



# Mansoura University Faculty of Medicine

## Log Book

Ophthalmology Department

2016 - 2017

ختم القسم

إيصال تسليم Log Book

اسم الطالب : .....

الفرقة : .....

رقم الجلوس : .....

تاريخ التسليم : .....

توقيع المستلم : .....



## رسالة الكلية

"تقديم مستوى عال التميز في التعليم والتدريب الطبي  
وتقديم خدمات صحية متميزة للمجتمع  
عن طريق المراكز الطبية المتخصصة  
وكذلك الإرتقاء بالبحث العلمي"

## رؤية الكلية

"أن نصنف إقليميا ونحقق التميز في التعليم الطبي  
والبحوث وخدمة المجتمع"

## Template For Course Specification

**Faculty:** Medicine  
**Department:** Ophthalmology

### Course Specifications

**Programme(s) on which the course is given:** Ophthalmology  
**Department offering the course:** Ophthalmology  
**Academic year / level:** 2015/2016, 4<sup>th</sup> year  
**Date of specification approval:** 4/10/2015

#### A- Basic information

<b>Title</b>	Basic ophthalmology	<b>Code:</b>	OPTH
<b>Lecture:</b>	80	<b>Tutorial:</b>	
		<b>Practical</b>	126
		<b>Total</b>	206

#### B- Professional information

##### 1 - Overall Aims of Course

The course aims to provide the student with basic knowledge, skill and attitude needed for diagnosis and management of common eye diseases and providing first aid management for common ocular emergencies. In addition to provide the student with the ability to introduce health education of preventive measures to common ophthalmic diseases.

##### 2 - Intended Learning Outcomes of Course (ILOs)

###### A- Knowledge and Understanding

By the end of the course, the student should be able to;

**A1-** Explain the aetiology, pathogenesis, clinical features, diagnosis and complications of common diseases affecting the eye (Blepharitis, Conjunctivitis, Keratitis, Uveitis, cataract, Glaucoma, Refractive errors, Throid eye disease, Dry eye, Dacryocystitis, Ocular Neoplasia, Squint and Ocular Vacular disorders).

**A2-** Determine appropriate treatment for common diseases affecting the eye (Blepharitis, Conjunctivitis, Keratitis, Uveitis, cataract, Glaucoma, Refractive errors, Throid eye disease, Dry eye, acryocystitis, Ocular Neoplasia, Squint and Ocular Vacular disorders).

**A3-** Discuss the management of ocular emergencies (Ocular Trauma, Ocular infections, Glaucoma, Retinal vacular occlusion and Retinal detachment) .

**A4.** Explain the structure and function of the eye and each of its parts, with correlation to relevant clinical applications.

**A5.** Describe the main ageing eye changes.

**A6.** Demonstrate the basic principles in health education, disease prevention, screening, early detection and control of ocular problems of public health importance.

###### B- Intellectual Skills

By the end of the course, the student should be able to;

**B1-** Relate the basic science of the eye ( anatomy,pathophysiology) with clinical ocular assessment and decision making in both diagnosis and management

**B2-** Relate ocular manifestations to their specific systemic diseases.

**B3-** Solve problem in a variety of ophthalmic diseases.

**B4-** Determine appropriate investigations for common ocular diseases, emergency and vision threatening conditions and interpret the results

**B5-** Design the initial course of management for stabilization of vision in ocular emergencies

**B6-** Assess the risk for eye disease or injury, to determine strategies for appropriate response.

### **C-Professional and Practical Skills**

By the end of the course, the student should be able to;

**C1-** Practice Basics of health and patient's safety and safety procedures during practical and clinical years.

**C2-** Perform ocular examination with acute and chronic clinical conditions with the appropriate instrument.

**C3-** Perform first aid measure for ocular emergencies and trauma.

**C4-** Formulate management plans for common eye diseases and ocular emergencies.

**C5-** Provide first aid advise for eye trauma.

### **D-General and Transferable Skills**

By the end of the course, the student should be able to;

**D1-** Manage ideas and arguments, perform effectively within a team effectively.

**D2-** Gather, organize and appraise the medical information including the use of information technology where applicable.

**D3-** Present information clearly in written electronic and oral form.

**D4-** Communicate clearly, sensitively and effectively with patients regardless of their social, cultural or ethnic background.

