Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education "Astrakhan State Medical University" of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation

Department of Otorhinolaryngology and Ophthalmology

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Developers: Ramazanova L.Sh., Napylova O.A., Shamratov R.Z.

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**Situational task №1**

**Assessed competencies: PK-6, PK-8**

A patient of 8 years began to see poorly in the distance. Parents note that the boy tilts his head and squints when he tries to examine objects in the distance. Visual acuity of the right eye of 0.2, the left eye of 0.3. Optical media are transparent, fundus without pathology.

**Questions.**

1. What, in your opinion, should be a violation of refraction in a child

2. Explain your answer.

**Situational task №2**

**Assessed competencies: PC-6, PC-8, PC-10**

In a 3 year old boy, his left eye is squinting to his nose. When the ophthalmoscope is pointed at the left eye, when the child looks directly at the mirror with two eyes, the light bunny is located exactly between the outer edge of the pupil and the limb.

**Questions.**

1. What is the name of this method for determining the angle of squint

2. What is the degree of strabismus in degrees

**Situational task №3**

**Assessed competencies: PK-6, PK-8**

A 30-year-old man complains of a sharp deterioration in his right eye vision following a fall from a snowboard. Before that, he was healthy, although he wore glasses. From childhood, the patient does not see well in the distance without glasses, and at close range he always saw well.

**Questions.**

1. What was the patient’s refractive error at the time of illness?

2. What examination is necessary to bring

3. What diseases can be assumed

**Situational task №4**

**Assessed competencies: PK-6, PK-8**

Patient M., 23 years old, noticed a sharp decrease in vision of the right eye. After carrying out visometry, it turned out that he considers his right eye to be fingers from a distance of 3 meters, and his left eye sees 8th line according to Sivtsev’s table from a distance of 5 meters.

**Questions**

1. What is the visual acuity of the right and left eyes of this patient

**Situational task №5**

**Assessed competencies: PK-6, PK-8**

In child Z., when contacting a doctor, a decrease in visual acuity of both eyes was revealed. The child is 10 years old, studying in the third grade.

Upon admission to the school was examined by an optometrist. The visual acuity of both eyes was normal. Currently objective. Visual acuity of both eyes = 0.1 with spherical glass –3.5 diopters. = 1.0. The eyes are calm. Anterior segments of eyes without visible pathology. Optical media are transparent. The fundus is normal.

**Questions**

1. Estimated diagnosis

2. What additional research needs to be done

3. Treatment plan

**Situational task number 6**

**Assessed competencies: PK-6, PK-8**

Patient H., aged 15, complained of low vision in both eyes. According to the patient, she does not see well for a long time, she did not go to the doctor, did not use glasses.

Currently objectively:

Visual acuity of the right eye = 0.08 with spherical glass - 2.75 diopters. = 0.5. Visual acuity of the left eye = 0.1 with spherical glass - 2.5 diopters. = 0.4. The eyes are calm. Front segments of eyes are not changed. Optical media are transparent. The fundus is normal.

**Questions**

1. What additional research needs to be done

2. Presumptive diagnosis

3. What methods of vision correction can you offer the patient

**Situational task №7**

**Assessed competencies: PK-6, PK-8**

Patient P., 22 years old, has been suffering from myopia since childhood. The fact of stabilization of myopia over 3 years has been confirmed.

Visual acuity of both eyes = 0.06 with a sphere of 6.0 diopters. = 1.0. The patient does not want to wear corrective glasses.

**Questions**

1. Make a preliminary diagnosis

2. What other methods of correction of refractive error can be offered to her?

**Situational task №8**

**Assessed competencies: PK-6, PK-8**

In a 5-year-old girl, parents revealed “poor eyesight”. On examination by an ophthalmologist with a skyscraper under cycloplegia, the following data were obtained:

Right eye: in the vertical meridian - emmetropia, in the horizontal meridian - hyperopia 2 diopters.

Left eye: in the vertical meridian - emmetropia, in the horizontal meridian - hyperopia 3 diopters.

**Questions**

1. What is the type of refraction anomaly?

2. What are the possible correction methods in this case?

**Situational task №9**

**Assessed competencies: PK-6, PK-8**

Patient F., 16 years old, complains of low vision in both eyes. She turned to an ophthalmologist several times, but they cannot pick up glasses.

Objectively. Visual acuity of the right eye = 0.2 with spherical glass - 1.75 diopters. = 1.0. Visual acuity of the left eye = 0.04 with spherical glass - 5.5 diopters. = 1.0. The eyes are calm. Front segments not changed. Optical media are transparent. The fundus of the right eye is normal. On the left around the optic nerve disc myopic cone. When prescribing spectacle correction, eye pain and discomfort occur.

