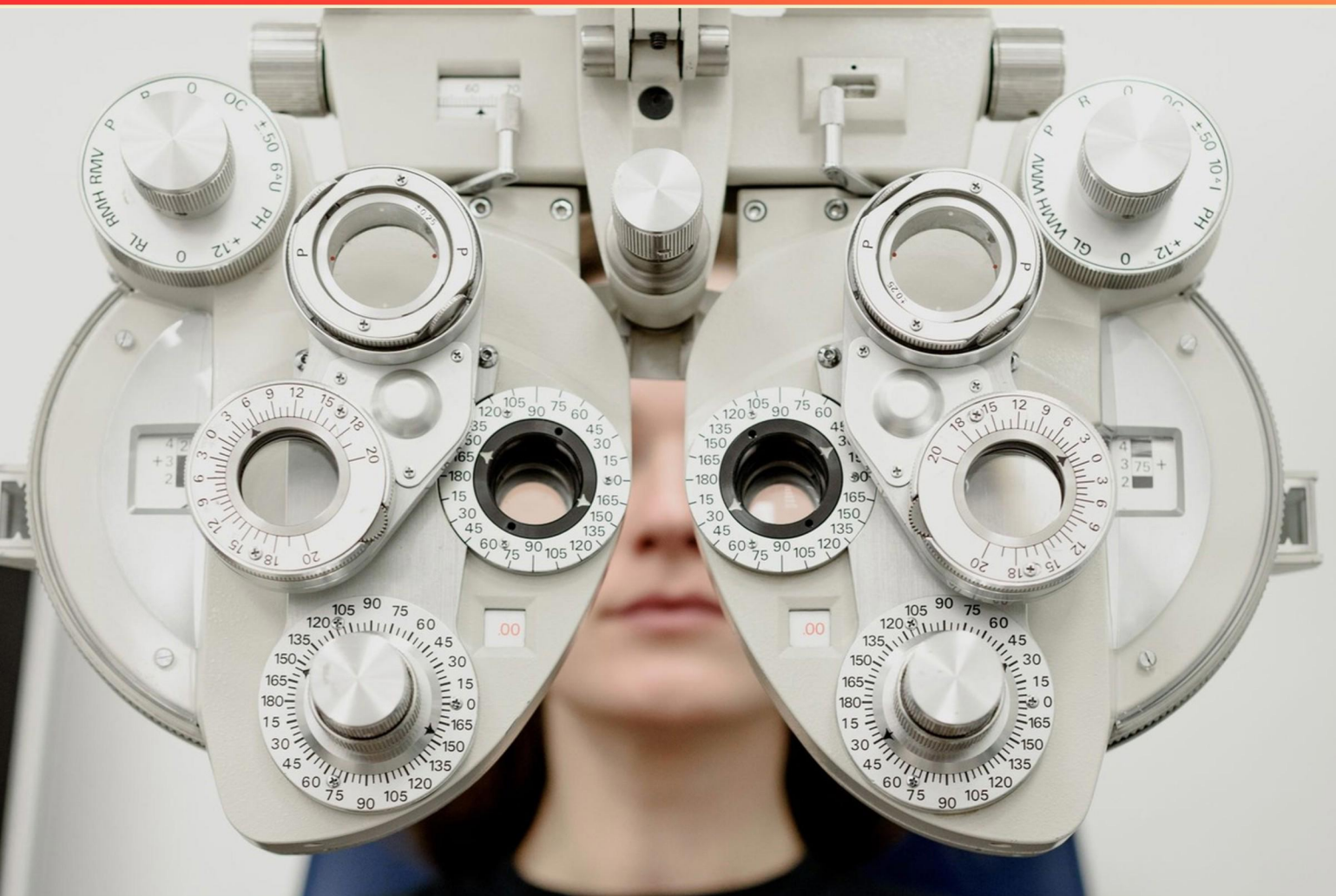


TORIC LENSES PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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. A patient with refractive astigmatism equal to or greater than _____ D should be considered for a toric lens?
 - A. 0.50 D
 - B. 0.75 D
 - C. 1.00 D
 - D. 1.25 D
2. Toric contact lenses tend to move _____ degrees with blinking.
 - A. 5-10
 - B. 10-20
 - C. 0-5
 - D. 15-20
3. A patient with refractive astigmatism equal to or greater than what percent of spherical refractive error should be considered for a toric lens?
 - A. 10%
 - B. 25%
 - C. 50%
 - D. 75%
4. A medium cylinder toric lens provides stable VA between which misalignments?
 - A. +5, -5
 - B. +10, -10
 - C. +15, -15
 - D. +20, -20
5. A toric lens has markings at 3 o'clock and 9 o'clock. Which axis orientation should be used to assess rotation?
 - A. Horizontal
 - B. Vertical
 - C. Diagonal
 - D. None

