

## FVI QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Posed as questions, multiple choice, and true or false could be used in the oral or written part of the FVI exam

1. Vision care is a public service in Costa Rica. Answer: **True** or false
2. Central America is made up of 7 countries... Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador, Panama, Honduras. Which is missing? Answer: **Belize**
3. A pair of spectacles cost how much of the monthly GDP per capita in Guatemala. Answer 20%, **40%**, 60%, 80%
4. The average cost of cataract surgery in Nicaragua exceeds the average monthly salary. Answer: Double, **triple**, quadruple
5. Public Hospitals in Nicaragua do not utilize optometrists. Answer: Answer: **True** or false
6. Central America has less than 5 visual health providers per 100,000 in most of the countries with the exception of Panama and Costa Rica. Answer: **True** or false
7. What country in Central America does not permit the use of recycled eyeglasses? Answer: **Belize**
8. What computer program is available to insure speedy dispensing of recycled eyeglasses?  
**Answer: REIMS (Richmond Eyeglass Inventory Matching System)**
9. Axis tolerances for astigmatism are Plano to 1.00 D (**15 degrees**) 1.25 D to 2.75 D (**10 degrees**) and 3.00D above (**5 degrees**). Answer: **True** or False
10. **A.** According to chapter by laws participants of a mission, are required to sign a release, **B.** According to by laws the fiscal year for a chapter and VOSH/International is the same. Which statement is true? **Answer A** or AB
11. Who chaired the first VOSH chapter? Answer: **Franklin Harms.**
12. What and when was the first VOSH chapter? **Answer** VOSH-KS in 1972
13. How did it evolve? **ANSWER** To VOSH-Indiana and VOSH-Iowa, later a national entity called VOSH Interstate. In 1979 with AOA influence called VOSH-International composed of several individuals who regulated state chapters.

14. What is the quarter diopter system? Answer: **Answer: A Lions recycling system for reordering 3700 pairs of recycled eyeglasses that serve 350 to 700 people. Details are explained in the VOSH/International CD** (available at no cost).
15. Using a lensometer, Start high in plus or low in minus  
Reduce plus (or increase minus) to first focus for **sphere**  
Reduce to less plus (or increase minus) to second focus  
The difference between foci equals **minus cylinder**  
Rotate axis lines to parallel focus  
Read **axis. Answer: True** or False
16. Data from missions in Central America have consistently indicated the need for spherical lenses to correct presbyopia. At what percent? **Answer** 30, 40, **50**, 60, 70, 80?
17. The Refractive Errors Study in Children (RESC), coordinated by the WHO and the NEI is an epidemiological study that aims to determine the magnitude of refractive error among children ages **Answer: 3 to 5, 5 to 10, 5 to 15.**
18. Investigators have completed RESC in China, Chile, India and Nepal. Researchers were able to determine A. The proportion of children who have significant vision problems in each region B. the types of refractive error problems most common C. At what age children are at greater risk of having refractive error needing correction D. whether vision problems vary by gender **answer: (ABC) or (ABCD)**
19. What percent of cataract surgeries are done without intra ocular lenses in developing countries? Answer: 30% **50%** 75%
20. According to the WHO, there are an estimated how many visually impaired people worldwide **ANSWER 180 million (approx. 3% of population).**
21. What is functionally and how many are? **ANSWER (less than 20/400 in better eye); 40-45 million**
22. What is considered low vision and how many are there? **ANSWER (20/200-20/400 in better seeing eye) 110 million**
23. Nine of 10 visually impaired live in what developing nations; **ANSWER** Sub-Saharan Africa, China, India, Asia and nearby islands (excluding Japan) account for 75%.

24. Accounting for differences in population size, the relative burden of blindness is higher than the world average in what countries? **ANSWER** India, Sub-Saharan Africa, and developing Asian and nearby island regions.
25. It has been stated what percent of blindness found in developing countries is, in principle, avoidable or curable. **ANSWER** 80%
26. What is the mission statement of VOSH/International?
27. World population? **Answer** 6,446,131,400 (approx 6 ½ billion)
28. U.S. population? **Answer** 296,247,665? (Approx 300 million)
29. What are the 6 major causes of preventable blindness?
30. **ANSWER** Cataracts, glaucoma, trachoma, ametropia, vit a deficiency, and onchocerciasis.
31. What is the major cause of blindness? **ANSWER** Cataracts 43% 16-20 million. In Kenya and Nigeria, aphakia is the 5<sup>th</sup> cause of blindness where couching and intracapsular surgery is practiced.
32. What is the most common cause of visual impairment/ **ANSWER** Refractive error. Herse (1991) noted that spectacle correction accounted for 76% of all treatment in a rural S. African clinic, compared with 21% medications, and 5% surgery.
33. What is the greatest problem treating glaucoma in developing nations? **ANSWER** Compliance. Some surgeons solve the problem by doing trabeculoplasties
34. Onchocerciasis: (1%) endemic in 30 African countries and Yemen; approx. 18 million people infected. What is it and what treatment is used? **Answer:** Onchocerciasis is an eye and skin disease caused by a worm (filaria) known scientifically as *Onchocerca volvulus*. It is the world's second leading infectious cause of blindness. The disease is treated successfully with Mectizan.
35. Trachoma is an easily spread infection of the eye. Repeated occurrences scar the upper eyelid, eventually turning it inward. The eyelashes then scratch the cornea, leading to blindness. It is a gradual yet painful condition affecting the poorest of the poor. How is it treated? **Answer** 1.fly reduction/control 2. Water access, use, and conservation 3.improved hygiene and sanitation facilities, maintenance, and utilization 4.environmental improvement (tree planting, gardening, etc. 5 Zithromax

treats trachoma infection in a single, annual oral dose

36. Several thousands of eyeglasses must be collected, inspected, sorted, neutralized, cleaned, labeled, bagged and cataloged for eye care missions. What percent is usable? **ANSWER 20%**