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കോളജിൽ

മന്ത്രാലയ നാല്ലൂർ

Insight റിച്ച് ഭര്ത വരും നിന്നെഴുതേം ഒക്കെള്ളിഞ്ഞതും എല്ലാം അസിദ്ധാന്തിൽ മന്ത്രാലയവകുപ്പ് ദയിക്കുമെണ്ണും എല്ലാം അടയാളങ്ങളിലും. അപിക്കാരിൽ സൗഖ്യം ഏതുനോറിയാതുവയുമായും സഹകരിക്കുന്നതിൽ ശാഖകൾ ഉൾപ്പെടെ അപകടപരമായ അംഗങ്ങൾ ബാധിക്കുന്നതിൽ അപകടാശം വർദ്ധിച്ചുതുടർന്ന് മന്ത്രാലയം അംഗീകാരം വർഷാവർഷം ആക്കുന്നതും വർഷാവർഷം ആക്കുന്നതും.

നേരംനാട് പാഠാവലാബന്ധിക്കുന്ന പരമ്പരാനേരം പാഠാവലാബന്ധിക്കുന്ന പാഠാവലാബന്ധിക്കുന്ന അംഗവിഭാഗങ്ങൾ അംഗവിഭാഗങ്ങൾ.

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രാജ്യത്തിനു പുനരുദ്ധരണം

ക. കെ. മനോക്ഷ (ഫോറ്മ)

SCIENTIFIC SPOT

THE LENS & CATARACT (Contd...)

Dr. S. Sabitha

Dist : Mobile Ophth Surgeon
Pathanamthitta

MANAGEMENT OF CATARACT

I. Medical treatment

- a) Dietary factors : Studies show that patients with diet high in antioxidant carotenoids had a notably lower incidence of cataract.
- b) Mydriatics :- Patients with a small axial cataract may benefit from pupillary dilation.
- c) Diabetes :- Careful control of blood sugar levels and Aldose reductase inhibitors may be beneficial
- d) Removing cataractogenic agents- Irradiation and drugs may prevent further progression of cataract.

II Surgical treatment

- 1. Timing of surgery-in-adults- depends on the patient's specific visual needs.
If unilateral - Surgery may be delayed and if bilateral, extraction of cataract may be done when the patient's visual handicap is significant.
In child-hood cataract :- Surgery should be done to remove both cataracts within the first few months of life. Unilateral cataracts carry much worse visual prognosis than bilateral cataracts.
- 2. Pre-operative evaluation : H/o Injury or ocular infection should be noted.
- i. Retinal evaluation
 - (i) In clear media:-
 1. Visual acuity and refraction
 2. Direct & Indirect ophthalmoscopy
 - ii. In opaque media :-
 1. MarcusGunn Pupillary response
 2. Perception of light
 3. Projection of light
 4. Two light discrimination test.
 5. Color perception
 6. ERG
 7. A and B Scan
 8. Laser interferometry
 9. VER (Visually Evoked Response)
 10. EOG (Electro Oculo Gram)
 11. Entoptic visualisation of retina.
 12. Photostress test.
 13. Visual field examination if associated with glaucoma.
 - ii. Examination of eye for IOP

sac function to rule out dacryocystitis.

Lids for Blepharitis/Style.

III. General Health status of patient

- Blood sugar
- ECG.
- Blood pressure
- Chest X-ray
- Blood Picture

any gross local sepsis- tooth abscess should be treated.

Pre-Operative Medications.

1. Mydriasis : by Tropicamide/cyclopentolate + phenyl ephrine eye drops + Flurbiprofen. In cardiac/Hypertensive, avoid phenyl ephrine.

2. Anesthesia : General- for children

-adults who desire to be unconscious during surgery, acute trauma with scleral perforation.

Local - Safer, cheaper, quicker (2% Lignocaine + 0.5 % Bupivacaine (with or without 1 in 10000 Adrenalin) + 150 units of hyaluronidase

Methods-

-Retrobulbar

-Peribulbar

Modified Gill's block.

Van Lin Akinesia- for orbicularis muscle

Nad bath facial nerve block.

} Optional

3. IOP lowering- to prevent vitreous loss, expulsive haemorrhage, Shallowing of anterior chamber - achieved by digital massage/ Honan Balloon/Finkey Ball Stand/ Osmotic means.

