Rotating students will spend 4 weeks in comprehensive/sub-specialty ophthalmology clinics and participate in the inpatient consult service. Goal of this rotation is develop history taking skills and perform basic aspects of the ophthalmic examination related to the primary care/hospital setting in preparation for a career outside of ophthalmology (all attempts will be made to tailor your rotation to your future specialty). During the rotation residents will be exposed to the following topics & skills:

Anatomy of the Eye

i. Anatomy

1. Orbit
2. Eyelids
   a. Lid margins
   b. Mucocutaneous Junction
   c. Meibomian Glands
3. Conjunctiva
4. Sclera
5. Cornea
6. Anterior Chamber & Angle
7. Iris & Pupil
8. Lens
   a. Ciliary Body
   b. Zonules
9. Vitreous
10. Retina
11. Choroid
12. Optic Nerve
   a. Meningeal Sheath
Common Ophthalmic Diseases & Ocular Manifestations of Systemic Disease

ii. Orbit
   1. Thyroid Orbitopathy
   2. Preseptal & Orbital Cellulitis

iii. Eyelid
   1. Chalazion
   2. Basal Cell Carcinoma
   3. Squamous Cell Carcinoma

iv. Conjunctiva
   1. Conjunctivitis
      a. Viral
      b. Bacterial

v. Cornea
   1. Corneal Abrasion
   2. Corneal Ulcer
      a. Dendritic Ulcer (HSV Epithelial Keratitis)
      b. Infectious

vi. Anterior Chamber
   1. Acute Angle Closure Glaucoma

vii. Iris & Ciliary Body
   1. Anterior Uveitis
   2. Hypopyon

viii. Lens
   1. Cataract
      a. Congenital
      b. Senile
      c. Associated with Systemic Diseases

ix. Retina
   1. Vascular Diseases
      a. Diabetic Retinopathy
      b. Retinal Vascular Occlusions
         i. Venous
         ii. Arterial
   2. Degenerative
      a. Age Related Macular Degeneration

x. Optic Nerve
   1. Primary Open Angle Glaucoma
   2. Disc Edema v Papilledema
   3. Ischemic Optic Neuropathy

xi. Trauma
   1. Fractures
   2. Hyphema
   3. Ruptured Globe
Clinical Skills

1. **Visual Acuity**
   a. Snellen
   b. Near Card
      i. Please discuss the use of pin-hole and correction for near vision in regards to visual acuity testing.

2. **Pupils**
   a. Size & Shape
   b. Light Reaction
   c. Near Reaction
   d. Relative Afferent Pupillary Defect
   e. Evaluation of patient with anisocoria

3. **Motility**
   a. Cardinal Eye Movements
   b. Evaluation of patients with CNVI & CNIII palsy
      i. Also demonstrate measurement of levator function

4. **Visual Field**
   a. Confrontational visual field
      i. Teach students to use 1, 2, or 5.

5. **Amsler Testing**
   a. Use back of near card.
   b. Define metamorphopsia & scotoma

6. **Intraocular Pressure**
   a. Via palpation- discuss the difference between soft eye and hard eye

7. **External Inspection of Ocular Surface**
   a. Diffuse illumination
      i. Conjunctiva (palpebral & bulbar)
      ii. Cornea
      iii. Anterior Chamber
   b. Fluorescein Staining with strips & Cobalt Blue Filter

8. **Direct Ophthalmoscopy**
   a. Red-reflex
   b. Optic Nerve
      i. Disc Margins
      ii. Spontaneous Venous Pulsations
      iii. Cup-to-disc ratio (by color)
      iv. Neural Retinal Rim (color)
      v. Fovea