



Readers are encouraged to discuss the cases in this **FREE VRICS** with their colleagues, conduct simple Internet searches, and to use the references provided to complete the **Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)**. Please note that there is only one correct answer for each MCQ. Complete the VRICS test online by clicking on the "VRICS Test" button at <http://www.otcet.co.uk/>.



VISION ASSESSMENT IN OCULAR DISEASE PART 2

COURSE CODE: C-17159 O

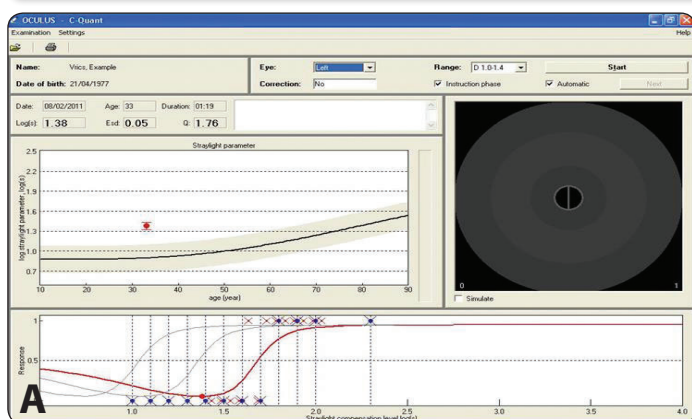
Dr Raymond Beirne, BSc (Hons), MCOptom, PhD

About the author

Dr Raymond Beirne is an optometrist and lecturer at the University of Ulster. He is responsible for the Advanced Examination Techniques undergraduate module and his main research interest is visual function in the ageing eye and ocular disease.

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13/01/12 VRICS



1. Which of the following symptoms is a patient who has the test results from the Oculus C-Quant shown in Image A MOST likely to complain of?

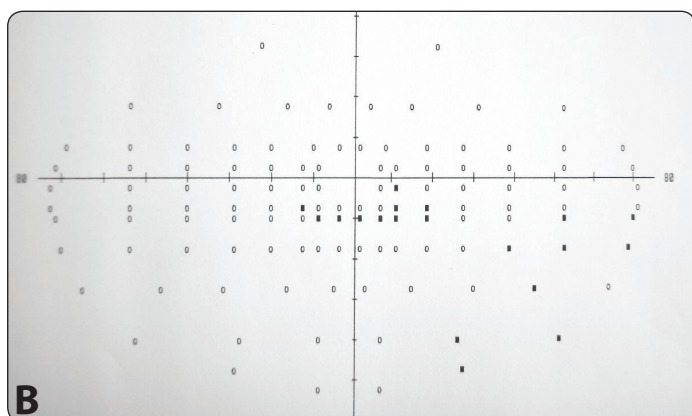
- a) Glare from car headlights when driving at night
- b) Double vision when reading
- c) Peripheral visual field loss
- d) Altered colour perception

2. Which of the following statements about the result shown in Image A is TRUE?

- a) The result will always be related to the patient's visual acuity
- b) The result will always be related to the patient's contrast sensitivity
- c) The result, on average, will be higher for individuals with a lighter coloured iris
- d) The result is independent of the patient's age

3. Which of the following statements about the test result shown in Image B is FALSE?

- a) This result is from a binocular Esterman visual field test for driving
- b) The filled black squares represent stimuli that are not seen
- c) More locations are tested in the superior field than in the inferior field
- d) It is a suprathreshold visual field test



4. What would be the MOST appropriate advice to offer a patient if they had the result shown in Image B in optometric practice?

- a) They are safe to continue driving in any conditions
- b) The patient should stop driving and should inform the DVLA
- c) The patient should ask their GP about whether they should drive or not
- d) They can only drive during the day

5. A patient with the fundus appearance shown in Image C complains of longstanding, gradual worsening peripheral vision in both eyes and difficulty with seeing in the dark. The patient's mother had the same condition. Which type of lens opacity is this patient MOST likely to develop?

- a) Traumatic lens opacity
- b) Cortical spoke-like lens opacity
- c) Posterior subcapsular lens opacity
- d) Nuclear sclerosis



6. Which of the following options would be the MOST appropriate method to quickly assess the visual field of an individual with the fundus as shown in Image C?

- a) Microperimetry
- b) Amsler Grid
- c) Confrontation
- d) Central 30° full threshold automated perimetry

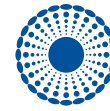
Hands-on education

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IMPORTANT INFORMATION: Under the new Vantage rules, all OT CET points awarded will be uploaded to its website by us.