4. Pre-operative prepping - antibiotic drops, preparation of skin and lids with 5 % Povidone- iodine.

Methods of Surgery

1. Intracapsular Cataract Extraction (ICCE) :-

Removal of entire lens with capsule - performed with

- (a) Cryoprobe or
- (b) forceps

Aphakia can be corrected with anterior chamber IOL

2. Extra capsular Cataract Extraction (ECCE)

Anterior capsule is removed with radial cuts in anterior capsule or capsulorhexis and the lens is removed without disturbing the integrity of posterior Capsule and anterior vitreous face. Posterior cham-

ber IOL can be implanted to correct aphakia.

3. Phaco emulsification :-

Dr. Charles Kelman In 1965 introduced Phacoemulsification. The principle is ultrasonic vibrator with frequency of (28-68 KHZ), which fragments the lens and aspirated through irrigation/aspiration probe. Advantage is that 1-3 mm size incision (either scleral tunnel or clear corneal) is sufficient to remove the lens and foldable IOL can be implanted through the small incision. Many different techniques- chip & flip, or divide and conquer or chopping method can be used.

4. Pars Plana lensectomy and phacofragmentation- to deal with vitreous pathology in presence of cataract.

5. Older methods :-

- Needling and lens aspiration (done earlier in childhood and traumatic cataract)
- Linear extraction

Complications of cataract extraction

a) Intra Operative

- Vitreous loss
 - expulsive haemorrhage
 - Hydrodialysis
 - detachment of descemet's membrane
 - mal position of IOL
- ### b) Post operative
- endophthalmitis
 - corneal decomposition with edema
 - cystoid macular edema
 - wound leakage
 - flat anterior chamber
 - iris prolapse
 - pupillary block glaucoma
 - choroidal detachment and cyclodialysis
 - epithelial ingrowth
 - glaucoma
 - hyphema and vitreous haemorrhage
 - retinal detachment
- After cataract- opacification of posterior capsule adherent to the capsule may produce lens fibres.

IOLs (Intra Ocular lens)

1. Anterior chamber IOL (AC IOL)

The first AC IOLs introduced were rigid, vaulted four footed lenses or rigid closed loop lens.

Disadvantages : Their rough edges (a) induce uveitis, glaucoma and Hyphema (UGH syndrome)

(b) Corneal, endothelial decompensation

(c) Cystoid macular edema

Present AC IOLs have flexible, supporting loops (Kelman Style)

2. Secondary IOLs

For patients, who did not have an IOL implemented at the time of primary cataract extraction, Secondary IOL may be implanted. If posterior capsule is intact, Posterior chamber IOL, If iris and anterior chamber angle is intact, no capsule AC IOL may be implanted. If posterior capsule is intact, Posterior chamber IOL, If iris and anterior chamber angle is intact, no capsule AC IOL may be implanted.

3. Rigid PC IOL

are by far the most commonly inserted IOL after ECCE. The loops of the IOL fit either with in the capsular bag of the lens in the ciliary sulcus and the optic rests against the posterior capsule.

Design modifications

1. PMMA (Poly methyl methacrylate) optics with prolene haptics
2. PMMA Single piece design.
3. J curve to broaden C curve of haptics to increase fixation contact.
4. Anterior angulation of loops
5. Reduction or elimination of fixation holes that might cause glare in large pupil
6. Variable Optic sizes from 5.0 to 7.0 mm.
7. Variable haptic to haptic diameters to allow in the bag or sulcus fixation.
8. Incorporation of U.V. Chromophores to screen out harmful U.V. rays.
9. Biconvex optics to decrease posterior capsule hazeing.
10. Laser ridge lenses.

4. Foldable PC IOLs

Material - Hydrogel silicone-used after phacoemulsification surgery

Advantages

- insertion through a small incision (1-3 mm)
- good to excellent tolerance and flexibility
- Hydrophilic properties that reduce endothelial damage
- reduced astigmatism and faster rehabilitation
- autoclavability

Silicone lens which fills & distends capsular bag decreasing capsular haze.

5. Multifocal PC IOLs

These lens focus both near and far objects, placing images on macula simultaneously.

Contra Indication to IOL Implantation are relative and include active uncontrollable uveitis, proliferative diabetic retinopathy and glaucoma with progressive visual field loss.

