

B. Sc. OPTO. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2013
CONTACT LENS, BINOCULAR VISION & OCULAR MOTILITY
PAPER FIRST

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

Write short notes on:

- Q. 1. Soft contact lens
- Q. 2. Convergence deficiency
- Q. 3. Cover test
- Q. 4. Types of Amblyopia
- Q. 5. Bandage contact lens
- Q. 6. Latent Squint
- Q. 7. Grades of binocular vision
- Q. 8. Fitting of RGP lenses
- Q. 9. Ophthalmic workup of paralytic squint

B. Sc. OPTO. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2013
CONTACT LENS, BINOCULAR VISION & OCULAR MOTILITY
PAPER FIRST (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ- 15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

(½ x 14= 7)

Select the most appropriate answer and encircle the alphabet against it

1. Secondary deviation of the eye is an example of the following law:
 - a. Herrings
 - b. Listings
 - c. Sherrington's
 - d. Doner's
2. Treatment of incommittant squint is:
 - a. Surgery
 - b. Exercise
 - c. Spectacles
 - d. All
3. Primary deviation less than secondary deviation is seen in:
 - a. Spastic squint
 - b. Paralytic squint
 - c. Concomitant squint
 - d. Non-concomitant squint
4. Hirschberg test is used to detect:
 - a. Squint
 - b. Field defects
 - c. Glaucoma
 - d. Optic atrophy
5. For a new-born baby with squint, surgery should be done at:
 - a. 3-4 years
 - b. Immediately
 - c. 10-12 years
 - d. None of the above
6. What are fixating movements?
 - a. Saccades
 - b. Pursuit
 - c. Flicks drifts
 - d. None of the above
7. Accommodative convergent squint develops at the age of:
 - a. 2-3 years
 - b. 3-5 years
 - c. 4-6 years
 - d. None of the above
8. In the presence of accommodative convergent squint:
 - a. Full correction should be given
 - b. Under correction should be given
 - c. Over correction should be given
 - d. None of the above
9. Action of right superior oblique muscle is:
 - a. Dextro depression
 - b. Dextro elevation
 - c. Laevo elevation
 - d. Laevo ~~elevation~~ depression
10. Beilchowsky park 3 test is useful in patient with:
 - a. Horizontal acting muscle
 - b. Vertical acting muscle
 - c. Cyclovertical acting muscle
 - d. B and C
11. Fill in the blanks
 - a. Extended wear lenses have..... DK/T
 - b. Daily wear lenses are for using hours daily.
 - c. Anoxia is of oxygen
 - d.percent corneal swelling leads to striae

B. Sc. OPTO. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2013
EYE DISEASES - I
PAPER SECOND

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

Write short notes on:

- Q. 1. Vernal conjunctivitis
- Q. 2. Ophthalmia neonatorum
- Q. 3. Trachoma
- Q. 4. Fungal Corneal ulcer
- Q. 5. Dacryocystitis
- Q. 6. Orbital cellulitis
- Q. 7. Uveitis
- Q. 8. Glaucoma
- Q. 9. LASIK

B. Sc. OPTO. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2013
EYE DISEASES - I
PAPER SECOND (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ- 15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

(½ x 14= 7)

