

SCHEDA N. 1

- 1) Valutazione ortottica e riabilitazione visiva di un paziente con DMLE
- 2) Approccio diagnostico/riabilitativo al paziente ipovedente anziano
- 3) Dimostrare come si allinea un testo con l'applicazione word
- 4) Il candidato illustri quali sono gli organi di governo di Ateneo

5) Tradurre il seguente testo:

Age-related macular degeneration (AMD) is a progressive neurodegenerative and multifactorial disease that if not treated or managed can impair irreversibly the visual function in the elderly population (usually older than 60 years). AMD affects the macula, that is, the central portion of the retina, which is highly sensitive to visual stimuli due to the high density of retinal photoreceptors. In the macula of AMD patients, between the retinal pigment epithelium (RPE) and Bruch's membrane, lesions named drusen have been found. Wet AMD is characterized by overexpression of the vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF-A), which leads to the breakdown of the blood-retinal barrier and choroidal neovascularization. Retinal degeneration in wet AMD is tightly linked to choroidal neovascularization (CNV) and growth of leaky blood vessels under the macula, due to overproduction of pro-angiogenic factors (VEGF family) and inflammatory cytokines.

ESTRATTA

6

2122

SCHEDA N. 3

- 1) presa in carico e riabilitazione visiva del paziente affetto da glaucoma
- 2) Approccio diagnostico/riabilitativo al paziente ipovedente in età lavorativa
- 3) Inserire un'animazione di testo su power point
- 4) Il candidato illustri le attività svolte dal nucleo di valutazione di Ateneo

5) Tradurre il seguente testo:

Main hallmarks of AMD are represented by tissue dysfunctions (RPE, Bruch's membrane, and choriocapillaris), associated to chronic oxidative stress, autophagy decline, inflammation, and angiogenesis. Several studies highlighted that inflammation is one of the main driving factors of AMD pathogenesis. In fact, drusen deposits contain numerous inflammation-related factors, along with lipids, amyloid- β ($A\beta$) aggregates, and oxidation by-products. Furthermore, it has been demonstrated that the formation of drusen is induced by chronic low-level inflammation and complement activation, as a result of the activation of inflammatory pathways, such as NF κ B. Moreover, the activation of the inflammasome, by amyloid- β , was reported to contribute to RPE dysfunction during AMD. Macrophages, attracted by drusen to the sub-RPE space, release tumor necrosis factor α (TNF- α) that binds tumor necrosis factor receptor 1

NON ESPRATTA

SCHEDA N.2

- 1) Descrivere la riabilitazione visiva con metodica di biofeedback
- 2) Approccio diagnostico/riabilitativo al paziente ipovedente in età lavorativa
- 3) Creare una tabella Xcell di un gruppo di valori
- 4) Il candidato relazioni sulla durata in carica e sulla composizione del senato accademico

5) Tradurre il seguente testo:

Dry AMD can progress to the severe stage, wet AMD, which if not managed can lead to macular edema, retinal detachment, and then to irreversible blindness. Actually, only patients with the wet form (neovascular AMD) can be benefitted from pharmacological therapy, specifically the intravitreal administration of antivascular endothelial growth factors (anti-VEGF) , although anti-VEGF agents, used in clinical practice, such as ranibizumab, bevacizumab, and aflibercept, are considerably different in terms of molecular interactions when they bind with VEGF. Currently, one of the main unmet medical needs in AMD management is the lack of effective pharmacological treatment for the dry AMD, which represents the 90% of AMD cases. AMD is only partially understood, considering that it is the result of the interaction between environmental, metabolic, and genetic factors.

MON E STRAVER