

## 作业 7

内容涉及

***IACLE 接触镜教材第三册 3.6,3.7 和 3.8 单元***

## 作业 7

仔细阅读题目，将答案写在答题纸上

1. ***An RGP lens shows a good alignment fit centrally, even though it does not remain centred all the time. The peripheral edge clearance is unacceptably large along the steeper corneal meridian with occasional bubble formation after a blink. The lens corrects the patient's refractive error accurately resulting in excellent visual acuity. What would be the MOST appropriate course of action?***
- No action needed
  - Refit with a spherical soft contact lens
  - Make the peripheral curves toric
  - Refit with a back surface toric rigid lens

1. 一 RGP 镜片虽然并不总是位于角膜中央，但中央呈较好的平行配适。在角膜较径线镜片边缘翘起过高，瞬目后有气泡形成，此镜片屈光矫正效果好，下述哪种是最恰当的处理方法？

- 不需要任何处理
- 重新选择配戴球性软镜
- 使周边弧为托力克设计
- 重新选择配戴后表面为托力克设计的硬镜

2. ***What is the corneal astigmatism of an eye with the following keratometry readings:***  
***7.63 mm (44.25 D) along 140***  
***8.28 mm (40.75 D) along 30***
- 3.50 D Cyl x 30
  - 3.50 D Cyl x 75
  - 3.50 D Cyl x 140
  - 3.50 D Cyl x 185

2. 角膜曲率读数为 7.63 mm (44.25 D) @ 140，8.28 mm (40.75 D) @ 30,则角膜散光为

- 3.50 D Cyl x 30
- 3.50 D Cyl x 75
- 3.50 D Cyl x 140
- 3.50 D Cyl x 185

3. **A patient's left eye has a spectacle prescription of  $-5.75 D$  and keratometry readings of  $7.85 @ 170 (43.00 D)$  and  $7.42 @ 80 (45.50 D)$ . This eye would be best corrected with a:**
- Double slab-off soft toric lens
  - Spherical RGP lens
  - Back surface toric RGP lens
  - Spherical soft lens
3. 一患者左眼眼镜处方为 $-5.75 D$ ，角膜曲率读数为 $7.85 @ 170 (43.00 D)$ 和 $7.42 @ 80 (45.50 D)$ ，则此眼最好的矫正方法为：
- 双薄法的散光软镜
  - 球性 RGP 镜片
  - 后表面托力克设计 RGP 镜片
  - 球性软镜
4. **All of the following are desirable fitting characteristics of soft toric lenses, EXCEPT:**
- Full corneal coverage
  - Good centration
  - Little or no movement
  - Rapid return to axis if mislocated
4. 下述各项均为理想的散光软镜的配适特点，但需除外的是：
- 完整的角膜覆盖
  - 镜片中心定位好
  - 很少或无活动
  - 如偏位很快回到轴向位置
5. **An eye with spectacle refraction  $+1.75 / -1.25 \times 45$  and keratometry readings of  $7.71 mm @ 45 (43.75 D)$  and  $7.50 mm @ 135 (45.00 D)$  would be BEST corrected with a:**
- Spherical soft lens
  - Spherical RGP lens
  - Toric soft lens
  - Back surface toric RGP lens
5. 一眼眼镜处方为 $+1.75 / -1.25 \times 45$ ，角膜曲率读数为 $7.71 mm @ 45 (43.75 D)$ 和 $7.50 mm @ 135 (45.00 D)$ ，此眼最好的矫正方法为：
- 球性软镜
  - 球性 RGP 镜片
  - 散光软镜
  - 后表面托力克设计 RGP 镜片

6. **A patient's right eye has keratometry readings of 8.23 mm @ 5 (41.00 D) and 7.85 mm @ 95 (43.00 D) and a spectacle refraction of  $-1.75 / -0.50 \times 05$ . What residual astigmatism would you expect if this patient were fitted with a spherical RGP lens?**
- 1.50 D Cyl x 05
  - 2.50 D Cyl x 05
  - 1.50 D Cyl x 95
  - 2.50 D Cyl x 95
6. 一患者右眼角膜曲率读数为 8.23 mm @ 5 (41.00 D) 和 7.85 mm @ 95 (43.00 D)，眼镜处方为  $-1.75 / -0.50 \times 05$ ，如此患者配戴球性 RGP 镜片，则剩余散光是多少？
- 1.50 D Cyl x 05
  - 2.50 D Cyl x 05
  - 1.50 D Cyl x 95
  - 2.50 D Cyl x 95
7. **A patient's right eye has ocular astigmatism at axis 15. A trial contact lens placed on the eye rotates  $10^\circ$  clockwise. What cylinder axis should be ordered for the final lens?**
- 10
  - 15
  - 25
  - 175
7. 一患者右眼散光轴在 15，一散光试戴镜片在眼内顺时针转  $10^\circ$ ，则最后订镜片的轴向应
- 为：
- 10
  - 15
  - 25
  - 175
8. **A patient's right eye has a spectacle prescription of  $-3.50 / -2.50 \times 160$  and keratometry readings of 8.33 mm @ 160 (40.50 D) and 7.84 mm @ 70 (43.00 D). What type of RGP lens design would be MOST suitable for this eye?**
- Spherical
  - Back surface toric
  - Front surface toric
  - Bitoric
8. 一患者右眼眼镜处方为  $-3.50 / -2.50 \times 160$ ，角膜曲率读数为 8.33 mm @ 160 (40.50 D) 和 7.84 mm @ 70 (43.00 D)，下述哪种 RGP 设计最符合此眼？
- 球性
  - 后表面托力克设计
  - 前表面托力克设计
  - 双表面托力克设计

