

Session 7: Ocular Leprosy

Duration: 120 min

Session objectives:

After completing this session participants will be able to:

1. Enlist common ocular lesions in leprosy
2. Describe the precautions medical officer must take to preserve vision in a person affected with leprosy

Skills to be learnt:

1. Identify high risk PAL for close monitoring for early identification of ocular lesions
2. Identify common ocular lesions in leprosy
3. Elicit history and detailed clinical examination to assess treatment needs of leprosy affected person for ocular lesion
4. Grading of Disability
5. Record the findings

Session content:

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| 1. Common Ocular manifestations of leprosy due to direct invasion of ocular tissue, involvement of nerves and their consequences | 10 |
| 2. Causes of blindness in leprosy | 10 |
| 3. History & clinical examination for ocular lesions in leprosy | 20 |
| 4. Management of ocular lesions | 20 |
| 5. Self - Care for ocular lesions and preservation of vision | 20 |
| 6. Hands on training & discussion | 40 |

Required educational material:

- Laptop and LCD projector
- PP presentation with typical cases of ocular lesions
- Recording formats around 10 copies of each
- Case histories with ocular lesions

Reading material for Trainees:**Chapters from NLEP training manual for Medical Officers in leprosy**

- Ocular leprosy
- Pathogenesis of leprosy
- Lepra reaction and its Management
- Prevention of disability
- Annexure VI Management of specific conditions in lepra reaction
- Annexure XV Formats for recording and a Reporting

Handouts:

Copy of the PP Presentations

Training methodology:

- Lecture Discussion using power point presentation
- Hands on training for recording the findings
- Case studies for quiz
- Group work for management of ocular lesions and practice examination

Conduction of session/ Methodology:

1. Initially discuss with the help of power point presentation causes of ocular involvement in leprosy due to direct invasion of ocular tissue, involvement of nerves, differential diagnosis red eye and consequences of ocular lesions. Discuss causes of blindness among PAL, principles of self care for ocular lesions for preservation of vision, protection of eyes from dryness, sun, dust and injury, early detection of signs of irritation, injury and involvement of ocular tissue.
2. Discuss & demonstrate assessment of risk status, assess management needs of PAL with ocular lesions and appropriate referral.
3. Show slides of typical ocular lesions
4. Construct 4-5 case histories for ocular involvement for the already allotted cases and ask the participants to work in groups, to practice examination of eye on each other and present the recommended management of their cases to facilitate the understanding of ocular involvement and its management.

Session plan:

1. Introduction to session
2. Power point presentation for ocular manifestations and its management
3. Slide show for ocular lesions
4. Group work to practice examination and management of ocular lesions for assigned case

Further Reading and relevant website:

- GOI, DGHS, NLEP; guidelines for Disability prevention and medical rehabilitation for Primary level.
- GOI, DGHS, NLEP; guidelines for Disability prevention and medical rehabilitation for secondary level.
- GOI, DGHS, NLEP; guidelines for Disability prevention and medical rehabilitation for tertiary level.
- ILEP Training Guide 3: <http://manlep.wikispaces.com/space/showimage/LG3.pdf>
- Essential Action to Minimise Disability in Leprosy Patients,
[http://www.ilep.org.uk/fileadmin/uploads/Documents/Non ILEP Publications /eamd16-33.pdf](http://www.ilep.org.uk/fileadmin/uploads/Documents/Non_ILEP_Publications/eamd16-33.pdf)

Relevant websites:

- NLEP India web site: <http://www.nlep.nic.in>
- ILEP Training Guide 3: <http://www.ilep.org.uk/content/documentholder.htm?lg3eng.pdf>
- ILEP: <http://www.ilep.org.uk/>
- WHO: <http://www.who.int/lep/en/>