

Certification Exam for OrthoTool™ Orthokeratology Designed Contact Lenses

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Your Name/Title: _____ Date: _____

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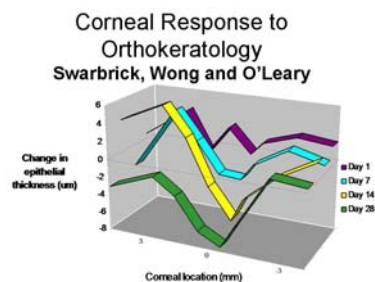
Business Address: _____

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Upon completion, please fax your completed exam to Art Optical Contact Lens, Inc. at 800-648-2272 for review. Upon approval, you will be certified to fit OrthoTool Orthokeratology lenses, and will be provided with a notice of certification.

1. In Orthokeratology, corneal tissue is distributed in which direction?

- From the periphery towards the center.
- From the center towards the periphery.
- Corneal tissue does not actually change at all.

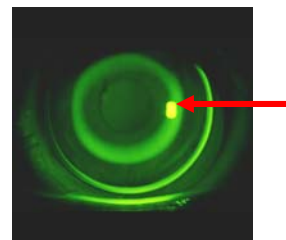


2. What is the upper limit of the approval range of this Orthokeratology design?

- 4.00D
- 3.50D
- 6.00D
- 4.75D

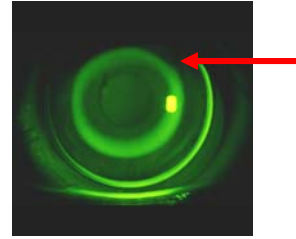
3. What is the main function of the reverse curve of the Orthokeratology shaping lens?

- To allow for tissue movement from the center to the periphery
- To aid in lens centration
- To provide tear exchange to the central cornea.



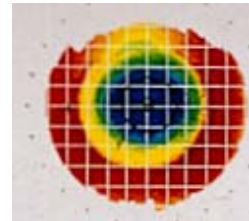
4. What is the primary fitting function of the alignment curve in an Orthokeratology reshaping design?

- To re-distribute tissue from the corneal center to the periphery.
- To aid in centration and stabilization in the lens fit.
- To provide the appropriate power curve.



5. What is the appropriate size of the treatment zone as result of successful Orthokeratology treatment?

- 2-3mm
- 3-4mm
- 4-5mm
- 5-6mm



6. What is the recommended limit to the amount of corneal against-the-rule astigmatism that should be attempted with Orthokeratology?

- 1.00D
- 1.50D
- 0.75D
- 1.25D

7. What is the ideal ROL (Refraction-Over the Lens) in an appropriate Orthokeratology fitting?

- -0.75D
- +0.75D
- Plano
- -4.00D

8. The following type of astigmatism will remain untreated after Orthokeratology treatment.

- With-the-rule
- Lenticular
- Against-the-Rule

9. During the early treatment phase, the patient's transitional vision might be managed best by:

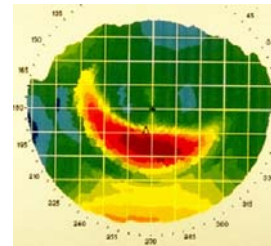
- New spectacles
- Re-designing the Orthokeratology lenses
- Inserting the appropriate Orthokeratology lenses as daily wear lenses
- Temporary standard-design gas permeable lenses

10. Which of the following are contraindications for Orthokeratology?

- Lid Margin Disease
- Irregular Astigmatism
- Corneal Dystrophy
- All of the above

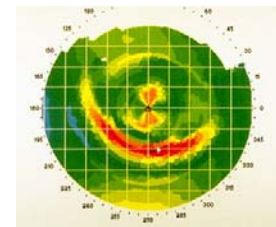
11. If an Orthokeratology lens is fit with insufficient sagittal depth, it is likely to:
- Correct too much myopia
 - Decenter
 - Create excessive bubbles in the reverse curve
12. The correct formula for achieving the desired treatment is to calculate the BOZR (Base Optic Zone Radius) as Target Power plus:
- +0.75D
 - -0.75D
 - -1.50D
 - -1.25D
13. Assuming a well-centered lens with an appropriate treatment BOZR, what lens adjustment will be needed if there is inadequate treatment?
- Increase lens diameter
 - Increase sagittal depth
 - Decrease sagittal depth
 - Additional lens power

14. The following topography map would indicate that the Orthokeratology lens was decentered superiorly during overnight wear:



- The “Frown” pattern
- A central island pattern
- The ”Smiley Face” pattern
- Inferior/Temporal steepening pattern

15. A persistent “Central Island” indicates the need to adjust the Orthokeratology lens in what way?



- Steepen the BOZR radius
- Increase lens diameter
- Reduce sagittal depth
- Increase Reverse Curve Radius

16. Before removal of the lenses after overnight wear, patients should be sure that the lenses are:

- Well centered
- Clean and free of coatings and films
- Moving freely and not adhered

17. The most effective way to make slight reduction adjustments in sagittal depth is to:

- Steepen the alignment curve radius
- Reduce the BOZR
- Flatten the alignment curve radius
- Reduce the lens diameter

18. Excessive bubbles underneath a well-centered Orthokeratology lens typically indicate a lens with:

- Insufficient overall sagittal depth
- Against-the-Rule Astigmatism
- Coated Lenses Surface
- Excessive overall sagittal depth

19. Corneal Topography can play a key role in the which of the following phases of Orthokeratology fitting:

- Lens selection and design
- Patient follow-up and treatment management
- Patient pre-selection and baseline documentation
- All of the above

20. Select the patient with the clinical data indicating best candidacy for Orthokeratology?

- Ks 43.00@180 45.50 @ 090 Rx -3.00 -2.25 X 180
- Ks 41.00@145 43.50 @ 055 Rx -0.50 -1.50 X 145
- Ks 43.50@180 44.00 @ 090 Rx -3.25 -0.50 X 180
- Ks 44.00@175 44.00 @ 090 Rx -3.00 -1.25 X 180



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