

Cataract Surgery (Fundamentals/Basics)

Audience	Unmet Educational Need / Learning Gap	Educational Goal
Ophthalmologists, Cataract Surgeons, Residents & Fellows	HCP lack of understanding of phaco technology especially fluidic and ultrasound fundamentals and the use of available devices to aid in optimization of the phaco system.	Improve HCP understanding of fluidic fundamentals relative to maintaining chamber stability, ultrasound fundamentals relative to minimizing the potential for thermal complications, the use of viscosurgical devices to include ophthalmic surgical microscopes, and how to best optimize the phaco system.
Ophthalmic Residents & Fellows	Surgical technique in young surgeons.	Improve young surgeons surgical knowledge and technique via step-wise approach: 1) phaco-dynamic fundamentals, 2) advanced understanding of cataract surgical technique and 3) fundamentals of delivering refractive outcomes.

Cataract Surgery - IOLs/Refractive Outcomes

Audience	Unmet Educational Need / Learning Gap	Educational Goal
Ophthalmologists, Cataract Surgeons, Residents & Fellows, Optometrists	HCPs understanding how critical the determination and selection of the most appropriate lens platform for a patient is in relation to surgical outcomes and complications.	Improve HCP expectations of outcomes and complications of IOLs by increasing the understanding of the critical role the selection of the appropriate lens platform for the patient is in terms of successful outcome.
Ophthalmologists, Cataract Surgeons, Residents & Fellows, Nurses & Techs, Optometrists	HCP understanding the need to offer astigmatism correction as the standard approach at time of surgery.	Improve HCP understanding of the clinical benefits of effective astigmatism management and its impact on BCVA and patient satisfaction.
Ophthalmologists, Cataract Surgeons, Residents & Fellows, Optometrists	Surgeons may lack knowledge and confidence on the proper procedures for patient screening, identifying ideal candidates for ATIOL, and setting patient expectations.	Improve surgeons understanding of the importance of advanced technology screening which leads to better patient refractive outcomes.
Ophthalmologists, Cataract Surgeons, Residents & Fellows, Nurses & Techs, Optometrists	HCP understanding the importance of cataract pre-op planning and awareness of implications of IOL selection on patient perception of surgical outcome.	Improve HCP understanding of the clinical benefits of effective cataract pre-op planning, accurate IOL power calculations, and appropriate pre-op patient counseling to include setting appropriate patient expectations, and their impact on BCVA and patient satisfaction.
Ophthalmologists, Cataract Surgeons, Residents & Fellows	HCP understanding the importance of accurate biometry and processing the information intra-operatively for multifocal and toric IOL implantation.	Improve HCP understanding of biometry systems, measurement collection, the impact of biometry accuracy on patient outcomes, and the processing of this information intra-operatively with multifocal and toric IOLs.

2016 Medical Education Goals

Refractive Surgery (Outcomes)

Audience	Unmet Educational Need / Learning Gap	Educational Goal
Ophthalmologists, Residents & Fellows, Optometrists	HCP ability to differentiate among the various lasers and laser treatment options.	Improve HCP understanding of the differences among optimized, wavefront guided, topoguided, and ray tracing laser treatment and which patients are likely to benefit from each.
Ophthalmologists, Cataract Surgeons, Residents & Fellows, Optometrists	Surgeons lack knowledge regarding process oriented surgical planning and intraoperative guidance during refractive procedures.	Improve surgeons understanding of advanced surgical diagnostics and intraoperative guidance systems and their impact on provide improved refractive outcomes.

Cataract Refractive Surgery (Outcomes)

Audience	Unmet Educational Need / Learning Gap	Educational Goal
Ophthalmologists, Cataract Surgeons, Residents & Fellows, Optometrists	Surgeons lack understanding of how to properly optimize use of femto technology in cataract surgery.	Improve surgeons understanding on how to incorporate femto technology into cataract surgical technique.
Ophthalmologists, Cataract Surgeons, Residents & Fellows, Optometrists	Surgeons lack of understanding of the full set of variables that impact refractive outcomes for astigmatism and how to account for them.	Improve surgeons understanding of the importance of advanced technology screening which leads to better patient refractive outcomes.
Ophthalmologists, Cataract Surgeons, Residents & Fellows	HCP lack of understanding on process oriented surgical planning and intraoperative guidance during cataract procedures and its positive impact on refractive outcomes.	Improve HCP surgical technique management and utilization of advanced technology (including viscosurgical devices and diagnostic instrumentation - i.e., microscopes) to deliver enhanced surgical performance and improved refractive outcomes.

