

## 作业 16

内容涉及

***IACLE 接触镜教材第八册 8.2, 8.3 和 8.4 单元***

## 作业 16

仔细阅读题目，将答案写在答题纸上

1. **Which one of the following is NOT a desirable factor when fitting presbyopic patients with contact lenses?**
  - a. Lower sensitivity to ghosting
  - b. Previous success with contact lens wear
  - c. Dependence on near vision correction
  - d. Large pupil size
  
1. 下述哪点不是老视患者配戴接触镜的有利因素？
  - a. 对幻影敏感度降低
  - b. 以往成功接触镜配戴史
  - c. 依靠近视觉的矫正
  - d. 大瞳孔
  
2. **Which one of the following is the MOST appropriate soft lens parameters for a paediatric aphake aged 21 months?**
  - a. BOZR of 7.4 mm; BVP of +34 D
  - b. BOZR of 7.7 mm; BVP of +29 D
  - c. BOZR of 7.9 mm; BVP of +23 D
  - d. BOZR of 8.1 mm; BVP of +26 D
  
2. 下述哪点是 21 月的婴幼儿无晶体眼软镜最合适的参数？
  - a. BOZR 为 7.4 mm; BVP 为 +34 D
  - b. BOZR 为 7.7 mm; BVP 为 +29 D
  - c. BOZR 为 7.9 mm; BVP 为 +23 D
  - d. BOZR 为 8.1 mm; BVP 为 +26 D
  
3. **Which statement regarding diffractive bifocal contact lenses is INCORRECT?**
  - a. Suited to patients requiring a moderate near addition
  - b. Success is independent of lens centration
  - c. Night vision problems are fairly common
  - d. Good vision independent of pupil size

3. 下述哪点有关衍射型双焦点接触镜的描述是不正确的？
- 合适于需要中等近附加的患者
  - 成功与镜片的中心定位无关
  - 夜视觉的问题相当普遍
  - 好的视觉与瞳孔大小无关
4. **Which one of the following is the LEAST likely cause of a cataract?**
- Splashes of household acids
  - Radiation exposure
  - Blunt-force trauma to the globe
  - Diabetes mellitus
4. 下述哪点是白内障最不可能的病因？
- 家用酸类物的溅入
  - 辐射暴露
  - 眼球顿挫伤
  - 糖尿病
5. **All of the following are disadvantages of conventional, aphakic, hydrogel lenses, EXCEPT:**
- Poorer oxygen transmission
  - May exacerbate existing dry eye problems
  - Poor lens centration
  - Require more care and maintenance than RGPs
5. 下述是传统型、无晶体水凝胶镜片的缺点，但需除外的是：
- 镜片透氧性差
  - 可能加重已存在的干眼问题
  - 镜片中心定位差
  - 比 RGP 镜片需要更多的护理
6. **The segment height of an alternating vision RGP bifocal lens on the eye is too high. Which of the following actions is LEAST appropriate?**
- Truncate the lens superiorly
  - Reduce the BOZD
  - Reduce the lens total diameter (TD)
  - Steepen the BOZR

6. 采用变换视设计的 RGP 老视镜片的子镜片部分的太高，则下述哪种方法最无效？
- 镜片上方截除
  - 减少光学区直径
  - 减少镜片总直径
  - 镜片基弧变陡
7. **Which statement regarding silicone elastomer contact lenses is INCORRECT?**
- Have high oxygen transmissibility
  - Good deposit resistance
  - Durable and able to withstand most handling and cleaning procedures
  - Lens removal may be difficult
7. 下述哪点有关硅胶镜片的描述是不正确的？
- 非常高的透氧率
  - 比较好的抗沉淀性能
  - 耐用能抵抗清洗及取镜片时的损伤
  - 镜片摘取可能困难
8. **All of the following are contraindications to the use of translating, bifocal contact lenses, EXCEPT:**
- Loose lids (reduced muscle tonus)
  - Lower lid below the limbus
  - Small pupil size
  - Lower lid too far above the limbus
8. 下述是使用转换型老视镜片的禁忌症，但必须除外的是：
- 眼睑松弛（肌肉张力低）
  - 下睑在角巩膜缘下方
  - 瞳孔小
  - 下睑在角巩膜缘上方
9. **When educating a monovision wearer about lens insertion and removal, it is best to suggest that they:**
- Insert the near lens first and remove the near lens last
  - Insert and remove the near lens first
  - Insert the distance lens first and remove the distance lens last
  - Insert and remove the distance lens first

9. 在教育一单眼视配戴者取戴接触镜方式时，最好的建议是：
- 最先戴近用的镜片，最后取近用的镜片
  - 最先戴近用的镜片，最先取近用的镜片
  - 最先戴远用的镜片，最后取远用的镜片
  - 最先戴远用的镜片，最先取远用的镜片
10. **Which statement regarding the fitting of lenticulated, aphakic, rigid contact lenses is INCORRECT?**
- Total lens diameter should be at least 1.5 mm larger than the FOZD, for an effective minus carrier
  - Smaller lens diameters may reduce the severity of 3 and 9 o'clock staining
  - Usual fitting philosophy is to choose a BOZR that gives apical clearance
  - A smaller FOZD can be ordered to reduce the centre thickness
10. 下述哪点有关配戴无晶体、周边载体设计的 RGP 镜片的陈述是不正确的？
- 镜片总直径必须比前表面光学区直径至少大 1.5 mm，才能保证有效的负载体
  - 小直径镜片可降低 3 and 9 o'clock 染色的严重性
  - 通常配适为选择的基弧中央为空隙的配适
  - 定制较小的前表面光学区直径，以降低镜片的中央厚度
11. **Aspheric, simultaneous vision, progressive addition, centre distance (C-D) contact lenses can be configured as:**
- A spherical front surface and an oblate back surface
  - A prolate front surface and an oblate back surface
  - A spherical front surface and a prolate back surface
  - A prolate front surface and a spherical back surface
11. 非球面、同时视、渐进附加、中央视远的接触镜可描述为：
- 前表面为球面，后表面扁球形
  - 前表面为扁长形，后表面为扁球形
  - 前表面为球面，后表面扁长形
  - 前表面为扁长形，后表面为球面
12. **Which one of the following patients would be the MOST likely to have near vision difficulties when changing from spectacles to contact lenses?**
- A 19-year old with a prescription of +7.50 D
  - A 25-year old with a prescription of -3.50 / 0.50 x 178
  - A 39-year old with a prescription of +8.75 / 0.75 X 164
  - A 41-year old with a prescription of -6.75 D