9. Consider the following case:

Keratometry: 7.94 mm @ 175 (42.50 D)

7.34 mm @ 85 (46.00 D)

Subjective refraction:  $-3.75 / -2.75 \times 175$

**What is the corneal astigmatism of this eye?**

- a.  $-2.75$  D Cyl x 85
- b.  $-2.75$  D Cyl x 175
- c.  $-3.50$  D Cyl x 85
- d.  $-3.50$  D Cyl x 175

9. 下列数值所示：角膜曲率读数为 7.94 mm @ 175 (42.50 D)和 7.34 mm @ 85 (46.00 D)，  
主观验光结果： $-3.75 / -2.75 \times 175$ ，则角膜散光为：

- a.  $-2.75$  D Cyl x 85
- b.  $-2.75$  D Cyl x 175
- c.  $-3.50$  D Cyl x 85
- d.  $-3.50$  D Cyl x 175

10. **What residual astigmatism would be present if a non-flexing spherical lens were placed on the eye in question 9?**

- a.  $-0.75$  D Cyl x 85
- b.  $-0.75$  D Cyl x 175
- c.  $-2.75$  D Cyl x 175
- d.  $-3.50$  D Cyl x 175

10. 在题 9 中如配戴一无翘曲的球性镜片，则剩余散光为：

- a.  $-0.75$  D Cyl x 85
- b.  $-0.75$  D Cyl x 175
- c.  $-2.75$  D Cyl x 175
- d.  $-3.50$  D Cyl x 175

11. **The reference marks on soft toric lenses are used to assess which of the following:**

- a. Cylinder axis
- b. Lens orientation *in situ*
- c. Stabilization method
- d. Cylinder power

11. 散光软镜上的参考标记主要用于评价下述哪种特性：

- a. 散光轴位
- b. 镜片的旋转
- c. 镜片平衡方法
- d. 散光量

12. **Which of the following spectacle prescriptions would MOST likely result in acceptable vision for the patient if fitted with a spherical soft contact lens?**
- $-3.00 / -1.50 \times 88$
  - $-4.75 / -2.00 \times 10$
  - $-6.25 / -1.75 \times 180$
  - $-8.00 / -2.00 \times 175$
12. 下述哪种情况配戴球性软镜最能获得较好的视力？
- $-3.00 / -1.50 \times 88$
  - $-4.75 / -2.00 \times 10$
  - $-6.25 / -1.75 \times 180$
  - $-8.00 / -2.00 \times 175$
13. **Consider a soft toric lens with a minus cylinder at axis 145. The thickest meridian of this lens will be at:**
- $10^\circ$
  - $55^\circ$
  - $100^\circ$
  - $145^\circ$
13. 一散光软镜，负度数轴向在 145，此镜片最厚的子午线在：
- $10^\circ$
  - $55^\circ$
  - $100^\circ$
  - $145^\circ$
14. **Which of the following spectacle prescriptions is MOST likely to be corrected successfully with a soft toric lens?**
- $-0.25 / -1.50 \times 175$
  - $+1.00 / -1.75 \times 40$
  - $+4.00 / -6.00 \times 80$
  - $-6.00 / -2.00 \times 90$
14. 下述哪种眼镜处方最合适选择配戴散光软镜？
- $-0.25 / -1.50 \times 175$
  - $+1.00 / -1.75 \times 40$
  - $+4.00 / -6.00 \times 80$
  - $-6.00 / -2.00 \times 90$
15. **A patient's left eye has a spectacle refraction of  $-3.50 / -1.50 \times 170$ . A toric soft lens placed on this eye rotates 15 degrees anticlockwise. What cylinder axis should be ordered for the final lens?**
- 5
  - 15
  - 155
  - 175

