



**YENEPOYA**

(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)

Recognized under Sec 3(A) of the UGC Act 1956

Accredited by NAAC with 'A' Grade

# **YENEPOYA MEDICAL COLLEGE**

## **PROGRAM AND PROGRAM SPECIFIC/COURSE OUTCOMES**

### **POSTGRADUATE PROGRAM**

### **MS OPHTHALMOLOGY**

**ATTESTED**

**Dr. Gangadhara Somayaji KS**  
Registrar  
Yenepoya (Deemed to be University)  
University Road, Deralakatte  
Mangalore 575 018, Karnataka.

# PROGRAM OUTCOMES

## POSTGRADUATE PROGRAM

### MS OPHTHALMOLOGY

The clinical post graduate training programmes are intended at developing in a student a blend of qualities that of a clinical specialist, a teacher and a researcher. These programmes are organized such that a post graduate student should possess the following qualities, knowledge and skills:

- PO1 The student should possess basic knowledge of the structure, function and development of the human body as related to ophthalmology, of the factors which may disturb these mechanisms and the disorders of structure and function which may result thereafter.
- PO2 The student should be able to practice and handle most day-to-day problems independently in ophthalmology. The student should recognize the limitations of his/her own clinical knowledge and know when to seek further help.
- PO3 The student should understand the effects of environment on health and be familiar with the epidemiology of at least the more common diseases in the field of ophthalmology.
- PO4 The student should be able to integrate the preventive methods with the curative and rehabilitative measures in the comprehensive management of the disease.
- PO5 The student should be familiar with common eye problems occurring in rural areas and be able to deal with them effectively.
- PO6 The student should also be made aware of Mobile Ophthalmic Unit and its working and components.
- PO7 The student should be familiar with the current developments in Ophthalmic Sciences.
- PO8 h. The student should be able to plan educational programmes in Ophthalmology in association with senior colleagues and be familiar with the modern methods of teaching and evaluation.
- PO9 The student should be able to identify a problem for research, plan a rational approach to its solution, execute it and critically evaluate his/her data in the light of existing knowledge.
- PO10 The student should reach the conclusions by logical deduction and should be able to assess evidence both as to its reliability and its relevance.
- PO11 The student should have basic knowledge of medico-legal aspects of medicine.
- PO12 The student should be familiar with patient counseling and proper consent taking.

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# PROGRAM SPECIFIC/COURSE OUTCOMES

## POSTGRADUATE PROGRAM

### MS OPHTHALMOLOGY

**A post graduate student upon successfully qualifying in the M.S. (Ophthalmology) examination should be able to:**

- a. Offer to the community, the current quality of 'standard of care' in ophthalmic diagnosis as well as therapeutics, medical or surgical, in most of the common situations encountered at the level of health services.
- b. Periodically self assess his or her performance and keep abreast with ongoing advances in the field and apply the same in his/her practice.
- c. Be aware of her/his own limitations to the application of the specialty in situations, which warrant referral to more qualified centers or individuals.
- d. Apply research and epidemiological methods during his/her practice. The post graduate student should be able to present or publish work done by him/her.
- e. Contribute as an individual/group towards the fulfillment of national objectives with regard to prevention of blindness.
- f. Effectively communicate with patients or relatives so as to educate them sufficiently and give them the full benefit of informed consent to treatment and ensure compliance.

**At the end of the course, the student should have acquired knowledge in the following:**

#### **A. Cognitive domain**

Basic Medical Sciences:

- Attain understanding of the structure and function of the eye and its parts in health and disease.
- Attain understanding and application of knowledge of the structure and function of the parts of Central Nervous System and other parts of the body with influence or control on the structure and function of the eye.
- Attain understanding of and develop competence in executing common general laboratory procedures employed in diagnosis and research in Ophthalmology.

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### **1. Clinical Ophthalmology:**

Given adequate opportunity to work on the basis of graded responsibilities in outpatients, inpatient and operation theatres on a rational basis in the clinical sections from the day of entry to the completion of the training programme, the students should be able to:

- Acquire scientific and rational approach to the diagnosis of ophthalmic cases presented.
- Acquire understanding of and develop inquisitiveness to investigate to establish cause and effect of the disease.
- To manage and treat all types of ophthalmic cases.
- To competently handle and execute safely all routine surgical procedures on lens, glaucoma, lid, sac, adnexa, retina and muscle anomalies.
- To competently handle all ophthalmic medical and surgical emergencies.
- To be familiar with micro-surgery and special surgical techniques.
- To demonstrate the knowledge of the pharmacological (including toxic) aspects of drugs used in ophthalmic practice and drugs commonly used in general diseases affecting the eyes.

