European Society of Ophthalmology



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Name: Suzan GUVEN YILMAZ, MD, FEBOS Glaucoma European Leadership Development Program Class of 2017-2019 Project Abstract

The European Society of Ophthalmology requests a brief abstract of the project that each EuLDP participants has worked on during the program. The compiled abstracts will be included on the SOE website and will be given to incoming EuLDP classes as background material. Please e-mail your abstract to E-mail: secretariat@soevision.org

Please include the headings if appropriate: Title, Purpose, Methods, Results and Conclusion

Title of Project: Providing the unity between university and training-research hospital to improve the educational quality of ophthalmology residents in Turkey

Purpose: To determine the educational differences between the residents of university and training-research hospitals, identify an individual's deficiencies, and help them to improve their skills.

Methods:1) Identify all ophthalmology residents who are educated at university and training-research hospitals in Turkey

- 2) Send a questionnaire by e-mail in order to obtain information in the following fields; educational place, number and types of surgeries accomplished until today, competency for treatment and surgery, satisfactory level of education
- 3) Data collection and evaluation of the results
- 4) Determination of the defects in theoretical and surgical education specific for each institution
- 5) Develop the strategies to improve their educational skills

Results: Approximately 5500 doctors are practicing Ophthalmology in Turkey, amongst them 450 are residents. There are two kinds of institutions for residency training, university and training-research hospitals. Regarding the ophthalmology training, the Ministry of Health put forward "Ophthalmology Residency Curriculum" which is documented by "Ophthalmology Residency Curriculum and Standardization Commission" in 2011. This aims to enlighten departments regarding their institutionalization and functioning so that residents can benefit from that standardized program. Although there is a current curriculum, there are many differences between the two institutions regarding theoretical and practical education. For example, when theoretical education is emphasized more in university hospitals, training-research hospitals provide more opportunity for practical training.

Conclusion: After exploring and defining defects in the ophthalmology training, we plan to design and organize training courses for specific needs of the residents (theoretical, wet-lab, simulation courses, etc.). We have to guide the residents towards the courses specifically mandatory for each individual needs. We might consider an exchange program within the two institutions to overcome shortcomings. Finally, a proper liaison should be created between university and training-research hospitals to cover training gaps.