

Certified Ophthalmic Assistant Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. What is the power of a lens with a focal length of 2 meters?**
 - A. 1.5D
 - B. 0.5D
 - C. 2.5D
 - D. 1.0D
- 2. What is the recommended distance used for assessing distance acuity?**
 - A. 10 feet or 3 meters
 - B. 15 feet or 4.5 meters
 - C. 20 feet or 6 meters
 - D. 25 feet or 7.5 meters
- 3. How can the results of a keratometry be expressed?**
 - A. In inches
 - B. In feet
 - C. In centimeters
 - D. In diopters
- 4. How can intraocular lenses be classified?**
 - A. By color and size
 - B. By shape and weight
 - C. By position and method of fixation
 - D. By material and coating
- 5. Which of the following symptoms require same-day appointments according to urgent eye care guidelines?**
 - A. Blurred vision
 - B. Flashes of light
 - C. Itchy eye
 - D. Watery eye

6. Small yellowish-white lesions located between the retinal pigment epithelium and Bruch's membrane are known as

- A. Drusen**
- B. Hemorrhages**
- C. Pterygium**
- D. Entropion**

7. The color vision test that consists of a series of plates with a gray background and colored circles, crosses, and triangles is the

- A. Hardy-Rand-Ritter**
- B. Ishihara**
- C. Schirmer**
- D. Titmus/Wirt**

8. Which test uses prism to center the corneal reflex?

- A. Hess**
- B. Worth four dot**
- C. Hirschberg**
- D. Krimsky**

9. Which of the following situations require urgent attention and should be addressed on the same day?

- A. Optic neuritis**
- B. Retinal detachment**
- C. Sudden loss of vision in one eye**
- D. All the above**

10. Viruses can be seen with a(n)

- A. Compound microscope**
- B. Electron microscope**
- C. Light microscope**
- D. Scanning microscope**

Answers

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1. B
2. C
3. D
4. C
5. B
6. A
7. A
8. D
9. D
10. B

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Explanations

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1. What is the power of a lens with a focal length of 2 meters?

- A. 1.5D
- B. 0.5D**
- C. 2.5D
- D. 1.0D

The power of a lens is the reciprocal of its focal length in meters when the focal length is measured in meters. Therefore, if a lens has a focal length of 2 meters, the power of the lens would be 0.5 diopters (D). This relationship is derived from the formula: Power (in diopters) = 1 / Focal length (in meters). So, the correct answer is B. Options A, C, and D are incorrect because they do not represent the correct calculation for the power of a lens with a focal length of 2 meters.

2. What is the recommended distance used for assessing distance acuity?

- A. 10 feet or 3 meters
- B. 15 feet or 4.5 meters
- C. 20 feet or 6 meters**
- D. 25 feet or 7.5 meters

The recommended distance used for assessing distance acuity is 20 feet or 6 meters. This distance is standard in ophthalmic practice for measuring visual acuity as it allows for accurate comparisons between different individuals and across different eye care settings. It is essential to use a consistent distance to obtain reliable and comparable results when assessing a patient's visual acuity.

3. How can the results of a keratometry be expressed?

- A. In inches
- B. In feet
- C. In centimeters
- D. In diopters**

Keratometry results are typically expressed in diopters. Diopters are the unit of measurement used to quantify the curvature of the cornea. By expressing keratometry results in diopters, ophthalmic assistants and eye care professionals can accurately assess the shape of the cornea, which is essential for determining the correct prescription for contact lenses or planning for refractive surgery. This unit of measurement provides valuable information about the corneal curvature and helps in diagnosing conditions such as astigmatism.

4. How can intraocular lenses be classified?

- A. By color and size
- B. By shape and weight
- C. By position and method of fixation**
- D. By material and coating

Intraocular lenses can be classified by their position and method of fixation. The position refers to whether the lens is placed in the anterior chamber, posterior chamber, or sulcus. The method of fixation indicates how the lens is secured in place, such as if it is fixated to the iris, in the ciliary sulcus, or to the capsular bag. This classification system is important in ophthalmology as it helps in selecting the most appropriate type of intraocular lens for each individual patient's needs and eye anatomy. Options A, B, and D do not accurately represent the common classification system used for intraocular lenses.

