

作业 13

内容涉及

IACLE 接触镜教材第七册 7.2 – 7.3(p100 – 233) 单元:

作业 13

仔细阅读题目，将答案写在答题纸上

1. **Compared with daily wear, contact lenses worn on an extended wear (EW) basis increases the likelihood of corneal infection by:**
 - a. 1.5 to 2.5 times
 - b. 3 to 8 times
 - c. 10 to 24 times
 - d. 40 times

1. 与日戴型配戴方式比较，长戴型镜片增加了角膜感染的几率为：
 - a. 1.5 ~ 2.5 倍
 - b. 3 ~ 8 倍
 - c. 10 ~ 24 倍
 - d. 40 倍

2. **Which of the following is NOT appropriate in the management of vascularized limbal keratitis (VLK) associated with RGP lenses?**
 - a. Redesign lens to achieve moderate edge lift
 - b. Use in-eye wetting drops
 - c. Fit larger lenses
 - d. Reduce wearing time

2. 在处理 RGP 导致的血管性角巩膜炎(VLK)时，下述哪种方法是不适当的？
 - a. 重新设计镜片，使镜片边缘达中等翘起高度
 - b. 使用镜片在眼时润滑滴眼液
 - c. 配戴更大的镜片
 - d. 减少配戴时间

3. **All of the following have been proposed as possible factors contributing to microbial keratitis (MK) EXCEPT:**
 - a. Inadequate post-lens tear film volume
 - b. Deposits on the lens surface
 - c. Stagnation of the post-lens tear film
 - d. Poor patient compliance

3. 下述是导致微生物性角膜炎的原因，但必须除外的是：
 - a. 镜片后的泪膜量不合适
 - b. 镜片表面的沉淀
 - c. 镜片后的泪膜的滞留
 - d. 病人的依从性差

4. **Which of the following slit-lamp illumination techniques is best used to observe corneal wrinkling?**
 - a. Direct illumination
 - b. Sclerotic scatter
 - c. Tangential illumination
 - d. Marginal retro illumination

4. 下述哪种裂隙灯照明技术最有利于观察角膜皱褶：
 - a. 直接照明法
 - b. 巩膜散射法
 - c. 切线照明法
 - d. 边缘后照射法

5. **The MOST significant factor in the aetiology of contact lens-induced acute red eye (CLARE) is:**
 - a. Soft contact lens extended wear
 - b. Being female
 - c. Changing seasons
 - d. Having worn contact lenses for 3 years or more

5. 接触镜导致的急性红眼(CLARE)中，最主要的病因是：
 - a. 软镜长戴
 - b. 女性
 - c. 季节更换
 - d. 接触镜配戴 3 年或更长

6. **Which of the following is probably NOT a contributing factor to the aetiology of SEALS?**
 - a. Tight upper eyelids
 - b. Inadequate lens flexure
 - c. Tight lens fitting
 - d. Hypoxia

6. 下述不是导致 **SEALs** 的主要病因：
- 上睑过紧
 - 不恰当的镜片翘曲
 - 镜片配适过紧
 - 缺氧
7. **Which statement about 3 & 9 o'clock staining is INCORRECT?**
- Can improve with blinking exercises
 - Increases over time
 - Usually unilateral
 - Staining of areas not covered by the contact lens
7. 关于 **3 & 9 o'clock** 染色的描述，下述哪点是不正确的：
- 通过瞬目练习，情况能改善
 - 随时间而增加
 - 通常为单眼
 - 接触镜非覆盖部位的染色
8. **Which one of the following is NOT a typical sign of solution sensitivity?**
- Mucopurulent discharge
 - Corneal infiltrates
 - Punctate epithelial staining
 - Changes in the palpebral conjunctiva
8. 下述哪点不是护理液导致的过敏反应的典型表现：
- 黏液脓性分泌物
 - 角膜浸润
 - 角膜上皮点状染色
 - 睑结膜的改变
9. **The diameter of mucin balls is typically:**
- 1 to 5 μm
 - 5 to 10 μm
 - 10 to 50 μm
 - 50 to 80 μm
9. 黏液球的直径通常为：
- 1~ 5 μm
 - 5~ 10 μm
 - 10~ 50 μm
 - 50~ 80 μm

