

**BHARATI VIDYAPEETH (DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)**  
**MEDICAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL, SANGLI**

Date: 01/03/21

**Department Of Ophthalmology**

**4<sup>th</sup> Term Clinical Posting**

Batch C – Roll No. 92 to 136 = 45 Students

Date – 20/06/21 to 17/07/21

DATE	TOPIC
21/06/2021	<p>OP 1.3 Demonstration of the steps performed in the visual acuity assessment for distance vision, near vision, colour vision, the pin hole test and the menace and blink reflexes</p> <p>Q1) Definition of visual acuity. Demonstration of the steps to assess the visual acuity for distance near</p> <p>Q2) Definition of colour vision. Theories of colour vision</p> <p>Q3) Various methods of testing the colour vision</p> <p>Q4) Explanation the mechanism of pin hole test</p> <p>Q5) Menace and blink reflexes</p>
22/06/2021	<p>OP 2.2 Demonstration of the symptoms and clinical signs of condition enumerate in OP (2.1)</p> <p>Q1) Difference between hordeolum externum and hordeolum internum</p> <p>Q2) Definition of blepharitis. Types of blepharitis and their management</p> <p>Q3) Various inflammatory disorders of the lids add a note on preseptal cellulitis</p> <p>Q4) Definition of chalazion. Pathogenesis and management of chalazion</p> <p>Q5) Definition dacryocystitis. Etiology, clinical features and management of chronic acquired dacryocystitis</p> <p>Q6) Discuss in detail the etiopathogenesis, clinical features and management of acute dacryocystitis</p> <p>Q7) Etiopathogenesis, clinical features &amp; management of congenital dacryocystitis</p> <p>Q8) Difference between entropion and ectropion</p> <p>Q9) Define entropion. Enumerate And explain the various type of entropion</p> <p>Q10) Define ectropion. Describe the etiopathogenesis clinical features and management of ectropion.</p> <p>Q11) Definition and classification of ptosis</p> <p>Q12) Approach to a patient with congenital ptosis</p> <p>Q13) Various types of acquired ptosis. Management of a case of acquired ptosis.</p> <p>Q14) Definition of lagophthalmos. Etiopathogenesis clinical features and management of lagophthalmos</p> <p>Q15) Hemangioma of lid</p>

23/06/2021	<p>OP 2.3 Demonstration under supervision of clinical procedure performed in the lid including bells phenomenon assessment of entropion/ectropion, regurgitation test of lacrimal sac, massage technique in congenital dacryocystitis and trichiatic cilia removal by epilation</p> <p>Q1) Demonstration of bells phenomenon on the patient</p> <p>Q2) Assessment of a patient with entropion</p> <p>Q3) Assessment of a patient with ectropion</p> <p>Q4) Demonstration under supervision the regurgitation test of lacrimal sac</p> <p>Q5) Anatomy of lacrimal outflow passages</p> <p>Q6) Demonstraton of the massage technique in congenital decrocystitis</p> <p>Q7) Demonstration under supervision the trichiatic cilia removal by epilation</p> <p>Q8) Definition of trichiasis. Etiology ,clinical features and management of trichiasis</p>
24/06/2021	<p>OP 3.1 Elicitation, documentation and presentation of an appropriate history in a patient presenting with 'red eye' including congestion, discharge and pain.</p> <p>Q1) Enumeration the causes of red eye.</p> <p>Q2) Difference between common causes of red eye. (Conjunctivitis, Acute anterior uveitis, angle closure glaucoma)</p> <p>Q3) Approach to a case of red eye in a flow chart.</p> <p>Q4) Causes of pain in eye.</p> <p>Q5) Causes of mucoid discharge from eye.</p> <p>Q6) Causes of mucopurulent and purulent discharge from eye.</p>
25/06/2021	<p>OP 3.2 Documentation and presentation of the correct method of examination of a 'red eye' including vision assessment, corneal luster, pupil abnormality, ciliary tenderness.</p> <p>Q1) Method of visual assessment.</p> <p>Q2) Description various methods to elicit corneal luster.</p> <p>Q3) Enumerate various papillary abnormalities seen in patients with acute red eye.</p> <p>Q4) Methods of papillary reflex examination in patients with red eye.</p> <p>Q5) Difference between conjunctival and ciliary congestion.</p>
26/06/2021	<p>OP 3.5 Aetiology, pathophysiology, ocular features, differential diagnosis, complications and management of Vernal catarrh</p> <p>Q1) Aetiology of Vernal catarrh</p> <p>Q2) Pathophysiology of Vernal Catarrh</p> <p>Q3) Clinical features of Vernal Catarrh</p> <p>Q4) Differential diagnosis of Vernal Catarrh</p> <p>Q5) Complications of Vernal Catarrh</p> <p>Q6) Management of Vernal Catarrh</p>