5. Which of the following symptoms require same-day appointments according to urgent eye care guidelines?

- A. Blurred vision
- B. Flashes of light**
- C. Itchy eye
- D. Watery eye

Flashes of light require same-day appointments according to urgent eye care guidelines because they can be a symptom of a serious eye condition such as a retinal detachment. Prompt evaluation and treatment are essential to prevent permanent vision loss in such cases. Blurred vision, itchy eye, and watery eye, although they can also indicate eye issues, are typically not as urgent as flashes of light and may not require immediate attention.

6. Small yellowish-white lesions located between the retinal pigment epithelium and Bruch's membrane are known as

- A. Drusen**
- B. Hemorrhages
- C. Pterygium
- D. Entropion

Small yellowish-white lesions located between the retinal pigment epithelium and Bruch's membrane are known as Drusen. Drusen are a hallmark of age-related macular degeneration (AMD). They are composed of lipids, proteins, and cellular debris and can be seen during a dilated eye exam. Hemorrhages are characterized by the leaking of blood into the retina or vitreous humor and are not related to the description provided in the question. Pterygium is a fleshy growth on the conjunctiva that may extend to the cornea but is unrelated to the location and appearance described. Entropion, on the other hand, refers to an inward turning of the eyelid margin, which is not relevant to the context of the question.

7. The color vision test that consists of a series of plates with a gray background and colored circles, crosses, and triangles is the

A. Hardy-Rand-Ritter

B. Ishihara

C. Schirmer

D. Titmus/Wirt

The correct answer is Hardy-Rand-Ritter. This test is also known as the HRR test. It is used to assess color vision deficiency and consists of plates with a gray background and colored circles, crosses, and triangles. These plates are specifically designed to test for red-green color deficiencies. The Ishihara test is a different type of color vision test that uses plates with numbers or patterns made up of colored dots. Schirmer test is used to measure tear production, and the Titmus/Wirt test is used for binocular vision assessment.

8. Which test uses prism to center the corneal reflex?

A. Hess

B. Worth four dot

C. Hirschberg

D. Krimsky

The test that uses a prism to center the corneal reflex is the Krimsky test. This test is used to measure and correct any ocular deviation or misalignment. By placing a prism over one eye, the corneal light reflex is displaced to the deviated eye. The prism is then adjusted until the corneal reflex is centered, indicating the amount of deviation present. The other options - Hess, Worth four dot, and Hirschberg - are tests used for different purposes in assessing ocular alignment and binocular vision.

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9. Which of the following situations require urgent attention and should be addressed on the same day?

- A. Optic neuritis**
- B. Retinal detachment**
- C. Sudden loss of vision in one eye**
- D. All the above**

Retinal detachment is a critical ocular condition that requires urgent attention. When the retina becomes detached, it can lead to permanent vision loss if not treated promptly. Symptoms may include the sudden appearance of flashes of light, floaters, or a shadow over the visual field. Since there is a limited window of time to restore the retina to its proper position and prevent irreversible damage, any signs of retinal detachment should prompt immediate evaluation and treatment, typically on the same day. While other conditions like corneal foreign bodies, sudden loss of vision in one eye, and optic neuritis also warrant timely attention, they do not always require the same level of urgent care or typically result in immediate vision loss as seen with retinal detachment. For example, while a corneal foreign body can cause discomfort and potential complications, it can often be managed within a few days unless there are other complicating factors. Sudden loss of vision in one eye is indeed an emergency and should be evaluated quickly, but the underlying cause needs to be assessed, and treatment may vary depending on the diagnosis. Optic neuritis, associated with inflammation of the optic nerve, also requires medical attention but is typically not an immediate threat to vision compared to the urgency posed by a retinal detachment

10. Viruses can be seen with a(n)

- A. Compound microscope**
- B. Electron microscope**
- C. Light microscope**
- D. Scanning microscope**

Viruses are indeed significantly smaller than the typical wavelengths of visible light, which makes them undetectable by light microscopes, including compound microscopes. An electron microscope is necessary because it uses a beam of electrons instead of light to examine specimens at much higher resolutions, allowing for the visualization of structures, such as viruses, that measure only nanometers in size. An electron microscope can achieve the necessary magnification and resolution to reveal fine details of viral morphology, such as their shape and surface structures. This is crucial in virology studies for understanding how viruses interact with host cells and for developing vaccines and treatments. Therefore, the electron microscope is the correct choice for observing viruses.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://ophthalmicassistant.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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