REFRACTION IN SPECIAL SITUATIONS

Dr. Somesh Mani

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Refraction forms the basis of all ophthalmic check ups. Therefore there is a need to be proficient in this examination techniques. In most of the cases accuracy in this examination can be easily achieved with experience. However certain refractive states and conditions of the eye pose a problem in performance of refraction and prescription of glasses. Enumerated below are some of the conditions wherein refraction may be difficult or time consuming especially in a busy outpatient department.

High Spherical Errors.

High hypermetropia-High myopia-Anisometropia

Astigmatic Errors

Normal Cornea-Regular

Abnormal Corneal Curvatures

Corneal Scars

Age Group

Pediatric age group-Adolescent age group-

Presbyopic age-Elderly

Post Surgical Cases

Aphakia < Pediatric < Adult

Pseudophakia

Buckled eyes

Oil filled eyes

SF-IOL

Miscellaneous

Diabetes

Albinism

Subluxated Lens

High spherical Errors

High Hypermetropia

Here the reflex will initially be dull in which case you must start the refraction with a high plus lens and give the fullest correction, which give him good vision.

High Myopia

B/L high Myopia : When correcting myopia of more than 5D, the patient's glasses and trial lens must be in agreement, concerning vertex distance. Vertex distance of the trial lens must be measured and marked on the prescription. A change of vertex distance re-

quires that a new power be calculated, so that the new as well as the old lens has its focal point located at the far point of the eye. Small diameter spectacle lenses and high refractive material reduces edge thickness of high minus glasses. Usually B/L high myopes prefer Contact lenses.

U/L high myopia : In U/L high myopia when spectacles are given to one eye, equal retinal image size is produced, when the spectacles are placed in the anterior focal point of the eye. Anisometropia is minimal in these spectacle corrected eyes but myopia should be purely axial. Stretching of photoreceptors causes additional minification of image. Some patient may have anesiekonia. Then decision will be difficult whether to correct the more highly myopic eye fully or partially with a contact lens while correcting the fellow eye, with a spectacle lens. The final goal is to have retinal images of compatible size.

Anisometropia

Care for the patient with anisometropia requires identification of sensory and motor adaptations that have already been formed or that will be required when lenses are prescribed. For the young child amblyopia is the first concern. Children adapt well to anisometropic corrections up to 4-5 D. If the child is older in older and there is already intractable amblyopia with suppression and perhaps strabismus, a partial correction or balance lens may be more acceptable and not functionally inferior to full correction. With anisometropia of less than 3D, there may be good acuity of one eye and some amblyopia of the other. Then a refractive correction of the weaker eye may be acceptable or may cause discomfort with greater anisometropia, amblyopia and suppression are likely to deeper refractive correction then is neither helpful nor disturbing, a balance lens similar to the other eye in prescribed.

When dominant eye is emmetropic, there is no need of correction and the patient

is essentially monocular. When myopic anisometropia develops, after early childhood, when each eye has developed good acuity, the patient with uncorrected vision may have learned to use the more myopic eye for near vision and the less myopic eye for intermediate and distant vision. In this case neither eye becomes amblyopic. The more myopic eye is the dominant eye. The hyperopic anisometrope is more likely to have acquired amblyopia ignoring the more hyperopic eye for both distant and near vision. Mono vision correction is prescribed for some anisometropes, one eye for distance and one eye for near, particularly when there is good vision in each eye and inability to fuse. Alternatively one may try to promote fusion and stereopsis with full correction of anisometropia. If the patient is not a child new correction of anisometropia should be attempted with caution, initially it is partially corrected and then fully corrected.

Spectacle correction of anisometropia may produce symptoms related to aniseikonia and anisophoria. This is particularly disturbing with regard to induced vertical phorias, when gazing down in to a bifocal segment, as vertical fusion amplitudes are normally small. These patients can choose frames, which will hold small lenses that minimizes off axis viewing. Spectacle induced aniseikonia is tolerated better by children and patients who have already been wearing similar prescription. Aniseikonia may be decreased by increasing base curvature of a more myopic lens or by decreasing vertex distance of either. Use of contact lenses can eliminate both. The patients in whom a cataract develops may encounter anisometropia as that eye becomes more myopic, the patient may even accept the blur of partial correction rather than meeting with the difficulties of full correction.

