



# BLDE UNIVERSITY

## PG CURRICULUM

### 2012-13

## MS Ophthalmology

Published by

**BLDE UNIVERSITY**

[Declared as Deemed to be University u/s 3 of UGC act, 1956, vide notification No.F.9-37/2007-U.3(A)]

The Constituent College

**SHRI B. M. PATIL MEDICAL COLLEGE, HOSPITAL & RESEARCH CENTRE**

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## B.L.D.E. UNIVERSITY

(Declared vide notification No. F.9-37/2007-U 3 (A) Dated. 29-2-2008 of the MHRD, Government of India under Section 3 of the UGC Act,1956)  
The Constituent College

### SHRI. B. M. PATIL MEDICAL COLLEGE, HOSPITAL AND RESEARCH CENTRE

BLDEU/REG/PG/2012-13/845

September 20, 2012

#### NOTIFICATION

Subject: Revised Curriculum for the Post Graduate Degree and Diploma Courses – 2012

Reference:

1. Medical Council of India Regulation on Graduate Medical Education, 1997 and subsequent amendments of the same from time-to-time.
2. Minutes of the meeting of the Academic Council of the University held on April 11, 2012
3. Minutes of the meeting of the BOM of the University held on May 23, 2012.

The Board of Management of University is pleased to approve the Curriculum for Post Graduate Degree and Diploma Courses at its meeting held on May 23, 2012.

The revised curriculum shall be effective, from the Academic Session 2012-13 onwards, for Post Graduate Degree and Diploma Course in the Constituent College of the University viz Shri B. M. Patil Medical College, Hospital and Research Centre.

To,  
The Dean, Faculty of Medicine and Principal  
Shri B. M. Patil Medical College,  
Hospital and Research Centre,  
BIJAPUR

  
REGISTRAR  
REGISTRAR.  
BLDE University, Bijapur.

Copy to:

1. The Secretary, UGC, New Delhi
2. The Controller of Examinations
3. Prof. & HODs of Pre, Para and Clinical Departments.
4. PS to Hon'ble President
5. PS to Hon'ble Vice Chancellor
6. Office Copy

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## **Vision and Mission**

- *Committed to provide globally competitive quality medical education.*
- *To provide the best health care facilities in this backward region, in particular, to socially disadvantaged sections of the society.*
- *Constantly striving to become a reputed research University with world-class infrastructure, latest tech-tools for teaching/research and adopting global best practices.*

## ***Section - I***

### **Goals and General Objectives of Postgraduate Medical Education Program**

#### **Goal**

The goal of postgraduate medical education shall be to produce a competent specialist and / or a medical teacher:

- (i) Who shall recognize the health needs of the community, and carry out professional obligations ethically and in keeping with the objectives of the national health policy;
- (ii) Who shall have mastered most of the competencies, retraining to the specialty, that are required to be practiced at the secondary and the tertiary levels of the health care delivery system;
- (iii) Who shall be aware of the contemporary advances and developments in the discipline concerned;
- (iv) Who shall have acquired a spirit of scientific inquiry and is oriented to the principles of research methodology and epidemiology; and
- (v) Who shall have acquired the basic skills in teaching of the medical and paramedical professionals.

#### **General Objectives**

At the end of the postgraduate training in the discipline concerned the student shall be able to:

- (i) Recognize the importance of the concerned specialty in the context of the health need of the community and the national priorities in the health sector.
- (ii) Practice the specialty concerned ethically and in step with the principles of primary health care.
- (iii) Demonstrate sufficient understanding of the basic sciences relevant to the concerned specialty.
- (iv) Identify social, economic, environmental, biological and emotional determinants of health in a given case, and take them into account while planning therapeutic, rehabilitative, preventive and promotive measures/strategies.
- (v) Diagnose and manage majority of the conditions in the specialty concerned on the basis of clinical assessment, and appropriately selected and conducted investigations.
- (vi) Plan and advice measures for the prevention and rehabilitation of patients suffering from disease and disability related to the specialty.
- (vii) Demonstrate skills in documentation of individual case details as well as morbidity and mortality data relevant to the assigned situation.

- (viii) Demonstrate empathy and humane approach towards patients and their families and exhibit interpersonal behavior in accordance with the societal norms and expectations.
- (ix) Play the assigned role in the implementation of national health programs, effectively and responsibly.
- (x) Organize and supervise the chosen/assigned health care services demonstrating adequate managerial skills in the clinic/hospital or the field situation.
- (xi) Develop skills as a self-directed learner; recognize continuing educational needs; select and use appropriate learning resources.
- (xii) Demonstrate competence in basic concept of research methodology and epidemiology, and be able to critically analyse relevant published research literature.
- (xiii) Develop skills in using educational methods and techniques as applicable to the teaching of medical/nursing students, general physicians and paramedical health workers.
- (xiv) Function as an effective leader of a team engaged in health care, research or training.

### **Statement of the Competencies**

Keeping in view the general objectives of postgraduate training, each discipline shall aim at development of specific competencies, which shall be defined and spelt out in clear terms. Each department shall produce a statement and bring it to the notice of the trainees in the beginning of the program so that he or she can direct the efforts towards the attainment of these competencies.

### **Components of the PG Curriculum**

The major components of the PG curriculum shall be:

- Theoretical knowledge
- Practical/clinical Skills
- Training in writing thesis/research articles
- Attitudes, including communication.
- Training in research methodology, medical ethics & medicolegal aspects

Source: Medical Council of India, Regulations on Postgraduate Medical Education, 2000. [amended upto January 2010]

### **Eligibility for Admission:**

Eligibility requirements for Post Graduate Diploma and Degree Courses are :-

1. The candidates seeking admission to these courses should have passed MBBS from the college recognized by Medical Council of India.

Eligibility requirements for Post graduate degree in superspeciality courses, M.Ch./D.M are:

The candidate seeking admission to these courses should have passed MS/MD from the college recognized by Medical Council of India.

2. As per the requisitions of statutory bodies, as laid out in post graduate regulations 2000 of Medical Council of India and its amendments thereof, the minimum percentage of marks in the entrance test conducted by the University for eligibility for admission to Post Graduate courses in broad specialties and super specialties shall be 50 percent for candidates belonging to General category and 40 percent for the candidates belonging to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. Eligibility for persons with locomotor disability of lower limbs category will be 45 percent.

Eligibility for Foreign / PIO / NRI students will be based on qualifying examination marks.

#### **The MCI norms to qualify for Admissions**

Candidates seeking admission to these Post Graduate Degree courses should have passed M.B.B.S. recognised by Medical Council of India or equivalent qualification and should have obtained permanent Registration from the Medical Council of India or any of the State/ Medical council or candidate should register the same within one month from the date of admission, failing which the admission of the candidate shall be cancelled. Provided that in the case of a foreign national, the MCI may on the payment of prescribed fee for the registration, grant temporary registration for the duration of post graduate training restricted to the medical college/ institute to which the applicant is admitted for the time being exclusively for post graduate studies; provided further, that temporary registration to such foreign national shall be subjected to the condition that such person is duly registered with appropriate registering authority in his /her country wherefrom he has obtained his basic medical qualification, and is duly recognized by the corresponding Medical Council or concerned authority..

If the candidate fails to fulfill the relevant eligibility requirements as mentioned above he/she will not be considered eligible for admission for Medical Postgraduate Degree and Diploma Courses even if he/she is placed in the merit list of BLDEU-PGET/BLDEU-SUPERSPECIALTY ET.

#### **Obtaining Eligibility Certificate by the University before making Admission**

Candidate shall not be admitted for any postgraduate degree/diploma course unless he/she has obtained and produced the eligibility certificate used by the University. The candidate has to make an application to the University with the following documents along with the prescribed fee:

1. MBBS pass/degree certificate issued by the University.
  2. Marks cards of all the university examinations passed MBBS course.
  3. Attempt Certificate issued by the Principal
  4. Certificate regarding the recognition of the Medical College by the Medical Council of India.
  5. Completion of internship certificate.
  6. In case internship was done in a non-teaching hospital, a certificate from the Medical Council of India that the hospital has been recognized for internship.
  7. Registration by any State Medical council and
  8. Proof of SC/ST or OBC or physically handicapped status, as the case may be.
- In addition to the above mentioned documents, candidate applying for admission to superspecialty courses has to produce degree/pass certificate of MD/MS degree with prescribed fee.

