Date: 18 November 2017
From: J Jothi Balaji (jjb@snmail.org)
Subject: Invite to the 17th Dr EV Memorial scientific session

Elite School of Optometry (ESO) & Sankara Nethralaya invites all of you to the 17th Dr EV Memorial scientific session, Feb 24 & 25, 2018. In 2002, in memory of the late Principal Dr. E. Vaithilingam, ESO initiated a national scientific session to encourage optometrists and optometry students from all over India to present their research work.

CONFERENCE HIGHLIGHTS:

- Key note lecture on "Convergence Insufficiency Treatment Trial (CITT) - Past, Present, and Future"
- Preconference workshops on
  - "Clinical pearls and tips to improve binocular vision diagnosis"
  - "Compassionate Communication for budding clinicians"
- Preconference symposium in "Binocular Vision potpourri" by Dr. Mitchell Scheiman & Dr. Meenakshi S
- Scientific paper, case reports and poster presentations

About the Binocular Vision Potpourri – Evening Symposium; **When:** Feb 24, 2018, 4.30 – 7.00 pm

This 120 minutes symposium will have discussion on 4 cases – 2 on strabismus and 2 on non-strabismic binocular vision dysfunctions. Following the clinical presentation, the optometrist and ophthalmologist perspectives on the assessment and management will be presented with a holistic approach to binocular vision. This potpourri, the first of its kind in India, will deal with the most common clinical presentations in the pediatric eye care/ strabismus practice, and will highlight the management with the evidence based approach from the expert's mouth!

Open to all eye care practitioners!
New research from City, University of London reveals that mapping the location of early lesions in the eye can predict an individual's risk of developing vision-threatening diabetic retinopathy. The researchers found that the probability of progression to vision-threatening diabetic retinopathy was higher in patients who had early lesions in a circular area temporal to the fovea. Study authors highlighted that the use of lesion occurrence maps could be used to predict diabetic retinopathy and reduce the burden of disease.

Through this study, the authors suggested that by optimising screening programmes we can identify high risk diabetics at an early stage and deliver appropriate interventions before severe symptoms appear.

For full text article, click here: https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s00125-017-4424-y
Date: 01 December 2017
From: LAICO, Aravind Eye Care System" (marketing@aravind.org)
Subject: Management training for eye care mangers at LAICO, Aravind eye care system, Madurai

Two-week course for programme managers engaged in large scale eye care projects at government institutions, eye hospitals or national and international funding agencies. This program enables these managers to make informed strategic decisions about the programmes that they financially support. This is done by training them about needs-centric programme design, tailoring service to specific populations, and managing change as programmes grow.

The course duration is 5-17 February 2018, held at Lions Aravind Institute of Community Ophthalmology (LAICO), in Madurai, India.

Participants from India and Nepal: Rs. 30,000*
Participants from Overseas: US $1000*
Click here to download the application form:
http://www.aurovikas.co.in/WebDownloadForms.aspx?enc=fyq6wyBc4igc8+RKi1WXZU19tAkzm3VBMdV6rNRM14356Yc84Awtssar8EQNNs+ZRYT+fcpizADDzr3rdJytLD+2CoFLJWpiQi/ys7XLIxpa+L4SurbKm/MIrTy2G5RqAsP9A/SsCKH5h6+zzrD9YEy7qLfskHuZ5Giuiiz330gew=

For more details, click here: http://files.constantcontact.com/73a86eae601/94bf3f6f-0e1b-488f-8116-0cbeea353519.pdf

Date: 6 December 2017
From: Dr. Ashik Mohamed (ashikmohamed@lvpei.org)
Subject: Corneal thickness in uveal coloboma – Clinical study

Mohamed, Chaurasia, Ramappa and Jalali from L V Prasad Eye Institute, Hyderabad, India recently published an original clinical study in the journal Eye (doi: 10.1038/eye.2017.258). This research evaluated the relationship of central corneal thickness (CCT) with horizontal corneal diameter (HCD) in uveal coloboma. Thicker corneas are found in eyes with uveal coloboma and microcornea whereas eyes with uveal coloboma and normal-sized cornea have normal corneal pachymetry. There is a difference in the negative relationship between CCT and HCD in uveal colobomatous eyes with and without microcornea.

Full text of the article can be accessed at:
http://www.nature.com/doifinder/10.1038/eye.2017.258.
India Vision Institute  
Plot No 212, No 45, Palkalai Nagar,  
7th Link Road, Palavakkam,  
Chennai - 600041, TN, India  
Tel. No. : +91 - 44 – 24515353  
Email: ivi@indiavisioninstitute.org  
Web: www.indiavisioninstitute.org  
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