作业 6

内容涉及

IACLE 接触镜教材第三册 3.4 和 3.5 单元

作业 6

仔细阅读题目，将答案写在答题纸上

1. A rigid gas permeable (RGP) lens with a back optic zone radius (BOZR) of 7.60 mm, and back vertex power (BVP) of –3.00 DS, corrects a patient's refractive error accurately. We now want to fit this eye with a new lens of the same size, but with a BOZR of 7.70 mm. What should the BVP of this new lens be?

a. –2.00 D
b. –2.50 D
c. –3.00 D
d. –3.50 D

1．一 RGP 镜片基弧***(BOZR)***为 7.60 mm, 后顶点的屈光度为 –3.00 DS，能获得比较理想的屈光矫正效果，现我们选择另一同样大小的新镜片，但是镜片的基弧***(BOZR)***为 7.70 mm. 则此镜片的屈光度应为多少?

a. –2.00 D
b. –2.50 D
c. –3.00 D
d. –3.50 D

2. All of the following are likely to result from an RGP lens exhibiting a steep or tight fit in the periphery and mid-periphery, EXCEPT:

a. Unstable lens fit
b. Inadequate tear exchange
c. Compression and indentation of the corneal epithelium
d. Tear debris trapped under the lens

2．RGP 镜片在周边部或中周边部配适较紧，以下各种表现中哪一项不会出现？

a. 镜片配戴不稳定
b. 泪液交换不充分
c. 角膜上皮受压和压痕
d. 镜片下泪液碎屑残留

3. Lens orientation and stabilization with prism ballast toric soft lenses is achieved primarily through:

a) Alignment of the lens edge with the lower lid margin
b) Base in and base out prisms
c) Prism-induced thickness differences
d) Gravitational forces

3．应用棱镜平衡法的散光软镜其定向和稳定性是通过下述哪种方式达到：

a. 镜片的边缘与下睑缘一致

b. 基底朝内和朝外的棱镜

c. 棱镜导致的厚度的差异

d. 重力因素

4. An RGP lens with a BOZR of 7.85 mm and a total diameter of 9.40 mm is placed on an eye. The static fitting evaluation shows a limited zone of central touch, and an excessive amount of fluorescein in the mid-periphery and peripheral zone. You now want to fit this eye with a new lens of the same overall diameter, and you wish to achieve an alignment fit. Which BOZR would be MOST appropriate for the new lens?

a. 7.75 mm
b. 7.85 mm
c. 7.90 mm
d. 7.95 mm

4．一 RGP 镜片的基弧（ ***BOZR)*** 为 7.85 mm ，镜片总直径为 9.40 mm，此镜片在角膜上的配适显示中央区接触角膜，中周边和周 边荧光素积聚。现选择另一新镜片，镜片的直径相同，但希望达到平行配适，此新镜片的基弧最好为 多少？

a. 7.75 mm
b. 7.85 mm
c. 7.90 mm
d. 7.95 mm

5. All of the following are typical characteristics of a tight RGP lens fitting, EXCEPT:

a. Fluorescein pattern shows distinct apical pooling
b. Heavy contact zone in the mid-periphery of the cornea
c. Good centration and stability
d. Large amount of edge clearance and excessive edge width

5．下述描述中除哪一项外，其他均为 RGP 镜片配适紧的表现

a. 荧光素图显示明显的中央积聚

b. 中周边镜片接触角膜过多

c. 好的中央定位和稳定性

d. 镜片边缘翘起过高、过宽

6. According to La Hood (1988), which of the following RGP lens edge profiles would be the LEAST comfortable?

a. Square anterior surface and round posterior surface
b. Square anterior surface and square posterior surface
c. Round anterior surface and square posterior surface
d. Round anterior surface and round posterior surface

6．按照 La Hood (1988)的理论，下述哪种 RGP 的边缘设计最不舒适

a. 前表面为方形，后表面为圆形
b. 前表面为方形，后表面为方形
c. 前表面为圆形，后表面为方形
d. 前表面为圆形，后表面为圆形

7. What is the desired amount of post-blink movement that an RGP lens should display?

a. 0.00 to 0.50 mm
b. 0.25 to 0.75 mm
c. 1.00 to 2.00 mm
d. 2.25 to 3.75 mm

7．RGP 镜片瞬目后理想的活动度为：

a. 0.00 to 0.50 mm
b. 0.25 to 0.75 mm
c. 1.00 to 2.00 mm
d. 2.25 to 3.75 mm

8. Reducing the total diameter (TD) of an RGP contact lens could affect all of the following lens parameters or fitting characteristics, EXCEPT:

a. Centre of gravity
b. Back vertex power
c. Axial edge lift
d. Peripheral curve width

8．降低 RGP 镜片的总直径，会导致下述的镜片参数和配适的改变，但除外：

a. 镜片重心
b. 后顶点屈光度
c. 镜片边缘翘起
d. 周边弧宽度

9. Which of the following spectacle prescriptions is MOST likely to result in a successful soft toric lens fit?

a. +0.75 / –1.75 x 180
b. –1.25 / –1.25 x 15
c. –4.50 / –2.00 x 45
d. –4.75 / –2.25 x 90

9．下述哪种镜片处方最容易获得理想的散光软镜的配适？

a. +0.75 / –1.75 x 180
b. –1.25 / –1.25 x 15
c. –4.50 / –2.00 x 45
d. –4.75 / –2.25 x 90

