

## How to use this guide

The topic lists are broken into groups of diagnoses which are categorised according to symptoms and anatomy. My reason for presenting in this way is to help with the organisation of your knowledge. In addition, you need to identify the distinguishing features of the illness scripts that allow you to decipher between the differentials for presentations within these categories (note that some diagnoses may belong to multiple categories). To learn the distinguishing features, compare the illness scripts for the diagnoses within the categories. I have placed the diagnoses that I consider to be most important in bold. For each of the diagnoses you will need to know:

- Illness scripts (risk factors, symptoms and signs)
- Differential diagnoses
- Investigations
- Management

Below the topic lists you will find resources arranged by type: Guidelines, Therapeutic guidelines, How to treat, AJGP, AFP, Check, Others. I have also placed the most useful resources that cover, in my opinion, important topics in bold. There are too many resources to expect that you will read them all. You will need to prioritise based on 1) useful resources for important topics (in bold) 2) areas of your personal knowledge deficiency and 3) personal learning style preferences. Hope this helps!

<p><b><u>Ophthalmology Topics</u></b>  <b><i>Diagnoses</i></b>  <b>1) Impaired vision</b>          Amblyopia          Astigmatism          Cataract  <b>Diabetic retinopathy</b>  <b>Hypermetropia</b>  <b>Macular degeneration</b>  <b>Myopia</b>  <b>Optic neuritis</b>          Presbyopia  <b>Retinal vein thrombosis</b>  <b>Retinal artery thrombosis</b>          Retinal haemorrhage  <b>Retinal detachment</b>  <b>Temporal arteritis</b>  <b>Vitreous detachment</b>          Vitreous haemorrhage</p> <p><b>2) Red eye/Eye pain</b>  <b>Corneal foreign bodies</b>  <b>Corneal ulcer</b>          Episcleritis          Flash burns  <b>Glaucoma</b>  <b>Herpes simplex keratitis</b></p>	<p><b>3) Eyelid problems</b>  <b>Blepharitis</b>          Blepharospasm  <b>Chalazion</b>  <b>Ectropion</b>  <b>Entropion</b>  <b>Stye (hordeolum)</b></p> <p><b>4) Eye discharge</b>  <b>Blocked nasolacrimal duct</b>  <b>Conjunctivitis - viral, bacterial, allergic</b></p> <p><b>5) Miscellaneous</b>  <b>Amaurosis fugax</b>          Colour blindness          Dacryocystitis  <b>Dry eyes</b>  <b>Driving criteria (Austroads)</b>          Homonymous hemianopia          Hyphema  <b>Orbital cellulitis</b>          Papilloedema          Pinguecula          Pituitary adenoma  <b>Pterygium</b>          Retinitis pigmentosa          Retinoblastoma</p>
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<p><b>Herpes zoster ophthalmicus</b>  <b>Iritis</b>  <b>Keratitis</b>  Scleritis  <b>Subconjunctival haemorrhage</b>  <b>Uveitis</b></p>	<p><b>Strabismus</b></p>
<p><b>Guidelines</b>  Assessing Fitness to Drive – Austroads publication Chapter 10 p 124  <a href="https://austroads.com.au/data/assets/pdf_file/0022/104197/AP-G56-17_Assessing_fitness_to_drive_2016_amended_Aug2017.pdf">https://austroads.com.au/data/assets/pdf_file/0022/104197/AP-G56-17_Assessing_fitness_to_drive_2016_amended_Aug2017.pdf</a></p>	
<p><b>Healthpathways (contact your local PHN for website link and password)</b>  <b>Acute Angle-closure Glaucoma</b>  <b>Acute Bilateral Red Eye</b>  <b>Acute Infective Conjunctivitis</b>  <b>Allergic Conjunctivitis</b>  <b>Blepharitis</b>  <b>Cataracts</b>  Chronic Bilateral Red Eye  <b>Corneal Ulcers and Abrasions</b>  <b>Diabetes - Eye Disease</b>  <b>Ectropion and Entropion</b>  Eye Examination in Adults  <b>Eyelid Lesions</b>  <b>Floaters, Flashes, Retinal Detachment</b></p>	<p><b>Foreign Body in Eye</b>  <b>Giant Cell Arteritis (GCA)</b>  <b>Herpes Zoster Ophthalmicus</b>  <b>Iritis</b>  <b>Irritated and Dry Eyes</b>  <b>Keratitis</b>  <b>Macular Disease</b>  <b>Open-angle Glaucoma</b>  <b>Pterygium</b>  <b>Red Eye</b>  Scleritis and Episcleritis  <b>Sudden or Recent Vision Loss</b>  <b>Transient Monocular Vision Loss</b>  <b>Unilateral Red Eye</b></p>
<p><b><u>Etg Therpaetic guidelines</u></b>  <b>Blepharitis</b>  <b>Cellulitis of the eye</b>  <b>Conjunctivitis</b>  Dacryocystitis  <b>Giant cell arteritis</b>  <b>Keratitis</b>  <b>Stye</b></p>	
<p><b><u>Australian Journal of General Practice</u></b>  Acute red eye in children: A practical approach  <a href="https://www1.racgp.org.au/ajgp/2020/december/acute-red-eye-in-children">https://www1.racgp.org.au/ajgp/2020/december/acute-red-eye-in-children</a>  <b>Ocular causes of visual distortions</b>  <a href="https://www1.racgp.org.au/ajgp/2019/august/ocular-causes-of-visual-distortions">https://www1.racgp.org.au/ajgp/2019/august/ocular-causes-of-visual-distortions</a>  <b>Management of microbial keratitis in general practice</b>  <a href="https://www1.racgp.org.au/ajgp/2019/august/management-of-microbial-keratitis-in-general-pract">https://www1.racgp.org.au/ajgp/2019/august/management-of-microbial-keratitis-in-general-pract</a>  <b>Eyelid lesions in general practice</b>  <a href="https://www1.racgp.org.au/ajgp/2019/august/eyelid-lesions-in-general-practice">https://www1.racgp.org.au/ajgp/2019/august/eyelid-lesions-in-general-practice</a>  Ocular torticollis: A tilt in perspective  <a href="https://www1.racgp.org.au/ajgp/2019/august/ocular-torticollis">https://www1.racgp.org.au/ajgp/2019/august/ocular-torticollis</a></p>	