## **3 – Contents**

<b>Topic</b>	<b>No of hours</b>	<b>Lecture</b>	<b>Tutorial/practical</b>
<b>LIDS</b> Anomalies, Coloboma, Epicanthal Folds, Blepharophimosis, Ankyloblepharon, Deformities, Ptosis, Entropion, Ectropion, Trichiasis, Blepharospasm, Disorders of the Skin and Margin of the Eyelid, Contact Eczema, Edema, Seborrheic Blepharitis, Herpes Simplex of the Eyelids, Herpes Zoster Ophthalmicus, Eyelid Abscess, Louse Infestation of the Eyelids, Disorders of the Eyelid Glands, Hordeolum, Chalazion, Tumors, Benign Tumors, Xanthelasma, Molluscum Contagiosum, Cutaneous Horn.	15	5	10
<b>ORBIT</b> Orbital Involvement in Autoimmune Disorders: Graves' Disease, Orbital Inflammation, Orbital Cellulitis. Cavernous Sinus Thrombosis, Exophthalmos.	8	4	4
<b>LACRIMAL</b> (Examination Methods, Evaluation of Tear Formation, Evaluation of Tear Drainage, Disorders of the Lower Lacrimal System, Dacryocystitis, Acute Dacryocystitis, Chronic Dacryocystitis, Neonatal Dacryocystitis, Canaliculitis, Tumors of the Lacrimal Sac, Lacrimal System Dysfunction, Keratoconjunctivitis Sicca, Disorders of the Lacrimal Gland; Acute Dacryoadenitis, Chronic Dacryoadenitis, Tumors	8	4	4

Topic	No of hours	Lecture	Tutorial/practical
of the Lacrimal Gland.			
<b>CORNEA</b> Examination Methods, Slit Lamp Examination, Dye Examination of the Cornea, Determining Corneal Sensitivity, Developmental Anomalies ;Protrusion Anomalies, Keratoconus , Keratoglobus, Corneal Size Anomalies (Microcornea and Megalocornea), Infectious Keratitis, Protective Mechanisms of the Cornea, Corneal Infections: Predisposing Factors, Pathogens, and Pathogenesis: Diagnosing Infectious Forms of Keratitis ; Bacterial Keratitis,Viral Keratitis,Herpes Simplex Keratitis, Herpes Zoster Keratitis,Mycotic Keratitis , Acanthamoeba Keratitis, Noninfectious Keratitis and Keratopathy, Superficial Punctate Keratitis, Exposure Keratitis, Neuroparalytic Keratitis , Problems with Contact Lenses , Corneal Deposits, Arcus Senilis ,Kayser-Fleischer Ring , Corneal Surgery ; Penetrating Keratoplasty , Refractive Corneal Procedures.	8	4	4
<b>CONJUNCTIVA</b> Examination Methods, Conjunctival Degeneration and Aging Changes, Pinguecula, Pterygium, Pseudopterygium, Subconjunctival Hemorrhage,Calcareous Infiltration, Conjunctival Xerosis,Conjunctivitis, Causes, Symptoms, and Diagnosis of Conjunctivitis; Infectious Conjunctivitis, Bacterial Conjunctivitis,Chlamydial Conjunctivitis,Viral Conjunctivitis,Neonatal Conjunctivitis,Parasitic and Mycotic Conjunctivitis,Noninfectious Conjunctivitis; Tumors; Dermoid , Hemangioma,Cysts, Papilloma, Carcinoma, Nevus, Melanosis, Lymphoma,Kaposi's Sarcoma. Conjunctival Deposits .	15	5	10
<b>UVEA</b> Testing the Light Reflex , Near Reflex, Influence of Pharmacologic Agents on the Pupil,Isocoria with Normal Pupil Size,Anisocoria, Aniridia, Coloboma, Acute Iritis and Iridocyclitis, Choroiditis, Sympathetic Ophthalmia, Neovascularization in the Iris: Rubeosis Iridis,Uveal Melanoma.	15	5	10
<b>GLAUCOMA</b> Measuring Intraocular Pressure, Optic Disk Ophthalmoscopy , Visual Field Testing, Examination of the Retinal Nerve Fiber Layer, Primary Open Angle Glaucoma, Primary Angle Closure Glaucoma, Secondary Glaucomas . Childhood Glaucomas .	15	5	10
<b>SCLERA</b> Staphyloma and Ectasia, Episcleritis, Scleritis	8	4	4
<b>LENS</b> Cataract; Senile Cataract,Cataract in Systemic Disease, Complicated Cataracts,Traumatic Cataract,Congenital Cataract, Lens Dislocation.	15	5	10
<b>RETINA &amp; VITREOUS</b> Examination of the Fundus, Normal and Abnormal Fundus Findings in General, Color Vision, Vascular Disorders: Diabetic Retinopathy,Retinal Vein Occlusion, Retinal Arterial Occlusion ,Hypertensive Retinopathy and Sclerotic Changes, Retinal Detachment	15	5	10

