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2006 ANSWERSHEETS

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Thank you very much for your cooperation.
The CPD Management Office

Question 1-5: Office skills for the general practitioner: Page 20-26

- Choose the incorrect statement.**
 - A patient should stand 4 m from the Snellen chart.
 - The pinhole test determines whether acuity is the result of a refractive error.
 - A patient should be referred if a cupped or excavated optic nerve is present.
 - IOP > 21 mmHg warrants referral to an ophthalmologist.
 - The most accurate instrument to measure IOP is a Schiøtz tonometer.
- True or False**
In a left efferent defect, the left pupil will be more dilated than the right pupil when the light is shone in the left or right eye.
 - Choose A if True
 - Choose B if False
- True or False**
In a left afferent defect the pupils will not constrict if the light is shone in the left eye, but they will both constrict if the light is shone in the right eye.
 - Choose A if True
 - Choose B if False
- Choose the incorrect statement.**
 - A third cranial nerve palsy is usually accompanied by levator muscle palsy.
 - In a third cranial nerve palsy, the larger pupil is abnormal.
 - In Horner's syndrome, the larger pupil is abnormal.
 - Weak reaction to light indicates an optic nerve or retinal disease.
 - Angle closure glaucoma can cause rapid afferent pupillary defects (RAPD).
- True or False**
RAPD can be seen in patients with media opacities, refractive errors or cortical lesions.
 - Choose A if True
 - Choose B if False

Question 6-11: Primary eye care for the general practitioner

- Choose the incorrect statement.**
 - A meibomian cyst arises in the tarsal plate.
 - Acquired dacryocystitis should be treated with antibiotics that cover staphylococcus.
 - Orbital cellulitis and abscess formation after acquired dacryocystitis warrant referral to an ophthalmologist.
 - Levobastine and emadastine are rapid acting histamine-1 antagonists.
 - Naphazoline or atazoline are preferred in allergic eye conditions.
- Choose the incorrect statement.**
 - Vernal conjunctivitis can cause blindness if not treated adequately.
 - HIV positive patients are prone to vernal conjunctivitis.
 - Cobble stone appearance of the palpebral conjunctiva may result in corneal ulceration.
 - Giant cell conjunctivitis is commonly found in contact lens wearers.
 - An acute viral conjunctivitis usually presents bilaterally.
- True or False**
Gonococcal conjunctivitis is an ophthalmic emergency.
 - Choose A if True
 - Choose B if False
- Choose the incorrect statement.**
 - Bacterial keratitis may present with a hypopyon.

- Fungal corneal ulcers often have feathery borders and smaller satellite lesions.
- Most patients with HSV-1 will develop a viral keratitis.
- Vesicles on the tip of the nose exclude ocular involvement in herpes zoster ophthalmicus (HZO).
- Glaucoma may occur in HZO.

- True or False**
Orbital cellulitis warrants emergency admission.
 - Choose A if True
 - Choose B if False

Question 11-13: Common eye disorders in the elderly: Page 34-38

- True or False**
Age-related macular degeneration is the most common cause of irreversible loss of vision in the elderly.
 - Choose A if True
 - Choose B if False
- Choose the incorrect statement.**
 - Presbyopia can be corrected with "plus" lenses.
 - Nuclear cataracts cause impairment of near vision more than distance vision.
 - Cortical cataracts start as wedge-shaped, peripheral lens opacities.
 - A glare caused by intense focal light, such as the headlights of oncoming traffic at night, may be an early sign of cortical cataracts.
 - Posterior subcapsular cataracts are more common in younger patients.
- Choose the incorrect statement.**
 - Acute macular degeneration (AMD) is more common in Indian and black populations.
 - Non-exudative AMD is more common than exudative AMD.
 - AMD is characterised by loss of central vision.
 - Drusen is commonly found in patients over the age of 60 years.
 - Exudative AMD causes severe loss of vision.
- Choose the incorrect statement.**
 - Idiopathic macular hole is more common in females.
 - Arteritic AION is associated with giant cell arteritis.
 - A pale swollen disc, with splinter-shaped haemorrhages are present in arteritis and non-arteritic AION.
 - Cotton wool spots are frequently seen in central retinal vein occlusion.
 - Retinal artery occlusion will cause an efferent pupillary defect.

Question 15-18: The injured eye: Page 39-45

- True or False**
Bee and wasp stings require specialist attention.
 - Choose A if True
 - Choose B if False
- True or False**
A patient with a blow-out fracture should be referred for a CT scan.
 - Choose A if True
 - Choose B if False
- True or False**
A retro-bulbar and subperiosteal haematoma presents with proptosis and chemosis with taughness of the eyelids.
 - Choose A if True
 - Choose B if False
- True or False**
Stab injuries to the orbit require urgent referral.
 - Choose A if True
 - Choose B if False

Question 19-20: Glaucoma in general practice: Page 46-49

- Choose the incorrect statement.**
 - Not all cases of glaucoma are caused by high intra-ocular pressure.
 - Not all patients with glaucoma suffer from headaches.
 - Disc appearance is the most accurate method of assessing whether a patient has glaucoma.
 - Close angle glaucoma is more common than open angle glaucoma.
 - A mid-sized pupil unresponsive to light and a hazy cornea are signs of acute angle-closure glaucoma.
- True or False**
Prostaglandins are the drugs of choice for the treatment of glaucoma.
 - Choose A if True
 - Choose B if False