

SPOTLIGHT CURRENT STUDIES JULY ANSWERS

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
<p>1. Compared with Western populations, AMD and diabetic retinopathy are uncommon in the urban Chinese population.</p> <p>a. True b. False</p>	a
<p>2. Li et al reported from _____ County, a prevalence of presenting VA bilateral blindness of 2.7% and that of low vision of 19.9%.</p> <p>a. Doremen b. Doumen c. Duremen d. Durunem</p>	b
<p>3. In this study, ____ villages out of 458 in Yongnian County were selected randomly to achieve a target sample size of 5,105.</p> <p>a. 14 b. 12 c. 15 d. 13</p>	d
<p>4. Glaucoma was defined according to the International Society for Geographical and Epidemiological Ophthalmology Scale.</p> <p>a. True b. False</p>	b – False. Glaucoma was defined according to the International Society for Geographical and Epidemiological Ophthalmology classification.
<p>5. This study found that blindness was uncommon in subjects younger than 50 years of age.</p> <p>a. True b. False</p>	a
<p>6. Which of the following eye diseases as causes of visual impairment were less commonly seen in this study population?</p> <p>a. Corneal opacity b. Myopic maculopathy c. Amblyopia d. All of the above</p>	c
<p>7. It was found that the vast majority of causes of low vision and blindness in this study population were treatable, a finding suggesting underprovision or underuse of eye care services, or both, among rural Chinese.</p> <p>a. True b. False</p>	a
<p>8. Notably, glaucoma, not cataract, was also found to be the leading cause of unilateral (34%) and bilateral (60%) blindness in _____.</p> <p>a. China b. Japan c. Hong Kong d. Singapore</p>	d