Topic	No of hours	Lecture	Tutorial/practical
, Retinitis Pigmentosa , Toxic Retinopathy , Retinoblastoma, Vitreous Hemorrhage Vitritis and Endophthalmitis.			
<b>OPTIC NERVE</b> Disorders that Obscure the Margin of the Optic Disc, Papilledema, Atrophy of the Optic Nerve.	8	4	4
<b>ERROR OF REFRACTION</b> Uncorrected and Corrected Visual Acuity, Refraction: Emmetropia and Ametropia, Accommodation, Myopia (Shortsightedness) , Hyperopia (Farsightedness) ,Astigmatism ,Anisometropia.	15	5	10
<b>STRABISMUS</b> Concomitant Strabismus , Esotropia ,Exotropia , Diagnosis of Concomitant Strabismus ,Measuring the Angle of Deviation, Determining the Type of Fixation, Testing Binocular Vision, Therapy of Concomitant Strabismus, Eyeglass Prescription,Treatment and Avoidance of Strabismic Amblyopia, Surgery , Pseudostrabismus , Ophthalmoplegia and Paralytic Strabismus, Nystagmus.	15	5	10
<b>MEDICAL OPHTHALMOLOGY</b>	8	4	4
<b>RED EYE</b>	8	4	4
<b>NEURO OPHTHALMOLOGY</b> Prechiasmal Lesions, Chiasmal Lesions , Retrochiasmal Lesions	8	4	4
<b>LASER IN OPHTHALMOLOGY</b>	7	3	4
<b>Ocular Trauma</b> Mechanical Injuries, Chemical Injuries , Radiation Injuries	15	5	10
	206	80	126

## Course ILOs Matrix :

Examination	OUTCOMES																					
	Knowledge and understanding						Intellectual skills						Practical skills						Transferable skills			
	A 1	A 2	A 3	A 4	A 5	A 6	B 1	B 2	B 3	B 4	B 5	B 6	C 1	C 2	C 3	C 4	C 5	C 6	D 1	D 2	D 3	D 4
<b>Topics</b>																						
LIDS	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
ORBIT	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
LACRIMAL	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
CORNEA	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
CONJUNCTIV A	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
UVEA	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
GLAUCOMA	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
SCLERA	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
LENS	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
RETINA & VITREOUS	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
OPTIC NERVE	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
ERROR OF REFRACTION	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
STRABISMUS	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
MEDICAL OPHTHALMO LOGY	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
RED EYE	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
NEURO OPHTHALMO LOGY	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
LASER IN OPHTHALMO LOGY	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√									
Ocular Trauma	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√

**4- Teaching and Learning Methods**

## 4.1- Lectures:

Two hour every day during the round period through a power point presentation ,smart board, open discussion and problem solving.

## 4.2- Self learning

## 4.3- Small group teaching

## 4.4- Case study: Small group discussion and problem solving through about 5 to10 clinical cases every day during the round period for live demonstration of important ophthalmic signs and ocular examination tests

### 5- Student Assessment Method

Method of student assessment	ILOs																				
	Knowledge						Intellectual skills						Practical skills					Transferable skills			
	a1	a2	a3	A4	a5	a6	b1	b2	b3	b4	b5	b6	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	d1	d2	d3	d4
Decision making cas (round and final term exam)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√				√
Clinical and basic science multistation examination. (round exam)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√									
Final written exam (essay)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√									
Final structured clinical exam ( OSCE)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Final structured oral exam	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√						√	√	√	
MCQ exam	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√									
Log book	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Student activity	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√

#### Assessment Schedule

Assessment 1	Round examination	At the end of clinical round
Assessment 2	Written examination	At the end of the academic year
Assessment 3	Structured oral exam	At the end of the academic year
Assessment 4	Structured Clinical examination (OSCE)	At the end of the academic year
Assessment 5	Log book	Delivered at the end of clinical round
Assessment 6	Student activity	Delivered at the end of clinical round

