

Emerging Trends in AMD

Test Questions

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1. Current commercially available Spectral Domain OCT is capable of obtaining um resolution.
 - a. .001
 - b. .03
 - c. 20.0
 - d. 3 to 5
2. The earliest ophthalmoscopically detectable feature of AMD is .
 - a. Basal laminar deposits
 - b. Drusen
 - c. Hemorrhage
 - d. Subretinal neovascular membrane (SRNVM)
3. Which of the following procedures is seldom performed on AMD patients?
 - a. Visual evoked potential (VEP)
 - b. Dilated fundus exam with 60D and/or 90D lens
 - c. Amsler grid
 - d. Fundus photography
4. The traditional, invasive method for the evaluation of new onset macular neovascularization (MNV) in AMD patients is .
 - a. fluorescein angiography (FA)
 - b. A-scan ultrasonography
 - c. B-scan ultrasonography
 - d. macular pigment optical density (MPOD)
5. Ophthalmoscopically, soft drusen appear as .
 - a. Small, well defined, and yellow
 - b. Refractile hyaline accumulation
 - c. Large, ill defined, and confluent
 - d. A greenish-gray macular elevation

6. Approximately what percentage of dry (non-exudative) AMD eyes progress to wet (exudative) AMD?

- a. 87 %
- b. 50 %
- c. 2 %
- d. 20 %

7. The clinical feature that distinguishes wet AMD from dry AMD is .

- a. Soft drusen
- b. Peripapillary atrophy
- c. Macular Neovascularization (MNV)
- d. Vision worse than 20/60

8. The "end stage" of dry (non-exudative) AMD is .

- a. Geographic atrophy
- b. Confluent drusen
- c. Disciform fibrovascular scar
- d. Serous RPE detachment

9. Your patient has ophthalmoscopic evidence of Macular Neovascularization (MNV). The most important test to perform or order is .

- a. Complete blood count with differential
- b. B-scan ultrasonography
- c. Fluorescein angiography
- d. Chest X-ray

10. Which technique uses low-coherence interferometry to obtain real-time, cross-sectional histology of live tissue (virtual biopsy)?

- a. Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT)
- b. Direct ophthalmoscopy
- c. Ultrasonography
- d. Electroretinography

11. A macular pigment that absorbs harmful blue wavelengths is .

- a. Lutein
- b. Vitamin A
- c. Magnesium
- d. Lycopene

12. Post-treatment AMD patients are monitored frequently because .

- a. Medicare reimbursement is generous
- b. The risk of rhegmatogenous retinal detachment is high
- c. There is a relatively high incidence of continued leakage from MNV
- d. The patient is susceptible to malignant melanoma

13. The AREDS 1 study found that in subjects with intermediate AMD, or advanced AMD in one eye (but not the other):

- a. Zinc alone lowered risk of advanced AMD by about 25 percent.
- b. Lutein alone lowered risk of advanced AMD by about 25 percent.
- c. Antioxidants increased risk of advanced AMD by about 25 percent
- d. Antioxidants + zinc lowered risk of advanced AMD by about 25 percent.
- e. Antioxidants + zinc had no effect on the risk of advanced AMD

14. In angiography, the dye that is used as an alternative to fluorescein is:

- a. Lissamine Green
- b. Phenol Red
- c. Indocyanine Green
- d. Rose Bengal

15. Which of the following is the main advantage of Photodynamic therapy (PDT) over traditional laser photocoagulation for MNV?

- a. Lower cost for PDT
- b. More scar tissue formation in PDT
- c. Less scar tissue formation in PDT
- d. PDT uses a “hotter” laser

16. Lucentis is used for the treatment of wet (exudative) AMD because of its:

- a. angiogenesis inhibitory (or Anti-VEGF) properties
- b. anti-viral properties
- c. sedative properties
- d. hypnotic properties

17. Which of the following is absent in AMD?

- a. Depigmentation and hyperplasia of the RPE
- b. Formation of drusen and contamination of Bruch's membrane
- c. Accumulation of extracellular deposits beneath the RPE
- d. Cotton wool spots

18. According to several epidemiologic studies, the age group with the highest prevalence of AMD is:

- a. 52-64 years old
- b. 65-74 years old
- c. 75 years and older
- d. 45-51 years old

19. Which of the following procedures is least useful in evaluating AMD patients?

- a. A-scan ultrasonography
- b. Dilated fundus exam with 60D and/or 90D lens
- c. Optical coherence tomography angiography (OCTA)
- d. Fundus autofluorescence (FAF)

20. There is a significant relationship and similarities between AMD and .

- a. Cardiovascular disease
- b. Gastrointestinal disease
- c. Metastatic cancer
- d. Multiple sclerosis