

ASSIGNMENT 12

Material Covered:
*Unit 7.1 and part of Unit 7.2 (p1 – 100) of Module 7
of the IACLE Contact Lens Course*

ASSIGNMENT 12

Read the questions carefully and record your answers on the answer sheet provided.

1. **Which one of the following factors is the LEAST likely to cause or result in an ocular immunological reaction?**
 - a. Micro-organisms
 - b. Denatured tear proteins
 - c. Components of lens care products
 - d. Finger-borne lens contaminants

2. **On average, the overnight corneal swelling in the normal eye (no contact lenses) has been reported to be:**
 - a. 2.1 to 3.9%
 - b. 4.2 to 8.1%
 - c. 2.1 to 6.5%
 - d. 2.9 to 5.5%

3. **Which statement regarding corneal striae is CORRECT?**
 - a. Usually 1 to 3 mm in length
 - b. Oriented horizontally
 - c. Appear as well defined grey lines
 - d. Thinner than nerve fibres

4. **When differentiating corneal endothelial guttata from endothelial blebs, which statement is INCORRECT?**
 - a. Blebs are transient, guttata are not
 - b. Guttata involve an endothelial area equivalent to several cells
 - c. Guttata tend to appear to be convex while blebs appear to be concave
 - d. Guttata do not necessarily appear black

5. **Which one of the following factors appears to 'adapt' in contact lens extended wear (EW)?**
 - a. Corneal sensitivity
 - b. Endothelial bleb response
 - c. Corneal oedema
 - d. Endothelial polymegethism

6. **Corneal exhaustion syndrome is LEAST likely to be the result of:**
 - a. Regular use of PMMA lenses
 - b. Low water content, prism-ballast, toric hydrogel lenses
 - c. Low water content, spherical hydrogel lenses in high BVPs
 - d. Thin, high water content hydrogel lenses

7. **Which one of the following factors is LEAST likely to result in corneal vascularization?**
 - a. Tight fitting, high BVP hydrogel lens
 - b. High BVP, siloxane hydrogel lens
 - c. Lactic acid accumulation under a thick hydrogel lens
 - d. Inflammatory mediators

8. **What level of corneal oedema is required before striae become apparent?**
 - a. 8 to 10%
 - b. 6 to 8%
 - c. 4 to 6%
 - d. 2 to 4%

9. **Which one of the following factors is MOST likely to cause lens-induced ocular discomfort?**
 - a. Solution-mediated toxicity
 - b. A well-finished, thin lens edge design
 - c. A near-new, molded hydrogel lens
 - d. A two-week old, disposable EW lens

10. **All of the following can result in corneal oedema, EXCEPT:**
 - a. Eye closure
 - b. Reduced tear film evaporation
 - c. Trauma
 - d. Tear hypertonicity

11. **Which one of the following has probably NOT helped reduce CLPC over the last 20 years??**
 - a. Thinner lenses
 - b. Less allergenic contact lens care products
 - c. The advent of one-bottle lens care systems
 - d. The advent of disposable lenses

12. **Which statement regarding soft contact lens-induced oedema is INCORRECT?**
 - a. Diffuse
 - b. Involves the entire cornea
 - c. Greater peripherally than centrally
 - d. Occurs in an anterior-posterior direction

13. **What is the prevalence of corneal infiltrates in the non-contact lens wearing population?**
 - a. 0.1%
 - b. 1%
 - c. 3%
 - d. 5%

14. **Which one of the following statements is INCORRECT?**
- A symptom is a subjective indication perceptible to the patient
 - Signs are detectable manifestations of injury or disease
 - Patient symptoms may or may not be associated with signs
 - A sign is defined as a subjective indication of disease
15. **Which of the following is the LEAST useful in differentiating epithelial microcysts from mucin balls, vacuoles, bullae, and dimple veiling?**
- Reversed or unreversed effect on incident illumination
 - Size
 - Colour
 - Marginal retro-illumination
16. **The level of corneal oedema required before corneal folds and black lines usually become apparent is:**
- 3 to 8%
 - 7 to 12%
 - 11 to 16%
 - >10%
17. **Which one of the following is probably the MOST 'efficient' means of preventing ocular complications of contact lens wear?**
- Wearer selection
 - Lens selection
 - Wearer education
 - Regular after-care examinations
18. **When a conventional -9.00 D hydrogel lens is worn during eye closure, the topographical corneal swelling could best be described as:**
- Much less swelling in the corneal periphery than the corneal centre
 - Slightly less swelling in the corneal periphery than the corneal centre
 - Uniform corneal swelling across the cornea
 - Greater swelling under the thickest part of the lens than either the corneal centre or periphery
19. **What should be the practitioner's FIRST action in the effective management of a contact lens wearer presenting with an ocular complaint?**
- Measure visual acuity
 - Take a thorough case history
 - Perform slit-lamp biomicroscopy
 - Assess the contact lens fit

20. **Which statement regarding epithelial microcysts is INCORRECT?**
- a. Small, 20um, usually circular
 - b. Located in the central and paracentral cornea
 - c. Refractive index is higher than the surrounding medium
 - d. Behave like concave refractors