28/06/21	<p>OP 3.6 Aetiology , pathophysiology, ocular features, differential diagnosis, complications and management of pterygium</p> <p>Q1) Aetiology of pterygium</p> <p>Q2) Pathophysiology of pterygium</p> <p>Q3) Clinical features of pterygium</p> <p>Q4) Differential diagnosis of pterygium. Difference between pterygium and pseudo- pterygium</p> <p>Q5) Complications of pterygium</p> <p>Q6) Describe the parts and stages of pterygium</p> <p>Q7) Management of pterygium</p>
29/06/2021	<p>OP 3.8 Demonstration of correct technique of removal of foreign body from the eye in a simulated environment</p> <p>Q1) Various types of ocular foreign body</p> <p>Q2) Clinical features of patient with superficial foreign body</p> <p>Q3) Correct method of superficial foreign body removal from eye</p> <p>Q4) Correct method of deep foreign body removal from eye</p> <p>Q5) Postoperative management in a patient after foreign body removal</p>
30/06/2021	<p>OP 3.9 Demonstration the correct technique of instillation of eye drops in a simulated environment</p> <p>Q1) Technique of handwash</p> <p>Q2) Procedure of eye drop instillation in a simulated environment</p> <p>Q3) Advice given to patient after eyedrop instillation</p>
01/07/2021	<p>OP 4.8 Demonstration of the technique of removal of foreign body in the cornea in a stimulated environment</p> <p>Q1) Different types of ocular injuries</p> <p>Q2) Most common sites of foreign body in eye</p> <p>Q3) Clinical presentation and immediate management of patient with corneal foreign body</p> <p>Q4) Different types of methods for corneal foreign body removal</p> <p>Q5) Prevention of foreign body in the eye</p>
02/07/2021	<p>OP 4.10 Counselling the patient and family about eye donation in a environment</p> <p>Q1) Discussion of umerous reasons for the lack of awareness among the general public about eye donation</p> <p>Q2) Demonstration of understanding of importance of eye donation and how it will be benefited</p> <p>Q3) Discussion of the function of eye collection centre and personal included in it</p> <p>Q4) Counselling of the fact about eye donation</p>

03/07/2021	<p>OP 6.6 Identification and demonstration of the clinical features and difference and diagnosis of common clinical condition affecting the anterior chamber</p> <p>Q1) Identification of the clinical signs of anterior chamber inflammation</p> <p>Q2) Demonstration of the depth of anterior chamber using van herick grading</p> <p>Q3) Perform under supervision- Gonioscope</p> <p>Q4) Identification of the anterior chamber reaction and grading of the same</p>
05/07/2021	<p>OP 6.10 Counselling the patient with condition of the iris and anterior chamber about their diagnosis, therapy and prognosis in an empathetic manner in a simulated environment</p> <p>Q1) Informing the patient regarding various symptoms of inflammation of anterior chamber</p> <p>Q2) Informing the patient regarding symptoms of acute iridocyclitis and acute congestive glaucoma and counsel regarding the same</p> <p>Q3) Informing the patient regarding different modalities available to diagnosis glaucoma</p> <p>Q4) Informing the patient various treatment option available for glaucoma</p> <p>Q5) Counselling the patient regarding regular follow up and regular examination of IOP</p>
06/07/21	<p>OP 7.3 Demonstration of the correct technique of ocular examination in a patient with a cataract</p> <p>Q1) Discussion of salient points in history taking of a patient with cataract</p> <p>Q2) Ocular examination to be carried out in a patient with cataract. Grading of nucleus hardness by slit lamp biomicroscopy</p> <p>Q3) A-scan biometry. Different types of A-scan biometry. Formula used for calculation of IOL power</p> <p>Q4) B-scan and Its role in the evaluation of a patient with cataract</p> <p>Q5) Various technical difficulties faced while examining a patient with cataract</p>
07/07/21	<p>OP 7.4 Types of cataract surgery, steps, intra-operative &amp; post operative complications of extracapsular cataract extraction surgery</p> <p>Q1) Difference between ICCE &amp; ECCE</p> <p>Q2) ECCE and types of ECCE</p> <p>Q3) Steps of MSICS</p> <p>Q4) Steps of phacoemulsification. Difference between SICS and phacoemulsification</p> <p>Q5) Intraoperative and post operative complication of ECCE</p> <p>Q6) Difference between paediatric cataract surgery and adult cataract surgery.</p>
08/07/21	<p>OP 7.5 Participation in the team for Cataract surgery.</p> <p>Q1) As a team member for cataract surgery, education and motivation of the mass for cataract surgery</p> <p>Q2) Preoperative assessment of a patient to be posted for cataract surgery</p> <p>Q3) Instructions to be given to the patient pre and post the cataract surgery.</p> <p>Q4) To do checklist for surgeon, nursing staff and OT staff before cataract surgery</p> <p>Q5) Sterilization procedures for the OT and equipments required for cataract surgery</p>