### **Intake of Students**

The intake of students to each course shall be in accordance with the ordinance in this behalf.

### **Course Duration**

a. M.D. / M.S. Degree Courses:

The course of study shall be for a period of 3 years consisting of 6 terms including examinations. For Candidates possessing recognized two year Postgraduate Diploma in the same subject the duration of the course shall be two years including examinations. (MCI PG REG 2000 10:1)

b. D.M/M Ch Degree Courses;(MCI PG REG 2000,10:2)

The duration of these courses shall be for a period of 3 years including examinations.

c. Diploma Courses:

The course of study shall be for a period of 2 years consisting of 4 terms including examinations(MCI PG REG 2000,10.3).

### **Training Method**

The postgraduate training for degree/diploma shall be of residency pattern. The post graduate shall be trained with graded responsibilities in the management and treatment of patients entrusted to his/her care. The participation of the students in all facets of educational process is essential. Every candidate should take part in seminars, group discussions grand rounds, case demonstration, clinics, journal review meetings, CPC and clinical meetings. Every candidate should be required to participate in the

teaching and training program of undergraduate students. Training should include involvement in laboratory and experimental work, and research studies. Basic medical sciences students should be posted to allied and relevant clinical departments or institutions. Similarly, clinical subjects' students should be posted to basic medical sciences and allied specialty departments or institutions.

### **Attendance, Progress and Conduct**

A candidate pursuing degree/diploma course should work in the concerned department of the institution for the full period as a full time student. No candidate is permitted to run a clinic/laboratory/nursing home while studying postgraduate course

Each year shall be taken as a unit for the purpose of calculating attendance. Every student shall attend symposia, seminars, conferences, journal review meetings, grand rounds, CPC, case presentation, clinics and lectures during each year as prescribed by the department and not absent himself / herself from work without valid reasons. Every Candidate is required to attend a minimum of 80% of the training during each academic year of the post graduate course. This shall include assignments, assessed full time responsibilities and participation in all facets of educational process. Provided further, leave of any kind shall not be counted as part of academic term without prejudice to minimum 80% attendance of training period every year. Leave benefits shall be as per university rules.

A post graduate student pursuing degree course in broad specialities, MD, MS and superspeciality courses DM, M.Ch would be required to present one poster presentation, read one paper in national/state conference and to present one research paper which should be published/accepted for publication/sent for publication during the period of his postgraduate studies so as to make him/her to be eligible to appear at the university degree examinations. (MCI, PG 2000, 13.9)

Any student who fails to complete the course in the manner stated above shall not be permitted to appear for the University Examinations.

### **Monitoring Progress of Studies**

The learning process of students should be monitored through continuous appraisal and regular assessment. It not only helps teachers to evaluate students, but also students to evaluate themselves. The monitoring is done by the staff of the department based on participation of students in various teaching / learning activities. It may be structured and assessment done by using checklists that assess various aspects.

The learning outcomes to be assessed include:

- Personal Attitudes,
- Acquisition of Knowledge,
- Clinical and operative skills,
- Teaching skills.



**Personal Attitudes:**

The essential items are :

- Caring attitudes
- Initiative
- Organizational ability
- Potential to cope with stressful situations and undertake responsibility
- Trust worthiness and reliability
- To understand and communicate intelligibly with patients and others
- To behave in a manner which establishes professional relationships with patients and colleagues
- Ability to work in team
- A critical enquiring approach to the acquisition of knowledge

The Methods used mainly consist of observation. It is appreciated that these items require a degree of subjective assessment by the guide, supervisors and peers.

**Acquisition of Knowledge:**

The methods used comprise of 'Log Book' which records participation in various teaching / learning activities by the students. The number of activities attended and the number in which presentations are made are to be recorded. The log book should periodically be validated by the supervisors. Some of the activities are listed. The list is not complete. Institutions may include additional activities, if so, desired.

Lectures: Lectures are to be kept to a minimum. They may, however, be employed for teaching certain topics. Lectures may be didactic or integrated.

a) Didactic Lectures: Recommended for selected common topics for post graduate students of all specialties. Few topics are suggested here.

- Bio-statistics
- Use of library,
- Journal review
- Use of computers,
- Appropriate use of AV aids
- Research Methods,
- Search of literature,
- Rational drug therapy
- Medical code of Conduct and Medical Ethics
- National Health and Disease Control Programmes
- Communication skills etc.

These topics may preferably taken up in the first few weeks of the 1<sup>st</sup> year commonly for all new postgraduates

b) Integrated teaching: These are recommended to be taken by multidisciplinary teams for selected topics, eg. Jaundice, Diabetes mellitus, thyroid diseases etc.

**Journal Review Meeting (Journal club):**

The ability to do literature search, in depth study, presentation skills, and use of audio – visual aids are to be assessed. The assessment is made by faculty members and peers attending the meeting using a checklist

**Seminars / symposia:**

The topics should be assigned to the student well in advance to facilitate in depth study. The ability to do literature search, in depth study, presentation skills and use of audio – visual aids are to be assessed using a checklist.

**Clinico-Pathological conferences:**

This should be a multidisciplinary case study of an interesting case to train the candidate to solve diagnostic and therapeutic problems by using an analytical approach. The presenter(s) are to be assessed using a check list similar to that used for seminar.

**Medical Audit:** Periodic morbidity and mortality meeting be held. Attendance and participation in these must be insisted upon. This may not be included in assessment.

**Clinical Skills:** Day to Day Work: Skills in outpatient and ward work should be assessed periodically. The assessment should include the candidates' sincerity and punctuality, analytical ability and communication skills

**Clinical Meetings:**

Candidates should periodically present cases to his peers and faculty members. This should be assessed using a check list

**Clinical and Procedural Skills:**

The candidate should be given graded responsibility to enable learning by apprenticeship. The performance is assessed by the guide by direct observation. Particulars are recorded by the student in the log book.

**Teaching Skills:**

Candidates should be encouraged to teach undergraduate medical students and paramedical students, if any. This performance should be based on assessment by the faculty members of the department and from feedback from the undergraduate students

**Work diary / Log Book:**

Every candidate shall maintain a work diary and record his/her participation in the training programs conducted by the department such as journal reviews, seminars, etc. Special mention may be made of the presentations by the candidate as well as details of clinical or laboratory procedures, if any, conducted by the candidate. The work diary shall be scrutinized by concerned teachers periodically and certified, by the Head of Department and Head of the Institution, and presented during university practical / Clinical examination.

**Periodic tests:**

In case of degree courses of three years duration ( MD/MS, DM, M.Ch), the concerned departments may conduct three tests, two of them be annual tests, one at the end of first year and the other in the second year. The third test may be held three months before the final examination. The tests may include written papers, practical / clinical and viva voce.

One of these practical/clinical tests should be conducted by OSPE(objective structured practical examination or OSCE(objective structured clinical examination) method.

.Records and marks obtained in such tests will be maintained by the Head of Department and sent to the University, when called for,

In case of diploma courses of two years duration, the concerned departments may conduct two tests, one of them be at the end of first year and the other in the second year three months before the final examination. The tests may include written papers, practical /clinical and viva voce.

One of these practical/clinical tests should be conducted by OSPE or OSCE method.

**Records:** Records and marks obtained in tests will be maintained by the Head of the Departments and will be made available to the University or MCI.

**Procedure for defaulter:**

Every department should have a committee to review such situations. The defaulting candidate is counseled by the guide and head of the department. In extreme cases of default the departmental committee may recommend that defaulting candidate be withheld from appearing the examination, if she/he fails to fulfill the requirements in spite of being given adequate chances to set himself or herself right.

