

Amblyopia, or *lazy eye*, is one of the most common forms of vision impairment (VIs) in children. Degrees of amblyopia can vary as some cases may cause a slight distortion in aesthetic appearance while more severe cases of deprivation amblyopia can completely obstruct vision in the affected eye. As amblyopia develops, it may affect children's quality of life in many ways. This paper covers studies done on quality of life and vision screenings to show a possible correlation between the two. This investigation refers to quality of life as area-level socioeconomic status (SES), and mental health, such as depression and suicidal tendencies. This study will be conducted through a systematic review and a meta-analysis, in which previously done studies on vision screenings for amblyopia or quality of life will be analyzed to compare their quantitative and qualitative data and find possible patterns between them. 10 articles will be analyzed for qualitative and quantitative similarities in low quality of life (mental health and socio economic status) and vision screening rates. A PRISMA diagram is used to explain the process in which the articles have been chosen, and their eligibility in this study. The keywords "amblyopia" and "vision screenings" will be used to obtain the research studies. No language restrictions will be applied. The findings of this study have the intention of spreading awareness on amblyopia and vision screenings to show the possible benefits that a change in policy may have. As vision screenings are not mandated, children reach the ages of 3-5 without receiving a screening, and the once curable amblyopia becomes irreversible. This study will additionally provide an incentive for the scholarly community to conduct further research on this topic.