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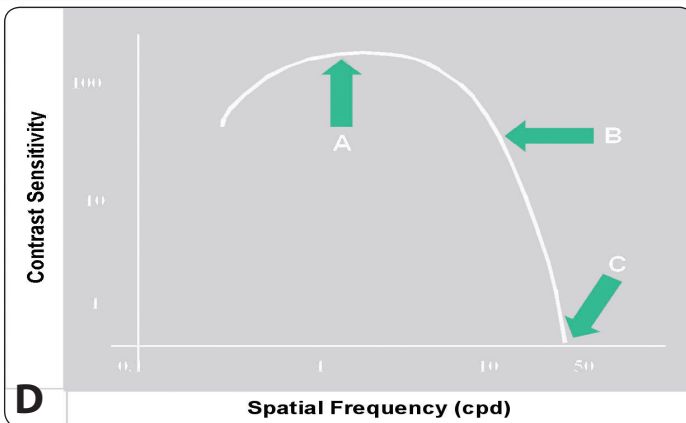
2 FREE CET POINTS

Approved for Optometrists ✓ Dispensing Opticians X

References to aid completion of the exam:

- Q1 & Q2: Clarkson, D (2011). Measuring retinal straylight. *Optician*, January 28
 Q3 & Q4: Garrick, A & Paul, S (2010). *Visual Field Assessment: Should it be Essential for New Car Drivers?* *OT*, September 17
 Q5 & Q6: O'Toole, L (2010). *Management and Investigation of Retinal Conditions: Clinical Optometry Part 5. OT*, May 7

- Q7 & Q8: <http://www.precision-vision.com/index.cfm/feature/12/d--contrast-sensitivity.cfm>
 Q9 & Q10: Formankiewicz, M (2009). *Assessment of Colour Vision: Colour Vision Part 2. OT*, October 23
 Q11 & Q12: Hancock, S (2008). *Clinical Decision Making I: Visual Field Interpretation. OT*, July 11



7. Which of the following combinations of tests would be required to plot points A, B and C on the clinical graph shown in Image D?

- High contrast logMAR acuity, B = Pelli-Robson contrast sensitivity, C = Low contrast logMAR acuity
- Low contrast logMAR acuity, B = Pelli-Robson contrast sensitivity, C = Mars contrast sensitivity
- Pelli-Robson contrast sensitivity, B = low contrast logMAR acuity, C = high contrast logMAR acuity
- Pelli-Robson contrast sensitivity, B = Mars contrast sensitivity, C = high contrast logMAR acuity

8. Which of the following might affect the clinical graph shown in Image D?

- Age
- Moderate cataract
- Glaucoma
- All of the above

9. What type of colour vision defect is indicated from the results shown in Image E?

- A Protan defect in the right eye
- A Deutan defect in both eyes
- A Deutan defect in the right eye
- Normal colour vision

10. Which of the following is the MOST likely cause of the results shown in Image E?

- Optic neuritis
- Congenital defect
- Macular degeneration
- Sildenafil medication

11. Which of the following statements about the test results shown in Image F is TRUE?

- It is a right homonymous hemianopia
- It is a binasal hemianopia
- It is a left homonymous hemianopia
- It is a bitemporal hemianopia

12. Which of the following would be the MOST appropriate management for a completely asymptomatic patient who presents in optometric practice with the result shown in Image F and whose ocular examination is otherwise completely normal?

- Review routinely in one year
- Urgent referral to see a neuro-ophthalmologist
- Refer to the patient's GP
- Repeat the test in three months

City University Colour Vision Test (3rd Edition 1998)

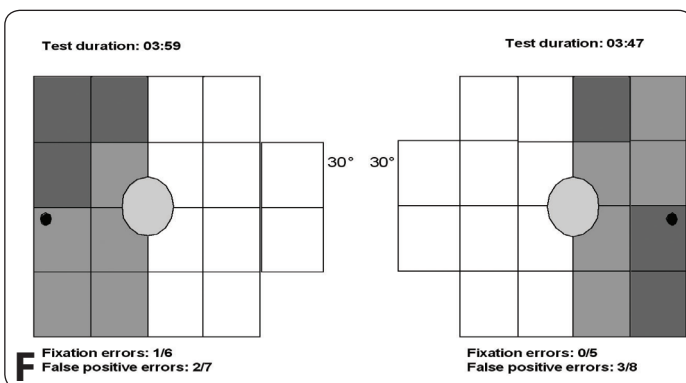
Part Two, detection / selection: Protan, Deutan or Tritan

FORMULA: Here are 4 coloured spots around the one in the centre. Please do not touch the pages. Tell me which spot looks most like the colour of the one in the centre. Use the words 'TOP', 'BOTTOM', 'RIGHT' or 'LEFT'. (Note: Indicate any variation from part ONE as to eye(s) tested, etc.)

RE

| Page (D is for demonstration) | Subject's choice of match and eye(s) (R, L, Both) | Normal | Protan | Deutan | Tritan |
|-------------------------------|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 5 | L | R | B | L | T |
| 6 | T | L | R | T | B |
| 7 | R | B | L | B | T |
| 8 | T | L | T | R | B |
| 9 | B | R | L | B | T |
| 10 | B | R | L | B | T |

SCORE: 1 16 1 16 4 16 0 16



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