

Eyelids, Lacrimal system, Orbit

I. Eyelid disorders

Anatomy and physiology of Eyelids

- The embryonic eyelid.
- The anatomy of the levator of the upper eyelid and its connections.
- The Whitnall ligament and the ligament of Lockwood.
- The anatomy of the lacrimal lake.
- The anatomy of the muscles of the blink.
- The arterial, venous and lymphatic eyelid.
- The different types of blinking.

Clinical knowledge of diagnosis, aetiology, pathology and management:

- Epicanthus, telecanthus, hypertelorism, dystopia canthal, palpebral coloboma, cryptophtalmie, ankyloblepharon and dystichiasis, blepharophimosis.
- B-cell lymphoma of the eyelids, circumstances of occurrence, diagnosis and treatment of B-cell lymphoma of the eyelids.
- Angioedema.
- Entropion, ectropion and ptosis.
- "Floppy eyelid".
- The causes of facial paralysis and know the different replacement therapy.
- Blepharospasm.
- The clinical forms of epithelial tumours of the eyelids (basal cell carcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma).
- Pre-cancerous lesions of the eye (keratitis actinic xeroderma pigmentosum, Bowen's disease, incontinentia pigmenti).
- Benign tumours of the eyelids (papilloma, Hidrocystoma, hemangioma, neurofibroma, lipoma, xanthélesma).
- Chalazion, chronic and allergic blepharitis.
- Pre-septal cellulitis, necrotising fasciitis.
- Sebaceous carcinoma of the eyelids.
- Malignant melanoma of the eyelids.
- Recognise and treat herpes rash or herpetic eyelid, a molluscum contagiosum.
- Recognise and treat rosacea of the eyelids.
- Recognise and treat a stye, a chalazion, chronic blepharitis.
- The diagnosis, assessment and treatment of allergic blepharitis.
- Recognise and treat pre-septal cellulitis, necrotising fasciitis.
- The action to be taken before a symblepharon and different diagnoses associated.

Clinical knowledge of therapy:

- The principles of surgical repair of aponeurotic ptosis and congenital ptosis.
- Blepharospasm, principles of treatment with botulinum toxin and surgery.

- Different types of botulinum toxin (principle of action, duration of action, side-effects).
- The behaviour in the emergency burning of the eyelids.
- The behaviour in emergency trauma of the eyelids.
- Operate a wound of eyelid.
- Operate a plaque of lacrimal canaliculus.
- An anterior approach to ptosis surgery.
- A biopsy of a lesion of eyelid.
- A removal of a small eyelid tumour.
- A simple surgery of entropion or ectropion.

II. Lacrimal system

Anatomy and physiology of:

- Embryological lacrimal system.
- The anatomy of the lacrimal glands.
- The components of the lacrimal system.
- The anatomy of the medial commissure of the eyelids.
- The anatomy of the lateral wall of the nasal cavity.
- The composition of tears and their modes of secretion and elimination.
- The anatomical and physiological constitution of the lacrimal pump.
- The different means of exploration of the tear film.

Clinical knowledge of examination and ancillary testing:

- Basics of nasal endoscopy.
- Indications and results can be expected from the radiological exploration of the lacrimal: scanner RX, dacryoscanner, MRI.

Clinical knowledge of diagnosis, aetiology, pathology and management:

- Major congenital anomalies of the lacrimal system.
- Lacrimal malformation syndromes orbito-palpebral.
- Tearing instrumental exploration in normal lacrimal system.
- Canalicular stenosis.
- Chronic dacryocystitis.
- Tumours of lacrimal system and lacrimal gland.
- Neonatal dacryocystitis.
- Dacryocystitis in adults.
- Centurion syndrome.
- Diagnose and manage a canaliculitis.
- Canalicular facial trauma.
- Sicca syndrome.

Clinical knowledge of therapy:

- The principles of surgical treatment of dacryocystitis dacryocystocèles and neonatal.
- The principles of care for the child by tearing imperforate lacrimal ducts.
- Complications of intubation of the lacrimal ducts.
- The indications and technique of **lacrohinostomies**.

III. Orbit

Anatomy and physiology of:

- The bony anatomy and the orbital contents.
- The pathophysiology of Graves' orbitopathy.

Clinical knowledge of examination and ancillary testing:

- The basics of imaging (CT, MRI, ultrasound).
- Interpret an orbital imaging.

Clinical knowledge of diagnosis, aetiology, pathology and management:

- The classification of Graves' orbitopathy.
- Diagnosing Graves' orbitopathy.
- Clinical signs of a general hyper or hypothyroidism.
- The orbital tumours the most common malignant.
- The major craniofacial malformations.
- The management of a syndrome of the eye-enucleated eviscerated.
- Measure proptosis with Hertel and / or Luedde, Mourits exophthalmometer.
- Diagnose orbital cellulitis.
- Establish the diagnosis of orbital tumour (intra-orbital and lacrimal gland).
- Differentiating an orbital tumour of orbital inflammation (intra-orbital and lacrimal gland).
- The diagnosis and management of rhabdomyosarcoma.
- The diagnosis and management of lymphoma.
- Diagnose an orbital fracture.
- Conduct a review oculomotor part of orbital disease.
- Diagnosing carotid-cavernous fistula.

Clinical knowledge of therapy:

- The basics of medical treatment of hyper-and hypothyroidism.
- The therapeutic indications of Graves' orbitopathy.
- The surgical approaches in orbital surgery.
- The different treatment options of a capillary hemangioma in adults and a child lymphangioma.
- The conduct to an orbital foreign body.
- The basics of caring for a micro or anophthalmia.

- The main complications of biomaterials used in orbital pathology.
- The therapeutic indications of a fractured orbital floor.
- Provide and monitor oral corticosteroids.
- Ocular prosthesis.
- The indications and bases of the surgical technique of orbital exenteration.
- Enucleation and evisceration.