Level 6 Certificate in Contact Lens Practice





Principo	al Exar	niner:
----------	---------	--------

Signature

SMC(Tech) FEAOO CertEd							on: 2 hours	
Candidate Number: Date: Seating L								g Location:
Answer four qu	esti	ons only.						
Please tick belo	t wc	he numb	oers of th	ne questi	ons atte	mpted:		
1 🗌	2		3		4	4	5	
Number of		plement	ary Sheet	s used (if	any), inc	eluding gr	aph paper.	
Question numb	er	1	2	3	4 5	5	1	otal
QUESTIONTIONE	/01	'		J	7	J	Overall	%
Marks								
Moderated								
result and					-		oorderline cked in terms	
Examiner's					Moder	ator's		

This booklet is the property of the ABDO and **must not be removed** by the candidate from the examination room.

Signature

This page has been left blank.

Explain Drysdale's method for determining the radius of curvature of a convex or concave reflecting surface.	(20 marks)
Describe the optical arrangement of the radiuscope.	
Include 5 statements of fact.	(15 marks)
In the outline of a radiuscope below, Iabel the following components: Objective lens Eyepiece lens Light source Aerial image	
Draw in and label:	
 Mirror Path of light through the instrument. State two ways to visually identify the difference between the surface image and the aerial image. State why water or saline must be placed between the lens and its holder prior to a reading being taken. State other rigid lens parameters that can be verified using the radiuscope, including a brief description of the methods used. Explain how the instrument would be modified for use with soft lenses. Include 4 points. When using the radiuscope to measure the radius of a soft lens the focused surface image reads 2.70mm and the aerial image reads 9.20mm. If the refractive index of saline is 1.336, Ecalculate the BOZR of the lens. 	(10 marks) (10 marks) (5 marks) (20 marks) (10 marks)
Explain Drysdale's method for determining the radius of curvature of a convex or concave reflecting surface.	(20 marks)
	curvature of a convex or concave reflecting surface. Describe the optical arrangement of the radiuscope. Include 5 statements of fact. In the outline of a radiuscope below, ✓ label the following components: Objective lens Eyepiece lens Light source Aerial image Draw in and label: Mirror Path of light through the instrument. State two ways to visually identify the difference between the surface image and the aerial image. State why water or saline must be placed between the lens and its holder prior to a reading being taken. State other rigid lens parameters that can be verified using the radiuscope, including a brief description of the methods used. Explain how the instrument would be modified for use with soft lenses. Include 4 points. When using the radiuscope to measure the radius of a soft lens the focused surface image reads 2.70mm and the aerial image reads 9.20mm. If the refractive index of saline is 1.336, ■calculate the BOZR of the lens.

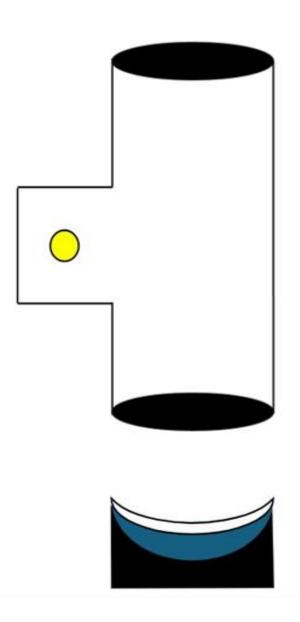
Describe the optical arrangement of the radiuscope. Include 5 statements of fact.	(15 mai

- iii) In the outline of a radiuscope below, / label the following components:
 - Objective lens
 - Eyepiece lens
 - Light source
 - Aerial image

Draw in and label:

- Mirror
- Path of light through the instrument.

(10 marks)



iv)	State <u>two</u> ways to visually identify the difference between the surface image and the aerial image.	(10 marks
v)	State why water or saline must be placed between the lens	
	and its holder prior to a reading being taken.	(5 marks)
vi)	State other rigid lens parameters that can be verified using the radiuscope, including a brief description of the methods used.	(20 marks

∨ii)	Explain how the instrument would be modified for use with soft lenses. <i>Include 4 points</i> .	(10 marks)
viii)	When using the radiuscope to measure the radius of a soft lens the focused surface image reads 2.70mm and the aerial image reads 9.20mm. If the refractive index of saline is 1.336, scalculate the BOZR of the lens.	(10 marks)

i)	Discuss the types, advantages and disadvantages of simultaneous vision bifocal contact lenses. You should include at least 8 facts, which may include diagrams.	(32 marks)
ii)	A back surface centre-distance solid concentric bifocal contact lens is made to the following specification: Distance Rx +2.50DS Reading addition +3.00DS Centre thickness 0.18mm Refractive index 1.46	
	The outer portion of the lens fits in alignment with the spherical cornea, which has a spherical keratometry reading of 8.10mm.	
iii)	■ Calculate the surface radii required if the refractive index of the tears is 1.336. State two advantages and two disadvantages of back surface	(48 marks)
,	bifocal contact lenses.	(20 marks)
		(6 marks)
i)	Discuss the types, advantages and disadvantages of simultaneous vision bifocal contact lenses. You should include at least 8 facts, which may include diagrams.	(32 marks)

ii)	A back surface centre-distance solid concentric bifocal contact lens is made to the following specification: Distance Rx +2.50DS Reading addition +3.00DS Centre thickness 0.18mm Refractive index 1.46	
	The outer portion of the lens fits in alignment with the spherical cornea, which has a spherical keratometry reading of 8.10mm.	
	■ Calculate the surface radii required if the refractive index of the tears is 1.336.	(48 marks)

