

作业 12

内容涉及

IACLE 接触镜教材第七册 7.1 – 7.2 (p1 – 100) 单元

作业 12

仔细阅读题目，将答案写在答题纸上

1. **Which one of the following factors is the LEAST likely to cause or result in an ocular immunological reaction?**
 - a. Micro-organisms
 - b. Denatured tear proteins
 - c. Components of lens care products
 - d. Finger-borne lens contaminants

1. 下述哪种因素最不容易引起眼部的免疫性反应？
 - a. 微生物
 - b. 变性的泪液蛋白
 - c. 镜片护理液成分
 - d. 操作时手指带入的镜片污染

2. **On average, the overnight corneal swelling in the normal eye (no contact lenses) has been reported to be:**
 - a. 2.1 to 3.9%
 - b. 4.2 to 8.1%
 - c. 2.1 to 6.5%
 - d. 2.9 to 5.5%

2. 正常眼（未戴接触镜）睡眠时角膜水肿为：
 - a. 2.1~ 3.9%
 - b. 4.2 ~ 8.1%
 - c. 2.1 ~ 6.5%
 - d. 2.9 ~ 5.5%

3. **Which statement regarding corneal striae is CORRECT?**
 - a. Usually 1 to 3 mm in length
 - b. Oriented horizontally
 - c. Appear as well defined grey lines
 - d. Thinner than nerve fibres

3. 下述哪点有关角膜条纹的描述是正确的：
 - a. 通常长度为 1~3 mm
 - b. 水平向走向
 - c. 表现为灰色的线样
 - d. 比神经纤维细

4. **When differentiating corneal endothelial guttata from endothelial blebs, which statement is INCORRECT?**
- Blebs are transient, guttata are not
 - Guttata involve an endothelial area equivalent to several cells
 - Guttata tend to appear to be convex while blebs appear to be concave
 - Guttata do not necessarily appear black
4. 鉴别角膜内皮的“*guttata*”和“*bleb*”，下述哪点是不正确：
- “*bleb*”是短暂的，而“*guttata*”不是
 - “*guttata*”涉及到角膜内皮的多个细胞
 - “*guttata*”表面为凸出，“*bleb*”表面呈凹形
 - “*guttata*”不一定是黑色
5. **Which one of the following factors appears to ‘adapt’ in contact lens extended wear (EW)?**
- Corneal sensitivity
 - Endothelial bleb response
 - Corneal oedema
 - Endothelial polymegethism
5. 下述哪点是接触镜长戴中“适应”的表现：
- 角膜敏感度
 - 角膜内皮“*bleb*”空泡样改变
 - 角膜水肿
 - 角膜内皮多形性改变
6. **Corneal exhaustion syndrome is LEAST likely to be the result of:**
- Regular use of PMMA lenses
 - Low water content, prism-ballast, toric hydrogel lenses
 - Low water content, spherical hydrogel lenses in high BVPs
 - Thin, high water content hydrogel lenses
6. 角膜衰竭综合症最不可能出现在下述哪种状态：
- PMMA 镜片的常规使用
 - 低含水量、棱镜平衡散光软镜
 - 低含水、高屈光度球性软镜
 - 薄、高含水软镜
7. **Which one of the following factors is LEAST likely to result in corneal vascularization?**
- Tight fitting, high BVP hydrogel lens
 - High BVP, siloxane hydrogel lens
 - Lactic acid accumulation under a thick hydrogel lens
 - Inflammatory mediators

7. 下述哪点最不易产生角膜新生血管：
- 过紧配戴、高屈光度软镜
 - 高屈光度、硅胶类软镜
 - 厚的软镜下过多的乳酸聚集
 - 感染介质
8. **What level of corneal oedema is required before striae become apparent?**
- 8 to 10%
 - 6 to 8%
 - 4 to 6%
 - 2 to 4%
8. 角膜出现条纹，角膜水肿度至少为：
- 8 ~ 10%
 - 6 ~ 8%
 - 4 ~ 6%
 - 2 ~ 4%
9. **Which one of the following factors is MOST likely to cause lens-induced ocular discomfort?**
- Solution-mediated toxicity
 - A well-finished, thin lens edge design
 - A near-new, molded hydrogel lens
 - A two-week old, disposable EW lens
9. 下述哪点最容易导致接触镜所致眼部不适：
- 护理液所致毒性反应
 - 制备完好的、薄的镜片边缘设计
 - 比较新的、膜压法制作的软镜
 - 已使用两周抛弃型长戴镜片
10. **All of the following can result in corneal oedema, EXCEPT:**
- Eye closure
 - Reduced tear film evaporation
 - Trauma
 - Tear hypertonicity
10. 下述各点均会产生角膜水肿，但须除外的是：
- 闭眼
 - 减少泪液的蒸发
 - 外伤
 - 泪液高渗