- 6. Which factor most influences the axis choice for a toric lens?**
- A. Pupil diameter
 - B. Age
 - C. Cylindrical power magnitude
 - D. Rotation of the eye
- 7. For the prescription OD: -3.75 -1.75 x 085, which trial should you pull?**
- A. -3.75 -1.75 x 090
 - B. -3.75 -1.25 x 090
 - C. -3.50 -1.25 x 090
 - D. -3.75 -1.25 x 100
- 8. Toric lens markings typically correspond to which part of the lens?**
- A. center thickness
 - B. edge thickness
 - C. thickest part of the lens
 - D. optic zone location
- 9. During LARS, rotation to the left requires which axis adjustment?**
- A. subtract from the spectacle axis
 - B. invert axis
 - C. add to the spectacle axis
 - D. no change
- 10. What steps should you include when evaluating a toric lens?**
- A. Only check VA.
 - B. Assess coverage, centration and movement, check rotation and stability, check VA, perform over-refraction.
 - C. Only check rotation.
 - D. Only check centration.

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. A patient with refractive astigmatism equal to or greater than _____ D should be considered for a toric lens?

- A. 0.50 D
- B. 0.75 D**
- C. 1.00 D
- D. 1.25 D

When a toric lens is used, the goal is to correct astigmatism at the time of cataract surgery by placing a cylindrical correction along the eye's meridians. The commonly accepted threshold for considering a toric IOL is refractive astigmatism of 0.75 diopters or greater. At or above this level, removing the astigmatic error with a toric lens can meaningfully improve uncorrected vision after surgery. Below 0.75 D, the benefit tends to be small relative to the added cost, potential rotation risk, and the precision required for alignment. Therefore 0.75 D represents the practical cutoff for considering a toric lens.

2. Toric contact lenses tend to move _____ degrees with blinking.

- A. 5-10**
- B. 10-20
- C. 0-5
- D. 15-20

Toric lenses are designed to correct astigmatism by aligning their axis with the eye, but that axis isn't rigidly fixed during blinking. The eyelids apply a gentle torque as they blink, causing the lens to rotate a small amount. This blink-induced rotation is typically in the five-to-ten-degree range. It's normal for the lens to move a bit with each blink and then settle back to its proper axis afterward. If rotation were much larger, vision would be unstable and might indicate a need for a different lens design or a re-fit. Therefore, five to ten degrees best describes the usual movement.

3. A patient with refractive astigmatism equal to or greater than what percent of spherical refractive error should be considered for a toric lens?

- A. 10%
- B. 25%**
- C. 50%
- D. 75%

When deciding whether to use a toric lens, compare how much astigmatism there is to how much spherical correction is needed. The idea is that a toric lens pays off most when the cylindrical error is a meaningful portion of the total refractive error. Express this as a ratio: refractive astigmatism (cylinder) divided by the spherical refractive error, in magnitude, then convert to a percentage. If the astigmatism is at least 25% of the spherical error, a toric lens is likely to provide a noticeable improvement in uncorrected vision because it corrects a substantial portion of the total refractive error in one implant. For example, with a spherical error of 3.00 diopters and 0.75 diopters of astigmatism, the ratio is $0.75/3.00 = 25\%$, meeting the threshold. When the astigmatism is less than 25% of the spherical error, the benefit of a toric lens is typically smaller and may not justify the additional considerations and potential rotation issues. So the best threshold to consider is 25%.

4. A medium cylinder toric lens provides stable VA between which misalignments?

- A. +5, -5
- B. +10, -10**
- C. +15, -15
- D. +20, -20

The main idea here is how tolerant toric lenses are to axis misalignment. A toric lens corrects astigmatism along a specific axis, and if that axis rotates away from the ideal orientation, the cylinder correction is no longer perfectly aligned. For a medium-strength cylinder, the residual blur remains essentially unnoticeable up to about 10 degrees of axis misalignment, so visual acuity stays stable. Beyond roughly 10 degrees, the misalignment creates enough residual astigmatism to degrade VA. That's why the range of about plus or minus 10 degrees is the correct window. A smaller range like plus or minus 5 degrees is within that tolerance but doesn't reflect the full stability the lens can provide, while larger misalignments such as plus or minus 15 or 20 degrees exceed the tolerance and lead to poorer acuity.

5. A toric lens has markings at 3 o'clock and 9 o'clock. Which axis orientation should be used to assess rotation?

- A. Horizontal**
- B. Vertical
- C. Diagonal
- D. None

Toric lenses are oriented along a specific axis, and the tiny marks show that axis. When the marks sit at 3 o'clock and 9 o'clock, they lie on a horizontal line. To check rotation, you compare where that horizontal line is on the eye to where it should be. If the lens has rotated, the line formed by the markings will tilt away from horizontal. So the horizontal axis is the natural reference to use for assessing rotation because the marks themselves define that orientation. Using vertical or diagonal would not align with where the marks actually sit, and ignoring the marks wouldn't reveal rotation.

