CHAPTER 13
OPEN BOOK QUIZ

Student Name _________________________________________________

Care of the Patient with a Visual or Auditory Disorder

1. List and explain the four basic processes necessary to form an image. (See page 637 in your textbook.)

2. Describe the major diagnostic eye tests. (See page 641 in your textbook.)

3. How are patients selected for refractory surgery? (See page 645 in your textbook.)

4. What are Intacs and how are they used? (See page 646 in your textbook.)

5. Describe the signs and symptoms of cataracts and explain how they are treated. (See page 651 in your textbook.)

6. What are the most common symptoms of macular degeneration? (See page 655 in your textbook.)

7. List the tests that are used to diagnosis retinal detachment. (See page 656 in your textbook.)

8. What is photocoagulation and how is it useful? (See page 665 in your textbook.)

9. When treating hearing loss, what nursing interventions are recommended? (See page 669 in your textbook.)

10. Differentiate between a stapedectomy and a tympanoplasty. (See page 678 in your textbook.)
ANSWERS

1. Refraction—light rays are bent as they pass through colorless structures of the eye, enabling light from the environment to focus on the retina. Accommodation—the eye is able to focus on objects at various distances. Constriction—the size of the pupil regulates the amount of light entering the eye. Convergence—medial movement of both eyes allows light ray from an object to hit the same point on both retinas.


3. Patients are selected based on the degree of myopia and the absence of medical conditions such as severe diabetes, glaucoma, or pregnancy.

4. Intacs are corneal ring segments. They are a new innovation in refractive procedures. They are placed between layers of the cornea, around the pupil, after the surgeon makes a tunnel-like pathway with a specially designed surgical knife.

5. Cataract symptoms include blurred vision, diplopia, photosensitivity, glare, abnormal color perception, and difficulty driving at night. Medical intervention involves monitoring the patient for changes in vision associated with increasing size of the cataract. Surgery is the only definitive method.

6. A gradual loss of ability to see objects clearly, distorted vision, a gradual loss of clear color vision, and a dark or empty area appearing in the center of vision.

7. Visual acuity measurements, indirect ophthalmoscopy, three-mirror gonioscopy, and slit-lamp examination.

8. Photocoagulation is a nonsurgical procedure usually performed on an outpatient basis. Using a laser, a small intense beam of light is directed into a small spot on the retina. The light converts to heat energy, and coagulation of tissue protein occurs. Photocoagulation is useful in diabetic retinopathy to cauterize hemorrhaging vessels.

9. Facilitate communication with the patient, access factors that contribute to social isolation, identify support systems for patient, identify patient concerns, and establish effective communication.

10. Stapedectomy is the removal of the stapes of the middle ear and insertion of a graft and prosthesis. This is performed to restore hearing in the treatment of otosclerosis. Tympanoplasty is any several operative procedure on the eardrum or ossicles in the middle ear designed to improve hearing in patients with conductive hearing loss.