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- Angio-OCT
- Ocular echography
- Fluorescein and indocyanine green angiography
- Visual field testing

Lesson 2

- To describe the epidemiology, symptoms, diagnosis, classification and management of Age-related macular degeneration. Know the most commonly used anti-VEGF agents used in the management of wet AMS
- To define Central serous chorioretinopathy as well as its OCT and fluorangiographic appearance and its management
- To briefly describe the appearance of chloroquine-induced maculopathy

Lesson 5   NEUROPHTHALMOLOGY   chapter 8.4, 8.5, chapter 10.5, 10.7, 10.8, 10.14-10.16, Appendix 3

<u>Learning goals:</u>

- Optic nerve pathologies
    - To define what papilledema is as well as its pathophysiology and become familiar with its appearance on fundus examination. To briefly discuss what pseudotumor cerebri is
    - To describe the differences between anterior and posterior optic neuritis as well as their etiology and symptoms
- Strabismus
    - To describe the innervation of the extrinsic eye muscles as well as the clinical findings in oculomotor nerves paralysis
    - To be familiar with the classification of strabismus and provide examples of the most important types (infantile esotropia, accommodative esotropia, intermittent exotropia)
    - To describe the most common tests to evaluate the presence of strabismus (Hirschberg, Krimsky, cover, cover/uncover and alternate cover test)
    - To describe the major therapeutic options for strabismus and diplopia

Lesson 6athologies

Learning goals:

- To provide a definition for leukocoria and its most important differential diagnoses mostly focusing on the genetic and clinical characteristics of retinoblastoma
- To provide a definition for amblyopia and describe its possible causes and management

Lesson 11   GLAUCOMA - chapter 9.1-9.5, 9.7, 9.9, 9.10, 9.12, 9.14

Learning goals:

- To describe the aqueous humor flow, the anatomy of the iridocorneal angle and how to study its patency
- To describe the normal anatomy of the optic cup and its alterations in glaucoma
- To describe the epidemiology and pathophysiology open angle glaucoma. Become familiar with the visual field and optic cup's alterations in open angle glaucoma. Describe the mechanism of both the pharmacological and surgical therapeutic options currently available
- Glaucoma diagnostic basics
- To describe the typical presentation of closed angle glaucoma as well as the associated risk factors and management
- To describe the epidemiology, pathophysiology, clinical features and management of congenital glaucoma
- To describe the possible causes of secondary glaucoma (neovascular, steroid-related, inflammatory, lens-induced, pigment dispersion syndrome/pigmentary glaucoma)

Lesson 12   CLINICAL CASES

Learning goals:

- To discuss clinical cases
- To summarize the main topics covered in the course

Otorhinolaryngology Module

Lecture 1

The Patient with Dysphonia, Dysphagia and Dyspnea: The Larynx

Learning goals:

- to recognize the possible different diseases associated to dysphonia, dysphagia and dyspnea;
- to elaborate an appropriate diagnostic flowchart and provide the most adequate treatment;
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ENT Diseases in Pediatric Patients

Learning goals:

- to investigate correctly on a child suspected for ENT disorders with anamnesis from the parents, signs and symptoms, clinical evaluation and imaging techniques whenever indicated;
- to recognize malformations, inflammations, and tumors in children.

Lecture 3

The Patient with Pharyngodynia and Dysphagia

Learning goals:

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Anatomy of Pterygopalatine and Infratemporal Fossa: Tumors of the Nose and Paranasal Sinuses

Learning goals:

- natural history of skull base tumors;
- to learn when to suspect a tumor of the nose and paranasal sinuses with or without involvement of the skull base according the patient's presenting symptoms and how to investigate on it;
- to elaborate an appropriate diagnostic flowchart and provide the most adequate treatment.

Lecture 7

The patient with Salivary glands and Thyroid nodules

Learning goals:

- to identify the most common neoplasms of the thyroid and salivary glands;
- to recognize suspicious signs for a malignant disease in the thyroid and salivary glands;
- to elaborate an appropriate diagnostic flowchart in the case of a nodule in the thyroid and salivary glands.

Lecture 8

The Patient with a Neck Mass

Learning goals:

- to identify the most common causes for neck masses based on topographical anatomy, anamnesis and physical examination;
- to recognize the suspicious signs for a malignant disease;
- to elaborate an appropriate diagnostic flow chart.

Lecture 9

ENT Emergencies

Learning goals:

- to identify the most common causes of ENT emergencies as early as possible;
- to elaborate an appropriate diagnostic flow chart;
- to get to know the bases of the management of ENT emergencies.

Lecture 10

The Patient with Ear Pain

Learning goals: