

Crash Course Quick Guide.

Contact Lenses

Accommodation | BV | Amblyopia | Strabismus

Ametropia, Low Vision & Visual Perception

P2 : V13

CRASH COURSE PART 2 | VIDEO 13

KMK CRASH COURSE® PART 2: VIDEO 13

Case Scenario 1: A patient presents with an SRx of -2.00 -1.25 x 175 OD. You fit him in the available trial contact lens prescription -2.00 -1.25 x 170 OD. The trial contact lens rotates 10 degrees counterclockwise.

Case Scenario 2: A patient presents for an exam wearing -2.50 DS soft contact lenses with 8.6 mm BC OU. On slit lamp examination, you note central bubbles underneath the contact lens, mild perilimbal injection, and dragging of the conjunctival vessels near the limbus.

Case Scenario 3: A 20-year-old patient complains of burning when she inserts her soft contact lenses in the morning and significant discomfort after only 4 hours of contact lens wear time. She uses Opti-Free PureMoist® contact lens solution (x 3 months) and cleans and stores her contact lenses every night. You note the following slit lamp finding in both eyes: (image)

Case Scenario 4: An 18-year-old male wearing Acuvue Oasys® contact lenses complains of significant itching and mild mucus discharge that are more severe after removing his contact lenses. You note the following findings on slit lamp examination in both eyes: (image)

Case Scenario 5: A patient presents with an SRx -2.75 -1.00 x 180 OD and K readings of 42.75 D @ 180, 43.75 D @ 090 OD.

Case Scenario 6: A patient presents with a corneal refraction of -5.00 DS OD. You fit the patient with a trial spherical GP contact lens with a 7.76 mm BC and -4.50 D power. You note the following findings on slit lamp examination when you evaluate the contact lens fit with fluorescein: (Image)

Case Scenario 7: A patient presents with a prescription of +2.50 DS OS. You fit the patient with a trial spherical GP contact lens with an 8.04 mm BC and +2.00 D power. You note the following findings on slit lamp examination when you evaluate the contact lens fit with fluorescein: (Image)

P2 : V14

CRASH COURSE PART 2 | VIDEO 14

KMK CRASH COURSE® PART 2: VIDEO 14

Case Scenario 1: A corrected 3.00 D myope with a PD of 60 mm presents with 3Δ exophoria at distance. When viewing through +1.00 D lenses over her prescription at 40 cm, her near phoria is 8Δ exophoria.

Case Scenario 2: A 2.75 D hyperope presents with 2Δ esophoria at 40 cm when corrected. When the patient takes off her glasses and looks at an object at 40 cm through -0.50 D lenses, she has 18Δ esophoria.

Case Scenario 3: A patient complains of temporal headaches and moving print when reading. His AC/A is 2/1, near vergence ranges are 9/15/8 BO and 20/30/15 BI, and NPC is 10 cm/13 cm x 3. You determine the following near phoria: (image)

Case Scenario 4: A patient complains of eye strain and difficulty concentrating while reading. She presents with 2Δ exophoria at distance, an AC/A ratio of 11/1, and near vergence ranges of 4/10/5 BI and 25/29/19 BO.

Case Scenario 5: A 12-year-old patient complains of frontal headaches and eye strain while reading. Her manifest refraction is -1.00 DS OU. The lens in place after monocular minus lens testing is -6.50 D OD and OS. Her near phoria at 40 cm is 4Δ exophoria with near vergence ranges of 12/22/13 BI and 18/20/12 BO. She fails minus lenses during monocular and binocular accommodative facility testing.

Case Scenario 6: A 14-year-old patient complains of difficulty switching her focus from the board to her desk during school. Her push-up test results are 6 cm OD, OS, and NRA/PRA are +0.25 D/-0.75 D.

Case Scenario 7: A patient complains of acute onset vertical diplopia. You perform Park's 3 step with the Maddox rod over the right eye and record the following patient observations: (Image)

Case Scenario 8: A patient presents with an acute onset right superior oblique palsy due to recent trauma.

Case Scenario 9: A mother brings her 4-month-old son in for an eye exam. She reports his left eye is constantly turned in towards his nose. You estimate a 50Δ constant left esotropia with the Krimsky test.

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Case Scenario 10: A 4-year-old patient has a manifest refraction of +0.75 DS OD and +5.00 DS OS with BCVA 20/20 OD and 20/100 OS.

Case Scenario 11: A 5-year-old patient presents with a manifest refraction of +1.00 -2.50 x 090 OD and +1.00 DS OS with BCVA 20/60 OD and 20/20 OS.

Case Scenario 12: A clinician is performing unilateral cover test on a 5-year-old patient. As the left eye is covered, the right eye moves out. As the right eye is covered, the left eye does not move. The patient then views a penlight through Bagolini lenses and observes the lines in the following orientation: (image)

Case Scenario 13: A clinician is performing unilateral cover test on a 6-year-old patient. When the right eye is covered, the left eye moves in. When the left eye is covered, the right eye does not move. On alternating cover test, the clinician neutralizes the deviation with 6Δ . The patient then views a penlight through Bagolini lenses and observes the lines in the following orientation: (image)

P2 : V15

CRASH COURSE PART 2 | VIDEO 15

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Case Scenario 1: A clinician is performing static retinoscopy at 67 cm. When his retinoscope beam is oriented at 180, he neutralizes the meridian with a +3.00 D lens. When his retinoscope beam is oriented at 090, he neutralizes the meridian with a -2.00 D lens.

Case Scenario 2: A clinician performs static retinoscopy at 50 cm. When his retinoscope beam is oriented at 045, he neutralizes the meridian with a +2.50 D lens. When his retinoscope beam is oriented at 135, he neutralizes the meridian with a +4.00 D lens.

Case Scenario 3: A 50-year-old patient presents with complaints of difficulty reading at near through his current +1.25 D Add. You perform NRA/PRA at his working distance of 40 cm through +1.25 D OD, OS over his manifest refraction. The lens in place at the conclusion of NRA is +3.25 D, and the lens in place at the conclusion of PRA is +0.25 D.

Case Scenario 4: A 43-year-old patient presents with a manifest refraction of +1.00 DS OD, OS. When NRA/PRA are performed at 40 cm through the manifest refraction, the lens in place is +3.50 D and +0.50 D, respectively.

Case Scenario 5: A 62-year-old patient with macular degeneration presents with BCVA 20/100 OD and OS through her habitual prescription.

Case Scenario 6: A 15-year-old male presents for his first ocular examination. You evaluate his color vision with the Nagel anomaloscope and the Farnsworth D-15 color vision test. He is able to match the test field and the mixture field in the Nagel anomaloscope when the test field is set to 50 and the mixture field is set to 30. You record the following results for the Farnsworth D-15 test: (Image)

Case Scenario 7: A 21-year-old male presents for color vision screening tests recommended by the military. You evaluate his color vision with the Nagel anomaloscope and the HRR test. He is able to achieve a match between the test field and the mixture field in the Nagel anomaloscope when the test field is set to 17 and the mixture field is set to 35. You record the following results on the HRR test: (Image)

Case Scenario 8: A 10-year-old patient presents for an eye examination because he failed the color vision portion of a school screening test. You evaluate his color vision with the HRR test and the Farnsworth-D15 test and obtain the following results: (Image)