first 10,000 intravitreal ranibizumab injections performed by nurse practitioners and found a low complication rate comparable to that of physician-delivered injections. Similarly, Raman et al. (2021) reported on the safety of a nurse-led service for intravitreal dexamethasone implants, finding no serious complications in the first 1,000 cases.

A systematic review by Rasul et al. (2016) concluded that non-physician delivered intravitreal injection services are both feasible and safe, provided appropriate protocols and training are in place. The review highlighted that complication rates for nurse-delivered injections were similar to those reported for ophthalmologist-delivered injections in the literature.

The implementation of nurse-led injection services has been shown to increase service capacity and reduce waiting times. Michelotti et al. (2014) described a quality improvement initiative where nurses substituted for ophthalmologists in delivering intravitreal injections, resulting in a 31% increase in injection capacity and reduced waiting times for patients. Teo et al. (2020) similarly reported on the successful

implementation of a nurse-led intravitreal injection program in Singapore, which effectively increased service capacity while maintaining safety standards.

Recent technological innovations have further supported the development of nurse-led injection services. Ahmed et al. (2022) evaluated the safety and efficacy of a nurse-led intravitreal injection service using the Precivia® injection assist device, finding that the technology-assisted approach maintained high safety standards while potentially reducing provider variability.

**Training and Protocol Development**

The successful implementation of nurse-led intravitreal injection services requires comprehensive training programs and robust protocols. DaCosta et al. (2014) described a training program that included theoretical education, observation of procedures, supervised practice, and competency assessment before nurses were permitted to perform injections independently. The authors emphasized the importance of clear patient selection criteria, with complex cases remaining under the care of ophthalmologists.

Michelotti et al. (2014) highlighted the importance of standardized protocols covering pre-injection assessment, infection control procedures, injection technique, and post-injection monitoring. They also emphasized the need for regular audit and ongoing supervision to maintain quality and safety standards.

The development of these training programs and protocols should follow a systematic approach similar to that proposed by McCulloch et al. (2009) in the IDEAL recommendations for surgical innovation. This involves initial idea development, prospective development studies, early assessment and learning, assessment of effectiveness in clinical practice, and long-term monitoring. Such an approach ensures that innovation in service delivery is evidence-based and patient-centered.

**Ethical and Regulatory Considerations**

The expansion of nursing roles in ophthalmology raises important ethical and regulatory questions. Greenwood et al. (2021) argue that role expansion must be guided by ethical principles including patient benefit, non-maleficence, respect for patient autonomy, and justice in healthcare resource allocation. These principles require that expanded roles are implemented only when they benefit patients, with appropriate safeguards to minimize harm, clear patient information and consent processes, and consideration of how role expansion affects healthcare access.

From a regulatory perspective, nurses undertaking expanded roles must be appropriately credentialed and work within clear scope-of-practice frameworks. Different jurisdictions have varying approaches to regulating expanded nursing practice, ranging from formal credentialing systems to institutional protocols within employment frameworks (Gregg, 2017). Regardless of the specific regulatory approach, clear accountability mechanisms and ongoing competency assessment are essential.

Wilkinson and Savulescu (2017) argue that innovation in healthcare delivery should be guided by ethical principles similar to those governing access to innovative treatments. This includes transparent decision-making, rigorous evaluation, and a commitment to generating evidence that can inform future practice. Applied to nurse-led services, this suggests the need for ongoing audit, research, and quality improvement activities to ensure that these services truly benefit patients and the healthcare system.

**Expanding Roles for Optometrists**

**Screening and Monitoring Services**

Optometrists have traditionally focused on primary eye care, including refractive services and basic eye examinations. However, their role has expanded significantly in many healthcare systems to include screening, monitoring, and in some cases treatment of eye conditions that previously required ophthalmologist involvement (Barnard, 1983; American Optometric Association, 2019).

Diabetic retinopathy screening represents a significant area of optometric role expansion. With appropriate training, optometrists can effectively screen for diabetic eye disease, referring only those patients requiring ophthalmologist intervention (Howse, 2010; American Optometric Association, 2019). This approach has been particularly valuable in addressing screening backlogs and improving access to care in areas with ophthalmologist shortages (Silpa-Archa et al., 2021).

