

**Creating and adding custom Optometric Dictionary file
for Microsoft Word® 2007**

By

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Doctor of Optometry Paper
Approval and Release

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I, Benjamin Maniaci, hereby release this paper as described above to Ferris State University with the understanding that it will be accessible to the general public. This release is required under the provisions of the Federal Privacy Act."

Doctor of Optometry Candidate

Date

Abstract:

Problem Statement: Although Word® does contain a large dictionary file; it does not contain many of the terms and disease names commonly used in the profession of Optometry. This deficit causes medical documents to register as having numerous spelling errors. As a result, many practitioners forgo spell check consequently missing real spelling errors. **Motivation:** Every Optometrist has to write referral letters and it is important as professionals that these letters are free of errors. **Approach:** By creating a custom dictionary file for Microsoft Word®, Optometrists will be able to utilize spell check more often and write letters with fewer errors. To create this file, the content pages of several highly circulated optometry desk references were analyzed to see what words came up as being misspelled. Additionally, the brand and generic names of top 200 prescribed drugs were added to the file as well as ophthalmic drug names and ophthalmic manufacturers. **Results:** After analysis of the results, a custom dictionary file was created and will be available online along with installation instructions. **Conclusion:** The ease of installation and availability, make this a must have for optometrists whom will at the very least catch an error or two. The dictionary file contains over 500 words which would otherwise be considered misspelled.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
METHODS.....	6
RESULTS	9
DISCUSSION	9
CONCLUSION.....	10
REFERENCES.....	10
APPENDIX	
A. Graphical Installation File.....	11

Methods:

There is certainly more than one program that can be used for someone's word processing needs however for most people Microsoft Word is the program of choice. More specifically, people use the newest version from Microsoft called Word 2007. The dictionary file that is integrated in to this program has an extensive list of words but lacks many of the technical words common in the practice of Optometry. To create the dictionary file, a new custom dictionary file entitled "optometry" was added under the proofing tab. A custom dictionary is separate from the integrated dictionary in that it only includes the words that have been "add to dictionary" such as your last name or name of organization. By default there is a custom dictionary file titled "custom" already added in the proofing tab and is set as the default dictionary file. In order to use the "add to dictionary" function, which is necessary to efficiently create the dictionary file, the optometry dictionary file must be set as default. Optometric words were than typed into a blank document and the words which were considered misspelled by Word were added to the dictionary. The source of the words that were used to create the dictionary file were carefully selected based on the clinical and professional significance.

In recent years, a doctor by the name of Mort Suroka and his colleagues conducted a survey to assess the most prescribed ophthalmic drugs, the most commonly seen diagnosis, and the most commonly performed procedures. The surveys were analyzed and the results were published in the monthly scientific

journal "Optometry and Vision Science" under the title The Practice of Optometry: National Board of Examiners in Optometry Survey of Optometric Patients. Optometry and Vision Science is an important source for current developments in optometry and has been around for more than 75 years. The words which comprised the lists from this article were evaluated and those not in the standard dictionary were added to the custom one.

Another resource used to compile the custom dictionary file was The Wills Eye Manual: Office and Emergency Room Diagnosis and Treatment of Eye Diseases. This book is a great desk reference and is extremely popular with eye care professionals so much so that it is now in its fifth edition. This book covers all aspects of eye care with emphasis on ocular disease management and surgical procedures.

To have a broader coverage of prescription medications, two resources were used. The first is the 2007 Clinical Guide to Ophthalmic Drugs in the June edition of Review of Optometry. This covered all of the ophthalmic drugs commonly used and prescribed by optometrists in the categories of antibiotics, corticosteroids, combination drugs, ocular allergy treatment, glaucoma treatment, and dry eye treatment. Both the brand name and generic names were used when the words were analyzed to see which ones needed to be added. Many of these drug names were not part of the standard dictionary and had to be added. The names of the top two hundred most prescribed drugs were also added to the

custom dictionary. This drug list was acquired from the website pharmacytimes.com and was compiled from data collected from the research firm IMS health. When these words were analyzed for inclusion into the file, some were popular enough to have made it in to the standard dictionary file. This list of 200 was further reduced by the fact that some of the drugs were combination drugs and listed more than once due to differences in manufacturers and dosages.

