1. Which of the following is the dry eye disease (DED)-associated autoimmune disorder characterized by inflammatory changes in the lacrimal and salivary glands:
   A. Rheumatoid arthritis
   B. Scleroderma
   C. Sjögren’s syndrome***
   D. Systemic lupus erythematosus

   Correct Answer: C

   Sjögren’s syndrome is a common inflammatory condition that presents a risk factor for DED.

2. Which of the following is not a side effect of topical corticosteroid eye drops:
   A. Glaucoma
   B. Cataracts
   C. Increased risk of infection
   D. Myopia***

   Correct Answer: D

   Myopia is a side effect associated with the use of topical ocular corticosteroids.

3. Which of the following actions constitutes the rationale for recommending omega-3 fatty acids for the treatment of DED:
   A. Antibiotic
   B. Anticholinergic
   C. Anti-inflammatory***
   D. Cholinergic

   Correct Answer: C

   Omega-3s have anti-inflammatory effects and have been found to be beneficial in the treatment of DED.

4. The most common source of evaporative dry eye is
   A. Cigarette smoking
   B. Extended time at computer terminals
   C. Grave’s disease
   D. Meibomian gland dysfunction***

   Correct Answer: D

   Meibomian gland dysfunction is the most common risk factor for evaporative DED.

5. The highest correlation between DED and the use of hormone replacement therapy for women occurs with:
A. Estrogen alone***
B. Estrogen and progesterone
C. No hormone replacement therapy
D. Progesterone alone

**Correct Answer: A**

Estrogen is a commonly used medication that may exacerbate DED. All patients should be counseled accordingly.

6. Deleterious effects on the tear film, cornea, and conjunctiva are most strongly correlated with which of the following:
   A. Benzalkonium chloride***
   B. Disodium EDTA
   C. Sodium chlorite
   D. Sodium perborate

**Correct Answer: A**

Pharmacists should understand the relative deleterious effects of preservatives on ocular surfaces so they can assist patients in the proper selection of over-the-counter artificial tear products.

7. Which of the following is categorized as a “vanishing” preservative:
   A. Benzalkonium chloride
   B. Disodium EDTA
   C. Sodium perborate***
   D. Polyquaternium-1 (Polyquad)

**Correct Answer: C**

Pharmacists should understand the properties of different preservatives present in over-the-counter artificial tear products.

8. Which class of antibiotics may be useful for the treatment of unresponsive, severe DED?
   A. Cephalosporins
   B. Fluoroquinolones
   C. Penicillins
   D. Tetracyclines***

**Correct Answer: D**

In the severe phase of DED, advanced strategies are added to the treatment regimen. These include systemic anti-inflammatory drugs such as oral tetracyclines, cholinergic secretagogues, and various surgical options.

9. If a patient is using both ocular drops and a gel or ointment, the proper order for administration is
   A. Drops followed immediately by ointment or gel
   B. Drops followed by ointment or gel 10 minutes later***
   C. Ointment or gel immediately followed by drops
   D. Ointment or gel followed by drops 10 minutes later
Correct Answer: B

The correct order of administration assures absorption of the drops and minimizes washout of the ointment or gel.

10. The pharmacist should always refer a patient to an eye care specialist for
   A. Moderate-to-severe ocular pain***
   B. Questions about how to administer an ocular drug
   C. Questions about insurance coverage for medications
   D. Transient itching or burning

Correct Answer: A

Pharmacists can evaluate reported symptoms, but do not assess for signs, which are the objective evidence of disease. Nor do pharmacists have the equipment or training to examine eyes and perform the ocular tests needed to assess moderate-to-severe pain. The pharmacist is perfectly capable of responding to the other queries listed.