Case hOAMZTKlEiQqsHeM9085 — Questions

Case Details

Demographics 34-year-old white female; artist

Chief complaint bulging eyes

History of present illness

Secondary complaints/symptoms none

Patient ocular history last eye exam 2 years ago; unremarkable

Family ocular history father: retinal detachment

Patient medical history last physical exam 2 weeks ago; see table 1 for laboratory test results

Medications taken by patient none

Patient allergy history NKDA

Family medical history father: hypertension, hypercholesterolemia

Review of systems

Mental status

Clinical findings

Uncorrected visual acuity

Pupils: PERRL, negative APD

EOMs: full, no restrictions OU

Confrontation fields: full to finger counting OD, OS

Subjective refraction

Slit lamp

IOPs: OD: 17 mmHg, OS: 17 mmHg @ 10:30 am by Goldmann applanation tonometry

Fundus OD

Fundus OS

Blood pressure: 122/82 mmHg, right arm, sitting

Pulse: 82 bpm, regular

- Character/signs/symptoms: has been told by family and friends recently that her eyes appear as though they are bulging out
- Location: OD, OS
- Severity: moderate
- Nature of onset: gradual
- Duration: 1 year
- Frequency: constant
- Exacerbations/remissions: none
- Relationship to activity or function: none
- Accompanying signs/symptoms: dry eyes
- Constitutional/general health: weight loss, hair loss
- Ear/nose/throat: denies
- Cardiovascular: denies
- Pulmonary: denies
- Dermatological: denies
- Gastrointestinal: denies
- Genitourinary: less frequent menstruation
- Musculoskeletal: denies
- Neuropsychiatric: denies
- Endocrine: denies
- Hematologic: denies
- Immunologic: denies
- Orientation: oriented to time, place, and person
- Mood: appropriate
- Affect: appropriate
- OD: VA distance: 20/20
- OS: VA distance: 20/20
- OD: +0.25 -0.50 x 175; VA distance: 20/20
- OS: +0.50 DS; VA distance: 20/20
- lids/lashes/adnexa: see image 1 OD, OS
- conjunctiva: normal 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: 0.30 H/0.30 V
- macula: normal
- posterior pole: normal
- periphery: unremarkable
- C/D: 0.35 H/0.35 V
- macula: normal
- posterior pole: normal
- periphery: unremarkable

Lab Testing:

Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (TSH)	Free T4 / Free Thyroxine	Free T3 / Free Triiodothyronine	Thyroid-Stimulating Immunoglobulin (TSI)
Low	High	High	High

Table 1

Question 1 / 6

Considering the patient's examination findings and laboratory results, which of the following represents the MOST SPECIFIC diagnosis for the patient?

A) Hypothyroidism
B) Thyrotoxicosis
C) Graves disease
D) Hyperthyroidism
E) Hashimoto thyroiditis

Question 2 / 6

Which of the following is the MOST significant risk factor for developing ocular manifestations once a patient is diagnosed with this systemic condition?

A) Gender
B) Diet
C) Smoking
D) Age
E) Race

Question 3 / 6

When evaluating the possible presence of orbital proptosis with a Hertel exophthalmometer, what is considered the upper limit of normal for Caucasians and African Americans, respectively?

A) 22 mm in Caucasians; 24 mm in African Americans
B) 18 mm in Caucasians; 20 mm in African Americans
C) 16 mm in Caucasians; 18 mm in African Americans
D) 20 mm in Caucasians; 22 mm in African Americans

Question 4 / 6

Considering the patient's diagnosis, extraocular motility deficits typically occur following a specific pattern. What is the order of these motility defects from the most COMMON to the most INFREQUENT?

A) Elevation → abduction → depression → adduction
B) Depression → adduction → elevation → abduction
C) Elevation → adduction → depression → abduction
D) Depression → abduction → elevation → adduction

Question 5 / 6

In cases where surgical intervention is indicated for patients with this condition, a stepwise approach is implemented. Which procedure is MOST commonly executed first to allow for the most predictable results?

A) Tarsorrhaphy
B) Eyelid surgery
C) Orbital decompression
D) Strabismus surgery

Question 6 / 6

If a blood test fails to detect the disease that it was designed to detect in a patient who actually has the disease, this is known as what type of error?

A) Type I error
B) Type II error
C) Type IV error
D) Type III error