

作业 19

内容涉及

IACLE 接触镜教材第八册 8.9 和第九册 9.1, 9.2 和 9.3 单元

作业 19

仔细阅读题目，将答案写在答题纸上

1. **What is the optimum humidity range for comfortable contact lens wear?**
 - a. 15 to 25%
 - b. 25 to 40%
 - c. 40 to 60%
 - d. 60 to 85%

1. 哪种湿度范围接触镜配戴比较舒适？
 - a. 15 ~ 25%
 - b. 25~ 40%
 - c. 40 ~ 60%
 - d. 60 ~ 85%

2. **All of the following are desirable factors in the fitting pattern of an orthokeratology lens, EXCEPT:**
 - a. Deep and wide tear reservoir around the central zone
 - b. At least 1 mm of edge clearance
 - c. Small amount of movement upon blinking
 - d. 3 to 4.5 mm of central bearing

2. 下述是角膜塑形镜片理想的配适，但必须除外的是：
 - a. 中央区深的、宽的泪液集聚
 - b. 至少 1 mm 边缘翘起高度
 - c. 瞬目时有少量的活动
 - d. 3 ~ 4.5 mm 的中央接触

3. **Which one of the following should a practitioner do when fitting contact lenses to a professional swimmer?**
 - a. Avoid soft hydrogel lenses
 - b. Consider using smaller diameter lenses
 - c. Fit rigid gas permeable lenses
 - d. Avoid ultra-thin lenses

3. 为一专业游泳者配戴接触镜，验配者必须作的是？
 - a. 避免软性水凝胶镜片
 - b. 考虑使用小直径镜片
 - c. 配戴 RGP 镜片
 - d. 避免超薄镜片

4. **What is the normal thickness of the corneal epithelium?**
- 5 – 10 μm
 - 10 – 40 μm
 - 50 – 60 μm
 - 70 – 100 μm
4. 正常角膜上皮的厚度为多少？
- 5 – 10 μm
 - 10 – 40 μm
 - 50 – 60 μm
 - 70 – 100 μm
5. **All of the following visual skills are enhanced by contact lens wear, EXCEPT:**
- Interpretation of blurred images
 - Depth perception
 - Peripheral awareness
 - Dynamic visual acuity
5. 下述视功能由于配戴接触镜而增强，但必须除外的是？
- 模糊像的解释
 - 深度感
 - 周边视野感知
 - 动态视力
6. **The limit of an orthokeratology procedure is reached when:**
- The cornea is changed to a hyperbolic shape
 - The cornea is changed to a prolate shape
 - The cornea is changed to an oblate shape
 - The cornea is changed to a spherical shape
6. 下述哪种情况表示角膜塑形术已达矫治极限？
- 角膜变成双曲面形态
 - 角膜变成扁长形态
 - 角膜变成扁圆形态
 - 角膜变成球面形态
7. **Which one of the following contact lens types would be MOST suitable for a pole vaulting athlete?**
- Large diameter RGP lens
 - Large diameter soft lens
 - Small diameter RGP lens
 - Small diameter soft lens

7. 下述哪种接触镜最合适于撑杆跳运动员？
- 大直径 RGP 镜片
 - 大直径软镜
 - 小直径 RGP 镜片
 - 小直径软镜
8. **According to Mountford (1997), what is the minimum corneal eccentricity (e value) required to achieve a change of -2.00 D through orthokeratology?**
- 0.12
 - 0.22
 - 0.42
 - 0.62
8. 根据 Mountford (1997) 的理论，希望通过角膜塑形术矫正 -2.00 D，则角膜的偏心率须为多少？
- 0.12
 - 0.22
 - 0.42
 - 0.62
9. **What should the practitioner do if dimple veiling is seen in an orthokeratology patient within an hour of awakening?**
- Ignore it
 - Refit with a lens of the same parameters but in a more gas permeable material
 - Promptly remove the lens and cease overnight lens wear
 - Refit with a flatter lens to decrease post-lens tear film depth
9. 如角膜塑形术患者在醒来 1 小时后仍发现有角膜上有 dimple veiling，则验配者必须采取的措施是？
- 忽略
 - 重新配戴相同参数的镜片，但镜片材料的透气性更好
 - 立即摘取镜片，停止过夜配戴
 - 重新配戴更平坦镜片以降低镜片后泪膜深度
10. **All of the following are considered ideal end point criteria for orthokeratology, EXCEPT:**
- Bulls-eye topography pattern
 - Final Rx of $+0.75$ D Sph
 - Uncorrected VA of $6/6^{-1}$
 - Regression of 0.12 D Sph over a 10-hour, no-lens wear period

