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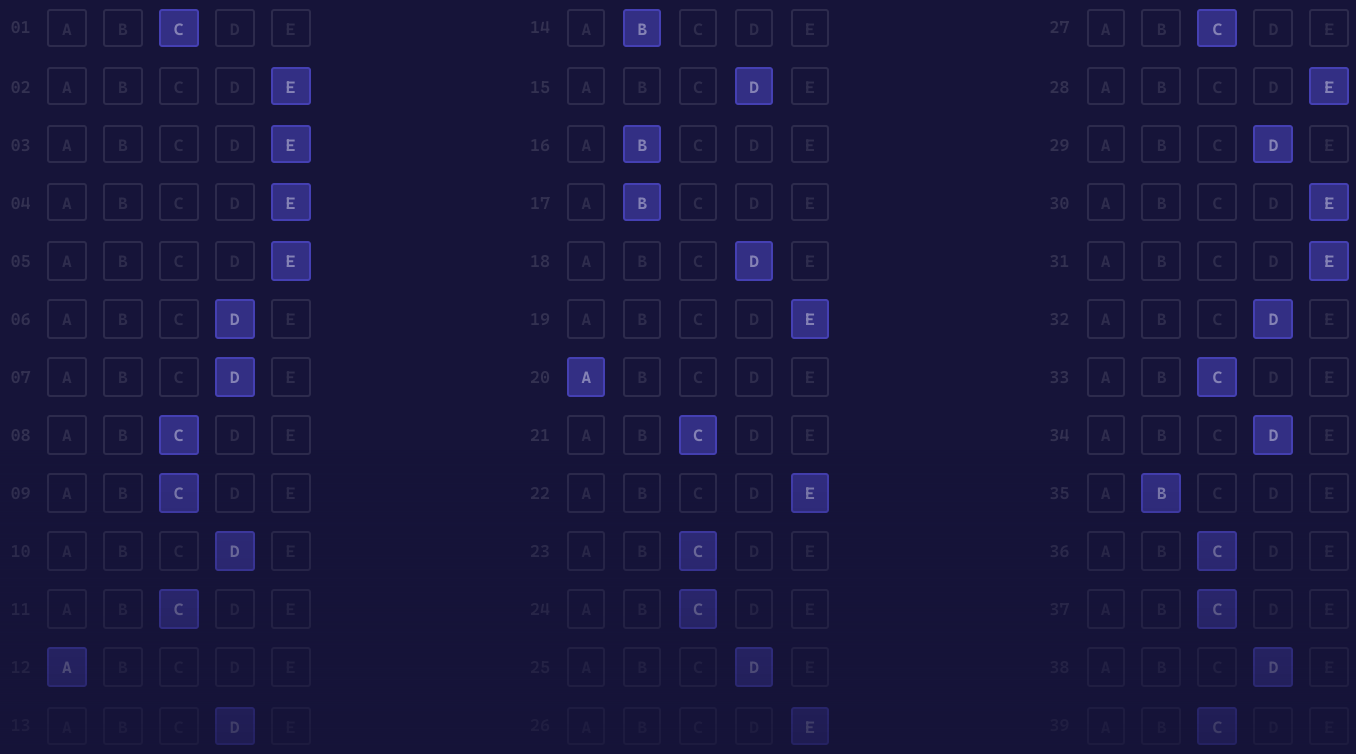

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Eye Bank Association of America (EBAA)

EBAA

EBAA Certification Exam

EDITION	QUESTIONS	FORMAT
Demo	9	Limited Edition PDF

WEB www.mometrix.net

SUPPORT support@mometrix.net

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for Eye Bank Association of America (EBAA) `EBAA`, 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, `EBAA`
- the question number
- the email address on your order

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

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QUESTION 1 SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following is an absolute contraindication to corneal donation according to EBAA Medical Standards?

A Mild seasonal allergies at the time of death

B Active systemic infection with HIV

C History of well-controlled hypertension

D Age over 80 at the time of death

ANSWER B

WHY Active systemic infection with HIV is an absolute contraindication to ocular donation under EBAA Medical Standards. Age over 80, controlled hypertension, and mild seasonal allergies are not absolute contraindications.