Another of area of the optometry lexicon that is underrepresented in the standard dictionary is words associated with eyecare procedures and components of ocular examination. The sources of these words were taken from Clinical Procedures for Ocular Examination and the Atlas of Primary Eyecare Procedures.

For a more comprehensive list of ocular biology and disease, the book Clinical Ophthalmology: A Systematic Approach by Kanski was used to add words. This book like the Wills eye manual is a highly circulated book and is in its fifth edition.

In addition to the seven resources used, the names of manufacturers of contact lenses, ophthalmic lenses and low vision devices were also added to the dictionary file. Although these words would not typically be included in a referral letter, they would be significant in particular cases. For instance, if a patient were to have had a recurrent corneal erosion and a bandage contact needed to be

used or a patient was receiving services through the commission for the blind which necessitates a letter be written to this agency.

Results:

After analysis of the seven resources chosen, the dictionary file was compiled and came to 547 words. The dictionary file is comprised of words which include the most common ocular diseases/ diagnoses (refractive and binocular), ophthalmic drugs common or otherwise, most common prescription drugs, ocular diagnostic procedures, surgical procedures, and ophthalmological brand names. After completing the dictionary file, over 20 patient reports and several referral letters were written without a single word being recognized as misspelled. Although this is not proof positive that the dictionary file contains every word in the optometry lexicon, it does reflect that the file is comprehensive enough to be adequate for most optometry practitioners.

Graphical installation instructions were also created to help those that were unfamiliar with process of loading a custom dictionary file. After initial beta testing of these instructions, they were found to inadequate and had to alter.

Discussion:

As an optometrist, it is essential to develop professional relationships with ophthalmologist to properly co management your patient's ocular diseases. An integral part of this patient co-management is writing referral letters to the ophthalmologist. In order to maintain the highest level of professional respect,

these referral letters must be free of spelling errors. As technology has advanced, many people have become reliant on the computer to correct grammatical errors and without this feature working properly many errors may go uncorrected.

Conclusion:

A custom dictionary is easy way to add accuracy and efficiency to the already powerful Microsoft office suite. It is most widely used word processing application and with this addition will produce more accurate and professional letters for all Optometrists.


References:

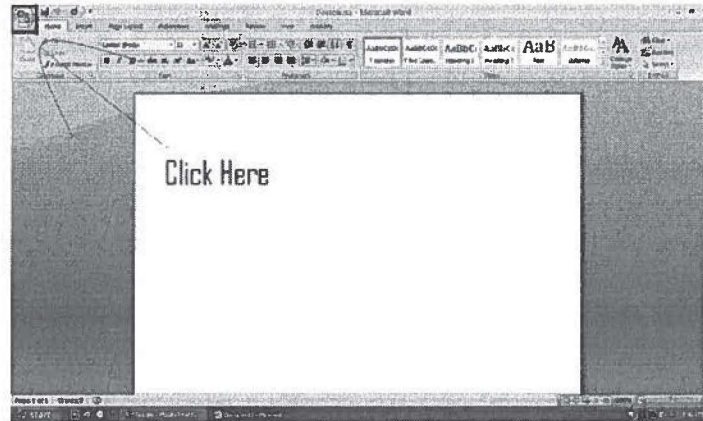
- 1.) Top 200 drugs –Pharmacy Times
http://www.pharmacytimes.com/issues/articles/2008-05_003.asp
- 2.) Casser, Linda et al. Atlas of Primary Eyecare Procedures Chicago, Ill.McGraw-Hill.
- 3.) Kanski, Jack. Clinical Ophthalmology. New York, Butterworth Heinemann. 2003
- 4.) Carlson, Nancy . Clinical Procedure for Ocular Examination. third. New York: McGraw-Hill, 2004.
- 5.) Ehlers, Justis. The Wills Eye Manual: Office and Emergency Room Diagnosis and Treatment of Eye Disease . Fifth . Baltimore,MD : Lippincott Williams & Wilkins , 2008.
- 6.) Melton, Ron. "2007 Clinical Guide to Ophthalmic Drugs." Review of Optometry June 15,2007:
- 7.) Suroka, Mort PhD. 2006 "The Practice of Optometry: National Board of Examiners in Optometry Survey of Optometric Patients" Optometry and Vision Science Vol. 83 No. 9