### **2. Refraction:**

- Acquire competence in assessment of refractive errors and prescription of glasses for all types of refraction problems.
- Acquire basic knowledge of manufacture and fitting of glasses and competence of judging the accuracy and defects of the dispensed glasses.

### **3. Ophthalmic super-specialties:**

Given an opportunity to work on a rotational basis in various special clinics of sub-specialties of ophthalmology, if possible, the student should be able to:

- Examine, diagnose and demonstrate understanding of management of the problems of neuro-ophthalmology and refer appropriate cases to neurology and neuro-surgery.
- Examine, diagnose and demonstrate understanding of management of (medical and surgical) complicated problems in the field of (a) lens, (b) glaucoma, (c) cornea, (d) retina, (e) pediatric ophthalmology, (f) oculoplasty, (g) uvea, and (I) genetic problems in ophthalmology.

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- To demonstrate understanding of the manufacture, and competence in prescription and dispensing of contact lenses and ocular prosthesis.

#### **5. Ophthalmic pathological/microbiological/biochemical sciences**

- Be able to interpret the diagnosis in correlation with the clinical data and routine materials received in such cases.

#### **6. Community Ophthalmology**

Eye camps may be conducted where the PG students are posted for imparting training to according to a set methodology. The community and school surveys may also be conducted by the post graduate students.

The post graduate students are given an opportunity to participate in surveys, eye camps. They should be able to guide rehabilitation workers in the organisation and training of the blinds in art of daily living and in the vocational training of the blind leading to gainful employment.

#### **7. Research:**

- Recognise a research problem.
- State the objectives in terms of what is expected to be achieved in the end.
- Plan a rational approach with appropriate controls with full awareness of the statistical validity of the size of the material.
- Spell out the methodology and carry out most of the technical procedures required for the study.
- Accurately and objectively record on systematic lines results and observation made.
- Analyze the data with the aid of an appropriate statistical analysis.
- Interpret the observations in the light of existing knowledge and highlight in what ways the study has advanced existing knowledge on the subject and what further remains to be done.
- Write a thesis in accordance with the prescribed instructions.
- Write at least one scientific paper as expected of International Standards from the material of this thesis.

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## **B. Affective Domain:**

1. Should be able to function as a part of a team, develop an attitude of cooperation with colleagues, and interact with the patient and the clinician or other colleagues to provide the best possible diagnosis or opinion.
2. Always adopt ethical principles and maintain proper etiquette in dealings with patients, relatives and other health personnel and to respect the rights of the patient including the right to information and second opinion.
3. Develop communication skills to word reports and professional opinion as well as to interact with patients, relatives, peers and paramedical staff, and for effective teaching.

## **C. Psychomotor domain**

**At the end of the course, the student should acquire following clinical skills:**

**Essential diagnostic skills:**

### **I.Examination techniques along with interpretation**

#### **1. Slit lamp Examination**

- Diffuse examination
- Focal examination
- Retroillumination – direct and indirect
- Sclerotic scatter
- Specular reflection
- Staining modalities and interpretation

#### **2. Fundus evaluation**

- Direct/Indirect ophthalmoscopy
- Fundus drawing
- 3-mirror examination of the fundus
- 78-D/90-D/60-D examination
- Amsler's charting

### **II. Basic investigations along with their interpretation**

#### **1. Tonometry : Tonometry - Applanation/Indentation/Non-contact**

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## **2. Gonioscopy : Gonioscopy grading of the anterior chamber angle**

### **3. Tear/ Lacrimal function tests**

- Staining- fluorescein and Rose Bengal
- Schirmer test/tear film break up time
- Syringing
- Dacrocystography

### **4. Corneal**

- Corneal scraping and cauterization
- Smear preparation and interpretation (Gram's stain /KOH )
- Media inoculation
- Keratometry - performance and interpretation
- Pachymetry
- Corneal topography - if available

### **5. Colour Vision evaluation**

- Ishihara pseudoisochromatic plates
- Farnsworth Munsell, if available

### **6. Refraction**

- Retinoscopy- Streak/ Priestley Smith
- Use of Jackson's cross-cylinder
- Subjective and objective refraction
- Prescription of glasses

### **7. Diagnosis and assessment of Squint**

- Ocular position and motility examination
- Synoptophore usage
- Lees screen usage

  
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- Diplopia charting
- Assessment of strabismus - cover tests/prisms bars
- Amblyopia diagnosis and treatment
- Assessment of convergence, accommodation, stereopsis, suppression

