

STUDY GUIDE		
PROGRAM	MBBS	
MODULE TITLE	HEAD AND NECK & SPECIAL SENSES-2 (OPHTHALMOLOGY)	
ACADEMIC YEAR	Fourth year -2025	
INTRODUCTION	This section of the Head & Neck and Special Senses-II module is	
	related to ophthalmological diseases.	
	Pakistan has faced challenges with vision impairment and	
	blindness as key elements of the overall health status of the	
	population. Visual acuity impairment severely degrades the quality	
	of life and has more pronounced negative effects on people	
	suffering from various other chronic health issues. Globally, it has	
	transformed into a major health problem. The International Agency	
	for the Prevention of Blindness (IABP) has reported that 7.6 million	
	people in Pakistan are visually impaired and of those, 1.2 million	
	were blind. The Fred Hollows Foundation (FHF) estimated that	
	about 10% (18 million) of the Pakistani population was living with	
	some sort of visual impairment and around 2 million individuals were	
	living with blindness.	
	Considering the serious nature of the situation in Pakistan, it	
	becomes imperative that Ophthalmic conditions receive a fair	
	share of inclusion in the MBBS curriculum.	
RATIONALE	This module, along with the ophthalmology rotations, aims to	
	produce graduates capable of dealing with common eye related	
	conditions in tertiary and primary health care settings. The long-	

term goal is to contribute to the national provision of healthcare providers who can take part in the reduction of blindness and visual impairment.  DUTCOMES  By the end of the Head and Neck & Special Senses-2 (EYE) module and ophthalmology Rotation, students will be able to justify management plans for common, uncomplicated, emergency, and non-emergency conditions related to Ophthalmology.  DEPARTMENTS  INVOLVED  1. Community Medicine 2. Ophthalmology 3. Pathology  COURSE OBJECTIVES  By the end of the module, the students should be able to:  LECTURES  COMMUNITY  MEDICINE  1. Blindness and its prevention  • Describe blindness and visual impairment  • Classify visual impairment  • Discuss the epidemiology of blindness
DUTCOMES  By the end of the Head and Neck & Special Senses-2 (EYE) module and ophthalmology Rotation, students will be able to justify management plans for common, uncomplicated, emergency, and non-emergency conditions related to Ophthalmology.  DEPARTMENTS  1. Community Medicine 2. Ophthalmology 3. Pathology  By the end of the module, the students should be able to:  LECTURES  COMMUNITY  MEDICINE  Describe blindness and visual impairment  Classify visual impairment
By the end of the Head and Neck & Special Senses-2 (EYE) module and ophthalmology Rotation, students will be able to justify management plans for common, uncomplicated, emergency, and non-emergency conditions related to Ophthalmology.  DEPARTMENTS  1. Community Medicine 2. Ophthalmology 3. Pathology By the end of the module, the students should be able to:  LECTURES  COMMUNITY  MEDICINE  By the end of the module, the students should be able to:  1. Blindness and its prevention  • Describe blindness and visual impairment  • Classify visual impairment
and ophthalmology Rotation, students will be able to justify management plans for common, uncomplicated, emergency, and non-emergency conditions related to Ophthalmology.  DEPARTMENTS  1. Community Medicine 2. Ophthalmology 3. Pathology By the end of the module, the students should be able to:  LECTURES COMMUNITY MEDICINE  Describe blindness and visual impairment Classify visual impairment
management plans for common, uncomplicated, emergency, and non-emergency conditions related to Ophthalmology.  DEPARTMENTS  1. Community Medicine 2. Ophthalmology 3. Pathology By the end of the module, the students should be able to:  LECTURES COMMUNITY MEDICINE  MEDICINE  Management plans for common, uncomplicated, emergency, and non-emergency conditions related to Ophthalmology.  1. Community Medicine 2. Ophthalmology 3. Pathology 4. By the end of the module, the students should be able to:  LECTURES COMMUNITY  • Describe blindness and visual impairment • Classify visual impairment
and non-emergency conditions related to Ophthalmology.  1. Community Medicine 2. Ophthalmology 3. Pathology  By the end of the module, the students should be able to:  LECTURES COMMUNITY MEDICINE  1. Blindness and its prevention  • Describe blindness and visual impairment • Classify visual impairment
DEPARTMENTS  INVOLVED  2. Ophthalmology 3. Pathology  By the end of the module, the students should be able to:  LECTURES  COMMUNITY  MEDICINE  1. Community Medicine  2. Ophthalmology 3. Pathology  3. Pathology  4. Describe able to:  1. Blindness and its prevention  • Describe blindness and visual impairment  • Classify visual impairment
2. Ophthalmology 3. Pathology  By the end of the module, the students should be able to:  LECTURES COMMUNITY COMMUNITY MEDICINE  2. Ophthalmology 3. Pathology  By the end of the module, the students should be able to:  1. Blindness and its prevention  • Describe blindness and visual impairment • Classify visual impairment
3. Pathology  By the end of the module, the students should be able to:  LECTURES  COMMUNITY  MEDICINE  1. Blindness and its prevention  • Describe blindness and visual impairment  • Classify visual impairment
COURSE OBJECTIVES  By the end of the module, the students should be able to:  1. Blindness and its prevention  COMMUNITY  Describe blindness and visual impairment  Classify visual impairment
LECTURES  1. Blindness and its prevention  COMMUNITY  Describe blindness and visual impairment  Classify visual impairment
COMMUNITY  • Describe blindness and visual impairment  • Classify visual impairment
• Classify visual impairment
, '
Discuss the epidemiology of blindness
Explain prevention and control of blindness
Discuss the national health vision program of Pakistan
2. Trachoma
Describe Trachoma(Treatment and Complications)
Discuss the epidemiology of Trachoma
Classify the WHO trachoma grading System
Describe the control & prevention of Trachoma
OPHTHALMOLOGY 1. ORBIT
Diagnose Orbital cellulitis and Proptosis based on clinical
features and investigation findings
Justify suitable treatment plans for the above-mentioned
conditions

