2021 Educational Goals

We welcome proposals in the following areas:

Alcon
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Cataract Surgery	
Learning Gaps - Alcon Focus **Ophthalmologists in training and/or early in their careers can improve their surgical technique through didactic and hands-on learning opportunities. How to properly optimize femto technology is also relevant to ophthalmic surgeons. HCPs can benefit from education designed to improve awareness of current and developing technologies in intraocular lens types and how to better screen patients to identify the optimal lens type for their patients, as well as understand the diagnostic tools available pre-operatively and intra-operatively that can optimize refractive expectations and outcomes.**	
Fundamentals/Basics	Improve understanding of: 1. Phaco-dynamic fundamentals to include fluidics and its impact on chamber stability 2. Ultrasound fundamentals relative to minimizing the potential for thermal complications 3. Cataract surgical technique to include the use of viscosurgical devices and how to deliver best refractive outcomes 4. Cataract surgical techniques that address complications during surgery 5. Current and evolving technologies to optimize the phaco system and enhance ocular tissue protection
Advanced Cataract Surgery	Improve understanding of ways to maximize patient and staff safety to include the incorporation of telemedicine and in the adoption of immediate sequential bilateral cataract surgery.
IOLs	Increase awareness of: 1. Effective and appropriate pre-op planning with patient to include the most appropriate lens based on patient lifestyle and patient expectations 2. Current and emerging technologies in advanced technology IOLs and considerations for each: - PCIOL: Advantages and limitations • Diffractive and non-diffractive technology • Extended depth of focus: Provides vision from distance to intermediate by creating single elongated focal point • Multifocal: Provides vision at both distance and near (multi focal points) • Trifocal: Provides vision at near, intermediate, and distance to provide a fuller range of vision - Toric: Decreases post-operative astigmatism 3. Evolving IOL technology to include: - Lens designs - Biomaterials - Delivery systems

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Diagnostics	To improve refractive outcomes and provide more better surgical efficiency, explore the: 1. Use of accurate pre-operative biometry measurements including traditional IOL calculation methods as well as Artificial Intelligence in the surgical planning process helps minimize potential sources of error and maximizes refractive outcomes 2. Use of intraoperative aberrometry measurements allows the surgeon to assess and make adjustments when necessary to provide better refractive outcomes 3. Benefits of using 3D visualization to improve patient outcomes and surgical efficiency by providing a more comprehensive view for the surgeon as well as a more ergonomic approach to cataract and anterior segment surgery
Femtosecond Laser Assisted Cataract Surgery	Improve understanding of how to incorporate femto technology into cataract surgery technique, workflow and patient outcomes

Keratorefractive Surgery	
Learning Gap – Alcon Focus **HCPs are limited in their ability to differentiate among the laser platforms and laser treatment options.**	
Treatment Options	Improve understanding of the differences among available and developing technologies in order to improve patient selection and treatment assignment: - Wavefront optimized - Wavefront guided - Topography guided - Ray tracing
Technology	Improve understanding of how the use of available and developing technologies can lead to reduced refractive errors.

Vitreoretinal Surgery	
Learning Gap – Alcon Focus **HCPs lack awareness of the latest technologies and techniques in vitreoretinal surgery.**	
Technology	Improve awareness of: 1. Retinal stabilizing agents serve to delay aqueous filling to allow for retinal re-attachment to occur 2. Instrument material can increase surgical precision and help minimize trauma 3. High speed cut rates can minimize surgical complications and maximize surgical outcomes 4. Impact of fluidics on surgical outcomes
Techniques	Expand understanding of the positive impact on surgical outcomes that the following have: 1. Small gauge surgery can positively impact surgical outcomes through less conjunctival scarring, less post-op inflammation, and earlier visual recovery 2. Intraoperative management through surgical techniques 3. Vitreous behavior and its impact on surgical treatment modalities and surgical outcomes
Digitally Assisted Vitreoretinal Surgery (DAVS)	Improve surgeon awareness of the benefits and uses of DAVS by increasing knowledge of: 1. The role visualization plays in vitreoretinal surgery 2. Improving patient outcomes by providing a more comprehensive view for the surgeon 3. Ergonomic benefits for the surgeon and socially distancing for the OR staff

