

GP Curriculum statements – 15.5 Eye Problems

Learning Outcomes that could be delivered in Secondary care (Linked to Competency areas in the Curriculum)

Learning Outcome	Competency Area
1. The ability to identify conditions requiring immediate or urgent referral to an eye specialist and to perform initial assessment and management of these conditions.	Primary Care Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific Problem solving skills • Psychomotor skills
2. The ability to recognise the ocular manifestations of other disease processes, their investigation and management.	Primary Care Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Problem solving skills • Comprehensive approach
3. Prevention - To be able to identify those at risk of ocular diseases and ocular complications of systemic diseases and to be aware of how to access the screening services for these patients. This applies to all age groups.	Primary Care Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Person centred care • Comprehensive approach
4. To know the definitions of blindness and partial sightedness, when and how to register a patient with visual impairment and to know the value of such registration to patients.	Primary Care Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Person centred care • Comprehensive approach
5. Demonstrate an understanding of the psychological and social impacts on patients and their families of living with chronic visual impairment and to be aware of strategies to help maximize visual function through management of disease .Also to support patients and carers in accessing health care, career guidance and make them aware of local and national support agencies.	Primary Care Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Person centred care • Community orientation • Holistic care
6. Know about the roles and responsibilities of both primary and secondary care health professionals involved in managing and preventing ocular problems and how they inter-relate and refer to one another (Including –ophthalmologist, orthoptist, specialist nurse, community optician, optometrist, School nurse, social worker).	Primary care management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Person centred care • Comprehensive approach • Community orientation

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<p>7. Be aware of DVLA recommendations for people with visual problems and the ethical issues surrounding these.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary care management • Person centred care
<p>8. To develop knowledge of procedures and techniques performed in secondary care in order to be able to explain these to patients.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Person centred care • Holistic care
<p>9. To develop knowledge of the medications used in managing ocular problems their indications, contra-indications and side effects-especially topical anaesthetics, topical steroids, midriatics, glaucoma agents and anti-virals.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge base • Primary care management • Problem solving skills
<p>10. Psychomotor skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measurement of Visual Acuity/testing colour vision. • Pinhole testing. • External examination of the eye. • Eversion of the eyelid. • Examination of the pupil and assessment of the red reflex. • Assessment of ocular movement and cover testing • Visual field testing by confrontation • Use of ophthalmoscope • Fluorescein staining of corneas • Removal of superficial FB <p>Application of eye pad</p>	<p>Primary Care Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge base • Psychomotor skills