

VISCO Session #4 Learning Objectives – Pediatrics & Optics

- 1(a): Describe techniques of age-appropriate visual acuity measurement
- 1(b): Examine ocular motility
 - Demonstrate an examination for ductions, versions and comitance in the nine cardinal positions of gaze
 - Demonstrate the use of corneal light reflex (Hirschberg) or the cover uncover technique to assess for ocular misalignment
- 2: Examine the fundus with either direct ophthalmoscope or fundus photography and identify the most important structures (Red Reflex in infants/children)

- 3(a): List distinguishing characteristics and identify monocular and binocular diplopia
- 3(b): Understand and identify cranial nerve 3, 4, 6 paresis/palsy
- 3(c): Understand and identify the presentation of ptosis
- 3(d): Take a focused past ocular history relevant to diplopia and ocular misalignment
- 3(e): Perform a focused exam as outlined above

- 4(a): Conduct a thorough ocular exam including visual acuity if appropriate
- 4(b): Identify the risk factors for the development of strabismus or amblyopia in a child (e.g., prematurity, family history)
- 4(c): List and interpret key components of the history and physical exam including red reflex testing
- 4(d): Understand age-appropriate visual responses as per Rourke
- 4(e): List and identify the most important ophthalmic problems in children
- 4(f): Construct an effective initial management plan, including determining if the patient requires further investigation or a referral based on the risk factors or the clinical findings
- 4(g): Counsel parents about the need for timely referral to manage ocular issues



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