Surgical Glaucoma	
Learning Gap – Alcon Focus **HCPs lack awareness of emerging technologies in surgical glaucoma.**	
Technology	Improve awareness of emerging technologies in surgical glaucoma for the patient with mild to moderate disease

Contact Lens & Contact Lens Care	
Learning Gap – Alcon Focus **ECPs can benefit from independent education designed to improve understanding of the available technologies in contact lens wear and the best practices/strategies in fitting patients incorporating the patient's lifestyle and visual needs. ECPs can also expand their ability to differentiate among lens care solutions and how to maximize the compatibility between lens care platforms and lens care solutions.**	
Contact Lens Platforms	Improve successful contact lens wear by patients through increasing ECPs knowledge of: 1. Available technologies: - Daily disposable lenses - Multifocal lenses for presbyopia - Toric lenses for astigmatism 2. Fitting opportunities based on patient's lifestyle and visual needs (including eye fatigue from near work or digital device use) to increase successful lens wear and reduce drop-out rates
Contact Lens Care Solutions	Aid the ECPs in improving patient compliance and reducing drop-out rates in contact lens wear by: 1. Differentiating lens care solutions to find the optimal system for each patient 2. Increasing awareness of the differences in MPS and hydrogen peroxide for the disinfection of contact lenses

Ocular Allergy	
Learning Gap – Alcon Focus **Professionals can benefit from understanding the common allergens for allergic conjunctivitis, pathophysiology, ocular symptoms, and over-the-counter (OTC) options for treatment.**	
OTC Treatment Options for Seasonal and Perennial Allergic Conjunctivitis	Improve understanding of: 1. The pathophysiology, symptoms and allergens that trigger the symptoms 2. Available OTC ocular allergy drug options, to include mechanisms of action of mast-cell stabilizers, antihistamines, and dual-action 3. The impact of both active and inactive ingredients on efficacy and patient comfort

Dry Eye / Meibomian Gland Dysfunction (MGD)	
Learning Gap – Alcon Focus **HCPs can benefit from a better understanding of the importance that a healthy ocular surface plays in a patient's quality of life, its impact on successful contact lens wear and cataract/refractive surgical outcomes.**	
Diagnosis and Management	Expand HCPs awareness of the different types of dry eye, and the diagnostic and the treatment options for each by: 1. Understanding the pathophysiology, symptoms and risk factors associated with dry eye disease to provide an optimum care plan for the patient 2. Understanding how to diagnose different forms of dry eye using medical history, clinical presentations, and diagnostic tests/equipment 3. Identifying the best treatment option for the patient based on diagnosis and severity
Impact on Quality of Life	Increase HCPs understanding of the role that a healthy ocular surface plays in patient quality of life by: 1. Understanding its importance in successful contact lens wear, including its contribution to a reduction in drop-outrates 2. Understanding that careful selection of lens material, adherence to lens replacement schedule, and the optimal lens care options can lead to a healthier ocular surface and increased comfort 3. Understanding that the pre-surgical management of dry eye can optimize pre-surgical plan and ocular surface health and that post-operative dry eye management can improve postoperative dryness symptoms
Treatment with Artificial Tears	Broaden ECP understanding of the role of artificial tears in dry eye and MGD management by understanding the difference in artificial tears formulations: - Active and inactive ingredients, including their roles in the mechanisms of action - Preserved vs Preservative-free (unit dose vs multi-dose dispensing methods)
MGD Treatment with In-Office Heat and Expression	Increase ECP understanding of the role of in-office eyelid heat and expression therapy for patients with chronic MGD by: 1. Understanding of pathophysiology and best practices for diagnosing of MGD, including gland expression and meibography 2. The efficacy of in-office heating and expression of meibomian glands and how to incorporate treatment options