**Dissertation:** Every candidate pursuing MD/MS degree course is required to carry out work on a selected research project under the guidance of a recognized post graduate teacher. The results of such a work shall be submitted in the form of a dissertation.

The dissertation is aimed to train a post graduate student in research methods and techniques. It includes identification of a problem, formulation of hypothesis, search and review of literature, getting acquainted with recent advances, designing of a research study, collection of data, critical analysis and comparison of results and drawing conclusions.

Every candidate shall submit to the Registrar (Academic) of the University in the prescribed proforma, a synopsis containing particulars of proposed dissertation work within six months from the date of commencement of the course on or before the dates notified by the University. The synopsis shall be sent through the proper channel.

Such synopsis will be reviewed and the dissertation topic will be registered by the University. No change in the dissertation topic or guide shall be made without prior approval of the University.

The dissertation shall be written under the following headings:

1. Introduction
2. Aims or Objectives of study
3. Review of Literature

4. Material and Methods
5. Results
6. Discussion
7. Conclusion
8. Summary
9. References
10. Tables
11. Annexure

The written text of dissertation shall be not less than 50 pages and shall not exceed 150 pages excluding references, tables, questionnaires and other annexure. It should be neatly typed in double line spacing on one side of paper (A4 size, 8.27” x 11.69”) and bound properly. Spiral binding should be avoided. The dissertation shall be certified by the guide, head of the department and head of the Institution.

Four copies of dissertation thus prepared shall be submitted to the Controller of Examinations six months before final examination on or before the dates notified by the University.

The dissertation shall be valued by examiners appointed by the university. Approval of dissertation work is an essential precondition for a candidate to appear in the University examination.

**Guide:**

The academic qualification and teaching experience required for recognition by this University as a guide for dissertation work is as per Medical Council of India Minimum Qualifications for Teachers in Medical Institutions Regulations, 1998. Teachers in a medical college/institution having a total of eight years teaching experience out of which at least five years teaching experience as Lecturer or Assistant Professor gained after obtaining post graduate degree shall be recognized as post graduate teachers.

A Co-guide may be included provided the work requires substantial contribution from a sister department or from another medical institution recognized for teaching/training by this University / Medical Council of India. The co-guide shall be a recognized post graduate teacher of BLDE University

**Change of guide:**

In the event of a registered guide leaving the college for any reason or in the event of death of guide, guide may be changed with prior permission from the university.

**Schedule of Examination:**

The examination for M.D. /M.S and DM/M.Ch courses shall be held at the end of three academic years (six academic terms). The examination for the diploma courses shall be held at the end of two academic years (four academic terms).

The university shall conduct two examinations in a year at an interval of four to six months between the two examinations. Not more than two examinations shall be conducted in an academic year.

## **Scheme of Examination**

### **M.D. /M.S. Degree**

M.D. / M.S. Degree examinations in any subject shall consist of dissertation, written papers (Theory), Practical/Clinical and Viva Voce.

#### **Dissertation:**

Every candidate shall carryout work and submit a Dissertation as indicated above. Acceptance of dissertation shall be a precondition for the candidate to appear for the final examination.

#### **Written Examination (Theory):**

Written examination shall consist of **four** question papers, each of **three** hours duration. Each paper shall carry 100 marks. Out of the **four** papers, the 1<sup>st</sup> paper in clinical subjects will be on applied aspects of basic medical sciences. Recent advances may be asked in any or all the papers. In basic medical subjects and para-clinical -subjects, questions on applied clinical aspects should also be asked.

#### **Practical / Clinical Examination:**

In case of practical examination, it should be aimed at assessing competence and skills of techniques and procedures as well as testing students ability to make relevant and valid observations, interpretations and inference of laboratory or experimental work relating to his/her subject.

In case of clinical examination, it should aim at examining clinical skills and competence of candidates for undertaking independent work as a specialist. Each candidate should examine at least one long case and two short cases.

The total marks for Practical / clinical examination shall be 200.

#### **Viva Voce:**

Examination shall aim at assessing depth of knowledge, logical reasoning, confidence and oral communication skills.

The total marks shall be 100:

- 80 Marks, for examination of all components of syllabus
- 20 Marks for Pedagogy

#### **Examiners:**

There shall be at least four examiners in each subject. Out of them two shall be external examiners and two shall be internal examiners. The qualification and teaching experience for appointment as an examiner shall be as laid down by the Medical Council of India.

Criteria for declaring as pass in University Examination: A candidate shall secure not less than 50% marks in each head of passing which shall include (1) Theory, (2) Practical/ clinical and(3)viva voce examination. The candidate should pass independently in practical/clinical examination and Viva Voce vide MCI pg 2000 reg no 14(4)(Ciii)

A candidate securing less than 50% of marks as described above shall be declared to have failed in the examination. Failed candidate may appear in any subsequent examination upon payment of fresh fee to the Controller of Examinations.

Declaration of distinction: A successful candidate passing the University examination in first attempt will be declared to have passed the examination with distinction, if the grand total aggregate of marks is 75 percent and above. Distinction will not be awarded for candidates passing the examination in more than one attempt.

### **D.M/M.Ch Degree**

DM/M.Ch Degree examinations in any subject shall consist of written theory papers(theory),practical/clinical and Viva voce.

#### **Written Examination (Theory):**

Written examination shall consist of **four** question papers, each of **three** hours duration. Each paper shall carry 100 marks. Out of the **four** papers, the 1<sup>st</sup> paper in clinical subjects will be on applied aspects of basic medical sciences. Recent advances may be asked in any or all the papers. In basic medical subjects and para-clinical -subjects, questions on applied clinical aspects should also be asked.

#### **Practical / Clinical Examination:**

In case of practical examination, it should be aimed at assessing competence and skills of techniques and procedures as well as testing students ability to make relevant and valid observations, interpretations and inference of laboratory or experimental work relating to his/her subject.

In case of clinical examination, it should aim at examining clinical skills, competence of candidates for undertaking independent work as a specialist. Each candidate should examine at least one long case and two short cases.

The total marks for Practical / clinical examination shall be 200.

**Viva Voce:** Examination shall aim at assessing depth of knowledge, logical reasoning, confidence and oral communication skills.

The total marks shall be 100:

- 80 Marks, for examination of all components of syllabus

- 20 Marks for Pedagogy

**Examiners:**

There shall be at least four examiners in each subject. Out of them two shall be external examiners and two shall be internal examiners. The qualification and teaching experience for appointment as an examiner shall be as laid down by the Medical Council of India.

Criteria for declaring as pass in University Examination: A candidate shall secure not less than 50% marks in each head of passing which shall include (1) Theory, (2) Practical including clinical and (3) viva voce examination. The candidate should pass independently in practical/clinical examination vide MCI pg 2000 reg no 144-c(iii).

Declaration of distinction: A successful candidate passing the University examination in first attempt will be declared to have passed the examination with distinction, if the grand total aggregate of marks is 75 percent and above.

A candidate securing less than 50% of marks as described above shall be declared to have failed in the examination. Failed candidate may appear in any subsequent examination upon payment of fresh fee to the Controller of Examinations.

Declaration of distinction: A successful candidate passing the University examination in first attempt will be declared to have passed the examination with distinction, if the grand total aggregate of marks is 75 percent and above.

Distinction will not be awarded for candidates passing the examination in more than one attempt.

**Diploma Examination:**

Diploma examination in any subject shall consist of Theory (written papers), Practical / Clinical and Viva-Voce.

**Theory:**

There shall be **three** written question papers each carrying 100 marks. Each paper will be of **three** hours duration. In clinical subjects one paper out of this shall be on basic medical sciences. In basic medical subjects and Para clinical subjects, questions on applied clinical aspects should also be asked.

**Practical / Clinical Examination:**

In case of practical examination it should be aimed at assessing competence, skills related to laboratory procedures as well as testing students ability to make relevant and valid observations, interpretation of laboratory or experimental work relevant to his/her subject.

In case of clinical examination, it should aim at examining clinical skills and competence of candidates for undertaking independent work as a specialist. Each candidate should examine at least one long case and two short cases.