09/07/21	<p>OP 7.6 Administrative informed consent and counseling of a patients for cataract surgery in a stimulated environment</p> <p>Q1) Classification of consent. Informed consent and its types. Discussion of which type of consent is to be taken from a patient posted for cataract surgery</p> <p>Q2) Guarded visual prognosis and graded visual prognosis. Indication for these consents in patient for cataract surgery</p> <p>Q3) Surgical Aphakia. Cases for which aphakia consent has to be taken.</p> <p>Q4) Importance of counseling the patients undergoing cataract surgery and difficulties faced by patients and surgeon in case of inadequate counselling. Salient points in preoperative and postoperative counselling of patients.</p> <p>Q5) Discussion in detail about Optical Rehabilitation and correction of Aphakia.</p>
10/07/21	<p>OP 9.1 Demonstration of the correct technique to examine Extra ocular movements (uniocular and binocular)</p> <p>Q1) Extraocular muscles and describe the attachments at the muscle.</p> <p>Q2) Primary and secondary actions of each of the extraocular muscles. Nervous control of ocular muscles.</p> <p>Q3) Binocular movements and coordination between various extraocular muscle in binocular movements.</p> <p>Q5) Categories of eye movements to be tested and the correct technique of examination.</p>
12/07/21	<p>OP 9.2 Classification and methods of diagnosis and indication for referral in patient with Heteropia/ Strabismus.</p> <p>Q1) Etiology of strabismus.</p> <p>Q2) Classification of Strabismus. Differences between concomitant and re-concomitant squint</p> <p>Q3) Discussion in detail about the methods of diagnosing a patient with Heteropia/ Squint</p> <p>Q4) Management protocols of concomitant Strabismus and paralytic strabismus</p> <p>Q5) Compensatory mechanism in children and in adults to avoid diplopia in squint</p> <p>Q6) Indications of referral in a patient with strabismus.</p>
13/07/21	<p>OP 9.3 Role of refractive error correction in a patient with headache and enumerate indications for referral.</p> <p>Q1) Types of refractive error. Different methods of checking visual acuity in different age groups</p> <p>Q2) Procedure for retinoscopy. Retinoscopy finding in different refractive states. Discuss about the different cycloplegics used in refraction.</p> <p>Q3) Ophthalmic evaluations carried out in a patient presenting with headache and role of refractive error correction in them.</p> <p>Q4) Enumerate the indications for referral in a patient with headache.</p>

14/07/21	<p>OP 9.4 Causes of avoidable blindness and National programs for the control of blindness</p> <p>Q1) Definition of Blindness. Magnitude of Blindness in the world and in India.</p> <p>Q2) Causes of Avoidable blindness and their geographical distribution.</p> <p>Q3) Strategies for the control of blindness</p> <p>Q4) Development eye health services and National Programs for control of blindness</p> <p>Q5) Vision 2020. Objectives , goals and areas of focus.</p>
15/07/21	<p>OP 9.5 Steps involved in the stabilization, initial management and indications for referral in a patient with ocular injury.</p> <p>Q1) Different types of ocular trauma. Classification of mechanical ocular trauma.</p> <p>Q2) Initial approach and steps of evaluation of a case of ocular trauma .</p> <p>Q3) Causes of ocular trauma.</p> <p>Q4) Stabilization and initial management of case of ocular trauma.</p> <p>Q5) Indications for referral in a patient with ocular trauma.</p>
16/07/21	<p>OP 10.20 Testing of visual acuity, colour and field of vision in volunteer/ stimulated environment.</p> <p>Q1) Visual perception.</p> <p>Q20 Distant Visual acuity testing.</p> <p>Q30 Near visual Acuity testing.</p> <p>Q4) Perimetry</p> <p>Q5) Binocular single vision.</p>
17/07/21	<p>OP 4.4 Causes of dry eye and management of dry eye</p> <p>Q1) Definition dry eye</p> <p>Q2) Various causes of dry eye</p> <p>Q3) Various investigations in a case of dry</p> <p>Q4) Treatment protocol in a case of dry</p>

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**MEDICAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL, SANGLI**

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Date: 01/03/21

**Department Of Ophthalmology**

**4<sup>th</sup> Term Clinical Posting**

Batch A – Roll No. 1 to 46 = 46 Students

Date – 18/07/21 to 14/08/21

DATE	TOPIC
19/07/2021	OP 1.3 Demonstration of the steps performed in the visual acuity assessment for distance vision, near vision, colour vision, the pin hole test and the menace and blink reflexes Q1) Definition of visual acuity. Demonstration of the steps to assess the visual acuity for distance near Q2) Definition of colour vision. Theories of colour vision Q3) Various methods of testing the colour vision Q4) Explanation the mechanism of pin hole test Q5) Menace and blink reflexes
20/07/2021	OP 2.2 Demonstration of the symptoms and clinical signs of condition enumerate in OP (2.1) Q1) Difference between hordeolum externum and hordeolum internum Q2) Definition of blepharitis. Types of blepharitis and their management Q3) Various inflammatory disorders of the lids add a note on preseptal cellulitis Q4) Definition of chalazion. Pathogenesis and management of chalazion Q5) Definition dacryocystitis. Etiology, clinical features and management of chronic acquired dacryocystitis Q6) Discuss in detail the etiopathogenesis, clinical features and management of acute dacryocystitis Q7) Etiopathogenesis, clinical features & management of congenital dacryocystitis Q8) Difference between entropion and ectropion Q9) Define entropion. Enumerate And explain the various type of entropion Q10) Define ectropion. Describe the etiopathogenesis clinical features and management of ectropion. Q11) Definition and classification of ptosis Q12) Approach to a patient with congenital ptosis Q13) Various types of acquired ptosis. Management of a case of acquired ptosis. Q14) Definition of lagophthalmos. Etiopathogenesis clinical features and management of lagophthalmos