Astigmatic Errors

Without corneal diseases : Usually this is regular astigmatism. Here initially one axis is neutralized with spherical lenses and the other is neutralized with cylindrical lenses. Then the maximum spherical and the minimum cylindrical power that the patient accepts, is prescribed. Refinement of cylindri-

cal axis can be done with either astigmatic fan, Maddox - V test or by cross cylinders.

In patients with high degrees of astigmatism, the patient may require additional refractive correction of the astigmatism for near vision. This is proposed to be due to incyclotorsion during accommodation. The near prescription is placed in the trial frame and the other eye is fogged. The cylindrical correction is then refined for near vision. The same is repeated for the other eye. If there is a significant difference in cylinders between distance and near, separate glasses may have to be used.

Abnormal corneal curvatures

Conditions with abnormal corneal curvatures usually produce irregular astigmatism. Eg: Keratoconus. In Keratoconus, the optical system does not conform to the concepts of regular paraxial optics. The central area of the cornea has a shape that defies geometric description. They will have no common focal point, line ellipse or zone. The radioscopic reflections often appear to have several dark and light zones that move and swirl in a complex pattern. The end point of refraction is taken as the lens, which allows the two portions of the reflex to meet in the center of the pupil. Attention must be to the central part of the shadow, because it is through this part that maximum vision is attained. Sometimes we will have to entirely depend on subjective acceptance. It is surprising that an Internet search on this literature showed less emphasis on this simple modality of refraction compared to the surgical corrections of keratoconus. Corneal scars In this situation scattered opacities may decrease the distant vision leaving reading vision.

less affected. With dense opacities both are equally affected. Here one has to entirely depend on subjective acceptance. Usually these patients respond well to low vision aids

Age Group

Pediatric Refraction.

Traditional subjective procedure for the assessment of refractive error may be ineffective with infants and toddlers because of short attention span and poor fixation. As a result the examiner will need to rely on objective

measures of refraction.

The two most commonly used procedures are Cycloplegic retinoscopy and near retinoscopy.

It is important for the examiner performing Cycloplegic retinoscopy in an infant or toddler to take several precautions. Select the Cycloplegic agent carefully. (Fair skinned children with blue eyes may exhibit an increased response to drugs and darkly pigmented children may require more frequent or stronger dosages)

Avoid over dosage (children with Down syndrome, cerebral palsy, trisomy 13 and 18, and other central nervous system disorders in whom there may be an increased reaction to cycloplegic agents, 1% tropicamide may be used).

Beware of biologic variation in children (e.g. low weight infants may require a modified dosage)

Cyclopentolate hydrochloride is the cycloplegic agent. One drop should be instilled twice, 5 minutes in each eye, using strength of 0.5% for children less than 1 year and 1% for older children. Spray administration of the drug appears to be a viable alternative to the unconventional eye drops. The child is asked to close eyes gently while the examiner sprays the Cycloplegic agent on the child's eyelids. As the child blinks, enough of drug is delivered to the eyes to provide adequate Cycloplegic. Advantage of this technique is that the avoidance response of the child is less and it is less traumatic for the child and the parents observing the procedure.

A single application can achieve both Cycloplegic and pupillary dilation when a mixture of 0.5% cyclopentolate, tropicamide and 2.5% Phenylephrine is used. To maintain sterility it is best to have this spray mixture prepared by pharmacist. Retinoscopy may be performed 20-30 minutes after instillation. The use of loose lenses or a lens is recommended for retinoscopy.

A study comparing retinoscopy in infants using near retinoscopy, cycloplegia with tropicamide 1%, and cycloplegic with cyclopentolate 1% found that tropicamide may be useful alternative in many healthy non strabismic infants.

Near retinoscopy is another objective method of estimating refractive error in infants and toddlers. However, it has not been found reliable for qualification of the refractive error. Near retinoscopy may have some clinical value in the wing situations:

When frequent follow up is necessary.

When the child is very anxious about instillation of cycloplegic agents.

When the child has had or is at risk for an adverse reaction. To cyclopentolate or tropicamide

The average refractive error in children from birth to 1 year of age is about 2 diopters of hyperopia (SD-2D). Astigmatism up to 2D is common in children under 3 years of age. Studies show that 30-50% of infants less than 12 months of age have significant astigmatism, which declines over the first few years of life, becoming stable by approximately 2.5 years of age. Low amounts of anisometropia are common and variable in infants. The clinician may choose to monitor these levels of refractive errors rather than prescribe a lens correction.

