Timely diagnosis crucial in cases of transient monocular vision loss

1. According to the North American Symptomatic Carotid Endarterectomy Trial, which pattern of vision loss is most common in carotid artery disease?
   a. generalized
   b. superior
   c. inferior
   d. lateral

2. Positive visual phenomena most commonly occur in which condition?
   a. giant cell arteritis (GCA)
   b. intermittent angle closure glaucoma
   c. intraorbital neoplasm
   d. vasospasm

3. What is the most common length of vision loss in transient monocular vision loss (TMVL)?
   a. less than 10 seconds
   b. less than 1 minute
   c. less than 30 minutes
   d. more than 30 minutes

4. Which one of the following accurately describes transient ischemic attack (TIA)?
   a. focal neurologic dysfunction greater than 24 hours with irreversible deficits
   b. focal neurologic dysfunction less than 24 hours with irreversible deficits
   c. focal neurologic dysfunction greater than 24 hours with reversible deficits
   d. focal neurologic dysfunction less than 24 hours with reversible deficits

5. According to Gaul and colleagues, which systemic disease accounts for 79% of TMVL?
   a. bilateral carotid artery stenosis
   b. ipsilateral carotid artery stenosis
   c. cardiac myxoma
   d. mitral valve prolapse

6. Which one of the following most accurately describes cerebrovascular accident?
   a. irreversible and prolonged reversible ischemic neurologic deficits that last longer than 24 hours
   b. irreversible and prolonged reversible ischemic neurologic deficits that last less than 24 hours
   c. complete irreversible neurologic deficits that last less than 24 hours
   d. complete reversible neurologic deficits that last more than 24 hours

7. Which one of the following most accurately describes cholesterol emboli?
   a. small dull, gray-white plugs
   b. small bright, glistening structures with yellow or orange coloration
   c. large bright, glistening structures with yellow or orange coloration
   d. large dull, gray-white plugs

8. Which one of the following most accurately describes platelet-fibrin emboli?
   a. a dull, gray-white plug measuring 600 microns
   b. a bright, glistening structure with yellow or orange coloration measuring 250 microns
   c. a bright, glistening structure with yellow or orange coloration measuring 600 microns
   d. a dull, gray-white plug measuring 250 microns

9. What percentage of eyes with TMVL from carotid disease is associated with CT-confirmed TIA?
   a. 5% to 15%
   b. 15% to 30%
   c. 30% to 50%
   d. 50% to 75%

10. Which one of the following types of emboli is most commonly associated with retinal and cerebral ischemia and associated with rheumatic heart disease?
    a. cholesterol emboli
    b. platelet-fibrin emboli
    c. calcific emboli
    d. septic emboli

11. In the majority of cases, which type of embolus is most commonly found on routine fundus examination and generally asymptomatic?
    a. calcific emboli
    b. platelet-fibrin emboli
    c. cholesterol emboli
    d. air emboli

12. Which of the following does not represent a potential cause of TMVL?
    a. GCA
    b. atherosclerosis
    c. chronic angle closure
    d. intermittent angle closure

13. Which of the following does not represent symptoms of TIA?
    a. slurred speech
    b. tachycardia
    c. drooping of the face
    d. tinnitus on one side of the body

14. Which of the following does not represent a common symptom of GCA?
    a. headache
    b. jaw claudication
    c. night sweats
    d. tingling on one side of the body

15. What is the gold standard test to determine GCA?
    a. ESR
    b. CBC and platelets
    c. temporal artery biopsy
    d. temporal artery ultrasound

16. Which one of the following most accurately describes cerebrovascular accident?
    a. irreversible and prolonged reversible ischemic neurologic deficits that last longer than 24 hours
    b. irreversible and prolonged reversible ischemic neurologic deficits that last less than 24 hours
    c. complete irreversible neurologic deficits that last less than 24 hours
    d. complete reversible neurologic deficits that last more than 24 hours

17. Which of the following does not represent symptoms of demyelinating disease?
    a. anorexia
    b. spasms
    c. depression
    d. ataxia

18. Which of the following most accurately describes migraine headache with aura?
    a. two or more migraine attacks with aura symptoms lasting longer than 4 minutes
    b. one or more migraine attacks with aura symptoms lasting less than 4 minutes
    c. two or more migraine attacks with aura symptoms developing over a few seconds
    d. two or more migraine attacks with aura symptoms developing over 4 minutes

19. Which of the following hypercoagulable disorders is most commonly associated in patients younger than 50 years with TMVL?
    a. sickle cell
    b. protein c
    c. protein s
    d. antiphospholipid antibody syndrome

20. What percentage of carotid artery stenosis most commonly warrants referral for carotid endarterectomy?
    a. 30% to 50%
    b. more than 50%
    c. 60% to 80%
    d. 70% to 90%

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