111)	bifocal contact lenses.	(20 marks)

_				^
Qι	Jes	tιο	n	-3

i)	An eye with a spectacle refraction of +5.50DS is corrected for distance vision at a vertex distance of 14mm by a spectacle lens with the following details; F ₂ -4.00DS Centre thickness 3.80mm Refractive index 1.67	
	■ Calculate the spectacle magnification if the entrance pupil lies 3mm behind the cornea.	(40 marks)
ii)	The same eye is now corrected for distance vision by an RGP contact lens with the following specification; BOZR 8.15mm Centre thickness 0.18mm Refractive index 1.46	
	This contact lens has a clearance of 0.10mm and the spherical corneal radius is 8.05mm.	
	■ Calculate the spectacle magnification produced by this contact lens system, if the refractive index of the tears is 1.336.	(60 marks)
i)	An eye with a spectacle refraction of +5.50DS is corrected for distance vision at a vertex distance of 14mm by a spectacle lens with the following details; F ₂ -4.00DS Centre thickness 3.80mm Refractive index 1.67	
	■ Calculate the spectacle magnification if the entrance pupil lies 3mm behind the cornea.	(40 marks)

contact lens with the foll BOZR 8	3.15mm 3.18mm	
This contact lens has a c corneal radius is 8.05mm	elearance of 0.10mm and the spherical n.	
	cle magnification produced by this ne refractive index of the tears is 1.336.	(60 ma

	Write short notes on any THREE of the following:	(100 marks)
i)	The construction, use and limitations of simple subjective optometer	
ii)	Methods of classification of regular astigmatism in the eye	
iii)	Construction and uses of the duochrome	
iv)	Construction of Snellen letters and the use of the Snellen fraction	
	You should include 9 facts for each topic, ${\mathscr N}$ which may include diagrams.	

i)	A soft contact lens is to be made to the following specification:		
	BOZR	9.20mm	
	TD	14.20mm	
	BVP	-3.25D	
	tc	0.12mm	
	Ref. index(hydrated)	1.45	
	(dehydrated)	1.52	
	Hydration factor	27%	
	■ Find all the specification	ns for this lens in its <u>dehydrated</u> state.	(50 marks)
ii)	If the hydration factor is su the error in the BVP of the	ubsequently found to be 23%, what is finished <u>hydrated</u> lens?	(30 marks)
iii)	Write short notes on the lathe cutting method of manufacture of soft contact Lenses, including advantages and disadvantages of the method.		(00
	You should include 5 fact.	S.	(20 marks)
i)	A soft contact lens is to be made to the following specification:		
	BOZR	9.20mm	
	TD	14.20mm	
	BVP	-3.25D	
	tc	0.12mm	
	Ref. index(hydrated)	1.45	
	(dehydrated)	1.52	
	Hydration factor	27%	
	■ Find all the specification	ns for this lens in its <u>dehydrated</u> state.	(50 marks)

ii)	If the hydration factor is subsequently found to be 23%, what is the error in the BVP of the finished <u>hydrated</u> lens?	(30 marks
ii)	If the hydration factor is subsequently found to be 23%, what is	

iii)	Write short notes on the lathe cutting method of manufacture of soft contact Lenses, including advantages and disadvantages of the method.	
	You should include 5 facts.	(20 marks)

End of questions for this paper

This page has been left blank.

DO NOT TURN THIS PAPER OVER UNTIL ADVISED TO DO SO BY THE INVIGILATOR

Important Instructions to Candidates

Please read carefully and follow these instructions when told to do so by the Examiner/Invigilator.

- 1. You will be given 5 minutes at the beginning of the examination to read through the questions.
- 2. Please enter your candidate number and date in the boxes on the front cover of this booklet.
- 3. Please **DO NOT write your name** on the booklet. Candidates must remain anonymous for marking purposes.
- 4. Candidates must answer questions legibly, using blue/black ink or ball-point pen. Pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- 5. Candidates please note, the examination paper has been designed for you to answer the stated number of questions within the allotted time.
- 6. Candidates must read each question carefully and make sure that you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- 7. Candidates must write the answer to each question in the space provided. Additional paper may be used if necessary but you must show your Candidate Number and question number(s) clearly at the top of each page.
- 8. Please do not write in the margins.
- 9. Any extra pages used should be securely fastened together using a treasury tag. This includes any diagrams, additional graph paper or any continuation paper.
- 10. Candidates are advised to carefully cross out any work not intended to be marked by the Examiner.
- 11. Please do not tear out any part of this booklet. All work must be handed in.

Important Information for Candidates

- 1. Answer **four** questions only.
- 2. Answer all parts for each question.
- 3. Candidates MUST work to at least 4 decimal places in ALL calculation questions and they will be penalised if this is not done.
- 4. Where relevant, the marks awarded for each part of a question are given in brackets, e.g. (10 marks).
- 5. These symbols indicate that a diagram/calculation is required or a diagram needs annotating.
- 6. This entire document consists of 20 pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

When told to do so by the Invigilator, you may turn the paper over and begin.