#### 2. LIDS

- Justify diagnosis, investigations, differential diagnosis, and treatment plans for Blepharitis, Stye, Chalazion, Trichiasis, Entropion, Ectropion, and Ptosis.
- Develop diagnosis for Basal cell carcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, Sebaceous carcinoma and Melanoma
- Describe clinical features for diagnosis of Nevus, Capillary Hemangioma and Papilloma.

#### 3. CORNEA

- Define common corneal pathological conditions
- Justify the diagnosis, investigations (including corneal topography & keratometry), differential diagnosis, and treatment plans for keratitis, corneal ulcers, corneal trauma, infections, and Keratoconus

#### 4. CONJUNCTIVA

 Justify diagnosis, investigations, differential diagnosis, and treatment plans for Dry Eye, Infective and Allergic Conjunctivitis and Pterygium

#### 5. SCLERA

 Justify diagnosis, investigations, differential diagnosis, and treatment plans for Episcleritis and Scleritis

#### 6. LACRIMAL APPARATUS

 Justify diagnosis, investigations, differential diagnosis, and treatment plans for Epiphora, Acute and Chronic Dacryocystitis

#### 7. UVEAL TRACT

- Discuss differential diagnoses for red eye along with their etiology, investigations, and treatment plans
- Justify diagnosis, investigations, differential diagnosis, and treatment plans for Uveitis
- Explain the main clinical features of Horner's Syndrome and Relative Afferent Pupillary Defect (RAPD)

#### 8. LENS

- Define Cataract
- Classify cataract
- Describe cataracts due to systemic diseases
- Explain the symptoms, signs, investigations, and management of congenital cataracts
- Diagnose acquired cataract based on symptoms, signs, and investigation findings
- Justify the selection of treatment options for acquired cataracts
- Define congenital cataracts and its different types.

#### 9. GLAUCOMA

- Define Glaucoma
- Classify glaucoma
- Discuss the etiology, differential diagnosis and investigations for Glaucoma
- Justify diagnosis and treatment plan for angle-closure glaucoma
- Justify treatment plans for Glaucoma (other than angle closure)

#### 10. VITREO-RETINA

- Explain the management (including clinical features, investigations, diagnosis and treatment) of retinal vascular occlusion
- Discuss the clinical presentations, investigations (including FFA & OCT), and treatment options for Retinitis Pigmentosa, Retinoblastoma, Age-Related Macular Degeneration (ARMD) and Retinopathy of Prematurity
- Explain the signs, symptoms investigations (including FFA & OCT) and principles of management for posterior vitreous hemorrhage and Rhegmatogenous Retinal Detachment (RRD)

#### 11. NEURO-OPHTHALMOLOGY

- Justify differential diagnosis, investigations and treatment plans for Papilledema, Optic Neuritis and Optic Atrophy
- Discuss diagnostic and management plans for 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> cranial nerve palsies

#### 12. VISUAL PATHWAY

 Predict the effects of lesions in the optic chiasma and visual pathway on the visual field.