	Q15) Hemangioma of lid
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22/07/2021	<p>OP 3.1 Elicitation, documentation and presentation of an appropriate history in a patient presenting with 'red eye' including congestion, discharge and pain.</p> <p>Q1) Enumeration the causes of red eye.</p> <p>Q2) Difference between common causes of red eye. (Conjunctivitis, Acute anterior uveitis, angle closure glaucoma)</p> <p>Q3) Approach to a case of red eye in a flow chart.</p> <p>Q4) Causes of pain in eye.</p> <p>Q5) Causes of mucoid discharge from eye.</p> <p>Q6) Causes of mucopurulent and purulent discharge from eye.</p>
23/07/2021	<p>OP 3.2 Documentation and presentation of the correct method of examination of a 'red eye' including vision assessment, corneal luster, pupil abnormality, ciliary tenderness.</p> <p>Q1) Method of visual assessment.</p> <p>Q2) Description various methods to elicit corneal luster.</p> <p>Q3) Enumerate various papillary abnormalities seen in patients with acute red eye.</p> <p>Q4) Methods of papillary reflex examination in patients with red eye.</p> <p>Q5) Difference between conjunctival and ciliary congestion.</p>
24/07/2021	<p>OP 3.5 Aetiology, pathophysiology, ocular features, differential diagnosis, complications and management of Vernal catarrh</p> <p>Q1) Aetiology of Vernal catarrh</p> <p>Q2) Pathophysiology of Vernal Catarrh</p> <p>Q3) Clinical features of Vernal Catarrh</p> <p>Q4) Differential diagnosis of Vernal Catarrh</p> <p>Q5) Complications of Vernal Catarrh</p> <p>Q6) Management of Vernal Catarrh</p>



26/07/2021	<p>OP 3.6 Aetiology , pathophysiology, ocular features, differential diagnosis, complications and management of pterygium</p> <p>Q1) Aetiology of pterygium</p> <p>Q2) Pathophysiology of pterygium</p> <p>Q3) Clinical features of pterygium</p> <p>Q4) Differential diagnosis of pterygium. Difference between pterygium and pseudo- pterygium</p> <p>Q5) Complications of pterygium</p> <p>Q6) Describe the parts and stages of pterygium</p> <p>Q7) Management of pterygium</p>
27/07/2021	<p>OP 3.8 Demonstration of correct technique of removal of foreign body from the eye in a simulated environment</p> <p>Q1) Various types of ocular foreign body</p> <p>Q2) Clinical features of patient with superficial foreign body</p> <p>Q3) Correct method of superficial foreign body removal from eye</p> <p>Q4) Correct method of deep foreign body removal from eye</p> <p>Q5) Postoperative management in a patient after foreign body removal</p>
28/07/2021	<p>OP 3.9 Demonstration the correct technique of instillation of eye drops in a simulated environment</p> <p>Q1) Technique of handwash</p> <p>Q2) Procedure of eye drop instillation in a simulated environment</p> <p>Q3) Advice given to patient after eyedrop instillation</p>
29/07/2021	<p>OP 4.8 Demonstration of the technique of removal of foreign body in the cornea in a stimulated environment</p> <p>Q1) Different types of ocular injuries</p> <p>Q2) Most common sites of foreign body in eye</p> <p>Q3) Clinical presentation and immediate management of patient with corneal foreign body</p> <p>Q4) Different types of methods for corneal foreign body removal</p> <p>Q5) Prevention of foreign body in the eye</p>
30/07/2021	<p>OP 4.10 Counselling the patient and family about eye donation in a environment</p> <p>Q1) Discussion of umerous reasons for the lack of awareness among the general public about eye donation</p> <p>Q2) Demonstration of understanding of importance of eye donation and how it will be benefited</p> <p>Q3) Discussion of the function of eye collection centre and personal included in it</p> <p>Q4) Counselling of the fact about eye donation</p>