Pre school children

Measurement of refractive error may involve;

- ◆ Static retinoscopy
- ◆ Cycloplegic retinoscopy

With two important medications, standard static (distance, non-cycloplegic) retinoscopy can usually be performed in preschool children. A modern video projection system is a valuable means of controlling accommodation and fixation at 6 meters.

Cycloplegic retinoscopy is a valuable procedure for the 1st evaluation of preschoolers and when static retinoscopy yields unreliable results or professional judgment indicates otherwise. This procedure should also be performed when strabismus or significant refractive error is present. Cyclopentolate (1%) is the cycloplegic agent of choice. Two drops should be instilled, one at a time 5 minutes apart in each eye. The use of a spray bottle to administer the drug is also effective for this age group. Retinoscopy may be performed with a lens rack or loose lenses 20-30 minutes after instillation.

(Contd.... on next issue)

OBJECTIVE OPTOMETRY

Prepared and compiled by :
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Oph: Asst.,
PHC Kanthalloor, Idukki

The main objective of the author is to make the applicant conversant with the various forms of questions which can help the applicants to review their knowledge by self assessment means. Although this questions is not intended to be a substitute for text books, attempt has been made to impart maximum information through the small number of questions. Please refer to the text books like 'Practise of Refraction by Duke-Elder's'. Text book of ophthalmology by Dr. H.V. Nema, and by Dr. Agarwal. The incoming P.S.C Exam will be very competitive because the new vacancies in Govt. Sector is few. Wish you all the best....

Topic : Lens and Cataract

1. The crystalline lens is not
 - a). Non Vascular Structure like cornea and Vitreous.
 - b). a biconvex lens, the anterior surface being flatter than the posterior.
 - c). covered by an elastic capsule which is thicker anteriorly than posteriorly.
 - d). kept in place by zonules attached at the equator.
 - e). Embryologically a part of mesenchyma origin.
2. Myopia in early cataract are mainly due to
 - a). Index changes in the nucleus.
 - b). Anatomical changes of the eye.
 - c). accommodative changes.
 - d). axial length changes.
3. The congenital cataract require treatment
 - a). Zonular or lamellar cataract
 - b). Blue dot cataract
 - c). Fusiform cataract
 - d). Coronary cataract
4. Which is not a symptom of early senile cataract.
 - a) Unocular polyopia
 - b) Dull aching pain in the eye.
 - c) Gradual progressive diminution of vision
 - d) Colored Haloes
 - e) Frequent change in the power of glasses
5. Which is not a sign of immature cataract
 - a). Diurnal variation of intraocular tension
 - b). a greyish reflex in the pupillary area.
 - c). Iris shadow.
 - d). Partial opacity by slit lamp and a distant direct ophthalmoscopy.
 - e). The simple method used to find out mature cataract was.
 - a) Electro retinography.
 - b) Direct ophthalmoscopy.
 - c). Indirect ophthalmoscopy.
 - d). Retinoscopy.
 - e). accurate projection of rays.
 - f). Retinal functions in case of mature cataract can not be calculate by
 - a). accurate projection of rays.
 - b). Pupillary reaction of light.
 - c). Retinoscopy
 - d). Macular function test.
 - e). Electro retinography.
 - g). Which is included in the primary investigation of cataract, except.
 - a). Measurement of the angle of anterior chamber by Gonioscopy.
 - b). Record of intraocular tension.
 - c). Patency of lacrimal passages.
 - d). Trial bandage or conjunctival smear.
 - e). Retinal function test.
 - h). During cataract operation following complications can occur except.
 - a) Vitreous prolapse.
 - b) Non presentation of lens in the section.
 - c) Accidental extra capsular extraction.
 - d) Iris prolapse

e) expulsive haemorrhage.

10. Early post operative complications of cataract are as follows except.

- a) Infection.
- b) Retinal detachment.
- c) Hyphaema
- d) Iris prolapse.
- e) Striate keratitis.

11. Delayed complication of cataract surgery are as follows except.

- a) Iris prolapse
- b) Aphakic glaucoma
- c) Macular oedema
- d) R.D
- e) epithelialisation of anterior chamber

12. Which statement about complicated cataract is wrong.

- a) These are opacities of lenses which occur as a complication of some diseases in the eye.
- b) In the initial Stages we can see a polychromatic lusture from the posterior pole.
- c) Occurs following direct injury to the lens.
- d) Can occur in the eyes with old retinal detachment.
- e) pathological myopia can also be associated with it.

