Case zIDiFRJeInHJcfH14183 — Questions

Case Details

Demographics 72-year-old Asian female; magazine editor

Chief complaint red eye

History of present illness

Secondary complaints/symptoms none

Patient ocular history last eye exam 2 years ago; unremarkable, wears glasses for distance only

Family ocular history father: glaucoma Patient medical history hypertension Medications taken by patient lisinopril

Patient allergy history NKDA

Family medical history father: Behcet disease

Review of systems Mental status Clinical findings

Habitual spectacle Rx

Pupils: PERRL, negative APD **EOMs:** full, no restrictions OU

Confrontation fields: full to finger counting OD, OS

Slit lamp

IOPs: OD: 14 mmHg, OS: 16 mmHg @ 2:35 pm by Goldmann applanation tonometry

Fundus OD Fundus OS

Blood pressure: 121/80 mmHg, right arm, sitting

Pulse: 74 bpm, regular

· Character/signs/symptoms: redness, irritation, tearing, and light sensitivity

Location: OS
Severity: moderate
Nature of onset: acute
Duration: 2 days
Frequency: constant

Exacerbations/remissions: none

• Relationship to activity or function: the patient reports having a fever, headache, and general malaise last week

• Accompanying signs/symptoms: skin lesions on left side of the face; blurred vision

· Constitutional/general health: denies

Ear/nose/throat: deniesCardiovascular: deniesPulmonary: denies

• Dermatological: painful skin lesions on left side of face and nose

Gastrointestinal: deniesGenitourinary: deniesMusculoskeletal: denies

Neuropsychiatric: denies

Endocrine: deniesHematologic: deniesImmunologic: denies

• Orientation: oriented to time, place, and person

Mood: appropriateAffect: appropriate

• OD: -1.75 -0.50 x 123; VA distance: 20/20

• OS: -2.25 DS; VA distance: 20/30

• lids/lashes/adnexa: unremarkable OD, vesicles on upper eyelid OS

conjunctiva: nasal pinguecula OD, conjunctival follicles, 2+ injection, nasal pinguecula OS

• cornea: clear OD, see image 1 OS

• anterior chamber: deep and quiet OD, OS

iris: normal OD, OS

lens: 1+ nuclear sclerosis OD, OS

vitreous: PVD OD, OSC/D: 0.10 H/0.10 V

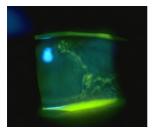
macula: normal

• posterior pole: normal

• periphery: inferior/temporal cobblestone degeneration

• C/D: 0.15 H/0.15 V

- macula: normal
- posterior pole: normal
- · periphery: inferior/temporal cobblestone degeneration



Question 1/5

Which of the following represents the BEST diagnosis of the patient's anterior segment condition of the left eye?

- A) Acanthamoeba keratitis
- B) Superior limbic keratoconjunctivitis
- C) Herpes simplex keratoconjunctivitis
- D) Epidemic keratoconjunctivitis
- E) Herpes zoster ophthalmicus
- F) Vernal keratoconjunctivitis

Question 2 / 5

Which of the following represents the MOST effective treatment of the patient's condition?

- A) Prenisolone acetate ophthalmic drops 1 gtt q.i.d. OS
- B) In-office Betadine 5% ophthalmic solution treatment OS
- C) Tobramycin ophthalmic ung q.h.s. OS
- D) Oral acyclovir 800 mg p.o. 5 times per day
- E) Topical trifluridine ophthalmic drops 1 gtt q.2.h. OS
- F) Neosporin® and Brolene® ophthalmic preparations OS

Question 3 / 5

After the treatment regimen has been initiated, when should the patient return to your office for a follow-up visit?

- A) 1-2 weeks
- B) 2-3 months
- C) 1-2 months
- D) 1-7 days
- E) 2-4 weeks

Question 4 / 5

Which 2 of the following represent primary risk factors for developing this condition?

- A) History of atopy
- B) Poor contact lens hygiene
- C) History of type II diabetes
- D) Use of immunosuppressive medications
- E) History of HIV
- F) Prior history of uveitis

Question 5 / 5

The patient's father suffers from Behcet disease. Which of the following is the MOST common ocular complication associated with this condition?

- A) Ciliary process denervation
- B) Keratoconus
- C) Open-angle glaucoma
- D) Retinal pigmentary degeneration
- E) Corneal hypoesthesia
- F) Uveitis