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36	A	B	C	D	E
37	A	B	C	D	E
38	A	B	C	D	E
39	A	B	C	D	E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

American Board of Opticianry And National Contact Lens Examiners (ABO NCLE) (ABOB)

CLRE

Contact Lens Registry Exam - Basic

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for American Board of Opticianry And National Contact Lens Examiners (ABO NCLE) (ABOB) CLRE , each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, CLRE
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

QUESTION 1 SINGLE CHOICE

Which structure of the eye is the clear, dome-shaped front surface that provides most of the eye's focusing power?

- ☐ A Sclera
- ☒ B Cornea
- ☐ C Iris
- ☐ D Conjunctiva

ANSWER B

WHY The cornea is the transparent, avascular, dome-shaped tissue at the front of the eye and contributes roughly two-thirds of the eye's total refractive power. The sclera is the white outer coat, the iris is the colored portion that controls pupil size, and the conjunctiva is the mucous membrane covering the sclera and lining the eyelids.

QUESTION 2 SINGLE CHOICE

On a contact lens prescription, what does the abbreviation 'BC' stand for?

- ☒ A Base curve
- ☐ B Binocular center
- ☐ C Back optic zone
- ☐ D Bridge curve

ANSWER A

WHY 'BC' on a contact lens prescription is the abbreviation for base curve, which is the curvature of the back surface of the contact lens, expressed in millimeters of radius of curvature. It is one of the primary parameters used to match the lens to the shape of the cornea.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

Which instrument is most commonly used to measure the base curve of a contact lens?

- ☐ A Lensometer
- ☐ B Keratometer
- ☒ C Radiuscope
- ☐ D Biomicroscope

ANSWER C

WHY A radiuscope is the standard instrument used to verify the base curve of a rigid contact lens by measuring the radius of curvature of its posterior surface. A keratometer measures corneal curvature, a lensometer measures lens power, and a biomicroscope (slit lamp) is used to evaluate the fit of a lens on the eye.

QUESTION 4

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are parameters typically found on a soft contact lens prescription? (Choose two.)

- ☒ A Base curve (BC)
- ☒ B Diameter (DIA)
- ☐ C Refractive index
- ☐ D Power (PWR)

ANSWER A - B

WHY Soft contact lens prescriptions routinely include the base curve (BC), diameter (DIA), and power (PWR) as the three primary fitting parameters. Refractive index is an optical property of the lens material, not a fitting parameter listed on a contact lens prescription.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

Compared to conventional PMMA lenses, what is the primary advantage of rigid gas permeable (RGP) contact lenses?

- ☐ A They are less expensive to manufacture
- ☒ B They allow oxygen to pass through the lens to the cornea
- ☐ C They correct presbyopia automatically
- ☐ D They require no cleaning

ANSWER B

WHY The primary advantage of rigid gas permeable (RGP) lenses over conventional PMMA (polymethyl methacrylate) lenses is that RGP materials transmit oxygen, which helps maintain corneal health and allows for longer wearing times. PMMA is impermeable to oxygen, which can lead to corneal edema and other complications.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following conditions is a recognized contraindication to contact lens wear?

- ☐ A Mild seasonal allergies
- ☒ B Active ocular infection
- ☐ C Low refractive error
- ☐ D Slightly dry environment

ANSWER B

WHY Active ocular infection (such as conjunctivitis or keratitis) is a contraindication to contact lens wear because the lens can worsen the infection, harbor pathogens, and impede treatment. Contact lens wear should be suspended until the infection has fully resolved and the eye care practitioner approves resumption of wear.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

Before handling contact lenses, the wearer should always:

- ☐ A Rinse lenses with tap water
- ☒ B Wash and dry hands thoroughly
- ☐ C Apply hand lotion
- ☐ D Use saliva to wet the lens

ANSWER B

WHY Hands must be washed with soap and water and dried with a lint-free towel before handling contact lenses to reduce the risk of transferring oils, lotions, or microorganisms to the lens and the eye. Tap water may contain microorganisms such as *Acanthamoeba*, hand lotions can leave residue, and saliva contains bacteria that can cause serious eye infections.

QUESTION 8

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are approved methods for disinfecting soft contact lenses? (Choose two.)

- ☒ A Hydrogen peroxide systems
- ☒ B Multipurpose chemical solutions
- ☐ C Plain saline rinse only
- ☐ D Heat disinfection with tap water

ANSWER A • B

WHY Hydrogen peroxide systems and multipurpose chemical solutions are both FDA-recognized disinfection methods for soft contact lenses. Plain saline rinse does not disinfect, and heat disinfection should never be performed with tap water because of the risk of *Acanthamoeba* contamination and other microbial hazards.

QUESTION 9

SINGLE CHOICE

Which structure forms the colored part of the eye and contains the pupil?

- ☐ A Cornea
- ☒ B Iris
- ☐ C Lens
- ☐ D Retina

ANSWER B

WHY The iris is the pigmented, muscular structure that gives the eye its color and contains the central opening called the pupil. It controls the amount of light entering the eye by adjusting pupil size. The cornea is the clear front surface, the crystalline lens focuses light, and the retina is the light-sensitive tissue at the back of the eye.