

## OPT 1331 CLINICAL DATA COLLECTION 2

### Course Description

Collecting data during an eye exam is essential for maintaining patient records and providing the proper eyecare. The course teaches the techniques necessary in a clinical environment for the collection of patient case history, entrance visual acuity, visual skills of ocular motility and accommodation, color discrimination, depth perception and binocular fusion. Emphasis is also placed on gaining familiarity with the medical terminology as it relates to the visual system. Students will be taught legal, ethical and professional behaviors while serving as a health care provider.

Course Competency	Learning Outcomes
<p><b>Competency 1:</b> The student will explain the techniques of how to measure a blood pressure reading and analyze the systolic and diastolic pressure by:</p>	<p>Communication</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. identifying the instrument and its parts.</li> <li>2. defining the Korotkoff sounds, systolic pressure and diastolic pressure.</li> <li>3. explaining the readings.</li> </ol>	
<p><b>Competency 2:</b> The student will state the procedures, techniques, and methods used to measure an interpupillary distance for far and near by:</p>	<p>Communication</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. defining what a Pupillary Distance is and the purpose of it.</li> <li>2. describing and identifying the various instruments used to measure a pupillary distance: millimeter ruler and pupilometer.</li> <li>3. explaining how to measure and record a distance and near Pupillary Distance.</li> </ol>	
<p><b>Competency 3:</b> The student will identify and explain the techniques used in determining existing basic visual skills relating to accommodation, convergence, ocular motility and binocularity by:</p>	<p>Communication</p>

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. describing the ocular muscles, fixation, and alignment of the eyes, accommodation and convergence.</li> <li>2. describing dominance, near point of convergence, saccades, pursuit rotations, cover tests, and pupillary distance tests.</li> </ol>	
<p><b>Competency 4:</b> The student will describe and identify the corneal measurement instruments, describe the purposes of corneal curvature measurements and instrument parts and their functions and skillful collection of data by:</p>	<p>Communication</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. describing the keratometer and identifying its parts.</li> <li>2. explaining the purpose of a keratometer.</li> </ol>	
<p><b>Competency 5:</b> The student will learn the various types of glaucoma, signs, and symptoms, methods of glaucoma diagnosis, treatment, and the instrumentation used to identify glaucoma by:</p>	<p>Communication</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. understanding the basic anatomy of the eye.</li> <li>2. differentiating among the different types of glaucoma, diagnosis, treatment plans and prognosis.</li> <li>3. explaining applanation and indentation tonometry and describing the various instruments.</li> <li>4. explaining the parts of the Non-Contact Tonometer and its operational procedures and measurements.</li> </ol>	
<p><b>Competency 6:</b> The student will learn the principles of normal visual field testing, terminology, various defects and causes, and classifications of visual field defects by:</p>	<p>Communication</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. defining the normal visual field blind spot and scotomas.</li> <li>2. differentiating among the four different types of visual field defects (contraction, sector, quadrant and hemianopsia).</li> <li>3. explaining the importance of stimuli while doing a V.F. (test object size, color,</li> </ol>	

<p>intensity, brightness, illumination, patient cooperation, speed of target, various defects, movement, contrast, time of exposure, and RX).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. explain and define the areas of the retina stimulated (central, pericentral, paracentral, cecal, blind spot and peripheral).</li> <li>5. defining a scotoma and describing how the depth and steepness is found.</li> <li>6. defining a depression.</li> <li>7. defining a confrontation field and its purpose (screening test).</li> </ol>	
<p><b>Competency 7:</b> The student will learn the principles and be able to describe the purpose and various types and procedure of photo documentation by:</p>	<p>Communication</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. explaining the definition of photo documentation.</li> <li>2. describing the instrumentation and the procedure.</li> </ol>	
<p><b>Competency 8:</b> The student will learn to explain and describe the purpose and parts of the lens meter by:</p>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. explaining how "Diopter" relates to the lensometer.</li> <li>2. explaining the differences between (-) lenses, (+) lenses, and spherocylindrical lenses.</li> <li>3. defining the following terms: lensometer, diopter, concave lenses, convex lenses, cylindrical lenses, spherocylindrical lenses, prism lens, and add power.</li> <li>4. explaining the purpose of the lensometer by being able to understand the difference between neutralization and verification.</li> <li>5. identifying and describing the instrument.</li> </ol>	
<p><b>Competency 9:</b> The student will learn to explain and identify a biomicroscope by:</p>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. explaining and describing the different parts of the instrument.</li> </ol>	

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>2. explaining the purpose of each part.</li><li>3. explaining and differentiating among the types of illumination.</li><li>4. recognizing the different beams of light given off by the biomicroscope.</li></ol> |  |
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Updated: FALL TERM 2023