QUESTION 2 SINGLE CHOICE

What is the maximum time interval from death to corneal preservation that is generally accepted under EBAA Medical Standards when the body has been refrigerated?

A 6 hours

B 12 hours

C 24 hours

D 72 hours

ANSWER B

WHY EBAA Medical Standards permit corneal excision up to 24 hours after death if the body has been refrigerated. Longer intervals or unrefrigerated bodies require earlier recovery.

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QUESTION 3 SINGLE CHOICE

Under EBAA Medical Standards, an eye bank must report an adverse reaction involving a distributed graft to the EBAA within how many days of becoming aware of the event?

A 7 days

B 30 days

C 60 days

D 90 days

ANSWER B

WHY EBAA Medical Standards require that eye banks report adverse reactions involving distributed tissue to the EBAA within 30 days of becoming aware of the event.

QUESTION 4 SINGLE CHOICE

Which serologic test result on a donor sample would make a donor ineligible for corneal donation under EBAA Medical Standards?

A Hepatitis B surface antigen reactive

B CMV IgG reactive

C EBV IgG reactive

D Toxoplasma IgG reactive

ANSWER A

WHY A reactive Hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) is a contraindication to ocular donation under EBAA Medical Standards. Prior exposure to CMV, EBV, or Toxoplasma (IgG reactive) is not by itself a contraindication.

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QUESTION 5 SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following causes of death is considered a contraindication to corneal donation under EBAA Medical Standards?

A Ischemic heart disease

B Primary central nervous system lymphoma

C Breast cancer in long-term remission

D Diabetes mellitus type 2

ANSWER B

WHY Active hematologic malignancies such as primary CNS lymphoma are contraindications to ocular donation because of the risk of transmission. Solid tumors in long-term remission, ischemic heart disease, and diabetes are not absolute contraindications.

QUESTION 6 SINGLE CHOICE

Which storage medium and temperature combination is standard for intermediate-term corneal preservation used by EBAA-accredited eye banks?

A Optisol-GS stored at 2–8 °C

B Moist chamber at 37 °C

C McCarey-Kaufman medium at −80 °C

D Glycerol at room temperature

ANSWER A

WHY Optisol-GS at 2–8 °C is the standard intermediate-term corneal storage medium used by EBAA-accredited eye banks. Moist chamber is short-term; −80 °C is cryopreservation; glycerol is used for long-term lamellar tissue storage, not whole corneas.

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QUESTION 7 SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following documents is required to be present in the donor record of every recovered cornea under EBAA Medical Standards?

A A copy of the donor's last will and testament

B Documentation of donor eligibility with a completed Physical/Medical/Social History form

C Photographs of the enucleated globes

D The transplant surgeon's intraoperative notes

ANSWER B

WHY EBAA Medical Standards require a completed Physical/Medical/Social History (eligibility) form for every donor. Wills, intraoperative recipient notes, and enucleation photographs are not required donor-record elements.

QUESTION 8 SINGLE CHOICE

Under EBAA Medical Standards, when a potential donor has not registered a first-person consent (such as through a state donor registry), who is generally authorized to provide consent for ocular donation?

A Any adult neighbor of the deceased

B The funeral home director

C An authorized next of kin in the order specified by applicable state law

D Only the spouse

ANSWER C

WHY When first-person consent is absent, EBAA Medical Standards require authorization from an appropriate next of kin, following the order specified by applicable state law. The spouse is not the only permissible decision-maker, and neighbors or funeral directors cannot authorize donation.

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QUESTION 9 MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following events must be reported to the EBAA as an adverse reaction involving distributed ocular tissue? (Choose two.)

A **Confirmed post-keratoplasty fungal infection in the recipient**

B Recipient dissatisfaction with visual outcome

C **Any case of donor-to-recipient disease transmission suspected or confirmed**

D Routine six-month post-operative refraction change

ANSWER **A · C**

WHY Confirmed post-keratoplasty fungal infection and suspected or confirmed donor-to-recipient disease transmission are reportable adverse reactions under EBAA Medical Standards. Subjective dissatisfaction with visual outcome and routine refractive changes are not reportable adverse reactions.

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