2016 Medical Education Goals



Vitreoretinal Surgery (Instrumentation)

Audience	Unmet Educational Need / Learning Gap	Educational Goal
Ophthalmologists, Retina Specialists, Residents & Fellows, Ophthalmic Nurses & Techs	HCP lack of awareness of the latest vitreoretinal techniques in small gauge surgery, high speed cut rate, intraoperative (IOP) management through overarching teaching curriculum and understanding of the impact of fluidics (physics) and vitreous behavior on surgical outcomes.	Improve HCP understanding of the fluidics of current and emerging vitrectomy systems in order to reduce vitreous traction and improve patient safety.
Ophthalmologists, Retina Specialists, Residents & Fellows, Ophthalmic Nurses & Techs	HCP lack of awareness of the latest developments in vitreoretinal technology and therapies.	Improve HCP awareness and understanding of the latest vitreoretinal technology and therapies.
Ophthalmologists, Retina Specialists, Residents and Fellows	HCP understanding of the importance of the use of visualization in diagnostics for vitreoretinal surgery.	Improve HCP awareness of the role visualization plays in diagnostics in vitreoretinal surgery.

2016 Medical Education Goals



Glaucoma

Audience	Unmet Educational Need / Learning Gap	Educational Goal
Ophthalmologists, Glaucoma Specialists, Glaucoma Fellows, Optometrists, Primary Care Physicians (MDs, NPs, PAs)	HCP awareness of 24 hour variations in intraocular pressure and their effect on glaucoma.	HCP understanding that glaucoma is a 24 hour disease, the importance of minimizing IOP fluctuations, and lowering IOP at all time points, including during the nocturnal period and the impact of different treatments on intraocular pressure goals.
Ophthalmologists, Optometrists, Primary Care Physicians (MDs, NPs, PAs)	HCP awareness of the importance of timely treatment of glaucoma.	Improve HCP understanding of glaucoma treatment options and the importance of timely intervention.
Ophthalmologists, Glaucoma Specialists, Glaucoma Fellows, Optometrists, Primary Care Physicians (MDs, NPs, PAs), Pharmacists	HCP awareness of the impact of comorbidities and concomitant therapies on glaucoma patient compliance, outcomes and quality of life.	Improve HCP understanding of the effect of specific comorbidities and/or co-medication on the treatment choices for patients with glaucoma.
Ophthalmologists, Glaucoma Specialists, Glaucoma Fellows, Optometrists, Pharmacists	HCP awareness of potential ocular toxicities of topically applied ophthalmic medications.	Improve HCP understanding of the potential impact of non-active ingredients in topically-applied preserved medications on ocular surface health.

2016 Medical Education Goals

Ocular Allergy

Audience	Unmet Educational Need / Learning Gap	Educational Goal
Primary Care Physicians (MDs, NPs, PAs, Allergists, Pediatricians), Ophthalmologists, Optometrists, Pharmacists	HCP understanding in the differential diagnosis of red eye and the appropriate management of ocular allergy to improve disease state and patient quality of life.	Improve HCP understanding of the diagnosis and treatment algorithms for the management of ocular allergies and how successful treatment improves patient quality of life.
Primary Care Physicians (MDs, NPs, PAs, Allergists, Pediatricians), Ophthalmologists, Optometrists, Pharmacists	HCP lack of awareness that patients who suffer ocular allergies often have ocular surface disorders and treatment options should reflect both conditions.	Improve HCP awareness that ocular allergy/ocular surface disorders often present in the same patient and successful treatment plans address both conditions.
Primary Care Physicians (MDs, NPs, PAs, Allergists, Pediatricians), Ophthalmologists, Optometrists, Pharmacists	HCP lack of awareness of the potential overuse of systemic treatment for ocular allergies when topical therapy is more appropriate.	Improve HCP awareness of the appropriate systemic vs. topical therapies in ocular allergic disease.

