
Use of silicone hydrogel material for daily wear CET multiple choice questionnaire

1. Which of these statements is correct about microbial keratitis (MK)?
 - a. High levels of oxygen alone are sufficient to prevent MK during overnight wear of silicone hydrogel contact lenses.
 - b. Silicone hydrogel contact lenses produce a higher level of microbial keratitis than daily wear hydrogel contact lenses.
 - c. Incidence of MK is reduced by use of multi-purpose solutions.
 - d. Extended wear has not been shown to be a risk factor for MK.
 - e. MK was not reported in the period 1989–1998.
2. Which of the following factors does not affect the performance and acceptance of contact lenses?
 - a. Maintenance of normal ocular physiology.
 - b. Good mechanical interaction between the contact lens and the ocular surface.
 - c. Maintenance of a stable tear film at the contact lens front surface.
 - d. Slow release of tear proteins by the contact lens matrix.
 - e. Inert contact lens material.
3. Which of the following would increase the transmissibility (Dk/t) of a silicone hydrogel contact lens?
 - a. Increasing the water content.
 - b. Reducing the water content.
 - c. Reducing the polymer temperature.
 - d. Increasing the thickness.
 - e. Increasing the modulus of elasticity.
4. Non invasive break-up time (NIBUT) measured in seconds with soft contact lenses in situ is:
 - a. The time measured between eye opening and the appearance of the first break within the pre lens tear film.
 - b. The time taken for instilled fluorescein to break up on the surface of the lens.
 - c. The time taken for the first break to be seen within the post lens tear film.
 - d. The time between the first and second break of tears within the pre lens tear film.
 - e. The time between one regular blink by the patient and the subsequent blink.
5. Which of these does not occur during the interblink period?
 - a. The tear film evaporates and slowly destabilizes.
 - b. Break up of the tear film.
 - c. Removal of tear debris by wiping forces of the lids.
 - d. Exposure of the contact lens surface to the outside environment.
 - e. Exposure of exposed conjunctiva to the outside environment.
6. In the abnormal situation, when the tear film breaks up before a blink, a continuous lubricant is no longer present between the palpebral conjunctiva and the contact lens/ocular surface leading to which one of the following:
 - a. A type of lubrication known as hydrodynamic lubrication.
 - b. A situation associated with a low coefficient of friction.
 - c. A type of lubrication known as boundary lubrication.
 - d. A lubrication characterised by a much lower coefficient of friction.
 - e. A situation that results in increased comfort.