#### Weighting of Assessments

Mid-Term Examination	20% (50 marks; 5 marks for the Log book, 5 marks for short essay or presentation, 20 marks for decision making cases and 20 marks for clinical and basic science multistation examination.
Final-Term Examination	50% (125 mark; 85 marks for the written exam and 40 marks for the final MCQ exam.
Structured oral Examination	10% (25 marks)
OSCE	12% (30 marks)
Final term decision making cases	8% (20 marks)
Other types of assessment	-----
Total	100% ( 250 marks)

#### 6- List of references

6.1- Course Notes	Rounds
6.2- Essentials Books (Text Books)	TEXT BOOK OF OPHTHALMOLOGY
6.3- Recommended Books	Kanski clinical ophthalmology, American Academy series
6.4- Periodicals, Web Sites,....ect	Google, Wikipedia



**7- Facilities required for teaching and learning**

**7.1.Halls for students teaching:** equipped with white boards, smart board, computer & data show.

**Course Coordinator:** prof. dr. Adel El-Said El-Layeh

**Head of Department:** prof. dr. Adel El-Said El-Layeh



**Mansoura University  
Faculty of Medicine  
Ophthalmology Center**



# CURRICULUM CONTENT & LOGBOOK

For  
4<sup>th</sup> Year Medical Students  
In  
Ophthalmology



## Preface

Ophthalmology is a medical specialty frequently needed when practicing medicine. The overall objective of the courses is to provide you with the knowledge of this specialty that you will need to fill a subordinate position as a physician in general practice or at a hospital.

You will need to master a number of fundamental examination methods pivotal to the diagnosis of diseases within this specialty

The present assessment schedule is a tool which you should use in co-operation with your teachers to ensure, that you:

- 1- have seen/been present at teaching rooms
- 2- have performed the required skills under supervision
- 3- independently master these skills

Consequently, you must demonstrate the skill to your teacher to receive signature & to confirm that you perform the skill at the specified level.

Training to obtain the skills takes place at ophthalmic center and, consequently, it is necessary that you attend. It is essential that you take an active part in the training at the clinics.

We wish you a good and productive semester and hope you will participate actively in the subsequent course evaluation.

**Staff members of ophthalmology department**



Mansoura University  
Faculty of Medicine  
Ophthalmology Department

**Mansoura University  
Faculty of Medicine  
Ophthalmology Center**



**Photo**

Student's name: -----

Address :-----

E-mail :-----

Serial number :-----

Classroom Teaching Group: -----



## **Intended Learning Outcomes**

### **KNOWLEDGE:**

- 1- Describe appropriate management for common diseases-affecting the eye.
- 2- Outline the management of emergencies and priority of management
- 3- Describe the causes and pathogenesis of the most important ophthalmic diseases.
- 4- Describe the clinical symptoms and signs of common ocular diseases.
- 5- Describe the clinical symptoms and signs of ocular manifestations associated with systemic diseases.
- 6- Describe the causes and pathogenesis of the most common ophthalmic problems.
- 7- Determine the appropriate diagnostic tools to aid the diagnosis of common ophthalmic problems.
- 8- Determine therapeutic lines for important and basic ophthalmic health care.
- 9- Determine the most common ophthalmic traumatology and their appropriate management.

### **CLINICAL SKILLS:**

By the end of the course, students should be able to:

- 1- Perform a proper clinical assessment of the ophthalmic problems.
- 2- Recognize different ophthalmic emergencies.
- 3- Take proper history from the patient.
- 4- Perform adequate basic ophthalmic examination to identify deviations from normal.
- 5- Present patients data in an organized and informative manner.



6- Perform first aid measures in cases of ocular trauma.

**INTELLECTUAL SKILLS:**

By the end of the course, students should be able to:

- 1- Interpret the most important symptoms and signs of diseases in ophthalmic patients.
- 2- Interpret basic investigations related to important ocular diseases.

**Methods of assessment:**

Total marks: 250

1- End of Term: (50 marks)

Spotting of clinical cases and problem solving (40 marks)

+ self evaluation and short essay (5 marks).

