

Various retinal disorders exhibit similar clinical features

- What is the most common cause of visual disturbance in retinal disorders?
 - myopia
 - keratoconus
 - macular edema
 - cataract
- Which of the following retinal condition is least likely to cause macular edema?
 - central retinal vein occlusion
 - posterior vitreous detachment
 - central serous chorioretinopathy
 - diabetic retinopathy
- What is the most common eye surgery in the U.S.?
 - scleral buckle
 - trabeculectomy
 - vitrectomy
 - cataract extraction
- What is the percentage of patients who may have severe postoperative complications after cataract surgery?
 - less than 1%
 - less than 5%
 - less than 10%
 - less than 15%
- What is the historical name for pseudophakic cystoid macular edema?
 - Best's disease
 - Irvine-Gass syndrome
 - Bardet Biedl syndrome
 - Stargardt's disease
- All of the following are considered high risk factors for pseudophakic cystoid macular edema except:
 - diabetes mellitus
 - pre-existing epiretinal membrane
 - use of brinzolamide
 - hypertension
- What is the best management approach for pseudophakic cystoid macular edema?
 - combination of steroids and NSAIDs
 - steroids alone
 - intravitreal injection of bevacizumab
 - vitrectomy
- Central serous chorioretinopathy tends to happen
 - equally in males and females.
 - more frequently in females.
 - more frequently in males.
 - more frequently in hyperopes.
- Which descriptive term is used to describe the leakage from CSCR on a fluorescein angiogram?
 - perifoveal petaloid pattern
 - blood and thunder
 - cherry red spot
 - smoke stack
- What thickness is proposed as a threshold for pachychoroid or thick choroid as measured by swept-source OCT?
 - greater than 195 μm
 - greater than 295 μm
 - greater than 395 μm
 - greater than 495 μm
- Which systemic medication has shown more convincing benefits in the off-label treatment of persistent CSCR?
 - amoxicillin
 - eplerenone
 - propranolol
 - omeprazole
- What is the best management approach for central serous chorioretinopathy?
 - intravitreal steroids
 - topical NSAIDs
 - oral ketoconazole
 - photodynamic therapy
- Which retinal vein occlusion is most prevalent?
 - central retinal vein occlusion
 - hemiretinal vein occlusion
 - branch retinal vein occlusion
 - central retinal artery occlusion
- How large does an area of peripheral capillary nonperfusion need to be for the diagnosis of ischemic CRVO?
 - greater than 1 disc area
 - greater than 5 disc areas
 - greater than 10 disc areas
 - greater than 15 disc areas
- Why does a CRVO patient need to return to the clinic within 6 months of the initial visit?
 - because the patient is prone to diabetic retinopathy
 - because the patient is prone to neovascularization of the angle
 - because the patient is prone to hypertension
 - because the patient is prone to cataract progression
- Which of the following is not an intravitreal steroid implant?
 - Retisert (fluocinolone acetonide, 0.59 mg)
 - Vitrasert (ganciclovir, 4.5 mg)
 - Ozurdex (dexamethasone, 0.7 mg)
 - Iluvien (fluocinolone acetate, 0.19 mg)
- What is the best management approach for patients with macular edema secondary to CRVO?
 - photodynamic therapy
 - grid laser photocoagulation
 - topical application of prednisolone
 - intravitreal injection of aflibercept
- Which of the following is not part of the simplified classification of diabetic macular edema by the Global Diabetic Retinopathy Project Group?
 - eyes with some edema or lipid in the posterior pole but distant from the center of the macula
 - eyes with edema or lipid approaching the center but not involving it
 - eyes with edema or lipid involving the center of the macula.
 - eyes with edema 1 disc area or lipid within 500 μm of the center of the macula
- What is the least likely adverse event associated with intravitreal corticosteroid?
 - cataract formation
 - flu-like symptom
 - increased IOP
 - conjunctival hemorrhage
- What is the best management approach for patients with diabetic macular edema?
 - photodynamic therapy
 - vitreal injection of ranibizumab
 - topical application of prednisolone
 - grid laser photocoagulation

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