# Case PwoXghFgiXxfkstW9993 — Questions

## Case Details

**Demographics** 71-year-old white male; retired military officer

**Chief complaint** blurred vision

**History of present illness**

**Secondary complaints/symptoms** none

**Patient ocular history** last eye exam 3 years ago; early cataracts; wears trifocals full time

**Family ocular history** father: retinal detachment

**Patient medical history** benign prostatic hyperplasia, hypercholesterolemia

**Medications taken by patient** Flomax®, Zocor®

**Patient allergy history** NKDA

**Family medical history** father: type II diabetes

**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

**Subjective refraction**

**Slit lamp**

**IOPs:** OD: 14 mmHg, OS: 13 mmHg @ 2:10 pm by Goldmann applanation tonometry

**Fundus OD**

**Fundus OS**

**Blood pressure:** 119/80 mmHg, right arm, sitting

**Pulse:** 76 bpm, regular

- Character/signs/symptoms: vision is blurry at all distances with current glasses
- Location: OD, OS
- Severity: moderate
- Nature of onset: gradual
- Duration: 2-3 years
- Frequency: constant
- Exacerbations/remissions: none
- Relationship to activity or function: none
- Accompanying signs/symptoms: none
- 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: -1.50 -0.25 x 065 add: +2.00; VA distance: 20/40, VA near: 20/40 @ 40 cm
- OS: -2.00 -0.25 x 120 add: +2.00; VA distance: 20/40, VA near: 20/40 @ 40 cm
- OD: -2.00 -0.50 x 070 add: +2.75; VA distance: 20/25, VA near: 20/25 @ 40 cm
- OS: -2.25 -0.75 x 110 add: +2.75; VA distance: 20/25, VA near: 20/25 @ 40 cm
- lids/lashes/adnexa: 1+ dermatochalasis OD, OS
- conjunctiva: normal OD, OS
- cornea: 2+ arcus OD, OS
- anterior chamber: deep and quiet OD, OS
- iris: normal OD, OS
- lens: 1+ nuclear sclerosis OD, OS
- vitreous: posterior vitreous detachment OD, OS
- C/D: 0.35 H/0.35 V

- macula: normal
- posterior pole: normal
- periphery: unremarkable
- C/D: 0.35 H/0.35 V
- macula: normal
- posterior pole: normal
- periphery: unremarkable


---

## Question 1 / 5

The patient has chosen the frame style shown in image 1, but would like to order it in a larger size of 52-20. How will you need to change the segment height in order to compensate for the larger A measurement if you only have the smaller size frame in your office?

A) Decrease segment height by 1 mm

B) No adjustment in segment height is required

C) Increase segment height by 1 mm

D) Decrease segment height by 2 mm

E) Increase segment height by 2 mm

## Question 2 / 5

Where should the trifocal segment height be measured for this patient?

A) The lower edge of the pupil margin

B) The lower limbus

C) 1 mm below the lower edge of the pupil margin

D) 2 mm above the lower lid margin

E) The center of the pupil

## Question 3 / 5

Which of the following BEST describes the proper process for verifying the add power of a pair of bifocal or trifocal spectacles after you have verified the distance power with a lensometer?

A) Turn the glasses around backward in the lensometer, re-measure the distance sphere power at a point above the optical center, and then measure the sphere power through the near segment

B) Measure the sphere power through the near segment without turning the glasses around

C) Turn the glasses around backward in the lensometer, and then measure the sphere power through the near segment

D) Turn the glasses around backward in the lensometer, re-measure the distance sphere power through the optical center, and then measure the sphere power through the near segment

## Question 4 / 5

Which 2 of the following statements are TRUE in regard to frame adjustments on a patient's face? (Select 2)

A) If the right lens is too high, bend the right temple up

B) If the right lens is too far from the face, bring the left temple out

C) If the right lens is too close to the face, bring the right temple in

D) If the right lens is too low, bend the left temple down

## Question 5 / 5

Which of the following BEST describes the refractive index and Abbe value of polycarbonate lenses?

A) Refractive index is 1.532; Abbe value is low

B) Refractive index is 1.532; Abbe value is high

C) Refractive index is 1.498; Abbe value is high

D) Refractive index is 1.586; Abbe value is low

E) Refractive index is 1.498; Abbe value is low

F) Refractive index is 1.586; Abbe value is high