

## MU-PLOVDIV, DEPARTMENT OF OPHTHALMOLOGY

### ACADEMIC STANDARD FOR THE DISCIPLINE “OPHTHALMOLOGY”

#### **1. The aim**

Learning the anatomy and physiology of the eye

Getting knowledge of systematic approach and examining patients with ocular diseases.

Getting knowledge of terminology used in ophthalmology.

Theoretical and practical preparation in ophthalmology.

Getting knowledge of ocular pathology – inflammatory diseases, emergency in ophthalmology, first aid in emergency cases.

Getting knowledge of refraction anomalies, physiology and pathology of the eye.

#### **2. Educational content**

The lectures, practical classes and colloquia are available on the Department's website: [www.anatomy.plcnet.org](http://www.anatomy.plcnet.org) The content is chronologically arranged in a way that each subsequent lecture and the related exercises use already studied subject matter and concepts. Avoidance of unnecessary overlap or the existence of "white spots" between "linked" curriculum disciplines.

#### **3. Prerequisites**

The student must have basic theoretical and practical knowledge in ophthalmology, recognizing the refractive anomalies, physiology and pathology of the eye.

#### **4. Academic resources**

The academic staff of the department consists of 2 professors, 2 associated professors and 6 assistant professor (5 with PhD degree). All of the mentioned above have acquired specialty of Ophthalmology.

The lectures are read by a professor or associate professor with a PhD degree. Up to 15% of the lectures are awarded to assistant professors with a PhD degree.

Practical classes are run by staff members (professors, associated professor or assistant professors). The teachers have master degree in medicine and are appointed after a competition.

#### **5. Resources and facilities**

The Departments has the necessary conditions for the resumption of training:

4 classrooms and 1 room for seminars – all of them with computers and multimedia equipment, including 1 TV monitor, with total area 95 sq.m.

5 medical offices, 2 rooms for examining patients (incl. medical manipulations), 1 room for residents, operation rooms. The whole laboratory area of the department is 359 sq.m.

#### **6. Lectures**

Lectures are delivered as multimedia presentations with big number and high quality of the slides and contemporary lecture material.

## 7. Practical classes

Practical classes are organized in groups. Methodological guidelines, manuals and tests are provided for the practical lessons. Separate and team tasks are given to the students. In this way the preparation of the student is able to be checked. Students can prepare and defend concepts (presentation) on a topic defined on the previous practical. Afterwards discussion is made within groups.

## 8. Information resources. Basic literature. Sites

The teacher is required to have lectures and exercises developed and to provide lectures, training tests and other teaching materials. Here is a list of the basic recommended literature needed for a successful preparation in Ophthalmology. Internet materials can be used for preparation as well.

### Textbooks

#### *Basic*

**Учебник по очни болести за студенти по медицина** под редакцията на проф.д-р Искра Маждракова-Чалманова, “Болид-инс”, 2014

**Ophthalmology**, Gerhard K. Lang, Thieme, Stuttgart-New York, 2000

#### *Additional*

**Учебник офталмология за студенти по медицина**, Танев В, Гугучкова – Янчулева П., Накова А и колектив, Медицина и физкултура, София,1994

**Офталмология – учебник за студенти от медицинските факултети**, Х.Групчева и Зл.Трифонов, Стено, Варна, 2006

**Глаукомите**, Чилова-Атанасова Бл., Конарева-Костянева М., Атанасов М., Стено, Варна, 2006

**Компютърна периметрия**, Конарева-Костянева М., Атанасов М, Стено, Варна, 2002

**Отлепване на ретината**. Сивкова Н. Варна, СТЕНО, 2011

**Тестове по очни болести** Конарева-Костянева М., Атанасов М., Пловдив , 2002

**Роговица** Макгий Ч., Групчева Х, Стено ,Варна , 2000

**Глаукоми** –съвременни тенденции в класификацията, патогенезата, диагностиката и лечението, Сяров Н., Петкова Н.,Танев В., и колектив, Стено, Варна , 2000 **Глаукома** – клиничен справочник, Фламер Й. , Стено., Варна, 2002

**Съдови заболявания на окото**, Под редакцията на акад. П. Василева, Стено, Варна

**Учебник по офталмология за медицински факултети**, Сивкова Н., Конарева-Костянева М., Джурджева Е., Атанасов М., Стено, Варна, 2006г

**Clinical Ophthalmology**, Kanski J., Butterworth Heinemann , UK, 1997 **Справочник за диагностика и лечение на детските болести**, Под редакцията на Т.Шмилев, Пловдив, Мед. Издателство „Райков”, 2008

**Актуални аспекти на общата медицинска практика, том I**, Под редакцията на Л. Деспотова-Толева, Пловдив, Мед.изд. ЕТ” Васил Петров – ВАП”, 2009

**Увеит**, Манфред Цирхут, W. Kohlhammer GmbH,1993

**Епиретинена мембрана**, Десислава Колева-Георгиева, Стено, Варна, 2017 **Basic and Clinical Science Course** /Основен курс по офталмология / Издание на Американската академия по офталмология , 12 секции.

### **Периодични издания:**

1.Български офталмологичен преглед - София 2.Реферативен бюлетин по офталмология - Варна

### **Practical guides**

**Ръководство по очни болести за студенти по дентална медицина**. Под редакцията на проф. Нели Сивкова, дм, FEBO. Медицински университет - Пловдив, Пловдив, 2015

**Practical guide in ophthalmology for dental medicine students**. Edited by Prof. Dr. Nelly Sivkova, Md, PhD, FEBO. Medical University – Plovdiv, Plovdiv, 2015.

