**Post presentation Quiz associated with continuing staff education program relating to anti-VEGF medications on Friday, April 15, 2016, presented by Hetal D. Vaishnav, M.D.**

Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Both non-exudative (dry) and exudative (wet) macular degeneration can be “cured” by the right combination of injectable medications….

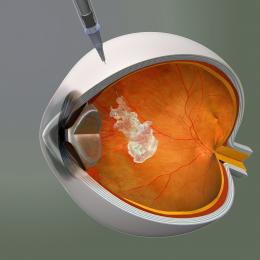
True **False**

Exudative or “wet” macular degeneration cannot be cured, but rather is controlled through the use of certain injectable medications.

1. Vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), are a group of proteins in the body that play a significant role in the formation of the abnormal blood vessels that can damage the retina in wet macular degeneration. These abnormal blood vessels are called choroidal neovascularization (CNV).

**True** False

1. Anti-VEGF medications are injected directly into the lens of the eye.



True **False**

Anti-VEGF drugs are injected directly into the jelly-like substance that fills the back of the eye, which is called the vitreous.

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**True** False

1. How anti-VEGF medications work is that once inside the eye, the medication diffuses throughout the retina and choroid. It binds strongly to the abnormal VEGF proteins, preventing the proteins from stimulating further unwanted blood vessel growth and leakage.

**True** False

1. Lucentis (ranibizumab) is approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for the treatment of wet macular degeneration. In the studies that evaluated Lucentis, instead of only slowing the rate of vision loss, the drug appeared to stop disease progression in most people for as long as two years. Also, many patients in the study gained a small amount of vision, and some experienced significant improvement.

**True** False

1. The following medications are indicated for the treatment of diabetic macular edema (DME):
2. Avastin, Eylea, Lucentis .5
3. **Avastin, Eylea, Lucentis .3**
4. Avastin, Eylea, Lucentis .3, Lucentis .5

Lucentis .5 is not indicated for reimbursement purposes for the treatment of diabetic macular edema.

1. Before preparing a patient for a retina injection of medications, it is important to:
2. Verify the patient’s name, date of birth and the eye to be treated.
3. Verify the medication to be injected via the surgeon’s last plan note.
4. Ask the patient if he or she has noticed any change in vision, discharge from his or her eyes, if he or she has experienced and new pain, flashes or floaters.
5. Verify the eye to be treated as noted in the surgeon’s last plan.
6. A, b and c
7. A, b, d and e
8. **A, b, c and d**
9. If there is a discrepancy between the surgeon’s last plan note and the patient’s perception of which eye is to be treated, you should:
10. Act according to the doctor’s last written plan.
11. Act according to what the patient is asking you to do.
12. **Bring this to the surgeon’s attention and request orders as to how to proceed, directly from him.**
13. If a patient calls our office – and you receive the call via a triage request – and the patient states that following his and her injection, he or she began to notice an area of “blood” in the white part of the eye, what should you do?
14. Tell the patient that this is normal following retina injections and that there is nothing to worry about. They should keep their next follow up appointment in four weeks.
15. Tell the patient this is likely a vision threatening emergency and they must return to the office immediately.
16. **Seek the advice of the surgeon as to what the patient should be told. (If the surgeon is unavailable, seek the advice of another physician at our Practice).**
17. Which of the following conditions, if any, would make it contraindicated to proceed with a retinal injection procedure?
18. Hypertension
19. Rheumatoid Arthritis
20. Thyroid Disease
21. **Myocardial Infarction**
22. A and b
23. A and d
24. A, b, c, and d

Myocardial Infarction (or a heart attack) is listed as a contraindication for the use of an injectable anti-VEGF medication.