The maximum marks for Practical/Clinical shall be 150.

Viva-Voce Examination: Viva Voce examination should aim at assessing depth of knowledge, logical reasoning, confidence and oral communication skills. The total marks shall be 50.

Criteria for declaring as pass in University Examination: A candidate shall secure not less than 50% marks in each head of passing which shall include (1) Theory, (2) Practical / clinical and viva voce examination.

A candidate securing less than 50% of marks as described above shall be declared to have failed in the examination. Failed candidate may appear in any subsequent examination upon payment of fresh fee to the Controller of Examinations.

Declaration of distinction: A successful candidate passing the University examination in first attempt will be declared to have passed the examination with distinction, if the grand total aggregate of marks is 75% and above. Distinction will not be awarded for candidates passing the examination in more than one attempt.

**Examiners:**

There shall be at least four examiners in each subject. Out of them, two shall be external examiners and two shall be internal examiners. The qualification and teaching experience for appointment as an examiner shall be as laid down by the Medical Council of India.

**Number of Candidates per day:**

The maximum number of candidates for practical / clinical and viva-voce examination shall be as under:

MD / MS Courses: Maximum of 6 per day

Diploma Courses: Maximum of 6 per day

DM/M.Ch Courses: Maximum of 3 per day



## SECTION II

### M.S OPTHALMOLOGY

#### GOALS: -

- i To enable to become a competent Ophthalmologist and motivated teacher
- ii To acquire knowledge & skills in teaching medical educational technology

#### OBJECTIVES:

- i Who shall recognize the health needs of the community and carry out professional obligations ethically and in keeping with the objectives of the national health policy.
- ii Who shall have mastered most of the competencies, that are required to be practiced at the secondary and the tertiary levels of the health care delivery system.
- iii. Who shall be aware of the contemporary advances and developments in Ophthalmology
- iv. Who shall have acquired a spirit of scientific inquiry and is oriented to the principles of research methodology and epidemiology and
- v. Who shall have acquired the basic skills in teaching of the medical and paramedical professionals.
- vi. Continue to evince keen interest on continuing in ophthalmology education irrespective whether he is in a teaching institution or is a practicing surgeon.

#### Specific Learning Objectives:

The specific learning objective of postgraduate training course in Ophthalmology would be to train a MBBS doctor who will:

- i Practice Ophthalmology efficiently and effectively, backed by scientific knowledge and skill base.
- ii Exercise empathy and caring attitude and maintain high ethical standards.
- iii Who shall develops skills as a self-directed learner, recognize continuing education needs: select and use appropriate learning resources:
- iv Who shall learn basic concepts of research methodology and epidemiology and be able to critical analyze relevant published research literature.
- v Be a motivated 'teacher'-keen to share his knowledge and skills with a colleague or a junior or any learner.

## **COURSE CONTENTS**

### **Essential theoretical knowledge**

These are only broad guidelines and are illustrative, there may be overlap between sections.

#### **a. The Basic sciences:**

- i. Orbital and ocular anatomy
  - a. Gross anatomy
  - b. Histology
- ii Ocular Physiology
- iii. Pathology
  - a. General pathology
  - b. Ocular pathology: Gross pathology, Histopathology.
- iv. Biochemistry: General biochemistry, biochemistry applicable to ocular function.
- v. Microbiology
  - a. General Microbiology
  - b. Specific microbiology applicable to the eye
  - c. Immunology with particular reference to ocular immunology
- vi. Geometric and ophthalmic optics
  - a. Basic physical optics
  - b. Ophthalmic optics
  - c. Applied optics including optical devices

#### **b. Clinical ophthalmology:**

- i. Disorders of refraction
- vi .Disorders of the Lids
- vii. Disorders of the Lacrimal system
- viii .Disorders of the conjunctiva
- ix Disorders of the sclera
- x Disorders of the cornea
- xi Disorders of the uveal Tract
- xii. Disorders of the lens
- xiii. Disorders of the Retina
- xiv. Disorders of the Optic Nerve & Visual pathway
- xv. Disorders of the orbit
- xvi. Glaucoma
- xvii. Neuro ophthalmology
- xviii. Pediatric Ophthalmology
- xix Systemic Ophthalmology ( ocular involvement in systemic disease )
- xx Immune ocular disorders
- xxi Strabismus & Amblyopia
- xxii. Community Ophthalmology
- xxiii. Ophthalmic Oncology
- xxiv. Visual rehabilitation

## **Essential diagnostic skills – instrumentation**

### **Tonometry**

- i. Applanation
- ii. Indentation (Commonly Schiötz)

### **Assessment of epiphora**

- i. Jone's dye test
- ii. Syringing, Performance & interpretation

### **Dry eye evaluation**

- i. Schirmer test
- ii. Rose Bengal staining
- iii. Tear film breaking up time
- iv. Tear meniscus evaluation

### **Corneal ulceration.**

- i. Taking a corneal scraping
- ii. Inoculation into media
- iii. Evaluation of Gram's stain
- iv. Evaluation of KOH Preparation
- v. Corneal wedge biopsy

### **Direct Ophthalmoscopy**

- i. Distant direct
- ii. Media assessment
- iii. Use of filters provided

### **Indirect Ophthalmoscopy**

- i. Scleral depression
- ii. Fundus drawing capability
- iii. Use of filters provided

### **Slit lamp examination**

- i. Diffuse examination
- ii. Focal examination
- iii. Retro illumination – direct & indirect
- iv. Sclerotic scatter
- v. Specular reflection
- vi. Staining modalities and interpretation

### **Slit lamp Accessories:**

#### **i. Applanation tonometry**

1. Goldman's applanation

#### **ii. Gonioscopy**

1. Single mirror gonioscope
2. Gonioprism
3. Grading of the angle
4. testing for Occludability
5. Indentation gonioscopy

#### **iii. 3 – mirror examination of the fundus**

#### **iv. 78-D/90-D/60-D examination**

#### **v. Hruby lens examination**

- vi. Optical pachymetry**
- vii. Slit lamp photograph**
- viii. Colour vision evaluation**
  - i. Ishihara pseudoisochromatic plates**
  - ii. Other tests including**

- 1. Farnsworth – Munsell 100- hue or 15- hue tests
- 2. Holmgrens wools
- 3. Edridge – Green lantern

**Use of Amsler’s charting**

Instructing in the use of and interpreting the chart.

**Corneal topography and corneal mapping**

- i. Interpretation of corneal topography mapping
- ii. Specular microscopy of the corneal endothelium

**Keratometry**

- i. Performance & interpretation of keratometry
- ii. Diagnosis of situations such as keratoconus
- iii. Keratoscopy

**Fundus photography & fundus fluorescein angiography ( FFA, FAG)**

- i. Doing and evaluating stereoscopic fundus photographs
- ii. Performance of and interpretation of FFA

**Refraction**

- i. Retinoscopy
- ii. Streak retinoscopy
- iii. Use of trial set
- iv. Use of Jackson’s cross - cylinder
- v. Subjective and objective refraction

**Autorefractometry**

- i. Use of and interpretation of autorefractometer

**Diagnosis & assessment of Squint**

- i.** Ocular position and motility examination
- ii.** Versions,ductions and vergences
- iii.** Convergence facility estimation
- iv.** Cover/Uncover / Alternate cover test
- v.** Use of prism bars or free prisms in assessment of squint
- vi.** Use of synaptophore / major amblyoscope
- vii.** Use of Bagolini’s striated glasses / red filters / Maddox rod
- viii.** Use of worth’s four dot test
- ix** use of minor amblyoscope
  - x** Use & interpretation of the Hess chart / Lees’ screen
- xi** Performance & interpretation of diplopia charting
- xii** Diagnosis of amblyopia

### **Exophthalmometry**

- i. Use of Hertel's exophthalmometer
- ii. Use of Luedde's exophthalmometer
- iii. Use of other exophthalmometers
- iv. Measurement of proptosis or exophthalmos

### **Use and evaluation of Ophthalmic ultrasound**

- i. A- Scan ultrasound with biometry
- ii. B- Scan ultrasound : performance & interpretation

### **Interpretation of perimetry**

- i. Tangent screening
- ii. Goldman perimeter & interpretation
- iii. Static computerized Perimetry
- iv. Interpretation of commonly managed problems

### **Radiology**

#### **i. Interpretation of plain skull films**

1. PA- 20 ( Caldwell's view )
2. PNS ( Water's view )
3. Lateral
4. Submentovertical
5. Optic canal views
6. Localisation of intra ocular and intra orbital FBs

#### **ii. Interpretations of contrast studies**

1. Performance & interpretation of dacryocystograms
2. performance and interpretation of orbital venograms
3. Interpretation of carotid angiograms

#### **iii. Interpretation of CT Scans & MRI Scans**

1. Orbital CT interpretation & Orbital MRI evaluation
2. Brain CT interpretation.

### **Other skills required are**

1. Contact Lenses
  - a. Assessment
  - b. RGP fitting
  - c. Soft lens fitting
  - d. Troubleshooting
2. Subjective correction of refraction
  - a. Techniques of subjective correction
  - b. Knowledge of basic optical devices available and relative advantages and disadvantages of each.