10. **Which one of the following is the MOST significant factor contributing to closed-eye corneal oedema?**
- Lowered tear osmolality
 - Hypoxia
 - Increased corneal temperature
 - Retarded efflux of carbon dioxide
10. 下述哪点最可能是闭眼导致的角膜水肿的原因：
- 泪液低渗
 - 缺氧
 - 角膜温度升高
 - 二氧化碳清除的下降
11. **Anterior eye debris can be flushed from the eye using any of the following EXCEPT:**
- Sterile saline solution
 - Artificial tears
 - RGP multi-purpose solution
 - In-eye wetting solution
11. 眼表面的沉淀能通过下述哪些方法清除，但必须除外的是：
- 消毒生理盐水
 - 人工泪液
 - RGP 多功能护理液
 - 镜片在眼时应用润滑液
12. **Which one of the following is NOT usually a sign of CLARE?**
- Diffuse stromal infiltrates
 - Watery discharge
 - Central corneal oedema
 - Significant epithelial staining
12. 下述哪点通常不是 **CLARE** 的体征：
- 弥漫性角膜基质浸润
 - 水性分泌物
 - 角膜中央水肿
 - 典型角膜上皮染色
13. **Which statement regarding superior arcuate epithelial lesions (SEALs) is CORRECT?**
- Usually 3 to 5 mm from the limbus
 - Stain with fluorescein but not with Rose Bengal
 - Usually in 3 and 9 o'clock positions
 - More common in female presbyopes

13. 下述哪点有关上方弓形角膜上皮缺损(**SEALs**)是正确的？
- 通常距角膜缘 3~5 mm
 - 能被 fluorescein 荧光素染色，但不被 Rose Bengal 染色
 - 通常在 3 and 9 o'clock 方位
 - 在女性老视人群中更常见
14. **Which statement regarding mucin balls is CORRECT?**
- Associated with pain and discomfort
 - Cause a reduction in visual acuity
 - More common in wearers with steeper corneas
 - Seen exclusively in siloxane hydrogel lens wearers
14. 下述有关黏液球的描述是正确的：
- 与疼痛和不适有关
 - 导致视力下降
 - 在接触镜过紧配适人群中更常见
 - 在硅水凝胶镜片配戴人群中不常见
15. **The aetiology of Dellen could include all of the following EXCEPT:**
- RGP contact lenses with thin edges
 - Pinguecula
 - Rectus muscle surgery
 - Dry corneal surface
15. “**Dellen could**” 病因包括以下各点，但需除外的是：
- RGP 镜片边缘较薄
 - 结膜黄斑
 - 直肌手术
 - 角膜表面干燥
16. **Which one of the following is typical of a contact lens-induced peripheral ulcer (CLPU)?**
- Increases in size over time
 - Bowman's layer remains intact
 - Usually occurs in the central cornea
 - Anterior chamber involvement

16. 下述哪点是接触镜导致的边缘性角膜溃疡(*CLPU*)的典型表现 :
- 随时间而大小增加
 - Bowman's 层保持完整
 - 通常在角膜中央出现
 - 前房可受累
17. **Which clinical observation is MOST likely to result in patient symptoms?**
- Corneal vascularization
 - Epithelial microcysts
 - SEAL
 - Epithelial staining associated with solution toxicity
17. 下述哪种临床观察结果最容易导致患者产生症状 :
- 角膜新生血管
 - 上皮微囊
 - SEAL
 - 与 护理液毒性反应有关的角膜染色
18. **Which one of the following is MOST commonly responsible for corneal infection?**
- Pseudomonas* sp.
 - Acanthamoeba* sp.
 - Candida* sp.
 - Staphylococcus* sp.
18. 下述哪种病原微生物在角膜感染中最常见 :
- Pseudomonas* sp
 - Acanthamoeba* sp
 - Candida* sp
 - Staphylococcus* sp
19. **'Smile' and desiccation staining are thought to be due to:**
- Oedema of the corneal epithelium
 - Depletion of the aqueous phase of the post-lens tear film
 - Solution toxicity
 - Lens surface deposits
19. **'Smile'**微笑型和干燥型染色通常被认为是由于 :
- 角膜上皮水肿
 - 镜片后的泪膜水液层的减少
 - 护理液的毒性反应
 - 镜片表面沉淀

20. **Which one of the following is NOT a typical sign of MK?**

- a. Bulbar redness
- b. Mucopurulent discharge
- c. Altered corneal astigmatism
- d. Lid oedema

20. 下述哪点不是微生物性角膜炎 **MK** 的典型表现？

- a. 球结膜充血
- b. 黏液脓性分泌物
- c. 角膜散光改变
- d. 眼睑水肿