31/07/2021	<p>OP 6.6 Identification and demonstration of the clinical features and difference and diagnosis of common clinical condition affecting the anterior chamber</p> <p>Q1) Identification of the clinical signs of anterior chamber inflammation</p> <p>Q2) Demonstration of the depth of anterior chamber using van herick grading</p> <p>Q3) Perform under supervision- Gonioscope</p> <p>Q4) Identification of the anterior chamber reaction and grading of the same</p>
02/07/2021	<p>OP 6.10 Counselling the patient with condition of the iris and anterior chamber about their diagnosis, therapy and prognosis in an empathetic manner in a simulated environment</p> <p>Q1) Informing the patient regarding various symptoms of inflammation of anterior chamber</p> <p>Q2) Informing the patient regarding symptoms of acute iridocyclitis and acute congestive glaucoma and counsel regarding the same</p> <p>Q3) Informing the patient regarding different modalities available to diagnosis glaucoma</p> <p>Q4) Informing the patient various treatment option available for glaucoma</p> <p>Q5) Counselling the patient regarding regular follow up and regular examination of IOP</p>
03/07/2021	<p>OP 7.3 Demonstration of the correct technique of ocular examination in a patient with a cataract</p> <p>Q1) Discussion of salient points in history taking of a patient with cataract</p> <p>Q2) Ocular examination to be carried out in a patient with cataract. Grading of nucleus hardness by slit lamp biomicroscopy</p> <p>Q3) A-scan biometry. Different types of A-scan biometry. Formula used for calculation of IOL power</p> <p>Q4) B-scan and Its role in the evaluation of a patient with cataract</p> <p>Q5) Various technical difficulties faced while examining a patient with cataract</p>
04/07/2021	<p>OP 7.4 Types of cataract surgery, steps, intra-operative &amp; post operative complications of extracapsular cataract extraction surgery</p> <p>Q1) Difference between ICCE &amp; ECCE</p> <p>Q2) ECCE and types of ECCE</p> <p>Q3) Steps of MSICS</p> <p>Q4) Steps of phacoemulsification. Difference between SICS and phacoemulsification</p> <p>Q5) Intraoperative and post operative complication of ECCE</p> <p>Q6) Difference between paediatric cataract surgery and adult cataract surgery.</p>
05/07/2021	<p>OP 7.5 Participation in the team for Cataract surgery.</p> <p>Q1) As a team member for cataract surgery, education and motivation of the mass for cataract surgery</p> <p>Q2) Preoperative assessment of a patient to be posted for cataract surgery</p> <p>Q3) Instructions to be given to the patient pre and post the cataract surgery.</p> <p>Q4) To do checklist for surgeon, nursing staff and OT staff before cataract surgery</p>

	Q5) Sterilization procedures for the OT and equipments required for cataract surgery
06/07/2021	<p>OP 7.6 Administrative informed consent and counseling of a patients for cataract surgery in a stimulated environment</p> <p>Q1) Classification of consent. Informed consent and its types. Discussion of which type of consent is to be taken from a patient posted for cataract surgery</p> <p>Q2) Guarded visual prognosis and graded visual prognosis. Indication for these consents in patient for cataract surgery</p> <p>Q3) Surgical Aphakia. Cases for which aphakia consent has to be taken.</p> <p>Q4) Importance of counseling the patients undergoing cataract surgery and difficulties faced by patients and surgeon in case of inadequate counselling. Salient points in preoperative and postoperative counselling of patients.</p> <p>Q5) Discussion in detail about Optical Rehabilitation and correction of Aphakia.</p>
07/07/2021	<p>OP 9.1 Demonstration of the correct technique to examine Extra ocular movements (uniocular and binocular)</p> <p>Q1) Extraocular muscles and describe the attachments at the muscle.</p> <p>Q2) Primary and secondary actions of each of the extraocular muscles. Nervous control of ocular muscles.</p> <p>Q3) Binocular movements and coordination between various extraocular muscle in binocular movements.</p> <p>Q5) Categories of eye movements to be tested and the correct technique of examination.</p>
09/07/2021	<p>OP 9.2 Classification and methods of diagnosis and indication for referral in patient with Heteropia/ Strabismus.</p> <p>Q1) Etiology of strabismus.</p> <p>Q2) Classification of Strabismus. Differences between concomitant and re-concomitant squint</p> <p>Q3) Discussion in detail about the methods of diagnosing a patient with Heteropia/ Squint</p> <p>Q4) Management protocols of concomitant Strabismus and paralytic strabismus</p> <p>Q5) Compensatory mechanism in children and in adults to avoid diplopia in squint</p> <p>Q6) Indications of referral in a patient with strabismus.</p>
10/07/2021	<p>OP 9.3 Role of refractive error correction in a patient with headache and enumerate indications for referral.</p> <p>Q1) Types of refractive error. Different methods of checking visual acuity in different age groups</p> <p>Q2) Procedure for retinoscopy. Retinoscopy finding in different refractive states. Discuss about the different cycloplegics used in refraction.</p> <p>Q3) Ophthalmic evaluations carried out in a patient presenting with headache and role of refractive error correction in them.</p> <p>Q4) Enumerate the indications for referral in a patient with headache.</p>