13. Select the wrong statement about Morgagnian cataract.

- a) It is hypermature cataract where cortex becomes fluid.
- b) It may be associated with secondary glaucoma.
- c) can be operated by extra capsular extraction.
- d) It is possible to do an intra capsular extraction.
- e) Cryo extraction is the ideal method of lens delivery.

14. Which of the following statement about subluxated lens is wrong.

- a) A part of the lens is seen in the pupillary area.
- b) Anterior chamber depth is irregular.
- c) iridodonesis cannot be elicited
- d) Occurs in hypermature cataract or after blunt injury.

15. Causes of Painless Sudden loss of vision are as follows, except.

- a) Occlusion of central retinal artery

b) Retinal detachment

c) Optic neuritis

d) Vitreous haemorrhage

e) acute conjunctive glaucoma

16. In cataract due to rubella

- a) Vision is not seriously impaired
- b) Other Congenital anomalies are rare
- c) After eight weeks of gestation of lens may escape injury.

d) The infection of the mother must occur between the 24th and 28th week of gestation.

17). Rosette Cataract due to

- a) Diabetes
- b) galactosemia
- c). Injury
- d), Myotonic dystrophy
- e). Irradiation.

18). Sunflower cataract is characteristic of

- a) Argyrosis
- b) Siderosis
- c) Chalcosis
- d) All the above.
- e). None of the above.

19. The commonest complication in exfoliation of the lens capsule is

- a) Iritis
- b) glaucoma
- c) Conjunctivitis
- d) Optic Neuritis
- e) Retinal detachment

20. After the completion of cataract extraction all of the following points of wound Hygiene are important, except.

- a) Suture are carefully tied and cut
- b) The iris must be repositioned carefully
- c) Air should be injected behind the iris
- d) The conjunciva and capsular remnants must be removed from the wound.

21. The most critical period in the development of the lens lies between

Ans : (Fifth and Eighth weeks)

22. The phenomenon in which a presbyopic leaves his glasses due to senile nuclear cataract is called

Ans : (Second sight)

23. The lens is embryological a part of origin

Ans: Surface ectoderm

24. Congenital Subluxation of the lens is known as.....

Ans : (ectopia lentis)

25. Metabolic activity of the lens is largely confined to.....

Ans : Cortex

Answer key : 1) E, 2) A, 3) A, 4) B, 5)A, 6)D, 7)C, 8)A,
9)D, 10)B, 11)A, 12)C, 13)C, 14)C, 15)E, 16)C, 17)B, 18)C,
19)C, 20)C

Hearty Farewell



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Active member of GOAK

സെഡ്. കൊമ്മേറേറി വിരുദ്ധ—

കൗൺസില്യൂട്ടർ റോഗും വാസ്തവിക്കുന്നു. N.P.C.B. state programme officer -ക്കുമുകളും അംഗങ്ങളും 2005 ഫെബ്രുവരി 1 ടു സെപ്റ്റംബർ 30 ദിനങ്ങൾ വിരുദ്ധിച്ചു.

പിന്തുംകാലം ഏറ്റവുംകൂടുതൽ വില്ലേജ് പ്രൈവറ്റ് കൗൺസില്യൂട്ടർമുൻ. ഒരു ടാം, വല്ലപ്പുറം സെക്രട്ടേറിയുടെ വീഡിയോഫോൺ തീരുമാനിച്ചു ചെയ്തുമുണ്ട്. എന്നിൽ ഒരു ടാം പിന്തുംകാലം കൗൺസില്യൂട്ടർ പ്രൈവറ്റ് കൗൺസില്യൂട്ടർ, കൗൺസില്യൂട്ടർമുൻ ആണ്. ഉദാഹരിതം: സെക്രട്ടേറിയുടെ വീഡിയോഫോൺ തീരുമാനിച്ചു ചെയ്യുന്നു" എന്നിലുണ്ട് ഫോൺ. എന്നാൽ വീഡിയോഫോൺ വീഡിയോഫോൺ എന്നും വീഡിയോഫോൺ എന്നും വീഡിയോഫോൺ എന്നും വീഡിയോഫോൺ എന്നും വീഡിയോഫോൺ എന്നും വീഡിയോഫോൺ എന്നും വീഡിയോഫോൺ എന്നും.