+ Log book (5 marks)

*During the clinical course (6 weeks) the students will be evaluated through their regular attendance (minimum of 70% attendance) and active participation is required for validation to enter the exam*

2- Final Written Exam: (125 marks)

- Time of written exam (2.5 hours including MCQs)

- Type of written exam: - short questions (85 marks).

- MCQs (40 marks)

3. Oral, clinical and clinical problem solving exam : (75 marks)

- Oral exam: 25marks

- Clinical exam: 30 marks

- Decision making (problem solving): 20 marks



Total (250 marks)

**Ophthalmology Course:**

**Theoretical topics of Ophthalmology;** (30 hours)

**-Clinical cases examination:** (60 hours)

**Academic teaching material:**

- 1- How to examine the eye
- 2- Diseases of the eye lids.
- 3- Diseases of the conjunctiva.
- 4- Diseases of the lacrimal system.
- 5- Diseases of the orbit.
- 6- Diseases of the cornea.
- 7- Diseases of the sclera.
- 8- Diseases of uveal tract.
- 9- Glaucoma.
- 10- Diseases of the lens.
- 11- Diseases of the vitreous body.
- 12- Diseases of the retina.
- 13- Diseases of the optic nerve.
- 14- Errors of refraction.
- 15- Squint.
- 16- Ocular Injuries.
- 17- Ocular manifestations of systemic diseases.
- 18- Neuro-ophthalmology



**Clinical Cases study:**

- 1- Diseases of the eye lids and orbit.
- 2- Basic of squint, its types and management.
- 3- Diseases of the lacrimal system.
- 4- Diseases of the Conjunctiva, cornea and sclera.
- 5- Diseases of the iris.
- 6- Diseases of the lens.
- 7- Recognition of chemical and traumatic injuries and their first-aid management.

**Clinical examination tests (methods):**

- 1- Visual acuity testing (Far - Near)
- 2- Digital measurement of ocular tension.
- 3- Pupillary reflexes (Light and Near reflexes)
- 4- Visual field (Confrontation test and light projection test)
- 5- Corneal reflex (Blinking reflex)
- 6- Testing upper lid elevation.
- 7- Testing lid closure.
- 8- Eversion of the upper eyelid.
- 9- Palpation of orbital margins and orbit.
- 10- Palpation of lacrimal gland.
- 11- Visualization of lacrimal puncti.
- 12- Palpation of lacrimal sac (Regurgitation test)
- 13- Testing ocular motility
  - Command and following
  - Duction and version





14- Cover test, Cover-uncover test.

15- Eye bandage (uniocular, binocular and pressure bandage)

Date	Course	Signature
	<b>OCULAR EXAMINATION</b>	
	<b>EYE LIDS</b>	
	<b>LACRIMAL SYSTEM</b>	
	<b>ORBIT</b>	
	<b>CONJUNCTIVA</b>	
	<b>CORNEA</b>	
	<b>SCLERA</b>	
	<b>UVEAL TRACT</b>	
	<b>LENS</b>	
	<b>GLAUCOMA</b>	
	<b>RETINA</b>	



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Date	Course	Signature
	<b>VITREOUS</b>	
	<b>ERRORS OF REFRACTION</b>	
	<b>STRABISMUS</b>	
	<b>NEURO-OPHTHALMOLOGY</b>	
	<b>OCULAR TRAUMA</b>	
	<b>MEDICAL OPHTHALMOLOGY</b>	
	<b>LASER IN OPHTHALMOLOGY</b>	



CLINICAL TESTS	Signature
Visual acuity testing (far-vision)	
Digital measurement of ocular tension	
Pupillary reflexes (light and near reflexes)	
Visual field (confrontation test and light projection test)	
Corneal reflex (Blinking reflex)	
Testing upper lid elevation	
Testing lid closure	
Eversion of the upper eye lid	
Palpation of orbital margins	
Palpation of lacrimal gland	
Visualization of lacrimal puncti	
Palpation of lacrimal sac (regurgitation test)	
Testing ocular motility: -Commond and following -Duction and version	
Cover test, cover – uncover test	
Eye bandage (uniocular, binocular and pressure bandage)	











Mansoura University  
Faculty of Medicine  
Ophthalmology Department

# LOGBOOK

- Overall Classroom Teaching:

Sessions	Total number	Number attended	% of attendance

A minimum of 70% attendance of sessions is a requirement for students to be eligible to enter the test at the end of clinical course.

**Chairman of the group**

**Head of the Department**