

THE OPTOMETRY COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Examination for Optometrists with Overseas Qualifications

THIRD PAPER

November 2004

Perusal time: 10 minutes

Time allowed: TWO hours

Candidates should answer ALL questions. All questions are of equal value.

1. A 12 year old male presents to your practice with decreased visual acuity, pendular nystagmus, moderate photophobia and when you shine a light in the eye the appearance of the iris is unusual as in figure 1 below.
 - a) What is the most likely diagnosis? (3 marks)
 - b) Discuss the likely visual field, refractive error and fundus signs (3 marks)
 - c) Discuss the prognosis and management of this patient (4 marks)



Figure 1

2. Figure 2 shows a patient wearing an RGP contact lens. When the patient removes the contact lens the eye shows munsons sign and there is a scissor reflex when you try and perform ophthalmoscopy
- Describe the fitting pattern that you see in this diagram (2 marks)
 - What is your tentative diagnosis and what other signs and symptoms may be present ? (3 marks)
 - Discuss the issues to consider when fitting a patient with RGP contact lenses with this condition (5 marks)

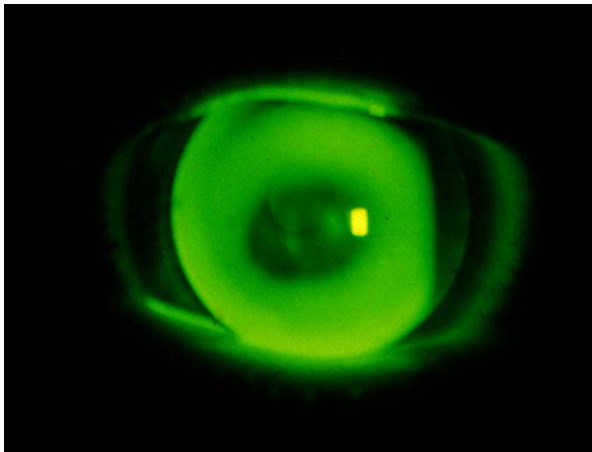


Figure 2

3. a) Describe the visual field defect shown in figure 3 a-d below (4 marks)
- b) Discuss an eye condition that can lead to any of the visual fields shown below, including in your answer the signs symptoms and management of that condition (6 marks)

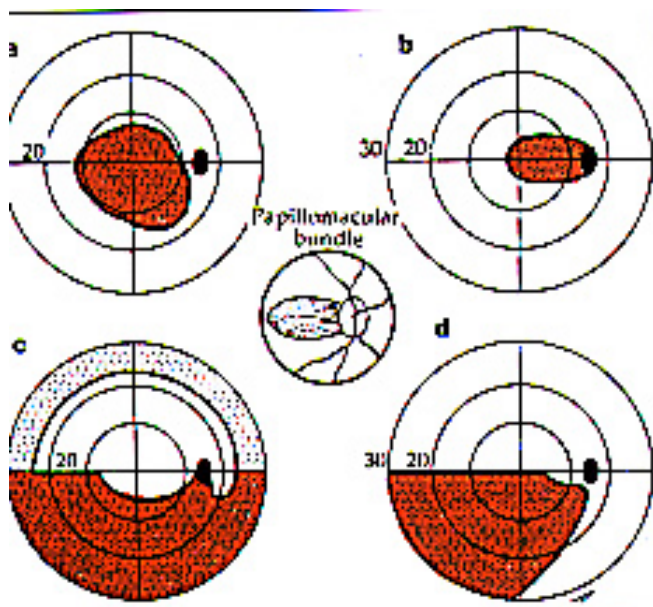


Figure 3

4. a) Describe the optic nerve seen in figure 4 below (3 marks)
- b) List the tests that you would perform to help you make your diagnosis in this case (4 marks)
- c) Discuss the most likely treatment that will be instigated by the ophthalmologist in this case (3 marks)



Figure 4

5. A 40 year old female patient presents with a history of headaches which have been bothersome over the last few months and usually are worse in the morning. She has also noticed some double vision and dizziness. Ophthalmoscopy reveals an optic nerve appearance shown in figure 5 in both the right and left eyes.