3. Low vision aids
  - a. The basics of fitting with knowledge of availability & cost
4. Community Ophthalmology
  - a. Ability to organize peripheral eye screening
  - b. Ability to organize peripheral eye screening camps
  - c. Knowledge and ability to execute guidelines of National programme for Prevention of Blindness
5. Presentation
  - a. Ability to present One's work effectively at various scientific for a particularly research papers in scientific conferences within allotted framework of time.
6. Organization
  - a. Ability to organize meetings, seminars and symposia
  - b. Ability to get along with colleagues and work as a team with the other members of the department.
  - c. Ability to interact with and work as a team with other disciplines that exist in the same hospital.
7. Communication skills
  - a. With patients
  - b. With colleagues
8. Record keeping
  - a. The ability to maintain records as scientifically as possible
  - b. Knowledge of computer software is helpful
9. Teaching
  - a. the ability to pass on skills acquired to one's juniors, theoretical, procedural and surgical

## Essential Surgical Skills

### Procedure

### Nature of activity & number

	O	A	PA	PI
1. Operating theatre				
a. Anaesthesia				
i. Retro bulbar anesthesia	-	-	20	40
ii. Peri bulbar anesthesia			20	20
iii. Para bulbar anesthesia	√			
iv. Facial blocks				
* O 'Brein				5
* Atkinson				5
* Van Lint & modification				5
v. Frontal blocks				2
vi. Infra orbital blocks				1
vii. Blocks for sacsurgery				10
b. Magnification:				√
i. Operating microscope Familiarity with use is essential				
ii. Operating loupe				
c. Lid Surgery				
i. Tarsorrhaphy				10
ii. Ectropion and entropion procedures				2
iii. Ptosis surgery		2		
iv. Lid repair following trauma and surgical excision of lid for tumours etc.			2	
v. Epilation, electrolysis, cryotherapy etc.				20
d. Destructive procedures:				
i. Evisceration with or without implant				3
ii. Enucleation with or without implant				5
iii. Modified enucleation procedures for intraocular tumours			1	
e. Sac surgery				
i. Dacryocystectomy				5
ii. Dacryocystorhinostomy				3

Procedure	Nature of activity & number			
	O	A	PA	PI
iii. Probing for congenital obstruction of nasolacrimal duct			1	
f. Extraocular muscle surgery				
i. Recession and resection procedures on the horizontal recti			2	
g. Cataract Surgery				
i. Standard ECCE with or without IOL implantation				5
ii. Small incision ECCE with or without IOL implantation.				10
iii. Membranectomy	√			
iv. Secondary AC or PC IOL implantation	√			
v. Phacoemulsification	√			
vi. Intra capsular cataract extraction	√			
vii. Vectis extraction			1	
h. Retinal Surgery				
i. Needs to know how to assist in external procedures such as buckling.		1		
ii. Prophylactic cryotherapy	√			
i. Orbit surgery				
i. Anterior orbitotomy for diagnostics and therapy	√			
ii. Lateral orbitotomy for tumours	√			
iii. incision and drainage via anterior orbitotomy for abscess.	√	1		
iv. Exenteration	√			
v. Fine needle aspiration biopsy of orbital disease.	√			
( if experienced pathologist is available )				
j. Vitrectomy				
i. Intra vitreal and intra cameral ( anterior chamber injection techniques and dosages, particularly for endophthalmitis management	√			
ii. Needs to know the basics of open sky vitrectomy ( anterior segment ) as management of cataract surgery complication.	√			
iii. Automated vitrectomy	√			
Iv Assist vitrectomy surgeon if facility exists.				



Procedure	Nature of activity & number			
	O	A	P.A	PI
k. Keratoplasty				
i. Assisting or doing penetrating keratoplasty ( therapeutic , optical )			1	
ii. Lamellar keratectomy				
l. Glaucoma surgery				
i. Trabeculectomy				3
ii. Pharmacological modification of trabeculectomy				
iii. Goniotomy	√			
iv. Cyclocryotherapy and other cyclodestructive procedures				2
m. Surface ocular procedures				
i. pterygium excision with modifications				5
ii. Conjunctival grafting			2	
iii. Biopsy of cornea and conjunctiva				1
n. Pterygium excision				10
o. Tarsorrhaphy				10
2. Out patient:				
a. Manual diagnostic procedures such as syringing, corneal scraping, conjunctival swab collection, conjunctival scraping etc.				50
b. Conjunctival and corneal foreign body removal on the slit lamp				20
c. Chalazion incision and curettage				20
d. Biopsy of small lid and tumours			3	
e. Suture removal skin, conjunctival , corneal, and corneoscleral				10
f. subconjunctival injection				20
g. Posterior sub – Tenon’s injections				5
h. Artificial eye fitting				5
i. Laser procedures				
i. Laser capsulotomy	√			
ii. Laser iridotomy	√			
iii. Laser trabeculoplasty	√			
iv. Panretinal photocoagulation	√			
v. Focal photocoagulation	√			

- \* **O** – Washed & Observed
- \* **A** - Assisted the Operating Surgeon
- \* **PA** – Performed with Assistance
- \* **PI** - Perform Independently

## **ESSENTIAL RESEARCH SKILLS.**

1. Basic statistical knowledge
  - a. Ability to undertake clinical & basic research
  - b. Descriptive and Inferential statistics
  - c. Ability to publish results of one's work
2. Ability to constructively criticize publications in the field and without.
3. This could be achieved during the course by attending workshops on Research Methodology, basic statistics classes and regularly having journal clubs etc where selected articles could be taken and evaluated for content quality and presentation.

## **Year – wise structured training schedule**

### **First Year:**

1. Theoretical knowledge
  - a. Basic sciences should be addressed during this period
  - b. It is useful to have an internal examination of the basic sciences at the end of the first year, which will decide appearance at the final examination.
  - c. Clinical Ophthalmology
2. Clinical examination and diagnostics
  - a. The basics of history taking, order and correct methods of examination and recording have to be learnt during this time.
  - b. Clinical and surgical decision making is encouraged under supervision.
3. Diagnosis
  - a. All procedures should as far as possible be done and the student should be fairly conversant with most of the techniques
4. Surgery
  - a. Extra ocular surgery including
    - i. Destructive procedures must have been done independently with or without Assistance
    - ii. Local Anesthesia ( retro bulbar and peribulbar blocks)
    - iii. Subconjunctival injections
    - iv. Assisting for squint surgery
    - v. Assisting for lid surgery. Tarsorrhaphy should be performed independently as also the simpler oculoplastic procedures
    - vi. Chalazion and pterygium surgery.
    - vii Lid and corneal foreign body removal, suture removal on the slit lamp etc.
    - viii. At the end of the first year, the student should have participated as assistant in most of the intra ocular procedures as an assistant.
    - ix. Cataract Surgery
      - a. Cataract Surgery should be approached in stages, emphasis to be given on microscopic surgery.
      - b. At the end of first year, the student should be able to do standard extra capsular cataract extraction at least under guidance.