Installation of Dictionary file for Microsoft Word 2007

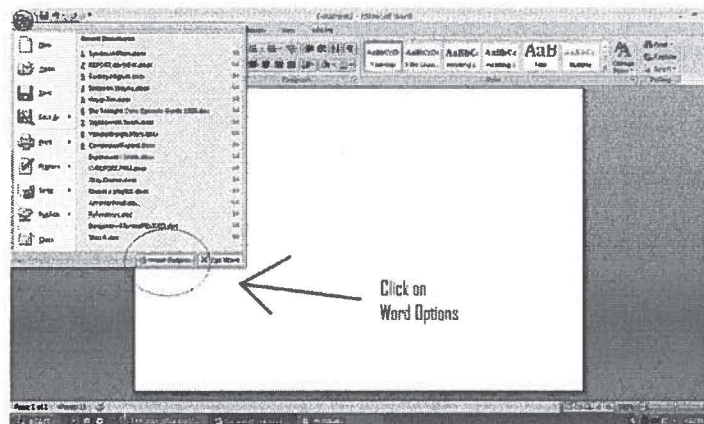
- 1.) Save the Optometry.dic to the "MY Documents" directory
- 2.) Open Word 2007



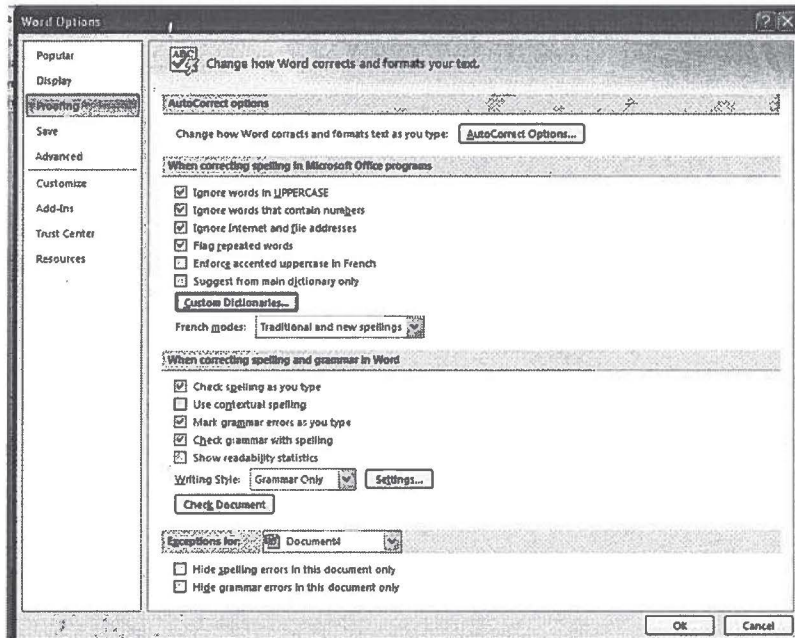
- 3.) Click the Office button  in the upper left hand corner



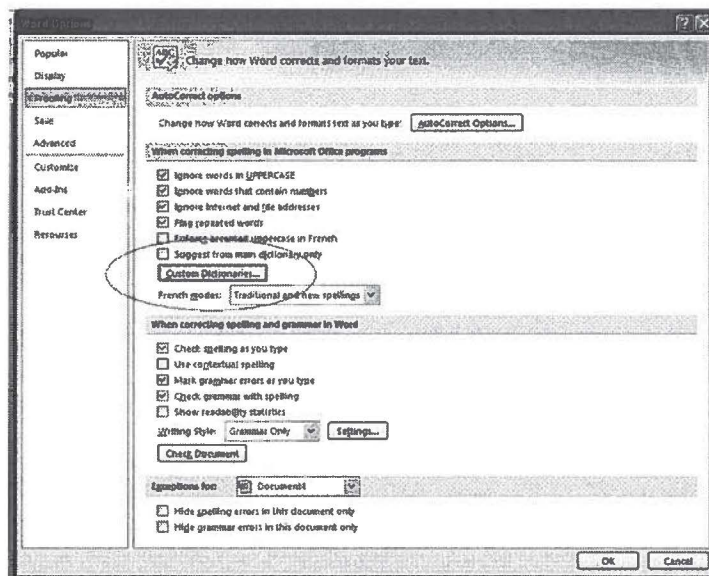
- 4.) Click on "Word Options" in the scroll down menu.