Figure 5

- a) Discuss the optometric workup of this patient and also other tests (non optometric) that may need to be done to help with the diagnosis (5 marks)
- b) What is the likely diagnosis and the possible differential diagnoses? (5 marks)

6. A patient presents with a recent onset complete third nerve palsy. Describe the signs and symptoms, optometric workup and management of this patient. (10 marks)
7. A 24 year old university student presents to you with a history of blurred vision noted over the last few months and difficulty with driving. Best corrected visual acuities are R&L 6/24 with $-2.50DS$ R&L. Dilated fundus examination is shown in figure 6 below and both eyes show a similar appearance. The patient has a grandfather who became legally blind in his late twenties.
 - a) Discuss the most likely diagnosis and possible differential diagnosis (5 marks)
 - b) Discuss the appropriate management of this patient including any appropriate referrals (5 marks)

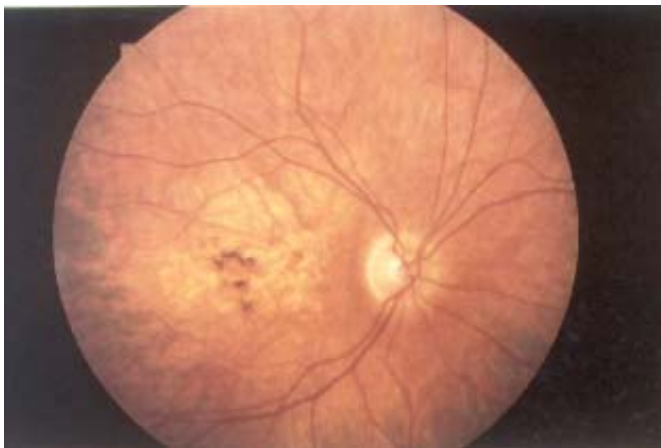


Figure 6

8. A patient presents for optometric examination and you notice anisocoria. The anisocoria is greater in the light than in the dark.
 - a) What are the possible causes for anisocoria that is greater in the light than in the dark? (4 marks)
 - b) What further tests would you do to help differentiate between the causes of anisocoria that is greater in the light than in the dark? (6 marks)

9. A 50 year old male farmer presents to you. He knows his right eye is red in the corner but it does not bother him. He has not had a previous eye test. His right eye is shown in figure 7.
- What is the most likely diagnosis and differential diagnosis for what you see in figure 7 (4 marks)
 - What treatment would you recommend and how would you decide on your treatment plan? (3 marks)
 - If the area shown was more inflamed and causing irritation what short-term treatment might you offer? (3 marks)

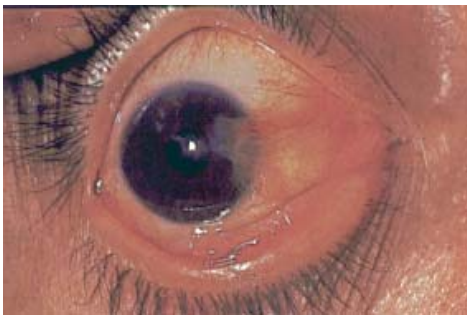


Figure 7

10. A 60 year old female patient presents to you for optometric examination having noted a decrease in her vision in her left eye in the last few days. Ophthalmoscopy reveals the signs below (figure 8)
- What is your diagnosis and differential diagnosis? (3 marks)
 - What are the most likely causes of this condition? (3 marks)
 - How will you manage this patient? (4 marks)



Figure 8

11. A 60 year old female patient presents to you with symptoms of bilateral burning itchy eyes that seem red along the lid margins. Slit lamp examination of both eyes shows signs as seen in figure 9 below.
- a) What is your diagnosis and differential diagnosis of this case? (4 marks)
 - b) What is the most likely cause? (3 marks)
 - c) How would you manage this patient? (3 marks)



Figure 9

12. A 13 year old boy attends your practice in early spring with symptoms of bilateral itchy eyes and on lid eversion both eyes show the appearance shown in figure 10 below.
- a) Name and discuss the aetiology of the “bumps” that you see on the superior tarsal conjunctiva (3 marks)
 - b) Discuss treatment of this patient, including in your answer the mechanism of action of any topical medication you may suggest (7 marks)