Glaucoma monitoring is another area where optometrists have assumed expanded responsibilities. Ford et al. (2019) described an integrated hospital and community care model for glaucoma in Australia, where specially trained optometrists monitored stable glaucoma patients in community settings. This model reduced hospital outpatient waiting lists and improved patient access while maintaining clinical outcomes. Konstantakopoulou et al. (2022) examined the potential for optometrists to perform selective laser trabeculoplasty (SLT) for glaucoma patients, identifying both enablers and barriers to this significant shift in service delivery.

The monitoring of patients with neovascular AMD with quiescent disease has also been identified as an area suitable for optometric involvement. Reeves et al. (2016) conducted a virtual randomized trial comparing the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of community optometrists versus hospital ophthalmologists in making decisions about the need for retreatment. They found that appropriately trained optometrists' decisions were similar to those of ophthalmologists, suggesting this could be a viable model for reducing hospital eye service burden.

**Community Eye Clinics and Shared Care Models**

Community-based eye care delivered by optometrists has emerged as an important component of comprehensive eye care systems. Yunqi et al. (2024) evaluated the impact of Community Eye Clinics (CECs) staffed by optometrists on specialist eye clinic referrals, finding that these services could effectively manage many conditions that would otherwise require ophthalmologist consultation, reducing unnecessary referrals and improving access.

Tahhan et al. (2020) evaluated the cost and wait times of a task-sharing model for diabetic eye care in Australia, where optometrists conducted initial assessments and monitoring, referring patients to ophthalmologists only when necessary. This approach reduced costs and wait times while maintaining quality standards. Similar shared-care models have been implemented for conditions such as AMD and glaucoma, with positive outcomes for both service efficiency and patient experience (Ford et al., 2019).

These community-based models can be particularly valuable in addressing geographic disparities in access to eye care. Main (2012) highlighted the challenges of recruiting and retaining eye care professionals in rural and remote areas of Australia, suggesting that expanding the scope of optometric practice could help address these workforce distribution issues. Teleophthalmology has further extended the reach of optometrist-delivered care, enabling remote consultation with ophthalmologists when necessary (Verma et al., 2009).

**Specialized Skills Development**

As optometrists' roles have expanded, there has been increasing focus on developing specialized skills in specific areas of eye care. This specialization enables optometrists to provide more advanced services within their scope of practice and facilitates more effective shared care arrangements with ophthalmologists.

In the area of keratoconus management, for example, studies have identified varying levels of knowledge and skill among optometrists and highlighted the need for targeted education and training (Gcabashe et al., 2022; Nkoana et al., 2022). Similarly, Nguyen et al. (2020) examined optometrists' knowledge and practices related to migraine screening, finding that educational interventions could improve screening behaviors, potentially enhancing early detection and appropriate referral.

The development of these specialized skills requires both formal education and ongoing professional development. Professional associations, educational institutions, and healthcare systems all have roles to play in ensuring optometrists have access to appropriate training and certification for expanded roles (American Optometric Association, 2019). As with nursing role expansion, the development of specialized optometric skills should follow a systematic approach to ensure patient safety and care quality (Hutchison et al., 2015).

## Integration of Innovative Care Models

### Collaborative Care Pathways

The most effective innovative care models in ophthalmology integrate the expanded roles of nurses and optometrists into cohesive care pathways, with clear delineation of responsibilities and seamless communication between professionals. These collaborative care pathways typically involve risk stratification, with patients allocated to the most appropriate care provider based on their clinical needs (Greenwood et al., 2021).

For example, a comprehensive care pathway for AMD might involve optometrist-led screening and monitoring of stable cases in community settings, nurse-led intravitreal injection clinics for patients requiring ongoing treatment, and ophthalmologist involvement for complex cases and treatment decisions (Reeves et al., 2016; Teo et al., 2020). Similarly, diabetic eye care pathways might incorporate community-based screening by optometrists, with referral pathways to ophthalmologists or nurse-led treatment services as required (Silpa-Archa et al., 2021; Tahhan et al., 2020).

These integrated pathways require clear protocols, effective communication channels, and shared electronic health records to ensure continuity of care and appropriate oversight. They also benefit from regular multidisciplinary team meetings to discuss complex cases and refine protocols (Ford et al., 2019).

### Technology-Enabled Models

Technological innovations are increasingly enabling and supporting expanded professional roles in ophthalmology. Teleophthalmology, for example, can connect community-based optometrists with ophthalmologists for virtual consultations, enabling more patients to be managed in primary care settings with specialist input as needed (Verma et al., 2009).