12. 下述哪种患者从框架眼镜转为接触镜配戴时，最容易出现视近困难？

- a. 19岁患者，验光处方为+7.50 D
- b. 25岁患者，验光处方为-3.50 / 0.50 x 178
- c. 39岁患者，验光处方为+8.75 / 0.75 X 164
- d. 41岁患者，验光处方为-6.75 D

13. **Which statement regarding rigid, aspheric, bifocal contact lenses is INCORRECT?**

- a. The greater the surface eccentricity, the higher the reading addition
- b. VA is independent of pupil size
- c. Compensate for corneal astigmatism
- d. Inferior decentration adversely affects distance vision

13. 下述哪点有关硬性、非球面双焦镜片的陈述是不正确的？

- a. 表面的偏心率越大，阅读附加镜度数越高
- b. 视力与瞳孔大小无关
- c. 可以弥补角膜性散光
- d. 镜片向下偏位与对远视力不利

14. **The MOST significant barrier to the success of soft, translating bifocals to date has been:**

- a. Their failure to achieve adequate translation and comfort on the eye
- b. The difficulty of manufacturing a reproducible product
- c. The relatively poor oxygen transmissibility of the lenses offered
- d. The small size of the potential market for such lenses

14. 至今而言阻止软性、变换视双焦点镜片成功的最大障碍在于：

- a. 无法达到恰当的变换和舒适
- b. 产品制作重复性差
- c. 镜片的透氧率低
- d. 此种镜片的市场非常小

15. **What is the average power of the human cornea at birth?**

- a. 46 D
- b. 48 D
- c. 50 D
- d. 52 D

15. 出生时，人角膜的平均屈光度为：

- a. 46 D
- b. 48 D
- c. 50 D
- d. 52 D

16. **A presbyope, who is strongly right eye dominant, has the following spectacle Rx:**  
**RE: +1.50 D**  
**LE: +2.00 D**  
**Add : +1.25 D**  
**What would probably be the MOST suitable monovision prescription for this patient?**
- Right +1.50 D and Left +3.25 D
  - Right and Left +2.75 D
  - Right +2.75 D and Left +2.00 D
  - Right and Left +3.25 D
16. 一远视患者，右眼为主视眼，框架眼镜的处方如下：
- RE: +1.50 D  
LE: +2.00 D  
Add: +1.25 D
- 则此患者采用单眼视配镜法，则处方为：
- 右眼 +1.50 D ，左眼 +3.25 D
  - 双眼均为+2.75 D
  - 右眼 +2.75 D ，左眼 +2.00 D
  - 双眼均为+3.25 D
17. **All of the following are common complications of aphakic, RGP contact lenses, EXCEPT:**
- Deposits
  - Dehydration
  - Loss of the lens from the eye
  - Lens displacement onto the conjunctiva
17. 下述是无晶体眼 RGP 镜片的常见并发症，但必须除外的是：
- 沉淀
  - 脱水
  - 镜片脱落
  - 镜片偏位到结膜上
18. **Which statement regarding centre-near (C-N), concentric, bifocal contact lenses is INCORRECT?**
- Successful fitting relies on good lens centration
  - Minimum clinically acceptable lens movement is desired
  - Distance vision is typically best in high illumination
  - Most C-N lenses have central zone diameters of < 3 mm

18. 下述哪点有关中央视近、同心轴性双焦点镜片的描述是不正确的？

- a. 成功的验配取决于镜片的中心定位
- b. 希望能达到临床能接受的最少的镜片活动度
- c. 在高照明情况下远距离视力最好
- d. 大多数的 C-N 镜片中央区直径 < 3 mm

19. ***The advantages of monovision contact lens correction for presbyopia include all of the following, EXCEPT:***

- a. Ideal for occasional contact lens users
- b. No reduction in stereo acuity
- c. Less practitioner chair time is required
- d. Higher success rate than many bifocal contact lenses

19. 下述是有关单眼视方式接触镜矫正老视的优点，但需除外的是？

- a. 适合于偶然接触镜
- b. 立体视无下降
- c. 验配时配戴者不需要花很多时间
- d. 配戴成功率高于其他老视镜片

20. ***When fitting a RGP lens for aphakia, a lenticulated design is usually selected because lenticulation:***

- a. Shifts the centre of gravity forward
- b. Reduces the tendency for the lens to ride high
- c. Reduces the centre thickness
- d. Allows the BOZD and the FOZD to be made approximately equal

20. 无晶体眼 RGP 镜片的设计中，经常采用周边载体的这种设计，主要是应为这种设计：

- a. 使镜片中央的重心向前
- b. 减少镜片高骑跨的倾向
- c. 降低镜片中央厚度
- d. 使得镜片前后表面的光学区直径一致