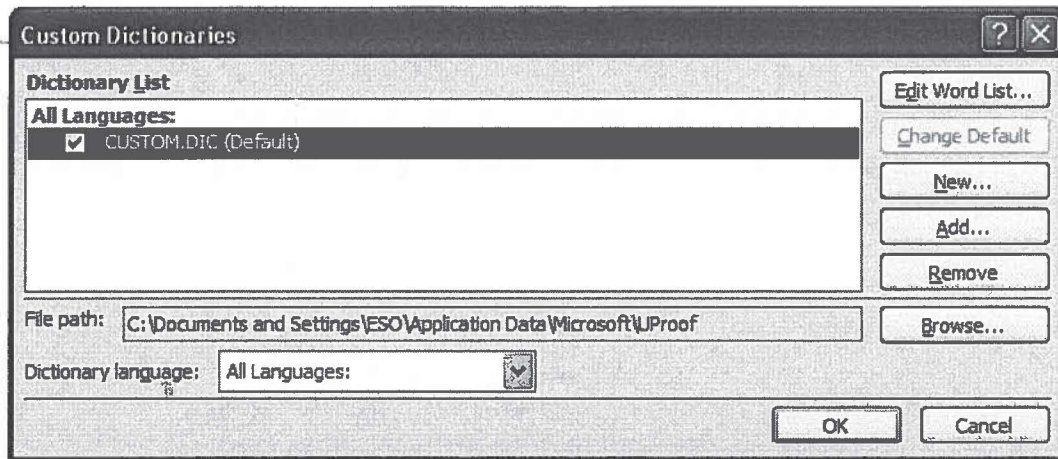
- 5.) Once the "Word Options" menu opens, click on the "Proofing" Tab (highlighted in the pic)



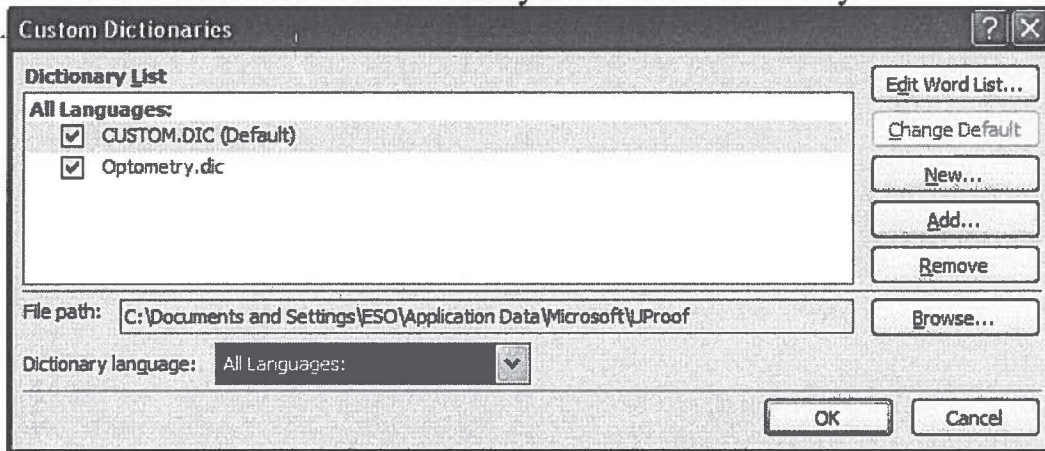
6.) Click on the “Custom Dictionaries” Button



7.) Click on the Add... Button, then select the Optometry.dic in your “My Documents” directory



7.) The Window should look like this when you have done it correctly.



