ASSIGNMENT 5

Material Covered:
Units 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 of Module 3
of the IACLE Contact Lens Course

ASSIGNMENT 5

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

1. ***A soft lens wearer reports that his vision is fairly good in the primary position. However, it blurs immediately following a blink and then reverts to the previously good quality. What is the* MOST *likely cause of these fluctuations in vision?***
   a. Total lens diameter is too big
   b. The lens fit is too flat
   c. The lens does not move enough with the blink
   d. The lens fit is too steep

2. ***During an aftercare examination, you notice that your patient's right contact lens is displaced inferiorly by 1.0 mm, and the left lens is displaced nasally by 0.5 mm. Using the binasal system, which description of the lens positions is accurate?***
   a. R: X = 0.00 Y = –1.00; L: X = +0.50 Y = 0.00
   b. R: X = +1.00 Y = 0.00; L: X = –0.50 Y = 0.00
   c. R: X = –1.00 Y = 0.00; L: X = +0.50 Y = 0.00
   d. R: X = 0.00 Y = +1.00; L: X = 0.00 Y = –0.50

3. ***Which type of astigmatism in an unaccommodated eye has both focal lines located in front of the retina?***
   a. Simple hyperopic astigmatism
   b. Mixed astigmatism
   c. Compound hyperopic astigmatism
   d. Compound myopic astigmatism

4. ***Which of the following rigid gas permeable lens diameters would be* MOST *suitable for a patient with a horizontal visible iris diameter (HVID) of 12 mm?***
   a. 10.00 mm
   b. 12.00 mm
   c. 13.50 mm
   d. 14.00 mm

5. ***What is the term for the discrete pooling of fluorescein in depressions/pits in the corneal epithelium, caused by air bubbles trapped underneath a rigid contact lens?***
   a. Central corneal clouding
   b. Corneal dessication
   c. Dimple veiling
   d. Punctate staining

6. ***A patient has keratometry readings of 7.50 mm along 85° (45.00 D) and 7.80 mm along 175° (43.25 D). What back optic zone radius (BOZR) would be* MOST *suitable when fitting a soft contact lens to this eye?***
   a. 8.10 mm
   b. 8.50 mm
   c. 8.90 mm
   d. 9.30 mm

7. ***Which type of astigmatism shows an increase with increasing age?***
   a. Oblique astigmatism
   b. Irregular astigmatism
   c. With-the-rule astigmatism
   d. Against-the-rule astigmatism

8. ***A patient wears a soft trial lens with a back optic zone radius (BOZR) of 8.60 mm and overall diameter 13.50 mm. The lens fit is satisfactory, but you decide to fit a larger lens with a diameter of 14.00 mm. What BOZR would you need to order for the new contact lens, in order to keep the same lens-cornea relationship?***
   a. 8.40 mm
   b. 8.60 mm
   c. 8.90 mm
   d. 9.20 mm

9. ***Which of the following is* NOT *characteristic of a good soft contact lens fit?***
   a. Post blink movement of 0.75 mm
   b. Improved vision immediately after a blink
   c. Complete corneal coverage
   d. Front surface keratometry showing clear and regular mire reflections

10. ***Approximately what percentage of anterior corneal astigmatism does the posterior cornea neutralize?***
    a. 10%
    b. 25%
    c. 50%
    d. 75%

11. ***A patient with a horizontal visible iris diameter (HVID) of 12.00 mm is wearing a soft contact lens with an overall diameter of 14.00 mm in his left eye. The lens decentres temporally with its edge at the nasal limbus, and upwards by 1 mm. What is the description of the contact lens position according to the Cartesian system?***
    a. X = –1.00 Y = –1.00
    b. X = +1.00 Y = +1.00
    c. X = –2.00 Y = –1.00
    d. X = +2.00 Y = –1.00

12. Which soft contact lens manufacturing technique produces the* MOST *flexible lens?

a. Lathe cutting
b. Cast moulding
c. Moulding with a lathed back surface
d. Spin casting

13. In with-the-rule ocular astigmatism, which meridian has the greatest amount of refractive power?

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

14. Which of the following contact lens types would be* MOST *suitable for a patient with a spectacle Rx of –5.25 D and keratometry measurements of 7.67 mm along 175° (44.00 D) and 7.99 mm along 85° (42.25 D)?

a. Spherical soft contact lens
b. Spherical rigid gas permeable (RGP) lens
c. Back surface toric RGP lens
d. Double slab-off soft toric lens

15. A patient has horizontal visible iris diameter (HVID) of 11.5 mm. Which of the following total lens diameters would be* MOST *suitable when fitting this patient with soft contact lenses?

a. 9.50 mm
b. 11.00 mm
c. 13.50 mm
d. 15.00 mm

16. A soft contact lens wearing patient complains that vision with her new lenses is not very good, but it clears for a short while immediately after a blink. What is the* MOST *likely cause of her complaint?

a. Overall lens diameter is too small
b. The lens fit is too steep
c. The lens moves excessively
d. The lens fit is too flat

17. During the lower lid push up test, a soft contact lens is difficult to displace, and then somewhat sluggish to recentre. Which of the following is the* MOST *accurate description of the lens tightness?

a. 0%
b. 20%
c. 50%
d. 80%

18. What is the lenticular astigmatism in an eye with subjective refraction –5.00 / –3.00 x 180° and keratometry readings 44.00 / 46.00 @ 90°?

a. –1.00 DC x 90°
b. –1.00 DC x 180°
c. –2.00 DC x 90°
d. –5.00 DC x 180°

19. In altering soft contact lens behaviour on the eye, which of the following statements is* NOT *true?

a. Reducing the total diameter will loosen the lens fit
b. Increasing the BOZR of the lens will decrease the sagittal height
c. Reducing the BOZR will tighten the lens fit
d. Increasing the total lens diameter will decrease the sagittal height

20. Which of the following is NOT characteristic of a soft contact lens fit that is too tight?

a. Conjunctival indentation
b. Lens edge curling / wrinkling
c. No movement upon blinking
d. Vision clears immediately after a blink