## **Second Year:**

1. Theoretical knowledge
  - a. Here stress will be laid on clinical Ophthalmology
2. Clinical examination and diagnostics
  - a. The student is encouraged to take diagnostic investigational and therapeutic decisions on his / own. He / She should be able to manage most of the common problem that arise without guidance. However, the degree of freedom allowed in decision making is left to the confidence of the teacher in the student's abilities. It is to be encouraged. May require guidance for more complex cases.
3. Diagnostics
  - a. The student should be conversant and at ease with most diagnostic procedures. Other procedures are optional skills if facility is available in the department . However, as far as possible, it is advisable to make all such facility available in the department.
4. Surgical skills.
  - a. At the end of the second year, the student should capable of operating without assistance, but under supervision, all varieties of cataract except congenital cataract. He / She should also know the management of cataract induced complications and cataract surgical complications ( management of vitreous loss )
  - b. He/She should have performed the basic anti glaucoma procedures such as trabeculectomy either with assistance or under supervision
  - c. Extra ocular surgery such as squint surgery could be performed with assistance
  - d. In addition, lacrimal sac surgery such as dacryocystectomy and dacryostorhinostomy should be possible with assistance or under supervision.
  - e. In addition, the master's candidate should ideally have assisted in the other surgery such as retinal surgery, vitrectomy, orbit surgery, advanced oculoplastic surgery etc.
5. Conferences and workshops.
  - a. The candidate should have attended one or two regional workshops and one national conference if possible. Presentation of a free paper at these venues is to be encouraged.
6. Rotation and sub speciality training - Student could be deputed for a month or two in sub speciality training like oculo plasty, VR surgery etc. where these facilities are existing.

## **Third Year:**

1. **Theoretical Knowledge:**
  - a. Should be thorough with basic clinical Ophthalmology with extensive and intensive reading.
2. **Clinical examination and diagnostics**
  - a. Should be conversant with all aspects of clinical examination and decision making. Independent decision making and investigational and management freedom should be given at this stage for the more usual situations.

However, complex cases could be discussed with consultant and degree of freedom of decision making is left to the consultant's discretion.

### **3. Surgical Skills**

- a. Routine skills are honed during this period.
- b. Cataract surgery should be done independently without supervision or assistance .
- c. Ant glaucoma surgery may be done.
- d. Can assist other procedures such as retinal surgery, orbit surgery etc. The choice of doing the surgery with assistance and supervision should be left to the discretion of the consultant.

### **4. Conferences and Workshops.**

- a. the candidate by this time should have attended at least one national conference. He / She should be given time off to attend regional workshops and conferences particularly those dealing with the state of art.

## **Teaching – Learning Activities**

### **1. Clinical case Discussion**

- a. Every effort should be made to include as wide a variety of cases as possible over two years with multiple repetitions.
- b. Case discussions on the patients records written by the student is to be encouraged as it helps exercise the students diagnostic and decision making skills.
- c. Case discussion is recommended once a week . Time table for the case presentation with names of the students should be announced in advance.

### **2. Ward rounds:** Ward rounds may be service or teaching rounds.

- a) Service Rounds : Postgraduates students should do service rounds every day for the care of the patients. Newly admitted patients should be worked up by the post graduate students and presented to the faculty members the following day.
- b) Teaching Rounds: Every unit should have grand rounds for teaching purpose at the bed side. A dairy should be maintained of day to day activities

### **3.Seminars:**

Subject seminar : Recommended to be held once in two weeks. All the PG students are expected to attend and actively participate in discussion and enter in the Log Book relevant details. The presentations would be evaluated using check lists. A timetable for the subject with names of the students and the moderator should be announced in advance.

### **4. Journal Clubs**

- a. This also should be a once a week or once in two weeks exercise. The topics selected should be current. It could be done topic wise or journal wise. Indexed journals are recommended.
- b. Each Candidate shall present journals allotted at least four times in a year and a total of 12 such presentation be made in 3 years.
- c. All the PG students are expected to attend and actively participate in discussion and enter in the Log Book relevant details

**5. CME / Conference / Workshop:** Postgraduate students should attend two CME, two workshops and two conferences, one state and one all India conference.

**6. Presentations/ Publications:** Post graduate must present one paper, one poster in the state conference or in all India conference and one research paper should be published/accepted/sent for publication in indexed Journal as part of the MCI requirement.

**7. CPC**

Clinico pathological conference should be done at least once a year (CPCs)

**8. Lectures**

- a. Lectures to candidates should be in the form of instructional courses at the beginning of the academic term. These would include topics such as dark room techniques, fundus fluorescein angiography, evaluation of perimetry, Squint evaluation and management, slit lamp examination with accessories such as gonioscopy Indirect Ophthalmoscopy etc.
- b. Lectures could also be arranged round the year on subspecialty topics.
- c. During the course, the candidates should have one lecture / one seminar on National programs, International assistance schemes for execution of national programs. These would be addressed to in detail, including current status etc. In addition it would be useful to include a few lectures on other non-Ophthalmic National programs being undertaken in the country.

**9. Research Activities**

A candidate should learn to be conversant with journal browsing, medline search etc. to help in project and clinical and research work.

**10. Dissertation & research meetings.** Dissertation should be prepared and submitted as per guidelines mentioned in section I. Departmental meetings should be held to overview research work done particularly satisfactory conduct and progress of dissertation topics. These could be conducted once in 3 months either as an additional activity or in lieu of a journal club.

**11. Teaching skills :** Every post Graduate student should be involved in undergraduates Theory & clinical teaching preferably in the third year. 5 theory classes and 10 clinical classes may be given.

**12. Integrated Teaching :** There should be at least once a year integrated teaching with Medicine, Dermatology or Paediatric department.

**13. Orientation Programme:**

All postgraduates from all specialties should have an introductory program in the institution where they are informed about candidate responsibilities, working systems, library usage, lab protocols etc.

Specific orientation regarding the departmental working could be made as an introductory talk in the department concerned.

## EXAMINATION PATTERN.

### Title of the Theory Paper with Content

Paper I	100 marks	3 Hrs
Paper II	100 marks	3 Hrs
Paper III	100 marks	3 Hrs
Paper IV	<u>100 marks</u>	3 Hrs
Total	400 marks	

#### **Paper I** : Basic sciences and investigative ophthalmology

- a. Anatomy of the eye & Orbit
- b. Ocular Physiology
- c. Microbiology & Immunology
- d. Biochemistry related to ophthalmology
- e. Ocular pharmacology,
- f. instruments, investigative ophthalmology
- g. Optics & refraction

#### **Paper II** : Clinical Ophthalmology

Disorders of lids, orbit, lacrimal system

Strabismus and Amblyopia

Disorders of the Sclera

Disorders of uvea

Disorders of cornea,

Disorders of the conjunctiva

Glaucoma

Lens

#### **Paper III:**

Disorders of retina and Optic nerve

Neuro ophthalmology

Paediatric Ophthalmology

Systemic ophthalmology

#### **Paper IV:**

Ocular Injuries

Surgical ophthalmology

Community Ophthalmology

Ophthalmic research

Recent advances

The distribution of chapters/ topics shown against the papers are suggestive only and may overlap or change.