11/07/2021	<p>OP 9.4 Causes of avoidable blindness and National programs for the control of blindness</p> <p>Q1) Definition of Blindness. Magnitude of Blindness in the world and in India.</p> <p>Q2) Causes of Avoidable blindness and their geographical distribution.</p> <p>Q3) Strategies for the control of blindness</p> <p>Q4) Development eye health services and National Programs for control of blindness</p> <p>Q5) Vision 2020. Objectives , goals and areas of focus.</p>
12/07/2021	<p>OP 9.5 Steps involved in the stabilization, initial management and indications for referral in a patient with ocular injury.</p> <p>Q1) Different types of ocular trauma. Classification of mechanical ocular trauma.</p> <p>Q2) Initial approach and steps of evaluation of a case of ocular trauma .</p> <p>Q3) Causes of ocular trauma.</p> <p>Q4) Stabilization and initial management of case of ocular trauma.</p> <p>Q5) Indications for referral in a patient with ocular trauma.</p>
13/07/2021	<p>OP 10.20 Testing of visual acuity, colour and field of vision in volunteer/ stimulated environment.</p> <p>Q1) Visual perception.</p> <p>Q20 Distant Visual acuity testing.</p> <p>Q30 Near visual Acuity testing.</p> <p>Q4) Perimetry</p> <p>Q5) Binocular single vision.</p>
14/07/2021	<p>OP 4.4 Causes of dry eye and management of dry eye</p> <p>Q1) Definition dry eye</p> <p>Q2) Various causes of dry eye</p> <p>Q3) Various investigations in a case of dry</p> <p>Q4) Treatment protocol in a case of dry</p>

**BHARATI VIDYAPEETH (DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)**  
**MEDICAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL, SANGLI**

Date: 01/03/21

**Department Of Ophthalmology**

**4<sup>th</sup> Term Clinical Posting**

Batch C – Roll No. 92 to 135 = 45 Students

Date – 06/09/21 to 03/10/21

DATE	TOPIC
06/09/2021	<p>OP 1.3 Demonstration of the steps performed in the visual acuity assessment for distance vision, near vision, colour vision, the pin hole test and the menace and blink reflexes</p> <p>Q1) Definition of visual acuity. Demonstration of the steps to assess the visual acuity for distance near</p> <p>Q2) Definition of colour vision. Theories of colour vision</p> <p>Q3) Various methods of testing the colour vision</p> <p>Q4) Explanation the mechanism of pin hole test</p> <p>Q5) Menace and blink reflexes</p>
07/09/2021	<p>OP 2.2 Demonstration of the symptoms and clinical signs of condition enumerate in OP (2.1)</p> <p>Q1) Difference between hordeolum externum and hordeolum internum</p> <p>Q2) Definition of blepharitis. Types of blepharitis and their management</p> <p>Q3) Various inflammatory disorders of the lids add a note on preseptal cellulitis</p> <p>Q4) Definition of chalazion. Pathogenesis and management of chalazion</p> <p>Q5) Definition dacryocystitis. Etiology, clinical features and management of chronic acquired dacryocystitis</p> <p>Q6) Discuss in detail the etiopathogenesis, clinical features and management of acute dacryocystitis</p> <p>Q7) Etiopathogenesis, clinical features &amp; management of congenital dacryocystitis</p> <p>Q8) Difference between entropion and ectropion</p> <p>Q9) Define entropion. Enumerate And explain the various type of entropion</p> <p>Q10) Define ectropion. Describe the etiopathogenesis clinical features and management of ectropion.</p> <p>Q11) Definition and classification of ptosis</p> <p>Q12) Approach to a patient with congenital ptosis</p> <p>Q13) Various types of acquired ptosis. Management of a case of acquired ptosis.</p> <p>Q14) Definition of lagophthalmos. Etiopathogenesis clinical features and management of lagophthalmos</p> <p>Q15) Hemangioma of lid</p>

08/09/2021	<p>OP 2.3 Demonstration under supervision of clinical procedure performed in the lid including bells phenomenon assessment of entropion/ectropion, regurgitation test of lacrimal sac, massage technique in congenital dacryocystitis and trichiatic cilia removal by epilation</p> <p>Q1) Demonstration of bells phenomenon on the patient</p> <p>Q2) Assessment of a patient with entropion</p> <p>Q3) Assessment of a patient with ectropion</p> <p>Q4) Demonstration under supervision the regurgitation test of lacrimal sac</p> <p>Q5) Anatomy of lacrimal outflow passages</p> <p>Q6) Demonstraton of the massage technique in congenital decrocystitis</p> <p>Q7) Demonstration under supervision the trichiatic cilia removal by epilation</p> <p>Q8) Definition of trichiasis. Etiology ,clinical features and management of trichiasis</p>
09/09/2021	<p>OP 3.1 Elicitation, documentation and presentation of an appropriate history in a patient presenting with 'red eye' including congestion, discharge and pain.</p> <p>Q1) Enumeration the causes of red eye.</p> <p>Q2) Difference between common causes of red eye. (Conjunctivitis, Acute anterior uveitis, angle closure glaucoma)</p> <p>Q3) Approach to a case of red eye in a flow chart.</p> <p>Q4) Causes of pain in eye.</p> <p>Q5) Causes of muroid discharge from eye.</p> <p>Q6) Causes of mucopurulent and purulent discharge from eye.</p>
10/09/2021	<p>OP 3.2 Documentation and presentation of the correct method of examination of a 'red eye' including vision assessment, corneal luster, pupil abnormality, ciliary tenderness.</p> <p>Q1) Method of visual assessment.</p> <p>Q2) Description various methods to elicit corneal luster.</p> <p>Q3) Enumerate various papillary abnormalities seen in patients with acute red eye.</p> <p>Q4) Methods of papillary reflex examination in patients with red eye.</p> <p>Q5) Difference between conjunctival and ciliary congestion.</p>
11/09/2021	<p>OP 3.5 Aetiology, pathophysiology, ocular features, differential diagnosis, complications and management of Vernal catarrh</p> <p>Q1) Aetiology of Vernal catarrh</p> <p>Q2) Pathophysiology of Vernal Catarrh</p> <p>Q3) Clinical features of Vernal Catarrh</p> <p>Q4) Differential diagnosis of Vernal Catarrh</p> <p>Q5) Complications of Vernal Catarrh</p> <p>Q6) Management of Vernal Catarrh</p>