Artificial intelligence (AI) systems are also beginning to play a role in supporting screening and diagnostic processes. While Afnan et al. (2021) caution that AI systems should be interpretable rather than "black-box" in nature, appropriately designed AI tools could potentially enhance the capabilities of nurses and optometrists in roles such as diabetic retinopathy screening or glaucoma monitoring.

Digital platforms that facilitate information sharing between professionals are another important technological enabler of role expansion. These platforms can support virtual consultations, image sharing, and collaborative care planning, enhancing communication between community-based providers and hospital specialists (Teo et al., 2020).

**Evaluation of Innovative Care Models**

**Safety and Clinical Outcomes**

The safety and clinical effectiveness of expanded roles for nurses and optometrists must be rigorously evaluated to ensure these innovations truly benefit patients. Multiple studies have demonstrated that nurse-led intravitreal injection services can achieve safety outcomes comparable to those of ophthalmologist-delivered services (Simcock et al., 2014; Raman et al., 2021; Rasul et al., 2016). Similarly, studies of optometrist-led monitoring services have shown that appropriately trained optometrists can make clinical decisions similar to those of ophthalmologists (Reeves et al., 2016).

However, it is important to note that these positive outcomes depend on appropriate patient selection, comprehensive training, clear protocols, and effective supervision arrangements. Patel et al. (2022) highlighted the importance of appropriate staffing and supervision in urgent eye care settings, finding an association between staffing levels and adverse outcomes in a resident urgent care clinic. This underscores the need for careful implementation of role expansion, with appropriate support and oversight mechanisms.

Long-term monitoring of clinical outcomes remains essential as innovative care models are implemented more widely. This monitoring should include not only adverse events but also functional outcomes such as visual acuity, quality of life measures, and patient-reported outcomes (Greenwood et al., 2021).

**Economic Evaluation**

Economic evaluation is an important component of assessing innovative care models. Several studies have demonstrated potential cost benefits from expanded roles for nurses and optometrists in ophthalmology. Tahhan et al. (2020) found that a task-sharing model for diabetic eye care could reduce costs while maintaining quality, while Ford et al. (2019) reported cost savings from an integrated hospital and community care model for glaucoma.

Reeves et al. (2016) conducted a formal cost-effectiveness analysis of community optometrists versus hospital ophthalmologists for monitoring neovascular AMD with quiescent disease. They found that while optometrists' decisions were somewhat less accurate than ophthalmologists', the model could still be cost-effective if implemented with appropriate quality assurance mechanisms.

Economic evaluations should consider not only direct healthcare costs but also broader societal costs and benefits, including patient travel costs, time away from work, and the potential economic impact of preventing vision loss through timely intervention (Greenwood et al., 2021).

**Patient Experience and Acceptability**

The acceptability of innovative care models to patients is a crucial consideration. Studies have generally found high levels of patient satisfaction with nurse-led and optometrist-led services, with patients valuing factors such as shorter waiting times, more convenient locations, and the continuity of care that these models can provide (Michelotti et al., 2014; Reeves et al., 2016).

However, patient preferences and concerns should be actively sought and addressed when implementing role expansion. Some patients may have concerns about receiving care from non-physicians, highlighting the importance of clear communication about training, competence, and supervision arrangements (Greenwood et al., 2021).

The principle of respect for patient autonomy suggests that patients should be informed about the credentials of their care providers and, where possible, have choices about where and by whom they receive care (Wilkinson & Savulescu, 2017). At the same time, service planners must balance individual patient preferences with broader considerations of healthcare resource allocation and service sustainability.

## Challenges and Considerations

### Professional Identity and Interprofessional Dynamics

The expansion of professional roles inevitably raises questions about professional identity, boundaries, and relationships. Healthcare professionals often have strong attachments to their traditional scope of practice, and role expansion can create tensions between professional groups (Greenwood et al., 2021).

Successful implementation of innovative care models requires careful attention to these interprofessional dynamics. This includes clear communication about the rationale for role expansion, involvement of all professional groups in service redesign, and mechanisms for ongoing dialogue and conflict resolution (Teo et al., 2020).

Professional leadership is crucial in navigating these challenges. Professional associations, clinical leaders, and healthcare administrators all have roles to play in fostering collaborative approaches and addressing concerns about professional boundaries and identity (Konstantakopoulou et al., 2022).