**Практическо ръководство по офталмология.** Под редакцията на Мариета Костянева, Медицински университет, Пловдив, 2013

**Practical guide in ophthalmology** Editor: Prof. M. Konareva-Kostianeva, Medical University, Plovdiv, 2013

**Очни болести - ръководство за студенти от медицински колежи,** Х.Групчева и Зл.Трифонов, Стено, Варна, 2005

**Ръководство за практически упражнения по очни болести за студенти по медицина,** Янчева В.,Хантова К., Кирацова С. и колектив, Медицина и физкултура, второ издание, София, 1998

## **9. Control work**

Students should be taught dynamically and intensively during the semester. It is assumed that the depth, durability and applicability of the knowledge and skills depend on the way they are acquired. Ongoing control of students' knowledge is carried out through tests at least twice in the semester. Students are provided with timely information and explanations of the results of the test (the next exercise) to assist in their further preparation. Up to 3 (three) days after the results are announced, the student has the right to get acquainted with his / her work. The results of these tests are included as a component in the final grade for the semester.

## **10. Self-training and extracurricular work of the student**

Self-learning and extracurricular work of the student The self-learning of the student is guided by the lecturer (assistant) who guides the student both in the references and in the methods of their use. They also provide training tests, incl. on-line, for independent work and student exercises..

## **11. Cooperation between lecturers and students**

This cooperation is expressed in: • Commitment of the teacher to the student and his / her pre-training, current difficulties in learning the material and opportunities of further achievements through individual learning program. • Counseling hours. • Involving students in teams for scientific tasks, research, projects, etc.

## **12. Exams**

Current assessments planned in the curriculum of the discipline are given for:

Results of the student from seminar exercises, coursework and individual assignments, research and projects with the teacher, etc.

At least two (one in the middle and one in the end of the semester) control written exams.

## **13. Evaluation standards**

Final assessment of anatomy and histology is by common score of two components:

• First is the assessment of the student's learning activity throughout semester (up to 30%) with control tests. 5

• Second is the exam on the discipline (not more than 70%). It is also important to have the regulation to conduct the exam so as to be minimize the possibility of manipulating its results. The discipline develops clear assessment standards. The levels of reproduction and use of knowledge by students are define as information-reproductive, technologically-productive, problemproductive, innovative-creative. Based on the above any assessment of the theoretical component of the exam is given characteristic:

• Poor (2) gets a student with scanty knowledge that do not provide basis for the next level preclinical and clinical subjects.

• Average (3) receives a student who reproduces the knowledge in "ready scheme", missing basic points of the topic; the student can not to use the acquired knowledge and professional competences on his own; terminology is not clear, the presentation is characterized with poor language;

• Good (4) receives a student who presents the topic descriptively, reproductive, using typical expressions; limited self-reliance in using the acquired knowledge and competences; in the essay, although there is a good language culture, inaccuracies in the terms are present;

• Very good (5) gets a student who develops the topic independently, efficiently, innovatively

looking for a new algorithm and analysis of the data; tries to explain and substantiate his thesis; adequately uses the concepts of the scientific field of the discipline studied, has good language culture;

- Excellent (6) receives a student who independently, logically, with presence the creative element takes the theme; reasonably and originally used interprets the literature relating to the matter being disclosed; observed formality and readiness to use the acquired knowledge and professional competences; accuracy and rich language culture of the exhibition.

At the beginning of the sessions the students should be acquainted with rating standards, ongoing control procedures, and opportunities to get feedback on their progress during the semester

#### **14. Formation of the final mark**

The final mark indicates the level to which the goal of the training set at the beginning is achieved by the student. It is multicomponent and includes assessment from written final exam, oral exam and semester assessment mark.

For each component involved in the final evaluation coefficient of significance (0 to 1) is determined and the total sum of the coefficients should always be 1. The final degree mark is obtained as sum of the components marks multiplied by the coefficients of significance.

$Q_{\text{final mark}} = k_1 Q_{\text{semester score}} + k_2 Q_{\text{written exam}} + k_3 Q_{\text{oral exam}}$

$k_1 = 0.20; k_2 = 0.50; k_3 = 0.30$

If one of the final exam components mark is poor 2, the final degree mark is necessarily poor 2.

#### **15. Storage of exam papers and assessment control**

- The students have the right to be informed about the regulation, procedures and results of the assessment, to make claims and complaints in case of controversy with the current rules.
- The student's right, within the meaning of the preceding paragraph, is valid in the case of established technical shortages or errors (e.g. in the calculation or entering the scores) and on the grounds of discrepancy between the knowledge, skills and competencies shown, and the exam pass mark.
- Correction in the scores under the preceding paragraph are allowed in the Student Book, the examination protocol or in the General Book only by the chief of the discipline.
- Any controversy and claims by the students are made in written form to the assessment team, which should provide a reasoned response by the end of the next working day.
- Established and proven cases of serious violation of the student rights in assessing his / her knowledge, skills and competences are addressed through a written complaint to the Vice-Rector of Quality and Accreditation. The students have the possibility to see their exam papers and learn about the reasons for the assessment by order and procedure announced in advance. The period during which the students have access to the exam papers and results is no longer than 3 (three) working days after the exam date.

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