13/09/2021	<p>OP 3.6 Aetiology , pathophysiology, ocular features, differential diagnosis, complications and management of pterygium</p> <p>Q1) Aetiology of pterygium</p> <p>Q2) Pathophysiology of pterygium</p> <p>Q3) Clinical features of pterygium</p> <p>Q4) Differential diagnosis of pterygium. Difference between pterygium and pseudo- pterygium</p> <p>Q5) Complications of pterygium</p> <p>Q6) Describe the parts and stages of pterygium</p> <p>Q7) Management of pterygium</p>
14/09/2021	<p>OP 3.8 Demonstration of correct technique of removal of foreign body from the eye in a simulated environment</p> <p>Q1) Various types of ocular foreign body</p> <p>Q2) Clinical features of patient with superficial foreign body</p> <p>Q3) Correct method of superficial foreign body removal from eye</p> <p>Q4) Correct method of deep foreign body removal from eye</p> <p>Q5) Postoperative management in a patient after foreign body removal</p>
15/09/2021	<p>OP 3.9 Demonstration the correct technique of instillation of eye drops in a simulated environment</p> <p>Q1) Technique of handwash</p> <p>Q2) Procedure of eye drop instillation in a simulated environment</p> <p>Q3) Advice given to patient after eyedrop instillation</p>
16/09/2021	<p>OP 4.8 Demonstration of the technique of removal of foreign body in the cornea in a stimulated environment</p> <p>Q1) Different types of ocular injuries</p> <p>Q2) Most common sites of foreign body in eye</p> <p>Q3) Clinical presentation and immediate management of patient with corneal foreign body</p> <p>Q4) Different types of methods for corneal foreign body removal</p> <p>Q5) Prevention of foreign body in the eye</p>
17/09/2021	<p>OP 4.10 Counselling the patient and family about eye donation in a environment</p> <p>Q1) Discussion of umerous reasons for the lack of awareness among the general public about eye donation</p> <p>Q2) Demonstration of understanding of importance of eye donation and how it will be benefited</p> <p>Q3) Discussion of the function of eye collection centre and personal included in it</p> <p>Q4) Counselling of the fact about eye donation</p>

18/09/2021	<p>OP 6.6 Identification and demonstration of the clinical features and difference and diagnosis of common clinical condition affecting the anterior chamber</p> <p>Q1) Identification of the clinical signs of anterior chamber inflammation</p> <p>Q2) Demonstration of the depth of anterior chamber using van herick grading</p> <p>Q3) Perform under supervision- Gonioscope</p> <p>Q4) Identification of the anterior chamber reaction and grading of the same</p>
20/09/2021	<p>OP 6.10 Counselling the patient with condition of the iris and anterior chamber about their diagnosis, therapy and prognosis in an empathetic manner in a simulated environment</p> <p>Q1) Informing the patient regarding various symptoms of inflammation of anterior chamber</p> <p>Q2) Informing the patient regarding symptoms of acute iridocyclitis and acute congestive glaucoma and counsel regarding the same</p> <p>Q3) Informing the patient regarding different modalities available to diagnosis glaucoma</p> <p>Q4) Informing the patient various treatment option available for glaucoma</p> <p>Q5) Counselling the patient regarding regular follow up and regular examination of IOP</p>
21/09/2021	<p>OP 7.3 Demonstration of the correct technique of ocular examination in a patient with a cataract</p> <p>Q1) Discussion of salient points in history taking of a patient with cataract</p> <p>Q2) Ocular examination to be carried out in a patient with cataract. Grading of nucleus hardness by slit lamp biomicroscopy</p> <p>Q3) A-scan biometry. Different types of A-scan biometry. Formula used for calculation of IOL power</p> <p>Q4) B-scan and Its role in the evaluation of a patient with cataract</p> <p>Q5) Various technical difficulties faced while examining a patient with cataract</p>
22/09/2021	<p>OP 7.4 Types of cataract surgery, steps, intra-operative &amp; post operative complications of extracapsular cataract extraction surgery</p> <p>Q1) Difference between ICCE &amp; ECCE</p> <p>Q2) ECCE and types of ECCE</p> <p>Q3) Steps of MSICS</p> <p>Q4) Steps of phacoemulsification. Difference between SICS and phacoemulsification</p> <p>Q5) Intraoperative and post operative complication of ECCE</p> <p>Q6) Difference between paediatric cataract surgery and adult cataract surgery.</p>
23/09/2021	<p>OP 7.5 Participation in the team for Cataract surgery.</p> <p>Q1) As a team member for cataract surgery, education and motivation of the mass for cataract surgery</p> <p>Q2) Preoperative assessment of a patient to be posted for cataract surgery</p> <p>Q3) Instructions to be given to the patient pre and post the cataract surgery.</p> <p>Q4) To do checklist for surgeon, nursing staff and OT staff before cataract surgery</p> <p>Q5) Sterilization procedures for the OT and equipments required for cataract surgery</p>