10. As a general rule when designing RGP contact lenses, what should the total diameter (TD) of the initial lens be for a patient with a horizontal visible iris diameter (HVID) of 11.5 mm?

a. 8.6 mm
b. 9.0 mm
c. 9.5 mm
d. 12.5 mm

10．一患者的可见虹膜直径(HVID) 为 11.5 mm，按照常规选择 RGP 试戴片直径应为多少？

a. 8.6 mm
b. 9.0 mm
c. 9.5 mm
d. 12.5 mm

11. Reducing the total diameter (TD) of an RGP lens without changing the BOZR may result in all of the following, EXCEPT:

a. Tightening of the lens fit
b. Increased lens movement
c. More lens decentration
d. Loosening of the lens fit

11．降低 RGP 镜片的总直径，但是不改变基弧，会导致以下的改变，但必须除外的是：

a. 镜片配适变紧
b. 镜片活动度增加
c. 镜片偏心增加
d. 镜片配适变松

12. An RGP lens wearer visits your practice and complains of flare and haloes at night. Which of the following is the MOST likely cause of this problem?

a. Lens material is of poor quality
b. Inadequate lens power
c. Back optic zone diameter is too small
d. Lens flexure

12．一 RGP 配戴者前来就诊，主诉夜间有眩光和光晕感，下述哪种是导致这种情况的最可能因素

a. 镜片材料质量差
b. 镜片度数不合适
c. 镜片后光学区直径太小
d. 镜片翘曲

13. The fluorescein pattern of a spherical RGP lens on a low-toricity cornea shows a zone of central touch with a wide and flat peripheral edge. What type of post-blink movement (if any) is this lens MOST likely to display in primary gaze?

a. Smooth movement across the corneal surface
b. Rotation around the corneal apex from the superior to inferior position
c. Little or no lens movement
d. Rocking motion about the flatter meridian

13．如角膜为低度散光，配戴一球形 RGP 镜片，荧光素图显示为中央区接触和非常宽和平坦的边缘，则瞬目后在原眼位最可能的表现是：

a. 角膜表面光滑的移动
b. 从上 向下的围绕着角膜顶端的旋转运动
c. 很少或无镜片活动
d. 在平坦经线的摇摆运动

14. Which of the following RGP lens parameter changes will move the centre of gravity of the lens posteriorly?

a. Increasing minus power
b. Flatter BOZR
c. Reducing overall lens diameter
d. Fitting a thicker lens

14．下述哪种镜片参数的改变会使镜片的重心向后移？

a. 提高负镜片的度数
b. 使基弧变平坦
c. 降低镜片总直径
d. 戴更厚的镜片

15. A patient's right eye has keratometry readings of 7.95 mm along 175° (42.50 D) and 7.76 mm along 85° (43.50 D). Which BOZR would be MOST appropriate when fitting a spherical RGP lens to this eye?

a. 7.60 mm
b. 7.70 mm
c. 7.80 mm
d. 7.90 mm

15．一患者右眼的角膜曲率值为 7.95 mm@ 175° (42.50 D)和 7.76 mm @ 85° (43.50 D)，此眼配戴球性RGP镜片，则下述哪个基弧最合适：

a. 7.60 mm
b. 7.70 mm
c. 7.80 mm
d. 7.90 mm

16. When designing RGPs, how is the back optic zone diameter (BOZD) of the initial lens usually calculated?

a. Horizontal visible iris diameter (HVID) minus 1 mm
b. Pupil diameter in dim room illumination plus 1 mm
c. Horizontal visible iris diameter (HVID) minus 2 mm
d. Pupil diameter in dim room illumination plus 2.5 mm

16．在设计 RGP 镜片时，一般后表面光学区直径的设计的依据是：

a. 可见虹膜水平径（HVID）- 1 mm
b. 暗光下瞳孔直径+1 mm
c. 可见虹膜水平径（HVID）- 2 mm
d. 暗光下瞳孔直径+2.5 mm

17. A toric soft contact lens with a BVP of –2.25 / –2.50 x 45 has its greatest thickness in which meridian?

a. 45° meridian
b. 90° meridian
c. 135° meridian
d. 180° meridian

17．一散光软镜的屈光度为–2.25 / –2.50 x 45，镜片在哪条经线上最厚

a. 45° 经线
b. 90° 经线
c. 135° 经线
d. 180° 经线

18. Which of the following could be the result of excessive edge clearance of an RGP lens?

a. Reduced lens movement
b. Minimal tear exchange
c. Corneal indentation
d. Poor centration

18．RGP 镜片边缘翘起过高会导致以下哪种改变？

a. 降低镜片活动度
b. 减少泪液交换
c. 角膜受压
d. 镜片中心定位差

19. Which of the following changes in the parameters of an RGP lens will result in a looser lens fitting?

a. Shorter BOZR
b. Fitting a larger lens
c. Increasing plus power
d. Reducing lens thickness

19．下述那种 RGP 镜片的参数改变会导致镜片配适变松？

a. 镜片基弧变小
b. 配戴更大的镜片
c. 增加正镜度数
d. 降低镜片厚度

20. Reducing the thickness of an RGP contact lens may result in all of the following, EXCEPT:

a. Increased lens movement upon blinking
b. Improved oxygen transmissibility
c. Increased lens flexure on the cornea
d. More posterior center of gravity

20．降低 RGP 镜片的厚度会导致下述的改变，但需除外：

a. 瞬目后增加镜片的活动度
b. 增加氧的传导性
c. 增加镜片在角膜上的翘曲
d. 镜片中心向后移