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Medical Technology

NOCE
National Opticianry Competency Exam (NOCE)

Questions & Answers PDF

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Question: 1

Vertical imbalance error is always read at the _____ lens in the 90th meridian.

- A. more minus
- B. more plus
- C. weaker
- D. stronger

Answer: C

Explanation:

Because unwanted vertical prism is a relative value, its effect is measured on the weaker lens of the two, which determines the end effect on the patient.

Question: 2

What is the dioptric power of a lens with a focal length of 400 mm?

- A. +2.50
- B. -2.50
- C. +4.00
- D. +0.25

Answer: A

Explanation:

Focal length (in meters) is the reciprocal of dioptric power. In this case, the conversion formula would read 1 divided by 0.4 meters, or 2.50. Because the lens has a measurable focal length, it must be a plus lens.

Question: 3

A patient is refracted at 13 mm with a prescription of +12.00 OU, but it is found that the frame she selected will hold the lenses at a distance of 18 mm from her eyes. What prescription should the optician order to compensate for this discrepancy?

- A. +12.77
- B. +13.25
- C. +10.77

D. +11.23

Answer: D

Explanation:

The vertex formula is $D_c = D / (1 - dD)$, where D is the written power, d is the vertex deviation in meters, and D_c is the resulting change in effective power. Therefore, $12.00 / (1 - [.005 \times 12])$, or $12 / (1 - .06)$, or $12 / .94 = 12.77$ for the effective power at an 18 mm vertex distance because a plus lens always increases with the vertex. The increase of 0.77 should be subtracted, ordering a compensated power of +11.23.

Question: 4

What kind of lens has powers that vary smoothly as the viewing angle is raised and lowered?

- A. Trifocal lens
- B. Progressive lens
- C. Aniseikonic lens
- D. Intra-ocular lens

Answer: B

Explanation:

The progressive-addition multifocal has a power corridor down the center, which smoothly increases the power of the lens toward the bottom.

Question: 5

Which of the following is true regarding full-seg or "executive" bifocals?

- A. They are popular with younger presbyopes,
- B. They are easy to manufacture in a wide variety of prescriptions.
- C. They have the widest near field of view of any bifocal.
- D. They incorporate the latest technological advances.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Although this archaic lens style is seldom used anymore, it did feature a near visual field that spanned the entire lower portion of the lens.

Question: 6

Which of the following multifocal styles will produce the least amount of image jump for the patient?

- A. Progressive
- B. Round-seg
- C. Flat-top
- D. Blended

Answer: A

Explanation:

Image jump happens when the eye is forced to quickly transition from one lens curvature to another. Even the blended bifocal has an unpleasant "blur zone" at the edge of the add power, which suddenly shifts the image. Progressive lenses eliminate this problem as nearly as possible.

Question: 7

The inlaid segment in a glass bifocal is made of what material?

- A. Didydium glass
- B. Lead glass
- C. Crown glass
- D. Flint glass

Answer: D

Explanation:

The higher index of refraction of flint glass is what causes an inlaid segment to produce a higher lens power as light passes into it from the lower-index crown glass around it.

Question: 8

What would be the best choice of lens for a presbyopic patient who relies heavily on his glasses at work for near vision in more than one location at a time?

- A. Progressives
- B. Double-D bifocals
- C. Near-vision only
- D. Photochromatic lenses

Answer: B

Explanation:

The presbyope who needs crisp near vision at multiple places in the visual field would benefit most from an occupational multifocal such as the double-D bifocal, giving him more than one functional area for close work.

Question: 9

Which type of multifocal will give the patient the maximum room in the intermediate visual zone?

- A. 8x35 trifocals
- B. CRT lenses
- C. 7x28 trifocals
- D. NVF1enses

Answer: D

Explanation:

Near variable focus lenses are a type of progressive lens in which the entire upper portion of the lens is configured for intermediate use. (The add corridor delivers the remaining power for near vision at the bottom.)

Question: 10

Which of the following is NOT true of Trivex lenses?

- A. They are the thinnest and lightest lens alternative.
- B. They are the most impact-resistant lenses available.
- C. They have an optical clarity roughly equal to that of glass.
- D. They tend to be more expensive to produce.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Although Trivex does have several advantages in the way of impact-resistance and optical clarity, its refractive index is only 1.53 and so will always produce a thicker lens than materials such as polycarbonate and polyurethanes.



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