Dear colleagues,

Please find the summary of practical skills that you already had seen during the winter semester for the final exam:

**- lid eversion**: important do detect conjunctival foreign bodies on subtarsal area of upper eyelid. Example: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UDMaT9s0ZnA>

**- corneal reflex**: important for assessment of cranial nerve V (bilaterally decreased in diabetics, smoking, contact lens wearers or unilaterally decreased in herpetic eye disease). Example: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x4UrvhaetdE>

**- intraocular pressure measurement** **with digital palpation**: although imprecise, it is important for assessment of intraocular pressure in acute glaucoma where patient has an extreme rise in intraocular pressure up to 3 times normal (an eye is very firm). Example: <https://www.youtube.com/shorts/DwkBIHylzg8>

**- ocular motility**: important for assessment in patients with diplopia e.g in cranial nerves palsy (n. III, IV and VI) and in other conditions with impaired ocular motility (orbital trauma, Graves orbitopathy, orbital cellulitis, orbital myositis, orbital tumors). Example: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X0uM2NfO3Bk>

**- pupillary response to light:** important for assessment of visual pathway (afferent) and parasympathetic pathway N. III (efferent) response. There are two types or response: direct and indirect (a.k.a. consensual). The afferent pupillary defect (APD) is caused by the damage in the afferent pathway (usually retina or optic nerve) with dilated pupil on direct illumination with light, and constriction of the same pupil on consensual reaction. Examples: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ftlH21OjqUE> & <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_0oC1P4sqBQ>

- **red reflex** of the pupil: important in assessment of transparency of optic media. It is formed by letting the light beam through the pupil and bouncing the light back from the retina (which clinically appears red due to visual pigment and abundance of blood vessels in the choroid beneath). It is lost if any opacity is present in visual axis (cornea (e.g. corneal scars- leucoma), anterior chamber (e.g. hyphema), lens (e.g. cataract), vitreous (e.g. vitreous hemorrhage, inflammation) or retina (e.g. retinal detachment, retinal atrophy, intraocular tumors etc). Example: <https://www.youtube.com/shorts/Be9RpVNTu0U> & <https://www.youtube.com/shorts/Be9RpVNTu0U>