11. **Which one of the following has probably NOT helped reduce CLPC over the last 20 years??**
- Thinner lenses
 - Less allergenic contact lens care products
 - The advent of one-bottle lens care systems
 - The advent of disposable lenses
11. 下述哪点对于减少配戴接触镜 20 余年导致的结膜乳头是没有作用的：
- 更薄的镜片
 - 更少过敏反应的护理液产品
 - 多功能护理液的出现
 - 抛弃型镜片
12. **Which statement regarding soft contact lens-induced oedema is INCORRECT?**
- Diffuse
 - Involves the entire cornea
 - Greater peripherally than centrally
 - Occurs in an anterior-posterior direction
12. 下述哪点有关软镜导致的角膜水肿的描述是不正确的：
- 弥散
 - 涉及到整个角膜
 - 周边比中央明显
 - 出现在前—后方向
13. **What is the prevalence of corneal infiltrates in the non-contact lens wearing population?**
- 0.1%
 - 1%
 - 3%
 - 5%
13. 在非接触镜配戴人群中，角膜浸润的患病率为：
- 0.1%
 - 1%
 - 3%
 - 5%
14. **Which one of the following statements is INCORRECT?**
- A symptom is a subjective indication perceptible to the patient
 - Signs are detectable manifestations of injury or disease
 - Patient symptoms may or may not be associated with signs
 - A sign is defined as a subjective indication of disease

14. 下述哪点描述是不正确的：
- 症状是患者的主观描述
 - 体征是有关损伤和疾病的可测出的主要表现
 - 患者的症状可能与体征有关或无关
 - 体征可定义为疾病的主观陈述
15. **Which of the following is the LEAST useful in differentiating epithelial microcysts from mucin balls, vacuoles, bullae, and dimple veiling?**
- Reversed or unreversed effect on incident illumination
 - Size
 - Colour
 - Marginal retro-illumination
15. 在鉴别上皮的微囊和黏液球、空泡、大泡和“**dimple veiling**”中，下述哪点描述方法是最无价值的：
- 入射光线的逆转或非逆转效应
 - 大小
 - 颜色
 - 边缘后照射方法
16. **The level of corneal oedema required before corneal folds and black lines usually become apparent is:**
- 3 to 8%
 - 7 to 12%
 - 11 to 16%
 - >10%
16. 角膜皱褶和黑色条纹出现，则角膜水肿至少为：
- 3 ~ 8%
 - 7 ~ 12%
 - 11 ~ 16%
 - >10%
17. **Which one of the following is probably the MOST 'efficient' means of preventing ocular complications of contact lens wear?**
- Wearer selection
 - Lens selection
 - Wearer education
 - Regular after-care examinations

17. 下述哪种方法可能是最有效的防止接触镜导致的并发症的：
- 配戴者的选择
 - 镜片选择
 - 配戴者的教育
 - 常规的随访
18. ***When a conventional -9.00 D hydrogel lens is worn during eye closure, the topographical corneal swelling could best be described as:***
- Much less swelling in the corneal periphery than the corneal centre
 - Slightly less swelling in the corneal periphery than the corneal centre
 - Uniform corneal swelling across the cornea
 - Greater swelling under the thickest part of the lens than either the corneal centre or periphery
18. 在闭眼情况下配戴-9.00 D 软镜，则角膜水肿的描述最可能为：
- 明显的角膜周边水肿低于中央
 - 比较轻的角膜周边水肿低于中央
 - 整个角膜一致性的水肿
 - 镜片最厚处的水肿高于角膜周边和中央
19. ***What should be the practitioner's FIRST action in the effective management of a contact lens wearer presenting with an ocular complaint?***
- Measure visual acuity
 - Take a thorough case history
 - Perform slit-lamp biomicroscopy
 - Assess the contact lens fit
19. 当接触镜配戴者有主诉时，验配者首先必须采取的有效措施是：
- 测视力
 - 详细询问病史
 - 作裂隙灯检查
 - 作镜片配适评估
20. ***Which statement regarding epithelial microcysts is INCORRECT?***
- Small, 20um, usually circular
 - Located in the central and paracentral cornea
 - Refractive index is higher than the surrounding medium
 - Behave like concave refractors

20. 下述哪点有关上皮微囊的描述是不正确的：

- a. 小的，20um 大小，圆形
- b. 位于角膜中央和旁中央区
- c. 比周围的介质屈光指数高
- d. 起到类似凹透镜的作用