35. **Major infections that can affect the eye include:**
   a) Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), gonorrhea, tuberculosis, and herpes simplex
   b) gonorrhea, tuberculosis, Down syndrome, and leukemia
   c) sickle cell disease, HIV, tuberculosis, and toxemia
   d) herpes simplex, herpes zoster, anemia, and gonorrhea

36. **Your patient is a 4-month-old who was born prematurely. Which question will be most important in predicting the occurrence of eye disorders related to prematurity?**
   a) How much did the baby weigh?
   b) Was the mother exposed to measles during pregnancy?
   c) Did the baby receive oxygen after birth?
   d) Has the baby steadily gained weight since birth?

### Medication

37. **In which of the following ocular disorders would it be most important to know what eye drops a new patient is using?**
   a) cataract
   b) glaucoma
   c) macular degeneration
   d) retinitis pigmentosa

38. **Which situation poses a potential problem in a patient taking aspirin-containing medications?**
   a) the patient with a cataract who will be having surgery
   b) the patient with migraine headaches
   c) the patient with headaches from convergence insufficiency
   d) the patient with diplopia

39. **While taking the ocular history of a new patient, she mentions that her last ophthalmologist told her she has macular degeneration. This should trigger you to specifically ask about which of the following?**
   a) aspirin use
   b) steroid use
   c) vitamin use
   d) artificial tear use

40. **Patients taking a diuretic might have which special need during the exam?**
   a) frequent trips to the restroom
   b) an increase in the amount of oxygen they are receiving
   c) frequent stops to use an inhaler for breathing
   d) an early appointment because they tire easily

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3See also Chapter 9, section Drug Reactions.