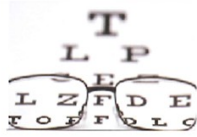


The **ophthalmoscope** is a hand-held instrument with lenses. It shines a light into the eye and enables ophthalmologists to examine the cornea, lens, and retina. The ophthalmoscope plays an important role in diagnosing eye diseases and preventing blindness.



The **Snellen chart** measures a person's eyesight according to which line they can read from 20 feet (6 metres). 20 / 20 (or 6 / 6) vision is normal. 20 / 40 (or 6 / 12) is roughly half as good, and 40 / 20 (12 / 6) twice as good as normal.



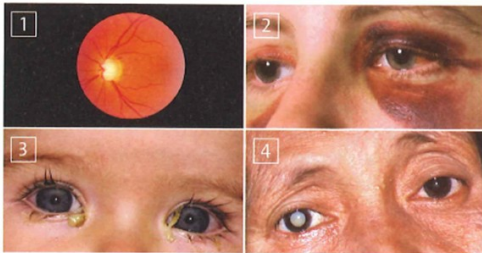
**Lea symbols** are often used to assess visual acuity in children who cannot read.

Do you know of any other ways of measuring visual acuity?

### Eye conditions

1 Work in pairs. Match each eye condition with a picture.

- a cataract                      c glaucoma  
b conjunctivitis                d eye trauma



2 Match each of these symptoms with one or more of the eye conditions a-d above.

- |                          |                         |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 a bloodshot eye        | 8 double vision         |
| 2 haloes around lights   | 9 a dull pupil          |
| 3 blurred vision         | 10 irritation           |
| 4 bruising of the eyelid | 11 sensitivity to light |
| 5 bulging eyes           | 12 swollen eyelid       |
| 6 clouding of the lens   | 13 vision loss          |
| 7 discharge              | 14 watering             |

### Listening

1 A student nurse is having a training session with an ophthalmologist. Listen to four conversations and decide which patient has which of the eye problems a-d. Write 1-4.

- a cataract                      \_\_\_\_\_  
b conjunctivitis                \_\_\_\_\_  
c glaucoma                      \_\_\_\_\_  
d eye trauma                    \_\_\_\_\_

2 Listen again and answer the questions.

#### Dialogue 1

- 1 What must the patient not do to his eyes?
- 2 Who in his family has the same problem?

#### Dialogue 2

- 3 How did the patient injure his eye?
- 4 Where is the foreign body?

#### Dialogue 3

- 5 What two problems does the patient have with her vision?
- 6 What effect of the condition can the ophthalmologist see?

#### Dialogue 4

- 7 How do things look when the patient closes his left eye?
- 8 What does the right eyeball look like?

3 Discuss the questions with a partner.

- Do you know anyone who has suffered from any of these conditions?
- What treatment did they have?
- What was the outcome?

4. **Listening:** Listen to a radio program on otitis media and fill in one to three words into each space.

1. What amount of children had three and more ear infection before the age of six? About \_\_\_\_\_ of all children.

2. What problems can be caused if the otitis media is not treated?

Untreated otitis media can cause \_\_\_\_\_ and delayed speech development.

3. If the sick child is taken to a doctor soon, there are usually no \_\_\_\_\_.

4. Why did Johnny miss so many days in the day care? He had many \_\_\_\_\_ in the last year.

5. What is the purpose of the programme mentioned?

To address \_\_\_\_\_ of concern of parents whose children suffer from otitis media.

6. What do the children who can speak complain about? \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ in one or both ears.

7. When there is a discharge from the ear due to otitis media? When the \_\_\_\_\_.

### 5. Complete one word into each gap.

Ear infections are very common \_\_\_\_\_ young children. In \_\_\_\_\_, roughly 70 % of all children have at least one ear infection before the age of six. Most of these infections happen in the middle ear, which is a small place located right behind the ear \_\_\_\_\_. The use of antibiotics to treat ear infections has \_\_\_\_\_ questioned recently by those who argue that some ear infections, like colds, are caused by viruses rather \_\_\_\_\_ bacteria. Antibiotics are not effective \_\_\_\_\_ treating viruses, and many people are justifiably concerned \_\_\_\_\_ the overuse of antibiotics. Studies have also shown \_\_\_\_\_ about 30 % of middle ear infections do not heal without the use of antibiotic treatment. This means that about 70 % of infections go away on their \_\_\_\_\_. The difficulty is that it is impossible, just by examining the ear even by using otoscope, to identify the 30% of children who will need the antibiotics. Identifying these children is important, as untreated inflammation of the middle ear, so called \_\_\_\_\_ media, has the potential to develop serious infectious complications and lead to hearing \_\_\_\_\_.

Today, in certain situations, such as an older child with a mild infection (red \_\_\_\_\_ membrane, without any fluid in the middle ear), some physicians may choose not to treat the inflammation right away with antibiotics. \_\_\_\_\_, if the middle ear is filled with fluid which does not drain naturally through the \_\_\_\_\_ tube or if there is persistent discharge from the ear, antibiotics will be prescribed.