Low Vision Knowledge Test

Name: _____________________________________________ Date: __________________

Strategies to Maximize Your Client’s Vision: Anatomy, Common Diagnoses, and Adaptations

Please circle the appropriate answer(s).

Anatomy:

1. The eye provides the central nervous system with __________ percent of sensory input?
   a. 60
   b. 70
   c. 80
   d. 90

2. ______________ is produced by the ciliary body to maintain nutrition of the anterior eye.
   a. Vitreous
   b. Aqueous

3. ______________ flattens and thickens the lens.
   a. Ciliary Muscle
   b. Cornea
   c. Retina
   d. Optic nerve

4. The lens:
   a. Refracts light on the retina.
   b. Flattens and thickens.
   c. Consists of water and protein.
   d. All of the above.

5. The _____________ is a transparent gel that holds the retina to the eye.
   a. Vitreous
   b. Aqueous

6. Central vision consist(s) of:
   a. Macula
   b. Fovea
   c. Cones
   d. Rods
   e. All of the above
7. Peripheral vision consist(s) of:
   a. Cones
   b. Rods

Common Diagnoses:

1. ________________ is the most common eye disease in adults.
   a. Macular degeneration
   b. Cataracts
   c. Glaucoma
   d. Diabetic retinopathy

2. ________________ is chronic elevated pressure in the eye.
   a. Macular degeneration
   b. Cataracts
   c. Glaucoma
   d. Diabetic retinopathy

3. Over __________ cataract surgeries occur a year.
   a. One hundred thousand
   b. One million
   c. One billion
   d. One trillion

4. ________________ is the leading cause of total blindness in adults over 18 years of age.
   a. Macular degeneration
   b. Cataracts
   c. Glaucoma
   d. Diabetic retinopathy

5. Macular degeneration causes:
   a. Central field deficits
   b. Peripheral field deficits
   c. All of the above

6. ________________ scotomas respond to increased light.
   a. Dense
   b. Relative
7. If a scotoma occurs on the fovea, the central nervous system:
   a. Stops working
   b. Picks another area on the macula to serve as the preferred retinal locus
   c. Picks an area on the optic disc to serve as the preferred retinal locus
   d. Picks an area on the retina to serve as the preferred retinal locus

8. Glaucoma results from:
   a. The ciliary body secreting too much aqueous.
   b. The cornea and iris forming a narrow angle decreasing the ability to of the aqueous to drain.
   c. Scar tissue from inflammation or surgeries decreasing the aqueous from draining.
   d. All of the above.

9. Scotomas can be:
   a. Central
   b. Para-Central
   c. Ring Scotomas
   d. All of the above

10. True or False: Maintaining control of blood glucose levels helps prevent vision loss.
    a. True
    b. False

11. Diabetic retinopathy can be non-proliferative diabetic retinopathy or proliferative diabetic retinopathy. Which is the more severe form?
    a. Non-proliferative diabetic retinopathy
    b. Proliferative diabetic retinopathy

Adaptations:
1. Which approach focuses on altering the environment to allow for a better person-environment fit?
   a. Client-centered
   b. Environment-centered

2. True or False: Overhead lighting provides enough light for older adults with low vision.
   a. True
   b. False
3. Which of the following is an example of good contrast?
   a. Mashed potatoes on a black plate.
   b. Water in a clear glass.
   c. Sorting light laundry on light sheets.
   d. Brownies in a dark metal pan.

4. Which of the following is a strategy to simplify cooking?
   a. Using box mixes
   b. Organizing stations in the kitchen
   c. Organizing items in the drawers
   d. All of the above

5. Which of the following are good strategies to employ with clients with low vision?
   a. Good lighting
   b. Organization
   c. Good Contrast
   d. Elimination of clutter
   e. All of the above

Evaluation:

1. Which of the following should be assessed during a low vision evaluation?
   a. Eye dominance
   b. Visual acuity
   c. Visual fields
   d. Contrast sensitivity function
   e. All of the above

2. In order to receive Medicare reimbursement for low vision, which best corrected visual acuity in the better eye needs to be met?
   a. 20/60 or worse
   b. 20/80 or worse
   c. 20/200 or worse
   d. 20/1000 or worse

3. For reimbursement, which of the following diagnoses must be included on the evaluation and documentation?
   a. Primary Diagnosis
   b. Secondary Diagnosis
   c. All of the above
   d. None of the above
4. What information should be obtained in the client’s visual past medical history?
   a. If the client had vision deficits as a child.
   b. At what age the person started wearing glasses.
   c. History of eye surgeries and injuries.
   d. If the client has had a TIA or CVA in the past.
   e. All of the above.

5. True or False: It is important to find out the client’s reason for coming in for a low vision evaluation.
   a. True
   b. False

6. True or False: It does not matter which eye is the dominant eye.
   a. True
   b. False

7. True or False: Reading and intermediate visual acuity are the same.
   a. True
   b. False

8. Which of the following is an unacceptable accommodation for testing visual acuity?
   a. The client may tilt his or her head
   b. Lines can be block one line at a time
   c. The client can move his or her head forward
   d. The test may be given over a number of days
   e. The client may be given rest periods during the test

9. Which of the following is not a visual field test?
   a. Visual acuity
   b. American Academy of Ophthalmology Red Dot Confrontation Test
   c. Kinetic Two Person Confrontation Test

10. Tests for contrast sensitivity function should be tested at:
    a. 1 meter
    b. 40 cm
    c. 3 meters
    d. All of the above
11. Magnification may not be helpful for which of the following scotomas?
   a. Central scotomas
   b. Para-central scotomas
   c. Ring scotomas

12. True or False: It is important to locate the position of scotomas?
   a. True
   b. False

13. True or False: Goals should always be functional.
   a. True
   b. False

14. True or False: You will change the client’s vision.
   a. True
   b. False

15. True or False: ADLs should be assessed during the low vision evaluation.
   a. True
   b. False

16. Which rating on the low vision evaluation indicates the client does not have problems because of his or her vision?
   a. 0
   b. 1
   c. 2
   d. 3

17. Which rating on the low vision evaluation indicated the client is unable to complete a task because of his or her vision?
   a. 0
   b. 1
   c. 2
   d. 3