optometry

Abducens
Abilify
Aciphex
Actonel
Actos
Acular
Acuvue
Adderall
Advair
Alamast
Albuterol
Allopurinol
Alocril
Alomide
Alphagan
Alprazolom
Alrex
Altace
Ambien
Amitriptyline
Amlodipine
Amsler
Augmentin
Avandia
Avapro
Avelox
Axenfeld
Azasite
Azopt
acanthamoeba
algerbrush
alprazolam
amblyopia
amiodarone
angiod
anhydrase
aniridia
aniseikonia
anisocoria
anisometropia
ankylosing
aphakia
applanation
apraclonidine
arcuate
arcus
arteritic
atenolol
axoplasmic
azelastine
azithromycin
Bardet-Biedl
Behcet
Benicar
Betagan
Betimol
Betoptic
Blephamide
Boniva
Budeprion
bacitracin
bimatoprost
biomicroscopy

optometry

biopic
blepharitis
blepharospasm
brimonidine
brinzolamide
bullous
Cartia
Cephalexin
Chantix
Cialis
Ciloxan
Clonazepam
Combivent
Concerta
Coreg
Cortisporin
Cosopt
Cozaar
Crestor
Crolom
Cyclen
Cymbalta
canaliculi
canalculitis
capsulotomy
cellulitis
cerebri
chalazion
chemosis
chiasmal
chlamydial
chloroquine
chorioretinal
choroidal
choroiditis
choroidopathy
cicatricial
ciliary
citalopram
clavulanate
clonidine
coloboma
commotio
conjunctival
contagiosum
cryotherapy
cyclobenzaprime
cyclopentolate
cycloplegic
cystoid
Depakote
Descemet's
Dexacidin
Digitek
Diovan
Diskus
Donders
Doxycycline
dacryoadenitis
dacryocystitis
dacryocystorhinostomy
dellen
dendritic

optometry

dermatochalasis
dexamethasone
difumarate
diplopia
disciform
dorzolamide
drusen
Econopred
Effexor
Elestat
Elschnig
Emadine
Enalapril
Eschenbach
Essilor
Ethlers-Danlos
Evista
ecchymosis
ectopia
ectropion
eFlone
electroretinography
emastine
embryotoxon
emmetropia
endophthalmitis
entropion
epilation
epiphora
epiretinal
episcleritis
erythema
esophoria
esotropia
etabonate
eversion
exophoria
exophthalmometer
exophthalmometry
exotropia
extracapsular
extraocular
exudative
eyecare
Fabry
Fexofenadine
Flarex
Flovent
Fluorometholone
Fluoxetine
Fluticasone
Fosamax
Furosemide
flavimaculatus
fluconazole
fluorescein
fluorometholone
foveal
fundus
fusional
Gabapentin
GDx
Genoptic

optometry

Glyburide
Glycolax
Goldmann
Graefe
gatifloxacin
gentamicin
glaukomflecken
glossopharyngeal
gonioscopy
gonococcal
granuloma
guttata
Henle
Hertel
Hyzaar
hemangioma
hemifield
hemihydrate
heterochromia
histoplasmosis
homatropine
hordeolum
hyalosis
hydrocodone
hydrops
hydroxyamphetamine
hyperfluorescence
hyperlipidemia
hyperopia
hypertrichosis
hypertropia
hyphema
hypofluorescence
hypopyon
Imitrex
Iopidine
Isopto-Cetapred
imperfecta
indocyanine
infranuclear
infraorbital
interpupillary
intracanalicular
intravitreal
iridectomy
iris
iritis
isosorbide
juxtafoveolar
Kayser
Koepe
Krukenberg's
keratitis
keratoconjunctivitis
keratoconus
keratometry
keratomileusis
keratopathy
keratoplasty