Select the most appropriate answer and encircle the alphabet against it

1. Giant papillary conjunctivitis occurs as an allergic response to:
 - a. Contact lens
 - b. Artificial prosthesis
 - c. Both
 - d. None
2. Horner Tranta's spots are seen in:
 - a. Vernal conjunctivitis
 - b. Angular conjunctivitis
 - c. Both
 - d. None
3. Acyclovir is used in:
 - a. Bacterial infections
 - b. Viral infections
 - c. Fungal infections
 - d. None
4. Immune ring in the cornea is a feature of:
 - a. Bacterial corneal ulcer
 - b. Fungal corneal ulcer
 - c. Both
 - d. None
5. Loss of corneal sensation occur in:
 - a. Fungal corneal ulcer
 - b. Viral corneal ulcer
 - c. Bacterial corneal ulcer
 - d. None
6. K F ring is seen in:
 - a. Conjunctiva
 - b. Cornea
 - c. Lens
 - d. Retina
7. Munson's sign is seen in:
 - a. Keratoconus
 - b. Microcornea
 - c. Both
 - d. None
8. Herpes zoster ophthalmicus is a Infection.
 - a. Protozoal
 - b. Viral
 - c. Both
 - d. None
9. Ptosis is:
 - a. Drooping of upper lid
 - b. Misdirection of eye ball
 - c. Other name of dry eye
 - d. None
10. K. P.'s are found in:
 - a. Cataract
 - b. Conjunctivitis
 - c. Uveitis
 - d. All of the above
11. Red eye occurs due to:
 - a. Conjunctivitis
 - b. Keratitis
 - c. Uveitis
 - d. All of the above
12. Which is not a sign of narrow angle glaucoma:
 - a. Circumciliary congestion
 - b. Shallow A. C.
 - c. Vertically over pupil
 - d. Restricted ocular movements
13. Trichiasis is :
 - a. Misdirected eye lash
 - b. Misdirected eye ball
 - c. Both
 - d. None
14. Acute dacryocystitis is..... Of the Lacrimal sac.
 - a. Tumour
 - b. Inflammation
 - c. Vascular disease
 - d. ~~D~~. None

B. Sc. OPTO. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2013
ADVANCED ORTHOPTICS, MGMNT. OF OT, COMMUNITY OPHTHALMOLOGY & EYE BANKING
PAPER THIRD

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

Write short notes on:

- Q. 1.** Manifest concomitant Squint
- Q. 2.** Occlusion therapy for amblyopia
- Q. 3.** AC/A ratio and its clinical significance
- Q. 4.** Non surgical Management of paralytic squint
- Q. 5.** Local anesthetics in ophthalmology
- Q. 6.** Eye banking in India
- Q. 7.** Testing of Abnormal Retinal correspondence
- Q. 8.** Syringing
- Q. 9.** Vision 2020

B. Sc. OPTO. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2013
ADVANCED ORTHOPTICS, MGMNT. OF OT, COMMUNITY OPHTHALMOLOGY & EYE BANKING
PAPER THIRD (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ- 15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

(½ x 14= 7)

Select the most appropriate answer and encircle the alphabet against it

1. Regarding accommodative convergence / accommodation ratio:
 - a. The eye could not accommodate in the absence of convergence
 - b. The normal range of accommodative convergence/ accommodation ratio is 3:1 to 5:1
 - c. The interpupillary distance needs to be known if the ratio is to be calculated using the gradient method
 - d. The value obtained using the heterophoria method tends to be lower than that calculated using the gradient method
2. The following tests does not depend on binocular vision:
 - a. Maddox rod
 - b. Maddox wing
 - c. Worth's four dots test
 - d. Duochrome tests
3. Sterilization involves the use of a physical or chemical procedure to:
 - a. remove visible soil from surgical instruments
 - b. destroy non-pathogenic organisms
 - c. destroy all forms of microbial life including highly resistant bacterial spores
 - d. destroy all forms of microbial life except highly resistant bacterial spores
4. If the _____ is too low the established sterilization parameters may not be adequate rendering the sterilization process ineffective:
 - a. Temperature
 - b. Bioburden
 - c. pH
 - d. vacuum
5. The most widely used, effective, economical and reliable method of sterilization used in the health care setting is:
 - a. Gas plasma
 - b. Ethylene oxide
 - c. Paracetic acid
 - d. Steam
6. State True or False:
 - a. Dissociated vertical deviation is bilateral in 90% of the cases
 - b. Infantile esotropia presents at 5 years of age
 - c. the horizontal fusional reserve is higher than the vertical fusional reserve
 - d. Maddox is used to measure phoria for both near and distance
 - e. Fogging brings the image behind the retina
 - f. In Hess's test amount of ocular deviation can be calculated
 - g. The eye with restricted movement usually has a larger field on the the Hess's chart
 - h. Accommodation cannot occur without convergence
 - i. Formalin chamber in OT is used to sterilize steel instruments