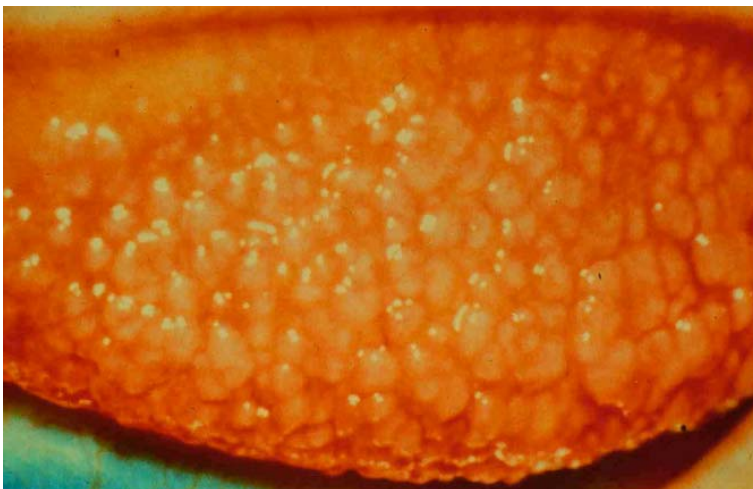


Figure 10

13. A patient presents to your practice with a lump that they have noted in the upper eyelid slowly develop over the last few weeks. It is not causing any real discomfort. The patients eye is shown in figure 11 below. The other eye is normal.
- Name and briefly describe the roles of each of the gland types found in the eyelids (3 marks)
 - What is your diagnosis and differential diagnosis (3 marks)
 - Describe how this patient should be managed (4 marks)



Figure 11

14. A patient who is known to have had type 1 diabetes for 15 years presents to your practice for examination. Dilated fundus examination of one eye is shown in figure 12 below.
- List the diabetic changes you can see in this fundus photograph and give a diagnosis (5 marks)
 - You refer your patient. They ask you to explain what kind of treatment the ophthalmologist will perform and what their prognosis is. How will you advise this patient? (5 marks)



Figure 12

15. List the questions that you would ask in your history and list and briefly discuss the tests that you would perform in a routine 6 month aftercare on a soft contact lens patient (10 marks)
16. A patient presents to your practice with a history of her child's fingernail poking the eye. She had noticed blurred vision and photophobia. The eye is shown below in figure 13.
- What is your diagnosis (2 marks)
 - Describe the management of this patient (5 marks)
 - What ongoing ocular problem can a corneal abrasion lead to and how would this be managed (3 marks)

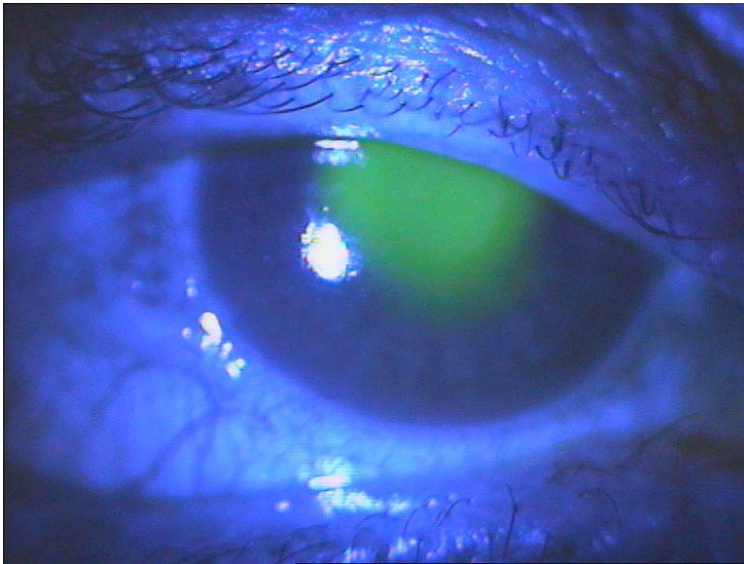


Figure 13

17. Discuss the ocular signs that would suggest a diagnosis of primary open angle glaucoma (10 marks)

18. A patient presents to you with a history of recent trauma to the right eye. The eye was hit by a rock about the size of a tennis ball.

a) Describe the ocular sign that you notice in each of the three photographs below
(3 marks)

b) Discuss the necessary ocular workup of this patient and management of this condition
(7 marks)