optometry

ketorolac
ketotifen
LacriLube
Lamictal
Lantus
Levaquin
Levothyroxine
Levoxyl
Lexapro
Lisch
Lisinopril
Livostin
LogMAR
Lorazepam
Lotemax
Lotrel
Lumigan
Lunesta
Lyrica
lacrimal
lagophthalmos
latanoprost
lensometer
lensometry
lenticonus
lentiglobus
lentis
leukocoria
levobunolol
levofloxacin
lodoxamide
loteprednol
lovastatin
lymphadenopathy
Marfan
Maxitrol
Meclizine
Meesman
Meibomitis
Metformin
Methylprednisolone
Mitomycin
Mohindra
Molluscum
Mooren
Morgagnian
Muro
maculopathy
maleate
megalocornea
megalophthalmos
meibomian
meibomianitis
melanocytic
melanocytosis
melanosis
metamorphopsia
metoprolol
microcornea
microcysts
microphakia
microtropia
miotics

optometry

monofixation
mononitrate
moxifloxacin
mucocele
mucormycosis
mydriasis
mydriatic
Namenda
Nasonex
NeoCecadron
Neovascularization
Nexium
Niaspan
Norvasc
NuvaRing
nasolacrimal
nedocromil
neovascular
neuroblastoma
neurofibroma
neuroretinitis
nodosa
nonarteritic
nonexudative
nonproliferative
nystagmus
Ocuflox
Oculomotility
Ocutech
Omeprazole
Omnicef
Opticrom
Optivar
Optive
Oxycodone
oculi
oculocephalic
oculomotor
ofloxacin
olopatadine
opacification
ophthalmoplegia
ophthalmoscopy
optokinetic
orbicularis
ortho
osteogenesis
Paroxetine
Pataday
Patanol
Plavix
Polysporin
Polytrim
Pred
Premarin
Prevacid
Proair
Proclear
Protonix
Pseudotumor
Purevision
pachymetry
palpebral

optometry

palpebrarum
pannus
papilledema
papillitis
papilloma
paracentesis
paracentral
parapapillary
pediculosis
pemphigoid
perforans
perimetry
periocular
phacoanaphylaxis
phacolytic
phenylephrine
phoria
phoropter
phthiriasis
pigmentosa
pilocarpine
pinguecula
planitis
poliosis
polmyxin
polyarteritis
porphyria
preauricular
prednisolone
premirolast
presbyopia
promethazine
proparacaine
propoxyphene
proptosis
pseudodendrite
pseudoexfoliation
pseudoexfoliative
pseudomembrane
pseudophakia
pterygium
ptosis
puncta
punctal
punctate
punctum
pupillary
Quixin
Requip
Restasis
Rieger
Risley
Risperdal
retinae
retinochoroidopathy
retinoschisis
retinoscopy
retroillumination
rhabdomyosarcoma
rhegmatogenous
rimexolone
rosacea
rubeosis

optometry

Sabouraud's
Sampaolesi
Schirmer
Schlemm's
Schlossman
Schwalbe's
Schweizer
Scleromalacia
Seroquel
Setraline
Simvastatin
Singulair
Snellen
Softlens
Spaeth
Spiriva
Stargardt
Synthroid
Systane
sarcoidosis
scleral
scleritis
sclerocornea
scotoma
senilis
sensorimotor
serpiginous
sicca
spherocylindrical
spondylitis
staphyloma
stereopsis
stroma
stromal
subcapsular
subconjunctival
subluxation
subtenon
sudoriferous
sulfacetimide
sulfamethoxazole
synechiae
Tamoxifen
Tarsorrhaphy
Tetracaine
Thygeson
Timoptic
TobraDex
Tobrex
Tonometry
Tonopen
Toprol
Travatan
Triamterene
Tricor
Trifluridine
Trusopt
tartrate
telangiectasia
timolol
tobramycin
tomograph
toric

optometry

toricity
toxocariasis
trabecular
trabeculoplasty
transillumination
travoprost
trazodone
trichiasis
trimethoprim
trochlear
tromethamine
tropicamide
ultrasonography
uveitis
Valtrex
Varilux
Vasocidin
Verapamil
Vexol
Vigamox
Vistakon
vitelliform
Voltaren
Vytorin
vasculitis
vergence
verruca
vitrectomy
vitreoretinal
warfarin
watzke
wellbutrin
Xalatan
xanthelasma
Yasmin
Zaditor
Zeiss
Zetia
Zolpidem
Zylet
Zymar
Zyprexa
zonular