Case eNEoDLSOttZdYZog8019 — Questions

Case Details

Demographics 42-year-old Hispanic female; cosmetologist

Chief complaint blurred vision

History of present illness

Secondary complaints/symptoms none

Patient ocular history last eye exam 2 years ago; unremarkable

Family ocular history mother: blepharoplasty

Patient medical history borderline hypertension

Medications taken by patient oral contraceptives

Patient allergy history pollen and ragweed, NKDA

Family medical history father: cardiovascular disease

Review of systems

Mental status

Clinical findings

Uncorrected visual acuity

Pupils: PERRL, negative APD

EOMs: full, no restrictions OU

Cover test: distance: 8 exophoria, near: 4 exophoria

Confrontation fields: full to finger counting OD, OS

Subjective refraction

Pupillary distance: distance: 61 mm, near: 58 mm

Slit lamp

IOPs: OD: 12 mmHg, OS: 11 mmHg @ 10:00 am by Goldmann applanation tonometry

Fundus OD

Fundus OS

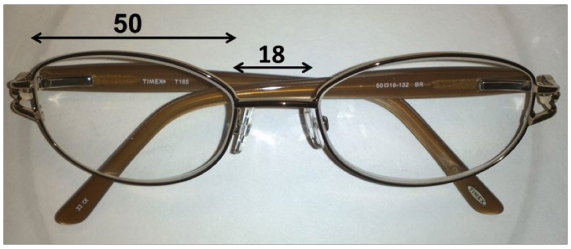
Blood pressure: 120/80 mmHg, right arm, sitting

Pulse: 70 bpm, regular

Additional info: see image 1 for frames chosen for new glasses; A= 50 mm, B= 43 mm, ED= 51 mm, DBL= 18 mm, temple length= 132 mm

- Character/signs/symptoms: blurry vision at near
- Location: OD, OS
- Severity: mild-moderate
- Nature of onset: gradual
- Duration: 6 months
- Frequency: constant
- Exacerbations/remissions: worse in dim illumination
- Relationship to activity or function: notices difficulty when working in close proximity to clients
- Accompanying signs/symptoms: eyestrain and fatigue
- Constitutional/general health: denies
- Ear/nose/throat: denies
- Cardiovascular: denies
- Pulmonary: denies
- Dermatological: denies
- Gastrointestinal: denies
- Genitourinary: denies
- Musculoskeletal: denies
- Neuropsychiatric: denies
- Endocrine: denies
- Hematologic: denies
- Immunologic: denies
- Orientation: oriented to time, place, and person
- Mood: appropriate
- Affect: appropriate
- OD: VA distance: 20/25, VA near: 20/40 @ 40 cm
- OS: VA distance: 20/25, VA near: 20/40 @ 40 cm
- OD: +1.00 -0.25 x 115 add: +1.00; VA distance: 20/20, VA near: 20/20 @ 40 cm
- OS: +1.25 -1.00 x 110 add: +1.00; VA distance: 20/20, VA near: 20/20 @ 40 cm
- lids/lashes/adnexa: unremarkable OD, OS
- conjunctiva: nasal pinguecula OD, OS
- cornea: clear OD, OS

- anterior chamber: deep and quiet OD, OS
- iris: normal OD, OS
- lens: clear OD, OS
- vitreous: clear OD, OS
- C/D: 0.15 H/0.15 V
- macula: normal
- posterior pole: normal
- periphery: cobblestone degeneration temporal
- C/D: 0.15 H/0.15 V
- macula: normal
- posterior pole: normal
- periphery: unremarkable



Question 1 / 5

This patient wishes to order bifocals instead of PALs to correct her vision. Given her pupillary distance, what is the MOST appropriate segment inset for each lens?

A) 1.5 mm

B) 2.0 mm

C) 1.0 mm

D) 0.5 mm

E) 2.5 mm

F) 3.0 mm

Question 2 / 5

What is the MOST appropriate minimum blank size that should be used for this patient's spectacle lenses?

A) 56 mm

B) 55 mm

C) 58 mm

D) 59 mm

E) 54 mm

F) 57 mm

Question 3 / 5

Before the patient picks up her new glasses, you decide to verify the prescription; however, your lensometer is broken, so you must use hand neutralization. Which of the following lens combinations would CORRECTLY neutralize the prescription of the left lens (minus cylinder format)?

A) -1.25 DS lens with spectacle lens oriented at 110 degrees; -0.25 DS lens with spectacle oriented at 20 degrees

B) -1.00 DS lens with spectacle lens oriented at 110 degrees; +1.25 DS lens with spectacle lens oriented at 20 degrees

C) +0.25 DS lens with spectacle lens oriented at 110 degrees; +1.25 DS lens with spectacle lens oriented at 20 degrees

D) -0.25 DS lens with spectacle lens oriented at 110 degrees; -1.25 DS lens with spectacle lens oriented at 20 degrees

E) +1.25 DS lens with spectacle lens oriented at 110 degrees; -1.00 DS lens with spectacle lens oriented at 20 degrees

F) +1.25 DS lens with spectacle lens oriented at 110 degrees; +0.25 DS lens with spectacle lens oriented at 20 degrees

Question 4 / 5

This patient brought in her husband's prescription sunglasses and wishes to know if they are polarized. Which of the following methods is a quick way to determine if the sunglasses are polarized?

A) Place the sunglasses next to a known polarized pair and compare the darkness of the lenses, if they appear the same his sunglasses are polarized

B) Place the sunglasses in front of a known polarized pair in the same orientation; if the light is completed blocked his sunglasses are polarized

C) Place the sunglasses in front of a liquid crystal display and rotate the lenses, if at some orientation the screen appears

to “blacken out” his sunglasses are polarized

D) Place the sunglasses in front of a projector, if the resultant image appears elongated vertically his sunglasses are polarized

Question 5 / 5

Your optician is trying to insert lenses into a frame made of polycarbonate and therefore cannot use heat. Which of the following techniques offers the easiest method of lens insertion?

A) Insert the nasal edge first, followed by the temporal edge of the lens from the back of the frame

B) Insert the temporal edge of the lens first, followed by the nasal aspect from the back of the frame

C) Insert the nasal edge first, followed by the temporal edge of the lens from the front of the frame

D) Insert the temporal edge of the lens first, followed by the nasal aspect from the front of the frame