Virtual Clinical Cases from the Trenches

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<u>Summary</u>

Through an interactive discussion, this course will be a case based presentation that allows the attendee to view actually slit lamp videos of the case presented and challenges them to question current protocols with various anterior segment disease states.

Learning Objectives

- 1) Understand presenting signs and symptoms of current clinical conditions.
- 2) Discuss the differential diagnosis along with the thought process of deducing the final diagnosis
- 3) Understand contemporary treatment protocols for the conditions discussed.

<u>Summary</u>

- 1) The Red Eye
 - a. Discussion of in office testing to help identify viral conjunctivitis
 - b. Clinical case presentation of the red eye
 - c. Discussion of the differential diagnosis
 - i. Bacterial
 - ii. Viral
 - iii. Allergic
 - iv. Inclusion conjunctivitis
 - v. Infiltrative keratitis
 - d. Understanding contemporary views on in office testing protocols
 - i. Adenoplus
 - 1. Determines the presence of adenovirus
 - 2. Discussion of the testing strategy and interpretation
 - 3. Understand how to implement test in the office protocol
- 2) Thygeson's Superficial punctate keratitis
 - a. Case presentation
 - b. Discussion of differential
 - c. Understand current thoughts with condition
 - d. Understand contemporary treatment options
 - i. Steroids, cyclosporine 0.05%
 - ii. Bandage contact lenses
- 3) Keratoconus

- a. Soft contact lens options
 - i. NovaKone
 - ii. Kerasoft
- b. Rigid Gas permeable options
- c. Scleral lens designs
 - i. Understand the
 - ii. Central clearance
 - iii. Limbal clearance
 - iv. Landing zone
- d. Discussion of the altered corneal architecture
 - i. Discussion of brimonidine for treating night time glare issues
- e. Understand the design and fitting strategy of reverse geometry lenses
- 4) Meeting the needs of the presbyope
 - a. Understand angle lambda and its implications with multifocal lenses
 - i. Why is it important to presbyopes?
 - 1. With simultaneous designs, multiple optics need to overly the visual axis to optimize chances for success
 - 2. Misalignment leads itself to poor outcomes
 - ii. How do we measure it clinically?
 - 1. With topographers, we can easily measure where the patients visual axis is by looking at the placido ring images
- 5) The Severe Dry Eye Patient
 - a. Understand current treatment options
 - b. Discussion of contemporary therapies
 - i. Testosterone cream
 - ii. Autologous serum
 - iii. Amniotic membrane
 - iv. Bandage contact lenses
 - 1. Soft Lenses
 - 2. Scleral lenses
 - v. Lacriserts
 - vi. Scleral lenses