2016 Medical Education Goals



Ocular Inflammation

Audience	Unmet Educational Need / Learning Gap	Educational Goal
Ophthalmologists, Optometrists, Primary Care Physicians (MDs, NPs, PAs)	HCP understanding that even trace amounts of post-op pain and inflammation resulting from cataract surgery may impact patient outcomes and perceptions and importance of this communication to the patient.	Improve HCP understanding of the potential impact post-op pain and inflammation from cataract surgery has on patient outcomes and the need to address this with the patient.
Ophthalmologists, Optometrists, Primary Care Physicians (MDs, NPs, PAs)	HCP understanding of the underlying conditions which pose a higher risk for inflammation after cataract surgery and its clinical implications for management of the patient.	HCP understanding of the underlying conditions which pose a higher risk for inflammation after cataract surgery and its clinical implications for management of the patient.
Ophthalmologists, Optometrists, Primary Care Physicians (MDs, NPs, PAs)	HCP awareness and understanding of the efficacy, safety, and posology of available pharmacological options for the treatment of post-cataract pain and inflammation.	Improve HCP awareness of current and future pharmacology options for the management of post-cataract pain and inflammation.

Ocular Surface (Dry Eye)

Object Identifier	Weighting (% Budget)	Audience
Ophthalmologists, Optometrists	HCP ability to differentiate among various causes and types of dry eye.	Improve HCP understanding of the importance of a careful history and evaluation in the accurate diagnosis and treatment of dry eye.
Ophthalmologists, Optometrists	HCP understanding of the importance of a healthy ocular surface to refractive surgery outcomes.	Improve HCP understanding of the management of dry eye and its correlation to the impact on surgical success.
Optometrists	Optometrist understanding of dry eye and its impact on contact lens fitting.	Improve optometrist understanding of dry eye and its impact on contact lens success.
Pharmacists	Pharmacist understanding of dry eye.	Improve pharmacist understanding of the symptoms and treatment options for dry eye.

Therapeutic Area of Interest (Contact Lenses and Lens Care)

Audience	Unmet Educational Need / Learning Gap	Educational Goal
Optometrists, Opticians	ECP fitting confidence, and/or the understanding of patient life-style benefits of daily disposable contact lenses and newly launched technologies.	Improve ECP capabilities in determining optimal lens choices for patients and in defining optimal lens material characteristics in order to differentiate among products and provide optimal patient outcomes.
Optometrists, Opticians	ECP fitting confidence, the understanding of patient life-style benefits and/or success rates of multifocal contact lenses.	Improve ECP understanding of fitting guidelines and capabilities in determining optimal lens choices for presbyopic patients and in defining optimal lens material and design characteristics for patient success.
Optometrists, Opticians	ECP understanding of the differences in technologies of toric contact lenses and the best practices / strategies for fitting patients with astigmatism.	Improve ECP capabilities for understanding and differentiating among various toric contact lens technologies, fitting toric contact lenses and advising patients regarding potential visual outcomes and expectations.
Optometrists & Ophthalmologists	ECP understanding of the ocular surface / dry eye and its impact on optimized vision and patient quality of life including dry eye patients, contact lens success, Cataract HTIOL outcomes and Refractive surgery outcomes.	Improve ECP understanding of the ocular surface / dry eye and its impact on visual outcomes and patient quality of life. A healthy ocular surface and stable tear film leads to better patient outcomes.
Optometrists, Opticians, Pharmacists	ECP unable to scientifically differentiate among available lens care solutions and awareness of compatibility differences among various contact lens technologies and lens care solutions.	Improve ECP awareness and understanding of lens care solution components and preservatives in order to differentiate among products, improve compliance, reduce patient "drop-out" rates, and provide optimal patient outcomes.
Pharmacists	Pharmacist awareness of contact lens complications.	Improve Pharmacist capability for awareness of potential contact lens complications and ability to provide appropriate patient counseling and timely referral to an ECP for evaluation.