**Questions**

1. What is the alleged diagnosis

2. What is the cause of eye pain with spectacle correction?

3. How to help the patient

**Situational task №10**

**Assessed competencies: PK-6, PK-8**

Patient G., 42 years old, complained of visual impairment while reading. In the distance, the change in vision is not noted. Visual acuity of both eyes = 1.0. The eyes are healthy.

**Questions**

1. Diagnose

2. Possible optical correction

**SITUATIONAL PROBLEM № 11**

**Assessed competencies: PK-6, PK-8**

A 40-year-old man came to the ophthalmologist with complaints about the difficulty encountered when working at close range. In the distance, vision remains good. Objectively: Visus OU = 1.0; refraction - emmetropia, interpupillary distance to a distance of 62 mm. The position of the eyeballs is orthophoria, the movement of the eyeballs in full. Optical media are transparent. The fundus without pathology.

**Question:**

1. Make a diagnosis.

2. What is the cause of this condition?

3. What are your recommendations?

4. Write a prescription for glasses.

**SITUATIONAL OBJECTIVE No. 12**

**Assessed competencies: PK-6, PK-8**

A boy at the age of four began to mow with his left eye. No complaints of double vision. Eye movements are fully preserved. Refraction of the right eye - hyperopia 1.5 D, and the left - hyperopia 4.5 D. When putting on glasses, the position of the eyes has not changed. With ophthalmoscopy, the light reflex from the ophthalmoscope is located at the outer edge of the pupil of the squinting eye.

QUESTION:

1. Make a diagnosis.

2. What is the strabismus angle?

3. What is the plan of treatment measures.

**SITUATIONAL PROBLEM № 13**

**Assessed competencies: PK-6, PK-8**

Girl M., 3 years old. Parents noticed that he began to squint his right eye inward. The girl does not complain of double vision. Eye movements are fully preserved. Refraction of the right eye - hyperopia of 4.0 D, and the left - hyperopia of 1.5 D. When putting on glasses, the position of the eyes has changed. With ophthalmoscopy, the light reflex from the ophthalmoscope is located at the outer edge of the pupil of the squinting eye.

QUESTION:

1. Make a diagnosis.

2. What is the strabismus angle?

3. What is the plan of treatment measures.

**SITUATIONAL OBJECTIVE No. 14**

**Assessed competencies: PK-6, PK-8**

A 9-year-old boy complains of visual impairment in the distance over the past 3 years. Parents note that when trying to examine distant objects, he tilts his head and screws up his eyes. The visual acuity of the right eye without correction is 0.1, the visual acuity of the left eye without correction is 0.2. Anterior regions, refractive media and fundus without pathological changes.

Question:

1. What kind of refraction in a child can be assumed

2. What surveys need to be conducted

3. Which glasses (with diffusing or collective lenses) should be assigned

4. What are the preventive measures for reducing vision.

**SITUATIONAL PROBLEM № 15**

**Assessed competencies: PK-6, PK-8**

Patient Z., 50 years old, complained of visual discomfort with distance vision and work at close range. Objectively: visual acuity of both eyes at a distance of 1.0 with correction by collective spherical lenses with a force of 1.5 D; interpupillary distance for distance 64 mm.

Question:

1. Make a diagnosis.

2. Assign a point correction.

**SITUATIONAL PROBLEM No. 16**

**Assessed competencies: PK-6, PK-8**

Patient D., aged 40, complained of visual discomfort with distance vision and work at close range. Objectively: visual acuity of both eyes at a distance of 1.0 with correction by collective spherical lenses with a power of 1.0 D; interpupillary distance for distance 66 mm.

Question:

1. Make a diagnosis.

2. Assign a point correction.

**SITUATIONAL PROBLEM № 17**

**Assessed competencies: PK-6, PK-8, PK-10**

A girl at the age of 4 began to squint outward with her right eye. There are no complaints of double vision. Eye movements are fully preserved. Refraction of the right eye - myopia 4.5 D, and the left - myopia 1.0 D. With ophthalmoscopy, the light reflex from the ophthalmoscope is located at the limbus for nine hours. When putting on glasses, the squint angle decreased slightly.

Question:

1. Make a diagnosis.

2. What is the strabismus angle?

3. What is the plan of treatment measures.

**SITUATIONAL PROBLEM № 18**

**Assessed competencies: PK-6, PK-8**

Patient D., 50 years old, complained of visual discomfort with distance vision and work at close range. Objectively: visual acuity of both eyes at a distance of 1.0 with correction by collective spherical lenses with a power of 4.0 D; interpupillary distance for distance 64 mm.

Question:

1. Make a diagnosis.

2. Assign a point correction.