

PAM EXAMINATION: SAMPLE CASE 1

Demographics

34-year-old black male; industrial engineer

Chief complaint

problem with new glasses

History of present illness

Character/signs/symptoms: new glasses “don’t feel right”

Location: OD, OS

Severity: moderate

Nature of onset: gradual

Duration: 1 month

Frequency: constant

Exacerbations/remissions: none

Relationship to activity or function: none

Accompanying signs/symptoms: none

Secondary complaints/symptoms

none

Patient ocular history

last eye exam 1 month ago, received new spectacle prescription

Family ocular history

father: cataracts

Patient medical history

depression

Medications taken by patient

Prozac®

Patient allergy history

penicillin

Family medical history

father: died from heart failure at age 56

Review of systems

Constitutional/general health: denies

Ear/nose/throat: denies

Cardiovascular: denies

Pulmonary: denies

Dermatological: denies

Gastrointestinal: denies

Genitourinary: denies

Musculoskeletal: denies

Neuropsychiatric: trouble sleeping

Endocrine: denies

Hematologic: denies

Immunologic: denies

Mental status

Orientation: oriented to time, place, and person

Mood: appropriate

Affect: appropriate

Clinical findings

Habitual spectacle Rx (high index 1.67 plastic lenses, 1 month old):

	<u>VA Distance</u>	<u>VA Near</u>
OD: +7.00 DS	20/20	20/20
OS: +7.00 DS	20/20	20/20

Habitual spectacles with markings and frame measurements: see *Image 1*

External assessment: frame is noted to be properly aligned and adjusted

Distance PD: 58 mm

Pupils: PERRL, negative APD

EOMs: full, no restrictions

Confrontation fields: full to finger counting OD, OS

Subjective refraction: VA Distance VA Near

OD: +7.00 DS 20/20 20/20

OS: +7.00 DS 20/20 20/20

Von Graefe phorias: orthophoria at distance, 10^Δ exophoria at near

Near vergences: 15/20/16 BI, 10/15/4 BO

Slit lamp:

lids/lashes/adnexa: unremarkable OD, OS

conjunctiva: normal OD, OS

cornea: clear OD, OS

anterior chamber: deep and quiet OD, OS

iris: normal OD, OS

lens: clear OD, OS

vitreous: clear OD, OS

IOPs: 11 mmHg OD, 10 mmHg OS @ 1:00 PM by applanation tonometry

Fundus OD:

C/D: 0.1H/0.1V

macula: normal

posterior pole: normal

periphery: unremarkable

Fundus OS:

C/D: 0.15H/0.15V

macula: normal

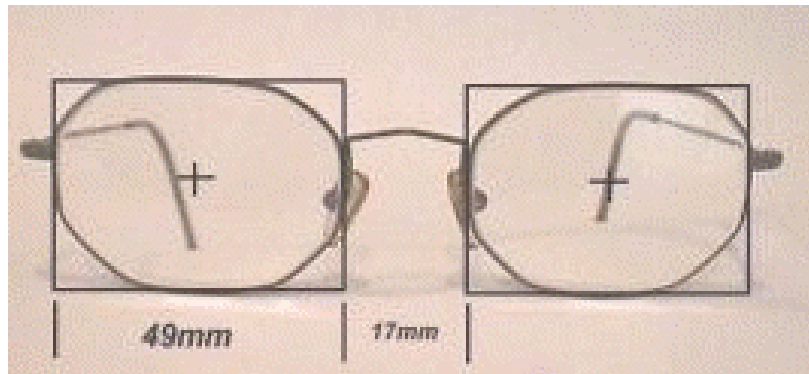
posterior pole: normal

periphery: unremarkable

Blood pressure: 118/74 mmHg, right arm, sitting

Pulse: 78 bpm, regular

Image 1: optical center = geometric center of frame



correct answer

1. Which of the following is the **MOST** likely cause of this patient's discomfort when wearing his new spectacles? **(Diagnosis)**
 - a. Demands on positive fusional vergence
 - b. Demands on negative fusional vergence
 - c. Aberration from high index lenses
 - d. Normal adaptation to a new prescription

2. Which of the following is the **TOTAL** prismatic effect at distance induced by the spectacles? **(Clinical Correlation of Basic Science Principles)**
 - a. 2.2^{Δ} BD OD
 - b. 2.2^{Δ} BU OD
 - c. 5.6^{Δ} BI
 - d. 5.6^{Δ} BO
 - e. 11.2^{Δ} BI
 - f. 11.2^{Δ} BO

3. Which of the following near cover test results is **MOST** likely to be obtained through this patient's habitual spectacle prescription? **(Related to Diagnosis)**
 - a. $2 - 3^{\Delta}$ right hyperphoria
 - b. $2 - 3^{\Delta}$ right hypophoria
 - c. $9 - 10^{\Delta}$ exophoria
 - d. $9 - 10^{\Delta}$ esophoria
 - e. $15 - 16^{\Delta}$ exophoria
 - f. $15 - 16^{\Delta}$ esophoria

4. Which of the following is the **MOST** appropriate management for this patient? **(Treatment / Management)**
 - a. Remake the spectacles to eliminate the BO prism.
 - b. Remake the spectacles to eliminate the BI prism.
 - c. Remake the spectacles with CR-39™ lenses.
 - d. Remake the spectacles with polycarbonate lenses.
 - e. Educate the patient about spectacle adaptation.

5. The Federal Trade Commission's (FTC's) "Eyeglasses" rule requires: **(Legal and Ethical Issues)**
 - a. the release of contact lens prescriptions.
 - b. a specified minimum of elements for spectacle prescriptions.
 - c. that the words "OK for contact lenses" be written on spectacle prescriptions.
 - d. that spectacle prescriptions be provided to patients at the conclusion of examinations.

6. This patient often handles caustic liquids while at work and is concerned about the safety of his eyes. Which of the following would provide the patient with the **GREATEST** amount of protection in the event of a chemical splash accident? (Public Health)
- a. Large-diameter soft contact lenses
 - b. Gas permeable contact lenses
 - c. Safety goggles with indirect venting under a face shield
 - d. Safety frames with side shields attached to the temples

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