LEARNING OBJECTIVES: <u>EL OPHTHALMOLOGY & VISUAL SCIENCE CLINICAL ELECTIVE</u>

Overarching Goals of Curriculum	Elective objectives: By the end of the rotation, students will be expected to:	Where/how taught	Taught by	How student's achievement of objective is assessed	How feedback is given	Quantity target
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	History skills: Gather the important information that is needed for the ophthalmology history and complete a history in the medical record for at least 20 patients. a. The student should name all the routine questions that are involved in taking a history of the visual system and why they are being asked.	Using cases every Monday morning.	Dr. Forster	Listening to how they approach the cases	During the sessions and at the end of the elective.	Cover about 20 cases.
1, 2, 3, 4, 5	 2. Physical examination skills: Complete a pertinent physical examination for the evaluation the visual system on at least 10 patients. The student should demonstrate the ability to perform this pertinent physical examination while being observed by at least one attending or resident. a. The student should know how to differentiate normal from abnormal findings on ophthalmoscopy. b. The student should be able to explain each part of the physical examination of the visual system), why it is being performed and what abnormalities are being sought. 	This varies dependent on the skill of the student when they come on the elective. ALL students learn how to identify an optic nerve with a direct ophthalmoscope and how to focus the slit lamp to identify the structures in the anterior segment of the eye. Most students learn how to use the condensing lenses with eh slit lamp. Rarely a student learns how to use the 20-diopter lens.	Attendings and residents	The attendings and residents are asked how the student performed in the clinic with them.	Immediate by the teacher during the clinical session and at the end of the rotation.	About 8 sessions a week.
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8	 3. Knowledge/diagnostic and treatment skills: Know about common ophthalmic conditions, for example a. Know the 3 most likely causes of sudden vision loss, eye pain, and the red eye and the mechanism for each. b. Name at least 3 laboratory tests to evaluate each of these conditions. c. Describe the first line therapy for each of these conditions. 	Covered in clinical loosely and more didactically in the case sessions mentioned above on every Monday morning	Dr. Forster	Direct observation.	Immediate feedback and at end of rotation.	Once a week.

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4	 4. Procedural skills: Perform slit lamp examination on at least 10 patients. a. The student should know the key indications for the procedure. b. The student should be observed and get feedback on the performance of the procedure on at least one occasion. 	In clinics.	Faculty	Direct observation.	Immediate feedback and at end of rotation.	10 procedures.
4, 5, 6	 5. Attitude: Demonstrate professional responsibility in working as a team member with other members of the opthalmology care team, patients and families. a. The student should exhibit sensitivity to the psychosocial issues faced by vision impaired patients and their families. b. The student should exhibit honesty, accuracy and integrity in all interactions with patients, families, colleagues and others. 	Learn by example in the clincial sessions. If there is a problem, it is discussed on a case by case basis.	Faculty, housestaff	Ongoing observation.	Immediate feedback and at end of rotation.	NA
5, 6, 8	 6. Career/context: Know the training/career pathway for ophthalmology. a. Know 3 aspects of career satisfaction in this specialty. b. Know key roles that the specialty plays in the health care system. 	In Ophthalmology interest session, which occurs one evening a year and in the residency preparedness evening once a year, also informally during elective.	Attendings	Informal discussion with faculty.	Informal discussion with faculty.	At least once during elective.