### Training and Competency Assessment

Comprehensive training and robust competency assessment are essential for safe and effective role expansion. Training programs should include theoretical knowledge, observed practice, supervised experience, and formal assessment before professionals undertake expanded roles independently (DaCosta et al., 2014; Michelotti et al., 2014).

Ongoing competency assessment is equally important, particularly for procedures or clinical judgments that are performed relatively infrequently. This may include regular audit of clinical outcomes, direct observation of practice, and formal reassessment of knowledge and skills at appropriate intervals (Simcock et al., 2014).

Educational institutions, professional associations, and healthcare providers should collaborate to develop standardized training curricula and competency frameworks for expanded roles. This standardization helps ensure consistent quality and facilitates professional mobility between different healthcare settings (Greenwood et al., 2021).

### Regulatory and Legal Frameworks

Regulatory frameworks must evolve to accommodate expanded professional roles while ensuring appropriate oversight and accountability. This may involve changes to scope-of-practice regulations, prescribing authorities, and indemnity arrangements (Gregg, 2017).

Different jurisdictions have taken varying approaches to regulating expanded roles. Some have created formal advanced practice designations with specific regulatory requirements, while others have adopted more flexible frameworks that allow for

local determination of roles within general regulatory principles (Konstantakopoulou et al., 2022).

Healthcare organizations implementing innovative care models must ensure that their policies, procedures, and governance arrangements comply with relevant regulatory requirements and professional standards. This includes clear delineation of responsibilities, appropriate supervision arrangements, and robust incident reporting and investigation processes (Greenwood et al., 2021).

## Future Directions

### Research Priorities

Ongoing research is essential to refine and extend innovative care models in ophthalmology. Priority areas for future research include:

1. Long-term clinical outcomes of nurse-led and optometrist-led services, including not only safety outcomes but also functional visual outcomes and quality of life measures.
2. Comparative effectiveness studies examining different models of care, including variations in training, supervision, and service configuration.
3. Implementation research exploring the factors that facilitate or impede the successful adoption of innovative care models in different healthcare contexts.
4. Economic evaluations that take a broader societal perspective, including the economic impact of preventing vision loss through expanded access to care.
5. Patient experience research exploring diverse patient perspectives on innovative care models, including the views of vulnerable and marginalized groups.
6. Exploration of how technological innovations, including AI and teleophthalmology, can further enhance the capabilities of nurses and optometrists in expanded roles.

### Scaling and Sustainability

As evidence for the effectiveness of innovative care models accumulates, attention must turn to questions of scaling and sustainability. This includes consideration of how successful local initiatives can be replicated more widely, how the necessary workforce can be developed and maintained, and how funding models can support sustainable implementation.

Workforce planning is a crucial consideration, with implications for the education and training of nurses, optometrists, and ophthalmologists. Healthcare systems must balance the need for specialists with advanced skills in specific areas with the broader need for generalist capabilities across the eye care workforce (Greenwood et al., 2021).

Funding models must also evolve to support innovative care models. This may include new reimbursement mechanisms for nurse-led and optometrist-led services, incentives for collaborative care arrangements, and recognition of the value of preventive and monitoring activities in addition to interventional procedures (Tahhan et al., 2020; Ford et al., 2019).

## CONCLUSION

The expansion of professional roles for nurses and optometrists represents a promising approach to addressing the challenges facing ophthalmology services. Evidence to date suggests that well-designed nurse-led and optometrist-led services can safely deliver specific ophthalmic procedures and screening, potentially increasing service capacity while maintaining quality of care.

However, successful implementation of these innovative care models requires careful attention to training, competency assessment, professional dynamics, regulatory frameworks, and ongoing evaluation. A systematic approach to innovation, similar to that proposed by McCulloch et al. (2009) and Hutchison et al. (2015) for surgical innovation, provides a useful framework for developing and evaluating expanded professional roles.

As healthcare systems continue to face increasing demands with constrained resources, the thoughtful expansion of professional roles offers a potential pathway to sustainable, high-quality eye care services. By drawing on the diverse capabilities of the eye care workforce, innovative care models can help ensure that patients receive the right care, from the right professional, at the right time and place.

The future development of these models should be guided by robust evidence, ethical principles, and a commitment to patient-centered care. With this foundation, the expanded roles of nurses and optometrists can make a substantial contribution to addressing the global challenge of preventing avoidable vision loss and preserving sight for all.

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