### 8. Exophthalmometry

Usage of Hertel's exophthalmometer - proptosis measurement

### 9. Contact lenses

- Fitting and assessment of RGP and soft lenses
- Subjective verification of over refraction
- Complications arising of contact lens use
- Educating the patient regarding CL usage and imparting relevant knowledge of the complications arising thereon

### 10. Low Vision Aids

- Knowledge of basic optical devices available and relative advantages and disadvantages of each.
- The basics of fitting with knowledge of availability & cost

**III. The post graduate must be well versed with the following investigative modalities although the student may or may not perform it individually. But, she/he should be able to interpret results of the following tests:**

1. Fundus photography
2. Fluorescein angiography
3. Ophthalmic ultrasound A-scan/B scan
4. Automated perimetry for glaucoma and neurological lesions
5. Radiological tests - X rays - Antero posterior/ Lateral view PNS (Water's view) / Optic canal views Localisation of intra-ocular and intra-orbital FBs Interpretations of -USG/ CT/ MRI Scans
6. OCT and UBM

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7. ERG, EOG, and VEP

**IV. Minor surgical procedures – Must know and perform independently**

- Conjunctival and corneal foreign body removal on the slit lamp
- Chalazion incision and curettage
- Pterygium excision
- Biopsy of small lid tumours
- Suture removal- skin/conjunctival/corneal/ corneoscleral
- Tarsorrhaphy
- Subconjunctival injection
- Retrobulbar, parabolbar anaesthesia
- Posterior Sub-Tenon's injections
- Artificial eye fitting

**V. Surgical procedures**

1. Must know and can perform independently

a. Ocular anaesthesia:

- Retrobulbar anaesthesia
- Peribulbar anaesthesia
- Facial blocks- O'Brein / Atkinson/Van lint and modifications
- Frontal blocks
- Infra orbital blocks
- Blocks for sac surgery

2. Must be able to independently perform and deal with complications arising from the following surgeries :

- Lid Surgery - Tarsorrhaphy, Ectropion and entropion, Lid repair following trauma  
Epilation
- Destructive procedures- Evisceration with or without implant, Enucleation with or without implant

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- Sac surgery- Dacryocystectomy, Dacryocystorhinostomy, Probing for congenital obstruction of nasolacrimal duct
  - Strabismus surgery - Recession and resection procedures on the horizontal recti.
  - Orbit surgery - Incision and drainage via anterior orbitotomy for abscess
  - Cyclocryotherapy/Cyclophotocoagulation
3. PG Students should be well conversant with use of operating microscope and must be able to perform the surgeries listed below competently under the same:
- Cataract surgery
    - Standard ECCE (extracapsular cataract extraction; first year) with or without IOL implantation
    - Small incision ECCE with or without IOL implantation and/or Phacoemulsification with PC IOL implantation
    - Intracapsular cataract extraction (second year)
    - Cataract with Phacoemulsification (third year)
    - Secondary AC or PC IOL implantation
  - Vitrectomy/Scleral buckling
    - Intra-vitreous and intra-cameral (anterior chamber) injection techniques and doses of drugs for the same
    - Needs to know the basis of open sky vitrectomy (anterior segment) as well as management of cataract surgery complications.
    - Assisting vitrectomy and scleral buckling procedures
  - Ocular surface procedures
  - Pterygium excision with modifications, Conjunctival cyst excision/foreign body removal, Corneal foreign body removal, Conjunctival flap/ peritomy
  - Glaucoma - Trabeculectomy
  - Corneal - Repair of corneo - scleral perforations, Corneal suture removal, Application of glue and bandage contact lens

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4. Should have performed/assisted the following microscopic surgeries

- i. Keratoplasty - Therapeutic and optical
- ii Glaucoma surgery - Pharmacological modulation of trabeculectomy, Trabeculotomy  
Goniotomy, Glaucoma valve implant surgery

5. Desirable to be able to perform following laser procedures

- Yag Capsulotomy
- Laser iridotomy
- Focal and panretinal photocoagulation

6. Should have assisted/knowledge of Keratorefractive procedures

Operations: The PG is provided with an opportunity to perform operations both extra-ocular and intra-ocular with the assistance of the senior post graduate students and/or under the direct supervision of a faculty member. The student is provided with an opportunity to learn special and complex operations by assisting the senior post graduate student or the faculty in operations of cases of the specialty and be responsible for the post-operative care of these cases.

In first phase, the post graduate student is given training in preparations of cases for operation, pre-medication and regional anaesthetic blocks. In the next phase, the post graduate student assists the operating surgeon during the operations. In the third phase, the post graduate student operates independently assisted by senior post graduate student or a faculty member. She/he is required to be proficient in some operations and show familiarity with others.

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