



Subspecialty: **Neuro-ophthalmology**

Dr Carmen Chan (Hong Kong)

- Topic: What's new in neuro-ophthalmology electrophysiology?

Dr Chan is from the Neuro-ophthalmology Service at the Hong Kong Eye Hospital. She is also an Honorary Clinical Assistant Professor at the Department of Ophthalmology and Visual Sciences, the Chinese University of Hong Kong. Her presentation at APAO will provide an update on the use of electrodiagnostics in the area of neuro-ophthalmology.

“Electrophysiologic assessment has always played an integral part in the detection, localisation and monitoring of diseases which affect the visual pathway. In recent years, despite the great advances in ocular and neuro-imaging instruments, electrodiagnostics have remained the only commonly used objective clinical tests for optic pathway function besides testing for the afferent pupillary defect.”

In Dr Chan's talk, she will give an up-to-date overview of the use of electrodiagnostics in optic nerve diseases. “This will include a review of the latest clinical applications of traditional techniques, as well as the use of more recent ones: for example, multifocal electroretinogram; visual-evoked potential and photopic negative responses; and the correlation between electrophysiologic tests and the newer ocular imaging modalities.”



Karl C Golnik (USA)

- Topic: Dangerous ptosis

Prof Golnik is Professor, Departments of Ophthalmology, Neurology, Neurosurgery, University of Cincinnati & the Cincinnati Eye Institute, and Professor, Department of Ophthalmology, University of Louisville. His topic for APAO is dangerous ptosis.

“Most acquired ptosis is a benign manifestation of levator palpebre disinsertion and does not require further diagnostic evaluation,” says Prof Golnik. “However, unilateral or bilateral ptosis can be a sign of underlying neurologic dysfunction that may be dangerous and even deadly. My presentation during APAO will focus on identifying these types of ptosis and the accompanying signs that should alert the ophthalmologist to impending danger. Topics will include Horner syndrome due to carotid artery dissection, and oculomotor nerve palsy due to aneurysmal compression, myasthenia gravis and Kearns-Sayre syndrome. These conditions are potentially dangerous and should not be missed.”

Note: All effort has been made to check facts with each presenter. The writer accepts responsibility for any inadvertent errors in transcript.