B. Sc. OPTO. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2013
EYE DISEASES - II
PAPER FOUR

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

Write short notes on:

- Q. 1.** Snow flake cataract
- Q. 2.** Chemical burns
- Q. 3.** Hypertensive Retinopathy
- Q. 4.** Macular edema
- Q. 5.** Vitreous
- Q. 6.** Exotropia
- Q. 7.** Optic Neuritis
- Q. 8.** IOL power calculation
- Q. 9.** Hyphaema

B. Sc. OPTO. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2013**EYE DISEASES - II
PAPER FOUR (MCQ)****Time allotted for MCQ- 15 minutes****B : MCQs (Single response type):****(½ x 14= 7)**

Select the most appropriate answer and encircle the alphabet against it

1. Most common cause of vitreous hemorrhage in old patient is
 - a. Trauma
 - b. Diabetes
 - c. Hypertension
 - d. None of the above
2. Corneal edema is due to
 - a. Overuse of drugs
 - b. Cataract
 - c. Increased IOP
 - d. Due to macular edema
3. In optic atrophy
 - a. Blood pressure is low
 - b. Blood sugar is high
 - c. Intracranial pressure is normal
 - d. Visual loss occurs
4. Congenital cataract
 - a. Is always bilateral
 - b. Does not need surgery
 - c. Can be reversed
 - d. Surgery is done if cataract is significant
5. IOFB stands for:
 - a. Intra-ocular foreign body
 - b. Intra-occipital foreign body
 - c. Intra-orbital foreign body
 - d. None of the above

Fill in the blanks:

6. IOL Power calculation in children is done by _____ formula.
7. Ring formed over anterior capsule in blunt trauma _____.
8. Angle recession due to trauma can cause _____.
9. Most common cause of vision loss in glaucoma is due to _____.
10. Posterior capsulotomy is treated with _____.

State true or false:

11. In vitreous hemorrhage no treatment is done.
12. Cherry red spot is seen in hypertensive retinopathy.
13. Relative afferent pupillary defect is seen in papilloedema.
14. Cystoid macular edema occurs after cataract surgery.

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BO- 301...

B. Sc. OPTO. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2015
EYE DISEASES
PAPER ONE

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

Write short notes on:

- Q. 1. Viral Corneal ulcer
- Q. 2. Chronic Dacryocystitis
- Q. 3. Orbital cellulitis
- Q. 4. Acute congestive Glaucoma
- Q. 5. Diabetic retinopathy
- Q. 6. Chemical burns
- Q. 7. IOL power calculation
- Q. 8. Pterygium
- Q. 9. Anterior Uveitis

B. Sc. OPTO. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2015**EYE DISEASES****PAPER ONE (MCQ)**

Time allotted for MCQ- 15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

(½ x 14= 07)