6. Which factor most influences the axis choice for a toric lens?

- A. Pupil diameter
- B. Age
- C. Cylindrical power magnitude
- D. Rotation of the eye**

Think about how toric lenses work: they have cylindrical power that must line up with the eye's astigmatic axis. The same orientation the lens sits on the eye is crucial for the correction to work. The thing that most challenges maintaining that correct orientation is how the eye rotates. If the eye rotates, the cylinder's axis on the cornea shifts, so the intended corrective meridian moves away from where the astigmatism actually is, reducing sharpness of vision. Pupil size doesn't set the axis, age doesn't change orientation, and the amount of cylindrical power tells you how strong the correction is along a given axis, not which axis should be used. So rotation of the eye is the key factor that determines and maintains the proper axis alignment for a toric lens.

7. For the prescription OD: -3.75 -1.75 x 085, which trial should you pull?

- A. -3.75 -1.75 x 090
- B. -3.75 -1.25 x 090**
- C. -3.50 -1.25 x 090
- D. -3.75 -1.25 x 100

When choosing a toric trial lens, you want to match the spherical part and get as close as possible to the prescribed cylinder and axis, keeping the axis alignment within a small, practical tolerance. The original prescription has a sphere of -3.75 and a cylinder of -1.75 at axis 085. In a typical trial set, the available cylinder powers and axes are in standard steps. The axis closest to the prescription is 090, and the cylinder power closest to 1.75 available is 1.25. So the best initial match is a trial with -3.75 sphere, -1.25 cylinder, at axis 090. This provides a practical and close approximation to the patient's Rx, allowing you to verify fit and rotation and then refine if needed. Using the axis 100 option increases the axis deviation, and the -1.75 cylinder at 085 may not be available in the trial set, making that choice less workable as an initial pull.

8. Toric lens markings typically correspond to which part of the lens?

- A. center thickness
- B. edge thickness
- C. thickest part of the lens**
- D. optic zone location

Toric lenses rely on precise orientation because their cylindrical power varies by meridian, so how the lens sits on the eye determines how well astigmatism is corrected. The markings are placed in relation to the lens's thickest portion, which provides a stable, easily identifiable reference point to verify and achieve the correct rotation so the cylinder axis aligns with the eye's astigmatic axis. These marks aren't meant to indicate center thickness, edge thickness, or the location of the optic zone; they specifically help with orientation by pointing to the lens's thickened area.

9. During LARS, rotation to the left requires which axis adjustment?

- A. subtract from the spectacle axis
- B. invert axis
- C. add to the spectacle axis**
- D. no change

When toric corrections rotate on the eye, you must adjust the axis to keep the cylinder aligned with the astigmatic meridian. The rule known as Left Axis Rotation means you increase the axis angle on the spectacle plane by the amount of rotation. So if the lens rotates left by a certain number of degrees, add that number to the spectacle axis. For example, a 90-degree axis that rotates left by 12 degrees becomes 102 degrees on the spectacle axis. This is why the correct adjustment is to add to the spectacle axis. Rotating right would require subtracting, and no rotation means no change.

10. What steps should you include when evaluating a toric lens?

- A. Only check VA.
- B. Assess coverage, centration and movement, check rotation and stability, check VA, perform over-refraction.**
- C. Only check rotation.
- D. Only check centration.

When evaluating a toric lens, the goal is to verify that the lens not only provides good vision but also sits and stays in the correct orientation on the eye. This requires a comprehensive assessment of fit, position, and performance, not just a single measure. Start with coverage to ensure the lens adequately covers the cornea and that the edges sit smoothly without excessive lifting or edge flutter. Poor coverage can lead to decentration or unstable wear and comfort issues. Then assess centration and movement. The optic zone should align with the pupil center, and a small amount of blink-related movement is normal, but excessive movement or decentration can compromise both comfort and visual quality. Next, check rotation and stability. For toric corrections, the axis alignment is critical, so you want minimal rotation and little to no drift over time. Observe the lens immediately after placement and again after a few minutes to ensure it remains stable. Evaluate visual performance with acuity testing to confirm the patient sees clearly with the lens in place. If vision is not optimal, this guides adjustments before finalizing the fit. Finally, perform an over-refraction to determine residual cylinder and fine-tune axis and powers as needed. This helps confirm the toric correction is delivering the intended astigmatic correction with the lens in ocular alignment. Choosing only one aspect, like just VA or just rotation, misses essential pieces of the fit and orientation that toric lenses depend on for consistent, sharp vision.

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://toriclenses.examzify.com>

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

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