

作业 8

内容涉及

IACLE 接触镜教材第四册 4.1, 4.2, 4.3 和 4.4 单元

作业 8

仔细阅读题目，将答案写在答题纸上

1. What is the recommended range of thicknesses for low water HEMA lenses (37 – 40%) that ensures acceptable lens oxygen transmissibility for daily wear (DW) while still offering adequate lens handling?
 - a. 0.002 – 0.010 mm
 - b. 0.015 – 0.030 mm
 - c. 0.035 – 0.060 mm
 - d. 0.060 – 0.090 mm
1. 对于低含水软镜(37 – 40%的含水量)，如保持镜片最低限度的用于日戴的透氧率，同时又利于镜片操作，则镜片的厚度范围为：
 - a. 0.002 – 0.010 mm
 - b. 0.015 – 0.030 mm
 - c. 0.035 – 0.060 mm
 - d. 0.060 – 0.090 mm
2. When selecting the water content and centre thickness (t_c) of conventional soft contact lens materials, which of the following would be the MOST suitable choice for a patient with significant hyperopia and marginally dry eyes?
 - a. High water content lens with thin t_c
 - b. Low water content lens with thin t_c
 - c. Low water content lens with thick t_c
 - d. High water content lens with thick t_c
2. 当选择通常型软镜的材料的含水量和厚度时，下述哪种组合最合适于高度远视，同时伴有边缘性干眼的配戴者？
 - a. 高含水、薄镜片
 - b. 低含水、薄镜片
 - c. 低含水、厚镜片
 - d. 高含水、厚镜片
3. When verifying RGP contact lens parameters prior to dispensing, what is the tolerance normally allowed for the back optic zone diameter (BOZD) if a light blend has been requested?
 - a. ± 0.01 mm
 - b. ± 0.03 mm
 - c. ± 0.05 mm
 - d. ± 0.10 mm

3. 在 RGP 发放前检测时，如镜片的过度区是采用比较柔和的混合的方式，后光学区的直径的误差在下述那点是可接受的？
- ± 0.01 mm
 - ± 0.03 mm
 - ± 0.05 mm
 - ± 0.10 mm
4. When a hyperope transfers from spectacles to contact lenses he will use:
- More accommodation and less convergence
 - More convergence and less accommodation
 - More accommodation and more convergence
 - Less accommodation and less convergence
4. 如一远视患者从框架眼镜转为接触镜配戴，他将使用：
- 更多的调节和更少的集合
 - 更多的集合和更少的集合
 - 更多的调节和更多的集合
 - 更少的调节和更少的集合
5. All of the following are relatively common and are considered 'normal' during the adaptive stages of both soft and modern RGP lens wear, EXCEPT:
- Lacrimation
 - Excessive blinking
 - Spectacle blur
 - Reduced inclination to make extreme eye movements
5. 下述症状是相当常见，被认为是软镜和透氧性硬镜适应期的症状，但必须除外的是：
- 流泪
 - 过多瞬目
 - 框架眼镜配戴模糊感
 - 减少眼球的活动
6. Which of the following is a non-invasive technique for assessing the tear layer?
- Break-Up-Time (BUT)
 - Tear prism height
 - Rose Bengal staining
 - Phenol-red thread test

6. 下述那种是进行泪膜评价非侵犯性技术？
- 泪膜破裂时间(BUT)
 - 泪液棱镜高度
 - 孟加拉红染色
 - 酚红棉线试验
7. What is the initial step a soft lens wearer should follow if they have dropped their contact lens while attempting lens insertion?
- Rinse with sterile saline solution without rubbing
 - Rub the lens with surfactant cleaner
 - Rub and rinse the lens with distilled water
 - Rub the lens with hydrogen peroxide
7. 一个软镜配戴者在试图戴镜时镜片脱落了，此时首先采取的措施是：
- 用消毒的生理盐水冲洗，不需要揉搓
 - 用表面活性剂清洁剂揉搓镜片
 - 用蒸馏水揉搓和冲洗镜片
 - 用双氧水揉搓镜片
8. During a preliminary examination of a contact lens patient, the measurement of pupil diameter is useful in determining:
- The back optic zone radius (BOZR)
 - The width of the peripheral curves
 - The back optic zone diameter (BOZD)
 - The overall lens diameter (TD)
8. 接触镜验配前检查中，测量瞳孔直径在决定下述哪个参数时有价值：
- 基弧(BOZR)
 - 周边弧宽度
 - 后表面光学区直径(BOZD)
 - 镜片总直径(TD)
9. Each of the following soft contact lens replacement schedules requires some form of lens care and maintenance EXCEPT:
- Conventional
 - Frequent replacement
 - Disposable
 - Daily disposable

