

EQUILIBRIUM: In Diverse Fields of Science

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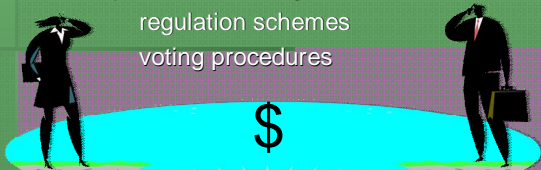
Skeffington's Concept

Vision does not and should not exist
in a vacuum.

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Mechanism Design Theory Basis:

- Gap between buyers and sellers
- Efficient operation of a market
- Distinguishes which markets work well
- Identify: efficient trading mechanisms
regulation schemes
voting procedures

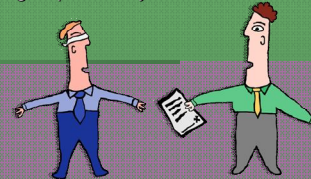


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Mechanism Design Theory Application:

Justification for:

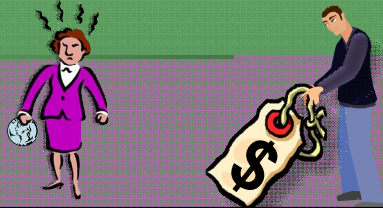
- Government intervention in health care markets
- Construct rules to avoid disparity in information
between groups of buyers and seller



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Gap in knowledge in economics; "information asymmetry".

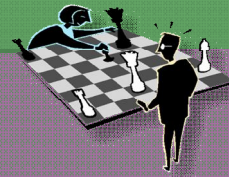
- Sellers incentive to seek highest sale price
- Buyers incentive to seek lowest sale price
- Different level of knowledge about value of transaction
- May lead to inefficiency for economy as a whole



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MDT as a game:

- Participants send messages to each other or messaging center
- Pre-specific rule assigns outcome
- Each rule includes one or more predicted outcomes or equilibrium



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Defining Equilibrium

A state of balance between
opposing forces or actions.



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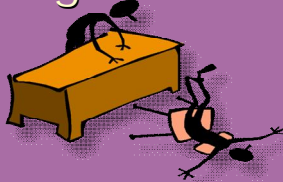
Socioeconomic Equilibrium

- Attained when all participants send messages that is in their own best interest
- Messages that maximize expected pay off



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Buyers and sellers
haggle too hard,
leading to failure.



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Goal of mechanism design theory

- What institutions or allocation mechanism best suited to minimize economic loss
- What collective decision making procedures succeed in implementing desirable joint projects while denying funds for undesirable projects

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Piaget's equilibrium

- New experiences first assimilated in terms of "cognitive level"
- Thinking modified to "accommodate" features of the experience not explained by cognitive level
- Behavior modified through process of adaptation or re-equilibrium
- Provides greater balance between the individual and the environment

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Visual examination

- Vision as a means of communication
- Examiner/Patient relationship

Thanks for
your help!

You're
welcome!



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Patients behavior viewed through their visual performance and process.

Measuring their ability to communicate through the interpretation and utilization of examination results.

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Examiner viewed as buyer

Purchasing finding and behavioral observation of the patient



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Patient perceived as seller

Patients are selling their trust and willingness to allow the examiner to access and manage



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Potential gap in relationship

- Information asymmetry – economic
- Imbalance – Piaget
- Examiner/patient lack of communication

Who owns the exam?



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