Select the most appropriate answer and encircle the alphabet against it

1. Treatment of visually significant congenital cataract is :
 - a. Observation
 - b. Urgent surgery
 - c. Surgery at 18 yrs of age
 - d. Surgery in old age
2. In mature cataract, _____ is done before surgery :
 - a. B-scan
 - b. FFA
 - c. HVF
 - d. None
3. Which is known as true ocular emergency :
 - a. Chemical burn
 - b. Acute angle closure glaucoma
 - c. Both
 - d. None
4. Which is more dangerous for eye :
 - a. Acid burn
 - b. Alkali burn
 - c. Both
 - d. None
5. Diabetic Retinopathy is treated by :
 - a. LASER
 - b. Avastin
 - c. Surgery
 - d. All
6. Vitreous haemorrhage can be caused by :
 - a. Cataract
 - b. Trauma
 - c. Corneal Ulcer
 - d. Glaucoma
7. Lime is :
 - a. Acid
 - b. Alkali
 - c. Both
 - d. None
8. Vision loss due to retinal disorders is usually :
 - a. Painful
 - b. Painless
 - c. Transient
 - d. None
9. Persistent unilateral conjunctivitis is due to :
 - a. Allergy
 - b. Bacterial infection
 - c. Viral infection
 - d. Foreign body
10. Etiology of pterygium is
 - a. Neoplastic
 - b. Infection
 - c. Inflammation
 - d. Degenerative
11. In severe ptosis :
 - a. Brow suspension is the treatment of choice
 - b. Fasavella-Servant is the treatment of choice
 - c. LPS resection is the treatment of choice
 - d. Surgery can be done in absence of Bell's phenomenon
12. In scleritis :
 - a. Seen in Rhmatoid arthritis
 - b. Pain is not a prominent feature
 - c. Ciliary detachment is a known complication
 - d. Systemic steroid is indicated in all scleritis
13. Congenital nasolacrimal duct blockage
 - a. May present with recurrent bouts of conjunctivitis
 - b. May resolve spontaneously
 - c. Is always bilateral
 - d. Is inherited as autosomal dominant trait
14. Thyroid eye disease may give rise to :
 - a. Ptosis
 - b. Vertical diplopia
 - c. Exposure Keratitis
 - d. Anterior uveitis

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BO-302...

B. Sc. OPTO. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2015
ADVANCED CONTACT LENS & LOW VISUAL AIDS
PAPER SECOND

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

Write short notes on:

- Q. 1. Disposable Contact lens
- Q. 2. Complications of Soft Contact lens
- Q. 3. Pediatric Contact lens fitting
- Q. 4. Multifocal Contact lens
- Q. 5. Scleral lens fitting
- Q. 6. Optical low vision devices
- Q. 7. Functional visual Loss
- Q. 8. Low vision therapy
- Q. 9. Magnification

B. Sc. OPTO. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2015
ADVANCED CONTACT LENS & LOW VISUAL AIDS
PAPER SECOND (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ- 15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

(½ x 14= 7)

Select the most appropriate answer and encircle the alphabet against it

1. Prism spectacles are used in
 - a. ARMD
 - b. RP
 - c. Glaucoma
 - d. None of the above
2. Following may not be used as LVA
 - a. Text scanner
 - b. Closed circuit television
 - c. High add bifocals
 - d. Convex cylinder lens
3. Causes of central vision loss does not include
 - a. Hypertensive retinopathy
 - b. Diabetic retinopathy
 - c. ARMD
 - d. Retinitis pigmentosa
4. Amsler grid comprises
 - a. Five chart
 - b. Seven charts
 - c. Two chart
 - d. Four charts
5. Cataract blindness is:
 - a. Preventable
 - b. Curable
 - c. Avoidable
 - d. Curable and avoidable
6. LVD stands for
 - a. Low visual disability
 - b. Low vision devices
 - c. Light visual devices
 - d. None of the above
7. The following is true about a CL with the number 8.0/13.8/-5.25
 - a. CL has a diameter of 8.9mm
 - b. The power of the CL is 13.8D
 - c. Base curve of CL is 13.8mm
 - d. CL has a Base Curve Of 8.9
8. Compared to spectacles, what is true for CL
 - a. Increase the field of vision
 - b. Magnify image in hypermetropia
 - c. Minify image in myopia
 - d. Increases anisokonia
9. The power of a contact lens is not determined by its:
 - a. Thickness
 - b. Posterior curvature
 - c. Diameter
 - d. Refractive index
10. With regard to contact lenses, which is not true:
 - a. They are usually tinted to make them more visible for handling
 - b. Only rigid gas permeable contact lens can correct high astigmatism
 - c. Tear lens can neutralize astigmatism
 - d. Truncation of a contact lens is used to prevent lens rotation
11. For Optic zone diameter, ideally take
 - a. Pupil size in photopic illumination
 - b. Pupil size in scotopic illumination
 - c. Pupil size in normal illumination
 - d. None of the above
12. Alignment Curve in Ortho-K serve as
 - a. To keep treatment zone in front of pupil
 - b. To provides a tear reservoir
 - c. To connect the base curve
 - d. None of the above
13. Preferable lens for water sports activity is
 - a. RGP
 - b. Soft daily wear
 - c. Scuba Lens
 - d. Silicon
14. Crystalline lens has.....power outside the eye.
 - a. 15 D
 - b. 19 D
 - c. 23 D
 - d. None of the above