9. 下述各种软镜更换周期方式的镜片都需要镜片的护理，但除外的是：
- 通常型
 - 频繁更换型
 - 抛弃型
 - 日抛型
10. A patient you successfully fitted with soft contact lenses for extended wear (EW) 3 months ago has attended all monthly after-care visits so far and no problems or complications have been encountered. How frequently should this patient return for future follow-up and after-care visits?
- Every 30 days
 - Every 3 to 6 months
 - Every 9 months
 - Once a year
10. 一3月前开始配戴长戴型软镜者，至今为止每月进行定期随访，没有任何问题或并发症，接下来的随访周期为：
- 每30天
 - 每3到6月
 - 每9月
 - 每年1次
11. Which of the following lipid layers has the greatest thickness, a factor that is most likely to prevent evaporation of the aqueous, thereby providing greater tear film stability?
- Coloured fringes
 - Flow pattern
 - Closed meshwork
 - Amorphous
11. 下述哪种脂质层特性提示的脂质层最厚，从而有利于防止泪液蒸发，保持泪液膜的稳定性？
- 彩色干涉条纹
 - 流动型
 - 封闭网格型
 - 无定形型
12. Why do we perform front surface keratometry/photokeratoscopy during the after-care examination of an RGP lens wearer?
- To determine the movement and position of the lens *in situ*
 - To examine the lens front surface for deposits and scratches
 - To determine how much corneal astigmatism is translated to the front surface of the lens *in situ*
 - To evaluate the patient's blinking pattern

12. 为何在 RGP 镜片配戴者随访时，我们会进行镜片前表面的角膜曲率计检查？
- 了解镜片在眼内的活动度和位置
 - 了解镜片前表面的沉淀和划痕
 - 了解镜片在眼内时有多少的角膜散光转至镜片前表面
 - 评价配戴者的瞬目类型
13. Compared to daily wear (DW) of soft contact lenses, extended wear (EW) will increase the risk of lens-related complications by:
- Between 1 and 3 times
 - Between 2 and 6 times
 - Between 4 and 8 times
 - Between 5 and 10 times
13. 与软镜日戴型比较，长戴型镜片增加并发症的倍数为：
- 1~3 倍
 - 2~6 倍
 - 4~8 倍
 - 5~10 倍
14. In which of the following cases would a toric soft contact lens be the MOST suitable lens type to prescribe?
- Low corneal astigmatism accounts for all of the manifest ocular astigmatism
 - With-the-rule astigmatism with no spherical component
 - Keratoconus
 - Against-the-rule astigmatism
14. 下述哪种情况最合适配戴软性托力克镜片？
- 低角膜散光且等于总体散光
 - 顺规散光，没有球性成分
 - 角膜圆锥
 - 逆规散光
15. Which of the following would be considered a normal, average blink rate?
- 2–3 blinks per minute
 - 3–5 blinks per minute
 - 7–10 blinks per minute
 - 15–25 blinks per minute

15. 下述哪点被认为是正常的、平均的瞬目频率？
- 2~3 次/分
 - 3~5 次/分
 - 7~10 次/分
 - 15~25 次/分
16. Which of the following soft contact lens replacement schedules would be MOST suitable for a patient who has a history of contact lens-induced papillary conjunctivitis (CLPC)?
- Conventional (annual replacement)
 - Frequent replacement
 - Disposable
 - Daily disposable
16. 下述哪种软镜镜片更换周期最合适于有接触镜导致的乳头性结膜炎(CLPC)病史的配戴者？
- 通常型 (年更换)
 - 频繁更换型
 - 抛弃型
 - 日抛型
17. What would the MOST suitable combination of RGP material permeability and lens centre thickness (t_c) for a myopic patient with a significant amount of corneal toricity?
- High Dk / medium t_c
 - Low Dk / medium t_c
 - High Dk / thin t_c
 - Low Dk / average t_c
17. 对于有明显角膜散光的近视患者，哪种 RGP 镜片材料的透氧性和镜片中央厚度的组合最合适？
- 高 Dk / 中等厚度 t_c
 - 低 Dk / 中等厚度 t_c
 - 高 Dk / 低厚度 t_c
 - 低 Dk / 平均厚度 t_c
18. According to Holden and Mertz (1984), what is the minimum Dk/t_{av} required for soft contact lens extended wear (EW) that limits overnight corneal swelling to 8%?
- 24.1×10^{-9}
 - 34.3×10^{-9}
 - 34.3×10^{-11}
 - 87.0×10^{-11}

18. 根据 Holden and Mertz (1984)的描述，长戴型软性接触镜过夜后角膜水肿小于 8%，则镜片最低的 Dk/t_{av} :
- 24.1×10^{-9}
 - 34.3×10^{-9}
 - 34.3×10^{-11}
 - 87.0×10^{-11}
19. What is the maximum amount of new vessel growth beyond the corneo-limbal transition zone that is considered acceptable in contact lens patients?
- 0.1 mm
 - 0.3 mm
 - 0.5 mm
 - 1.0 mm
19. 接触镜配戴者角巩膜缘新生血管最大的生长度为多少，仍是可以接受的
- 0.1 mm
 - 0.3 mm
 - 0.5 mm
 - 1.0 mm
20. Which of the following rigid contact lens types would be the MOST suitable for a patient with a significant amount of astigmatism that is mostly corneal in origin?
- Spherical RGP lens
 - Front surface toric RGP lens
 - Toric soft lens
 - Bitoric RGP lens
20. 下述哪种 RGP 类型最合适于有明显的散光，且散光主要来源于角膜的配戴者？
- 球性 RGP 镜片
 - 前表面托力克 RGP 镜片
 - 托力克软镜
 - 双托力克 RGP 镜片