#### 13. INJURIES

- Classify injuries to the eye based on etiology
- Describe the management plan for extra-ocular foreign bodies (corneal, conjunctival) and burns and chemical injuries

 Develop management plans for all other types of injuries to the eye

#### 14. SQUINT AND AMBLYOPIA

- Define Squint and Amblyopia
- Classify Squint
- Discuss the relationship between and principles of management of squint and amblyopia

#### 15. ERRORS OF REFRACTION

- Define Emmetropia, Myopia, Hypermetropia, Astigmatism,
   Presbyopia, Aphakia, Pseudophakia and Anisometropia
- Discuss the etiology and corrective measures for each type of error of refraction including the principles involved, use and procedure of pinhole test.

#### 16. OCULAR TRAUMA

Explain the principles of management of ocular trauma.

#### 17. SYSTEMIC DISEASES

- Discuss the effects of Diabetes Mellitus and Hypertension on eye and vision
- Discuss the pathophysiology, diagnosis & and management of Diabetic and Hypertensive Retinopathy
- Justify diagnosis, investigations and treatment plan for ocular conditions due to vitamin A deficiency
- Discuss the effects of abnormal thyroid hormone levels on eye and vision

Jinnah	Sindh	Medical	University	1
--------	-------	---------	------------	---

•	Justify diagnosis, investigations and treatment plan for		
	conditions due to abnormal thyroid hormone levels (e.g.		
	Grave's disease, Thyroid Ophthalmopathy)		

#### 18. BLINDNESS

- List the six most common causes of blindness worldwide according to WHO criteria
- Discuss etiology, preventive measures, and principles of management for blindness

#### **PATHOLOGY**

#### 1. Pathology of Eye diseases 1

- Define proptosis, conjunctival scarring, pinguecula and pterygium
- List the causes of Cataract, Proptosis&Blue Sclera
- Discuss the neoplasms of the orbit and eyelid
- Discuss the squamous and melanocytic neoplasms of conjunctiva.
- Briefly discuss the pathogenesis of cataract, corneal inflammation, corneal ulcers, corneal degeneration and dystrophies

#### 2. Pathology of Eye Diseases 2

- Define Glaucoma, Retinal Detachment & Uveitis
- Define Retro-lental Fibroplasia, Sickle Retinopathy, Radiation Retinopathy, Retinitis Pigmentosa, Age-Related Macular Degeneration (ARMD), Papilledema and Optic Neuritis
- Classify Glaucoma according to its types
- Discuss the causes and pathogenesis of various types of glaucoma.
- List the causes of uveitis
- Briefly discuss uveal neoplasms

	Discuss the causes and pathogenesis of retinal vascular		
	diseases with reference to hypertension and diabetes		
	mellitus.		
	Discuss the causes and effects of retinal artery and vein		
	occlusion		
	Discuss the pathogenesis and morphology of		
	retinoblastoma		
	3. Pathogens causing Eye infections		
	List the pathogens causing eye infections		
	Discuss the pathophysiology and clinical manifestations		
	of eye infections		
SKILLS LAB	1. Ophthalmoscopy		
	Perform direct ophthalmoscopy according to standard		
	protocol on a mannequin or simulated patient		
SKILLS (TO BE LEARNT	Take a detailed focused history from a patient with		
DURING WARD	Ophthalmology related conditions (e.g. defects in vision,		
<u>ROTATIONS)</u>	pain in and around the eye, discharge from eyes, abnormal		
	appearance of eye and orbit, and blurred vision or		
	disturbance in colored vision)		
	Examine the adnexa and anterior segment of the eye		
	based on prescribed methods		
	Examine the eye for ocular movements (cranial nerve)		
	examination)		
	Perform visual acuity examination for distant and near vision		
	Perform gross examination of deviation of eye		
	Perform pupillary reflexes, Confrontation Test for visual field		
	and Torchlight exam		
	Perform a pinhole test		

	<ul> <li>Perform Ophthalmoscopy on real patients under direct</li> </ul>	
	supervision	
INTERNAL	Internal assessment will be according to JSMU policy. The	
ASSESSMENT	details of the internal assessment will be determined by the	
	respective institutions.	
	<ul> <li>Internal assessment carries 20% weightage in the final,</li> </ul>	
	end-of-year examination	
ANNUAL	MCQs and OSCE/OSPE (observed + unobserved)	
EXAMINATION		
MODULE	The course will be evaluated through a feedback form which	
EVALUATION	will be posted on the JSMU website	
SUGGESTED READING	1. Parks textbook of prevention and social medicine Edition	
SOURCES	23rd	
	2. Public health and community medicine Shah-Ilyas-Ansari-	
	Irfan Edition 8 <sup>th</sup>	