Persistent visual disturbances after concussion  
<https://www1.racgp.org.au/ajgp/2019/august/persistent-visual-disturbances-after-concussion>  
 Topical anaesthetic in the treatment of corneal epithelial defects: What are the risks?  
<https://www1.racgp.org.au/ajgp/2019/august/topical-anaesthetic-in-the-treatment-of-corneal-ep>  
 Unequal pupils: Understanding the eye's aperture  
<https://www1.racgp.org.au/ajgp/2019/january-february/unequal-pupils>

**AFP (RACGP)**  
 Managing corneal foreign bodies in office-based General Practice  
<http://www.racgp.org.au/afp/2017/march/managing-corneal-foreign-bodies-in-office-based-general-practice/>  
 Eye care in the elderly  
<http://www.racgp.org.au/afp/2014/july/eye-care-in-the-elderly/>  
 Flashes and floaters: A practical approach to assessment and management  
<http://www.racgp.org.au/afp/2014/april/flushes-and-floaters/>  
**Evaluating squints in children**  
<http://www.racgp.org.au/afp/2013/december/evaluating-squints/>  
**Sudden loss of vision: History and examination**  
<http://www.racgp.org.au/afp/2009/october/sudden-loss-of-vision/>  
**Sudden loss of vision: Investigation and management**  
<http://www.racgp.org.au/afp/2009/october/sudden-vision-loss/>  
 Optic neuritis more than loss of vision  
<http://www.racgp.org.au/afp/2009/october/optic-neuritis/>

**Check (RACGP)** (Via gplearning)  
 Unit 551 July 2018 Ophthalmology

**How to treat website (since 2015)** <http://www.australiandoctor.com.au/home> (click on the how to treat icon and follow the steps – need to register to use)  
 Diabetic retinopathy 5<sup>th</sup> June 2020  
 Glaucoma 6<sup>th</sup> March 2020  
 Refractive error 7<sup>th</sup> June 2019

<p><b>BMJ's best practice</b>          Acute conjunctivitis          Amblyopia          Angle closure glaucoma          Assessment of the red eye          Astigmatism          Blepharitis          Cataract          Diabetic retinopathy          Dry eye          Giant cell arteritis</p>	<p>Keratitis          Open angle glaucoma          Periorbital and orbital cellulitis          Pterygium  <b>Retinal detachment</b>  <b>Retinal vein occlusion</b>          Retinitis pigmentosa          Retinoblastoma          Stye and chalazion          Uveitis</p>
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For curriculum topics not covered by the above articles - suggest using **BMJ's Best Practice** or **Murtagh's General Practice**  
 All management topics - suggest using **therapeutic guidelines**