ANSWERS

Q1. What abnormality can you see on examination?

- a. Orbital cellulitis
- b. Ptosis left eye
- c. Lagophthalmos left eye
- d. Proposis left eye
- e. Enophthalmos right eye

Q2. Which of these examinations / investigations would be appropriate and why?

- a. Ocular movements
- b. Examination of the cornea for exposure
- c. Examination of the pupils
- d. Orbital X-ray
- e. Thyroid function tests
- f. Biopsy of a palpable lymph node

Q3. What do you think is the differential diagnosis?

ANSWERS

- a. Retinal detachment
- b. Sjogren’s disease
- c. Stevens-Johnson’s syndrome
- d. Strabismus

1. The hospital manager is keen to implement a cataract surgical safety checklist to ensure that patient safety is managed well. The checklist:

- a. Should be done before the patient arrives in theatre so as not to delay the operation
- b. Should be done at three points in time: before the patient receives anaesthesia, before incision and before the patient leaves the operating room
- c. Must be managed by the same person to ensure consistency
- d. May be generic, i.e. from any health service

2. When obtaining consent from a patient it is NOT necessary to:

- a. Check that the patient fully understands the proposed treatment and alternatives
- b. Inform the patient of the possible consequences with and without the operation
- c. Inform patients of their right to refuse the treatment options provided
- d. Discuss the patient’s details and medical history with the patient and family

3. An incident reporting system:

- a. Requires that there be a clinical governance group in place
- b. Could demotivate staff
- c. Focuses on assigning responsibility to individuals
- d. Is time-consuming

4. A patient with suspected acute endophthalmitis following surgery should be:

- a. Managed with povidone iodine 5% applied to the cornea and conjunctival sac
- b. Started on corticosteroid drops without delay
- c. Observed until there are clear signs of hypopyon and vitreous opacities
- d. Started on systemic antibiotics
- e. Biopsy of a palpable lymph node

5. High myopia is associated with an increased risk of developing sight-threatening conditions, including:

- a. Retinal detachment
- b. Sjogren’s disease
- c. Stevens-Johnson’s syndrome
- d. Strabismus

Picture quiz

This is a picture of a 12 year old girl in East Africa.

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Q3. What do you think is the differential diagnosis?

ANSWERS

1. Answer – all of the above tests are appropriate.

2. Answer (d) 

3. Answer: There are veins of the conjunctiva.

Produced in collaboration with JCAHPO: the Joint Commission on Allied Health Personnel in Ophthalmology (www.jcahpo.org)

Reflective learning

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