\*Recent advances/ trends

1. \* Recent advances in surgical management of cataract

a\*. Manual small incision cataract surgery

b\*. Phacoemulsification

c\* Newer intraocular lens implant

2\*. Recent advances in diagnostic procedures, medical & surgical management of glaucoma

3\*. Recent advances in lasers in Ophthalmology

4\* Recent advances in vitreous substitutes & perfluorocarbons

5\*. Recent advances in retinal detachment surgery

6\*. Recent advances in ultrasonography

7\*. Recent advances in indocyanine green angiography

8\*. Recent advances in optical coherence tomography

9\*. Newer antibiotics, antifungal & antivirals

### **Clinical Examination: 200 marks**

1. Long case=

75 x 1 = 75

a. Duration: 45 minutes – 1 hour

b. Marks : 75 marks

c. Type of case:

i. Neuro Ophthalmology

ii. Proptosis

iii. Sclerokeratouveitis

iv. Uveitis with complications

v. Lens induced complications

vi. Glaucoma

2. Short Cases:

25 X 2 = 50

a. Two short cases of 25 marks each.

b. Duration: 10 minutes – 15 minutes each

3. Fundus cases :

2 x 25 = 50

a. Two fundus cases

b. Duration: 10 minutes – 15 minutes each

c. Marks: 25 marks each

d. Type of cases:

i. Rhegmatogenous retinal detachment

ii. diabetic retinopathy, background & proliferative

iii. vasculitis

iv. Tractional RD

v. Hypertensive retinopathy and combinations of the same with DR

vi. Mass lesions

vii. High myopia with degeneration

viii. Coloboma choroids, simple or with detachment

ix. Posterior uveitis, retinitis etc

x. Pigmentary retinopathy

4. Refraction:

25 X 1 = 25

a. One refraction case of 25 marks

**Viva voce: 80marks**

a) Students will be examined by all the examiners together about students comprehension of the components of course contents, analytical approach and interpretation of data. This section will carry 80 marks. The examination will include the following:

- i. Community ophthalmology
- ii. Conjunctiva, Cornea, Lens
- iii. Uvea and Glaucoma
- iv. Neuro Ophthalmology & Systemic disorders
- v. Orbit & Oculoplastics
- vi. Retina etc
- vii. Surgical instruments
- viii. Pathology gross specimens
- ix. Pathology and Microbiology slides
- xi. Radiology
- xii. Perimetry
- xiii. Miscellaneous

**b) Pedagogy Exercise:( 20 marks )**

A topic be given to each candidate before the clinical examination. Each will make a presentation on the topic for 8 to 10 minutes.

c) during the viva voce discussion on dissertation may be held. No marks are assigned as it would be evaluated separately.

**Viva voce including Pedagogy ( Breakup Marks) : 100 Marks**

1. Ocular Therapeutics - 20 marks
2. Surgical Instruments - 20 marks
3. General ophthalmology - 20 marks
- 4 OSCE - 20 marks
5. Pedagogy - 20 marks

**Maximum marks:**

Theory	Practical	Viva	Grand Total
400	200	100	700



## **Recommended Books(Latest)**

- Duane's System of Ophthalmology –Clinical Ophthalmology, Revised edition 2006
- Jakobiec Series –Principles and Practice of Ophthalmology,3<sup>rd</sup> Edition,2008
- American Academy of Ophthalmology Series,Ophthalmic Pathology,2011-12 section 4
- John.The Chicago eye and emergency manual 1st edition, 2011
- Podos and Yanoff Series Text book of ophthalmology,1994
- Jack J. Kanski, Brad Bowling Clinical ophthalmology, A systemic approach,7<sup>th</sup> Edition,2011
- Yanoff & Duker, Ophthalmology, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition
- Pinelli, Elborgy, Nutrition and the eye 1<sup>st</sup> edition, 2010
- Chaudhari, PG ophthalmology 1<sup>st</sup> edition 2011
- Requisites In ophthalmology
- Springer,Essential of Ophthalmology- 2005

### **CORNEA**

- Krachmer,Cornea, fundamentals of Cornea &External disease,2<sup>nd</sup> edition 2005
- Leibowitz waring,Corneal Disorders Clinical diagnosis and management, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition,1998
- Smolin & Thoft's The Cornea :scientific foundation & Clinical Practice,4<sup>th</sup> Edition 2005
- Cornea Color Atlas, Krachmer Jay H ,2006
- Grayson 1997

### **GLAUCOMA**

- Bruce Shields Text Book of Glaucoma Shields Text Book of Glaucoma R.Rand Allingham 6<sup>th</sup> edn 2010
- Becker & Schaeffer's Text book of Glaucoma 2009
- The Visual Field –Harrington, Drake,the visual fields text and atlas of clinical Perimetry,1990
- The Visual Field Testing with Humphrey field analysis Chaplin Neil T 1999
- Color Atlas of Glaucoma Shields M Bruce,1998
- Krupin & Shields Series on Glaucoma 1996
- Andersons Computerized Perimetry 1999
- GonioscopyL: A text and atlas with DVD-ROM 1<sup>st</sup> edition, 2006

### **RETINAL DISEASES**

- Stephen Ryan's retina Editor in chief ,Stephen, J Ryan,2006
- Practical Atlas of Retinal Disease and therapyW.R.Freeman,2<sup>nd</sup> Edition 1998
- Ron Michel Retina Detachment 1990
- Steve Charles Basic Vitrectomy 2010

### **ULTRA SOUND**

- a.Sandra Byrne & Ronald Green Ophthalmic Ultra Sound 2010
- b.Shanker Netralaya Ultra Sound of Eye 2006

## **UVEA**

- Robert B. Nussenbalt: Uveitis Fundamental & Clinical Practice 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition 2004
- Smith & Nozik 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition 1996

## **CATARACT SURGERY**

- Jaffe ;Cataract Surgery & its complications Normans Jaffe4th Edition-1997
- Steinert Caratact Surgery 2009

## **ORBITAL DISEASE**

- a. Rootmans Diseases of the Orbit- 2<sup>nd</sup> edition 2003
- b. Jakobiec & Snow;Diseases of the Orbit

## **NEURO OPHTHALMOLOGY**

- a. Walsh & Hoyt;Clinical Neuro Ophthalmology, 5<sup>th</sup> edition 2007
- b. Burde Savino Trobe ; 3<sup>rd</sup> edition 2002

## **TUMOURS**

- Jerry Shields Diagnosis and Management of Orbital Tumours (Atlas of Orbital Tumours 2008)
- Char Clinical ocular oncology 2<sup>nd</sup> edition 1997

## **STRABISMUS**

- Scheiman & Wick,Clinical Management of Binocular Vision 2008
- Mein & Trimble2nd edition 1991
- Gunter Von Noorden, 2002 Binocular vision & ocular Motility, theory & Management of strabismus

## **OPHTHALMIC PATHOLOGY**

- Spencer,Ophthalmic Pathology Atlas & Text Book,1986 Vol 2
- Yanoff & Fine Yanoff Myron Ocular pathology 1988
- Zimmerman
- Margo and Gross Nicholas

## **OCULAR PHARMACOLOGY**

- Havener 1970
- Davies,Hidkins & Person
- Fraunfelder & Roy , 1984 2<sup>nd</sup> edition

## **ANATOMY**

- Wolff's Anatomy of the eye & Orbit,8<sup>th</sup> Edition 1997
- Snell's – 1998 2<sup>nd</sup> edition clinical anatomy of eye

## **PHYSIOLOGY**

- Adler's Physiology of Eye;Clinical Application 2003 updated 10<sup>th</sup> edition

## **BIOCHEMISTRY**

-John J Harding 1997

## **IMMUNOLOGY**

-Gilbert Smolin;G Richard O'Connor 1981

## **PAEDIATRIC OPHTHALMOLOGY**

-Taylor 2012 paediatric Ophthalmology in strabismus

-Kenneth Wright; Paediatric Ophthalmology & Strabismus,2012

-Azad retinopathy of prematurity, Text and atlas, 1<sup>st</sup> edition, 2006

## **REFRACTION**

-Duke Elders Practice of Refraction;9<sup>th</sup> Edition 1993

-Boris

-Elkington & Frank - 1999

## **OPERATIVE SURGERY**

-Stellard: Stellards Eye Surgery 7<sup>th</sup> Edition 1989

-Gottsch, Stark and Goldberg

## **JOURNALS:**

1. British Journal of Ophthalmology
2. Indian Journal of Ophthalmology
3. American Journal of Ophthalmology
4. Acta Ophthalmologica Scandinavia
5. Ophthalmology (AAO)
6. Archives of Ophthalmology (Elviser)
7. Eye (British Royal College of Ophthalmology)