15. 一患者左眼的眼镜处方为 $-3.50 / -1.50 \times 170$ ，一散光软镜在此眼内发生 15 度的逆时针旋转，此患者最后订片的散光轴向应为：
- 5
  - 15
  - 155
  - 175
16. **Consider an eye with keratometry readings of 8.08 mm @ 160 (41.75 D) and 7.50 mm @ 70 (45.00 D). Which of the following BOZR combinations would be MOST suitable for a low-toric-simulation back surface design RGP lens?**
- First principal meridian = 41.75 D (8.08 mm)  
Second principal meridian = 42.75 D (7.89 mm)
  - First principal meridian = 41.75 D (8.08 mm)  
Second principal meridian = 44.00 D (7.67 mm)
  - First principal meridian = 45.00 D (7.50 mm)  
Second principal meridian = 40.75 D (8.28 mm)
  - First principal meridian = 45.00 D (7.50 mm)  
Second principal meridian = 46.00 D (7.34 mm)
16. 一眼的角膜曲率读数为 8.08 mm @ 160 (41.75 D)和 7.50 mm @ 70 (45.00 D)，下述哪种基弧的组合最合适后表面低散光的 RGP 镜片设计？
- 第一主子午线 = 41.75 D (8.08 mm)  
第二主子午线 = 42.75 D (7.89 mm)
  - 第一主子午线 = 41.75 D (8.08 mm)  
第二主子午线 = 44.00 D (7.67 mm)
  - 第一主子午线 = 45.00 D (7.50 mm)  
第二主子午线 = 40.75 D (8.28 mm)
  - 第一主子午线 = 45.00 D (7.50 mm)  
第二主子午线 = 46.00 D (7.34 mm)
17. **A patient has a spectacle prescription of  $-4.75 / -2.75 \times 175$  and keratometry readings of 7.76 mm @ 175 (43.50 D) and 7.67 mm @ 85 (44.00 D). This patient would best corrected with:**
- A back surface toric RGP lens
  - A spherical RGP lens
  - A front surface toric RGP lens
  - A spherical soft lens

17. 一患者眼镜处方为 $-4.75 / -2.75 \times 175$ ，角膜曲率读数为 $7.76 \text{ mm} @ 175 (43.50 \text{ D})$ 和 $7.67 \text{ mm} @ 85 (44.00 \text{ D})$ ，此眼最合适选择的镜片是：
- 后表面托力克设计 RGP 镜片
  - 球性 RGP 镜片
  - 前表面托力克设计 RGP 镜片
  - 球性软镜
18. ***A patient's right eye has a spectacle refraction of  $-6.50 / -3.00 \times 170$  at a vertex distance of 14 mm. You decide to fit this patient with a toric soft contact lens. Taking into account the typical rotation of a soft toric lens on the eye, which of the following would MOST likely be the final contact lens power ordered?***
- $-6.00 / -2.50 \times 160$
  - $-6.00 / -3.00 \times 180$
  - $-6.50 / -2.50 \times 180$
  - $-6.50 / -3.00 \times 160$
18. 一患者右眼眼镜处方在角膜顶点距离为 14mm 时为 $-6.50 / -3.00 \times 170$ ，现决定配戴散光软镜，除考虑散光软镜在眼内的旋转因素外，下述哪点为最后接触镜处方度数
- $-6.00 / -2.50 \times 160$
  - $-6.00 / -3.00 \times 180$
  - $-6.50 / -2.50 \times 180$
  - $-6.50 / -3.00 \times 160$
19. ***A well-centred toric soft contact lens gives full corneal coverage, shows little movement, and is slow to reorient when mislocated. Without changing lens diameter, which of the following actions would be MOST appropriate?***
- Decrease the lens thickness
  - Change the axis of the cylinder power
  - Increase the BOZR
  - Increase the lens thickness
19. 一散光软镜中心定位好，角膜覆盖好，活动小，偏位后慢地复位，不改变镜片直径，下述哪种措施最合适：
- 降低镜片的厚度
  - 改变散光轴向
  - 增加镜片基弧
  - 增加镜片厚度
20. ***A patient's left eye has a spectacle prescription of  $-4.75 / -4.00 \times 90$  and keratometry readings of  $7.80 \text{ mm} @ 90 (43.25 \text{ D})$  and  $7.42 \text{ mm} @ 180 (45.50 \text{ D})$ . What type of RGP lens design would be MOST suitable for this eye?***
- Back surface toric
  - Bitoric
  - Reverse geometry
  - Front surface toric



20. 一患者左眼镜处方为 $-4.75 / -4.00 \times 90$ ，角膜曲率读数为  $7.80 \text{ mm} @ 90$  ( $43.25 \text{ D}$ ) 和  $7.42 \text{ mm} @ 180$  ( $45.50 \text{ D}$ )，哪种 RGP 设计最合适此眼？
- a. 后表面托力克设计
  - b. 双表面托力克设计
  - c. 逆几何设计
  - d. 前表面托力克设计