10. 下述并认为是角膜塑形术的理想终点，但必须除外的是：
- 牛眼角膜地形图表现
 - 最后验光为+0.75 D 球镜
 - 裸眼视力为 $6/6^{-1}$
 - 镜片停戴 10 小时期间，屈光度回退 0.12 D
11. ***If a subtractive corneal topography plot shows a 'smiley face' pattern, what can be deduced about the contact lens used for orthokeratology?***
- The BOZR is too steep
 - The total diameter (TD) is too large
 - The BOZR is too flat
 - The lens fit is ideal
11. 如角膜地形图上显示“笑脸”的类型，则可推断角膜塑形术镜片目前配戴情况为：
- 镜片基弧太陡
 - 镜片总直径太大
 - 镜片基弧太平
 - 镜片配适理想
12. ***Which one of the following instruments is ESSENTIAL in the initial examination and ongoing management of orthokeratology patients?***
- Autorefractor
 - Videokeratoscope
 - Autokeratometer
 - Confocal microscope
12. 下述哪种设备在角膜塑形术前及过程中都是必须的？
- 电脑验光仪
 - 角膜地形图
 - 角膜曲率仪
 - 共焦显微镜
13. ***When fitting RGP lenses for sports, all of the following are suitable, EXCEPT:***
- Fit slightly flat
 - Use larger diameter lenses
 - Avoid excessive edge lift
 - Use large optic zones to reduce flare

13. 为运动员配戴 RGP 镜片，下述各点都是合适的，但须除外的是：

- a. 配适稍平坦
- b. 使用大直径镜片
- c. 避免过多镜片边缘翘起
- d. 使用大光学区直径降低眩光

14. ***If coloured fringes are seen with a Tearscope™ or similar device, what is the estimated thickness of the tear film lipid layer?***

- a. 10 – 15 nm
- b. 15 – 30 nm
- c. 30 – 80 nm
- d. 80 – 370 nm

14. 如泪膜镜或相似仪器显示泪膜彩色图形，则估计泪膜脂质层厚度为？

- a. 10 – 15 nm
- b. 15 – 30 nm
- c. 30 – 80 nm
- d. 80 – 370 nm

15. ***Exposure to significant levels of visible light while wearing contact lenses can have which one of the following effects?***

- a. A reduction in the volume of tears on the anterior eye
- b. An increase in the amount of with-the-rule corneal astigmatism from squinting
- c. Glare and photophobia due to lenticular fluorescence
- d. A reduced blink rate

15. 当配戴接触镜暴露于一定程度的可见光，会产生下述哪种结果：

- a. 眼前部泪膜量的降低
- b. 由于眯眼顺规散光增加
- c. 由于晶体性荧光致眩光、畏光
- d. 降低瞬目频率

16. ***Which statement regarding the Cochet-Bonnet aesthesiometer is INCORRECT?***

- a. Can be used safely 2 hours after LASIK surgery
- b. Relative humidity can affect the measurements
- c. Affordable and reasonably reliable
- d. The filament becomes more rigid over time

16. 下述哪点有关于 Cochet-Bonnet 敏感仪的描述是不正确的？

- a. 能在 LASIK 手术后 2 小时安全使用
- b. 湿度会影响测量结果
- c. 价格合理和可靠
- d. 随时间推移纤维丝样物变硬

17. **What is the MOST useful predictor of success in orthokeratology, according to Carkeet et al. (1995)?**

- a. Corneal rigidity
- b. Epithelial thickness
- c. Corneal diameter
- d. Initial refractive error

17. 根据 Carkeet et al. (1995)理论，预测角膜塑形术成功的最有效的依据是：

- a. 角膜硬度
- b. 上皮厚度
- c. 角膜直径
- d. 初始屈光度

18. **All of the following have been postulated as mechanisms for explaining, at least partially, the effects of modern orthokeratology, EXCEPT:**

- a. Corneal bending
- b. Negative pressure
- c. Epithelial thinning or thickening
- d. Corneal tissue redistribution

18. 下述被用于解释现代角膜塑形术的机理，或者至少部分说明，但必须除外的是？

- a. 角膜变形
- b. 负压
- c. 上皮变薄或厚
- d. 角膜组织重新分布

19. **Which one of the following eye characteristics is NOT desirable in a prospective orthokeratology patient?**

- a. Rx: -0.50 to -4.00 D Sph
- b. <1.50 D of corneal astigmatism
- c. Central flattest K steeper than 41.87 D
- d. A cornea that steepens in the periphery

19. 下述哪种情况不是理想的角膜塑形术患者？

- a. 屈光度： $-0.50 \sim -4.00$ D Sph
- b. 角膜散光 <1.50 D
- c. 角膜最平坦 K 比 41.87 D 陡
- d. 角膜周边陡

20. If there is a risk of exposure to LASER radiation while wearing contact lenses, the wearer should be advised to:

- a. Wear special contact lenses that absorb radiation of 350 nm wavelength or shorter
- b. Wear goggles selected for the LASER in use
- c. Wear special contact lenses that absorb radiation of 800 nm wavelength or longer
- d. Wear goggles that absorb all non-ionizing radiation

20. 如接触镜配戴者有暴露激光辐射的危险，则必须建议：

- a. 配戴特殊接触镜可吸收 350 nm 或更短波长的光
- b. 配戴专为激光护目镜
- c. 配戴特殊接触镜可吸收 800 nm 或更长波长的光
- d. 配戴护目镜，吸收所有非离子性辐射