### SECTION III

#### Additional reading

1. Compendium of Recommendations of Various committees on Health and Development (1943-1975) DGHS, 1985 Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, Directorate General of Health Services, Min. Of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of India, Nariman Bhawan New-Delhi, P-335
2. National Health Policy: Min. of Health & Family Welfare, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi, 1983
3. Santosh Kumar: The elements of Research, writing and editing 1994, Dept. of Urology, JIPMER, Pondicherry.
4. Srinivasa D K et al : Medical Education Principles and Practice, 1995. National Teacher Training Centre, JIPMER, Pondicherry.
5. Ethical guidelines for biomedical research on human participants I.C.M.R. New Delhi 2006.
6. Code of Medical Ethics framed under Section 33 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956. Medical Council of India, Kotla Road, New Delhi.
7. Francis C.M: Medical Ethics, Jaypee Publications, Bangalore, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edn-2004.
8. Indian National Science Academy, Guidelines for care and use of animals in Scientific Research, New Delhi, 1994.
9. International Committee of Medical Journal Editors, Uniform requirements for manuscripts submitted to biomedical journals, N England Journal of Medicine. 1991, 424-8
10. Kirkwood B.R. Essentials of Medical Statistics, 1<sup>st</sup> Ed. Oxford, Blackwell Scientific Publications 1988.
11. Mahajan B.K.: Methods in Bio-statistics for Medical students, 5<sup>th</sup> Edition new Delhi, Jaypee Brothers Medical Publishers, 1989.
12. K.R.Sundaram, S.N.Dwivedi, V.Srinivas. Medical Statistics. Principles & Methods .B.I.Publications, New Delhi, 2010
13. R.K.Chaube: Consumer Protection Act and Medical Profession, 1st Edition, 1999, Jaypee Brothers.

## Section IV

### Format of Model Check Lists

**Check List-I.**  
**MODEL CHECK-LIST FOR EVALUATION OF JOURNAL  
REVIEW PRESENTATIONS**

Name of the Student: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of the Faculty/Observer: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Sl No	Items for observation during presentation	Poor 0	Below Average 1	Average 2	Good 3	Very Good 4
1.	Article chosen was					
2.	Extent of understanding of scope & objectives of the paper by the Candidate					
3.	Whether cross references have been consulted					
4.	Whether other relevant publications consulted					
5.	Ability to respond to questions on the paper/subject					
6.	Audio-Visual aids used					
7.	Ability to defend the paper					
8.	Clarity of presentation					
9.	Any other observation					
	<b>Total Score</b>					

Check list-II

**MODEL CHECK-LIST FOR EVALUATION OF SEMINAR PRESENTATIONS**

Name of the Student: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of the Faculty/Observer: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Sl. No.	Items for observation during presentation	Poor 0	Below Average 1	Average 2	Good 3	Very Good 4
1.	Whether other relevant publications consulted					
2.	Whether cross references have been consulted					
3.	Completeness of Preparation					
4.	Clarity of Presentation					
5.	Understanding of subject					
6.	Ability to answer questions					
7.	Time scheduling					
8.	Appropriate use of Audio-Visual aids					
9.	Overall performance					
10.	Any other observation					
	<b>Total Score</b>					

**Check List-III**

**MODEL CHECK LIST FOR EVALUATION OF CLINICAL WORK IN WARD /OPD**

(To be completed once a month by respective Unit Heads including posting in other departments)

Name of the Student \_\_\_\_\_

Name of the Unit Head \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Sl. No.	Points to be considered	Poor 0	Below Average 1	Average 2	Good 3	Very Good 4
1.	Regularity of attendance					
2.	Punctuality					
3.	Interaction with colleagues and supportive staff					
4.	Maintenance of case records					
5.	Presentation of cases during rounds					
6.	Investigations work up					
7.	Beside manners					
8.	Rapport with patients					
9.	Counselling patient's relatives for blood donation or Postmortem and Case follow up.					
10.	Over all quality of Ward work					
	<b>Total Score</b>					

**Check List-IV**

**EVALUATION FORM FOR CLINICAL PRESENTATION**

Name of the Student \_\_\_\_\_

Name of the Unit Head \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Sl No.	Points to be considered	Poor 0	Below Average 1	Average 2	Above Average 3	Very Good 4
1.	Completeness of history					
2.	Whether all relevant points elicited					
3.	Clarity of Presentation					
4.	Logical order					
5.	Mentioned all positive and negative points of importance					
6.	Accuracy of general physical examination					
7.	Whether all physical signs elicited correctly					
8.	Whether any major signs missed or misinterpreted					
9.	Diagnosis: Whether it follows logically from history and findings					
10.	Investigations required * Complete					
	*Relevant order					
	*Interpetation of investigations					
11.	Ability to react of questioning Whether it follows logically from history and findings					
12.	Ability to defend diagnosis					
13.	Ability to justify differential diagnosis					
14.	Others					
	Grand Total					



### Check List-V

#### MODEL CHECK LIST FOR EVALUATION OF TEACHING SKILL PRACTICE

Sl. No.		Strong Point	Weak Point
1.	Communication of the purpose of the talk		
2.	Evokes audience interest in the subject		
3.	The introduction		
4.	The sequence of ideas		
5.	The use of practical examples and/or illustrations		
6.	Speaking style (enjoyable,monotonous,etc.,specify)		
7.	Attempts audience participation		
8.	Summary of the main points at the end		
9.	Asks questions		
10.	Answers questions asked by the audience		
11.	Rapport of speaker with his audience		
12.	Effectiveness of the talk		
13.	Uses A.V. aids appropriately		

**Check List-VI**

**MODEL CHECK LIST FOR DISSERTATION PRESENTATION**

Name of the Student: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of the Faculty: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Sl. No.	Points to be considered	Poor 0	Below Average 1	Average 2	Good 3	Very Good 4
1.	Interest shown in selecting a topic					
2.	Appropriate review of literature					
3.	Discussion with guide & other faculty					
4.	Quality of Protocol					
5.	Preparation of proforma					
	<b>Total Score</b>					

**Check List-VII**

**CONTINUOUS EVALUATION OF DISSERTATION WORK BY GUIDE/CO-GUIDE**

Name of the Student: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of the Faculty: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Sl. No.	Items for observation during presentations	Poor	Below Average	Average	Good	Very Good
1.	Periodic consultation with guide/co-guide					
2.	Regular collection of case material					
3.	Depth of analysis/discussion					
4.	Departmental presentation of findings					
5.	Quality of final output					
6.	Others					
	<b>Total Score</b>					





## LOG BOOK

Table 3: Diagnostic and Operative procedures performed

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Admission Year: \_\_\_\_\_

College: BLDE UNIVERSITY'S SHRI: B.M.PATIL MEDICAL COLLEGE, BIJAPUR-586103

Date	Name	ID No.	Procedure	Category O, A, PA, PI*

- \* **Key**
- 0 - Washed up and observed
  - A - Assisted a more senior Surgeon
  - PA - Performed procedure under the direct supervision of a senior surgeon.
  - PI - performed independently.



## Model Overall Assessment Sheet

Name of the College: BLDE UNIVERSITY'S SHRI: B.M.PATIL MEDICAL COLLEGE,  
BIJAPUR-586103

Academic Year: \_\_\_\_\_

Sl No.	Faculty Member & Others	Name of Student and Mean Score									
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
<b>Total Score</b>											

**Note:** Use separate sheet for each year.



### Model Checklists for Assessment of Scientific Papers for Publication

Sl. No.	Criteria	Distribution of Marks	Marks awarded
1.	Originality	10	
2.	Clarity & Quality of presentation	10	
3.	Relevance	10	
4.	Review of Literature	10	
5.	Quantum of works involved	15	
6.	Methodology, Sensitivity, Sample size, controlled, not Controlled study etc.,	25	
7.	Advancement of knowledge	10	
	Total	90	

Signature of the Evaluator\_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Designation \_\_\_\_\_

  
**REGISTRAR**  
**BLDE (Deemed to be University)**  
**Vijayapura-586103, Karnataka**