24/09/2021	<p>OP 7.6 Administrative informed consent and counseling of a patients for cataract surgery in a stimulated environment</p> <p>Q1) Classification of consent. Informed consent and its types. Discussion of which type of consent is to be taken from a patient posted for cataract surgery</p> <p>Q2) Guarded visual prognosis and graded visual prognosis. Indication for these consents in patient for cataract surgery</p> <p>Q3) Surgical Aphakia. Cases for which aphakia consent has to be taken.</p> <p>Q4) Importance of counseling the patients undergoing cataract surgery and difficulties faced by patients and surgeon in case of inadequate counselling. Salient points in preoperative and postoperative counselling of patients.</p> <p>Q5) Discussion in detail about Optical Rehabilitation and correction of Aphakia.</p>
25/09/2021	<p>OP 9.1 Demonstration of the correct technique to examine Extra ocular movements (uniocular and binocular)</p> <p>Q1) Extraocular muscles and describe the attachments at the muscle.</p> <p>Q2) Primary and secondary actions of each of the extraocular muscles. Nervous control of ocular muscles.</p> <p>Q3) Binocular movements and coordination between various extraocular muscle in binocular movements.</p> <p>Q5) Categories of eye movements to be tested and the correct technique of examination.</p>
27/07/2021	<p>OP 9.2 Classification and methods of diagnosis and indication for referral in patient with Heteropia/ Strabismus.</p> <p>Q1) Etiology of strabismus.</p> <p>Q2) Classification of Strabismus. Differences between concomitant and re-concomitant squint</p> <p>Q3) Discussion in detail about the methods of diagnosing a patient with Heteropia/ Squint</p> <p>Q4) Management protocols of concomitant Strabismus and paralytic strabismus</p> <p>Q5) Compensatory mechanism in children and in adults to avoid diplopia in squint</p> <p>Q6) Indications of referral in a patient with strabismus.</p>
28/09/2021	<p>OP 9.3 Role of refractive error correction in a patient with headache and enumerate indications for referral.</p> <p>Q1) Types of refractive error. Different methods of checking visual acuity in different age groups</p> <p>Q2) Procedure for retinoscopy. Retinoscopy finding in different refractive states. Discuss about the different cycloplegics used in refraction.</p> <p>Q3) Ophthalmic evaluations carried out in a patient presenting with headache and role of refractive error correction in them.</p> <p>Q4) Enumerate the indications for referral in a patient with headache.</p>

29/09/2021	<p>OP 9.4 Causes of avoidable blindness and National programs for the control of blindness</p> <p>Q1) Definition of Blindness. Magnitude of Blindness in the world and in India.</p> <p>Q2) Causes of Avoidable blindness and their geographical distribution.</p> <p>Q3) Strategies for the control of blindness</p> <p>Q4) Development eye health services and National Programs for control of blindness</p> <p>Q5) Vision 2020. Objectives , goals and areas of focus.</p>
30/09/2021	<p>OP 9.5 Steps involved in the stabilization, initial management and indications for referral in a patient with ocular injury.</p> <p>Q1) Different types of ocular trauma. Classification of mechanical ocular trauma.</p> <p>Q2) Initial approach and steps of evaluation of a case of ocular trauma .</p> <p>Q3) Causes of ocular trauma.</p> <p>Q4) Stabilization and initial management of case of ocular trauma.</p> <p>Q5) Indications for referral in a patient with ocular trauma.</p>
01/10/2021	<p>OP 10.20 Testing of visual acuity, colour and field of vision in volunteer/ stimulated environment.</p> <p>Q1) Visual perception.</p> <p>Q20 Distant Visual acuity testing.</p> <p>Q30 Near visual Acuity testing.</p> <p>Q4) Perimetry</p> <p>Q5) Binocular single vision.</p>
02/10/2021	<p>OP 4.4 Causes of dry eye and management of dry eye</p> <p>Q1) Definition dry eye</p> <p>Q2) Various causes of dry eye</p> <p>Q3) Various investigations in a case of dry</p> <p>Q4) Treatment protocol in a case of dry</p>