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BO- 303...

B. Sc. OPTO. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2015
COMMUNITY OPTOMETRY, EYE BANKING & OT MANAGEMENT
PAPER THIRD

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

Write short notes on:

- Q. 1. Indications of keratoplasty
- Q. 2. Accommodative esotropia
- Q. 3. Nystagmus
- Q. 4. National program for control of blindness
- Q. 5. Abnormal retinal correspondence
- Q. 6. Uses of prisms in ophthalmology
- Q. 7. Methods of corneal preservation
- Q. 8. Sterilization techniques of Eye OT
- Q. 9. Autoclaving

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BO- 303...

B. Sc. OPTO. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2015
COMMUNITY OPTOMETRY, EYE BANKING & OT MANAGEMENT
PAPER THIRD (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ- 15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

(½ x 14= 7)

Select the most appropriate answer and encircle the alphabet against it

1. 6th nerve palsy causes
 - a. Esotropia
 - b. Exotropia
 - c. Uniocular diplopia
 - d. None of the above
2. Longest storage of cornea can be done in
 - a. Moist chamber
 - b. Optisol
 - c. Organ culture
 - d. Cryopreservation
3. Worth dot test can be used to
 - a. Calculate objective angle
 - b. Calculate subjective angle
 - c. Detect abnormal retinal correspondence
 - d. None of the above
4. Visual fields can be expanded by
 - a. Prisms
 - b. Telescopes
 - c. Binoculars
 - d. Magnifying lens
5. Cross diplopia is seen in
 - a. Esotropia
 - b. Exotropia
 - c. Both of the above
 - d. None of the above
6. Maddox rod can be used for
 - a. Calculating latent squint
 - b. Calculating amount of manifest squint
 - c. Calculating accommodation
 - d. none of the above
7. Amblyopia cannot be caused by
 - a. Nystagmus
 - b. Cataract
 - c. Squint
 - d. Severe Ptosis
8. In non-paralytic squint
 - a. Primary deviation is equal to secondary deviation
 - b. Diplopia is present
 - c. Vertigo is present
 - d. None of the above
9. Disinfection involves the use of a physical or chemical procedure to :
 - a. Remove visible soil from surgical instruments
 - b. Destroy non-pathogenic organisms
 - c. Destroy all form of microbial life including highly resistant bacteria spores
 - d. Destroy all forms of microbial life except highly resistant bacterial spores
10. If the _____ is too high the established sterilization parameters may not be adequate rendering the sterilization process ineffective :
 - a. Temperature
 - b. Bioburden
 - c. pH
 - d. vacuum
11. The most widely used, effective, economical and reliable method of sterilization used in the health care setting is :
 - a. Gas plasma
 - b. Ethylene oxide
 - c. Paracetic acid
 - d. Steam
12. A corneal graft with endothelial of what can be used for optical keratoplasty
 - a. 500 cells/sq mm
 - b. 1000cells/ sq mm
 - c. 1500cells/ sq mm
 - d. 2000cells/ sq mm
13. Incidence of preventable blindness in india is
 - a. 1%
 - b. 2%
 - c. 5%
 - d. 7%
14. The following tests does not depend on binocular vision :
 - a. Maddox rod
 - b. Maddox wing
 - c. Worth's four dots test
 - d. Duochrome tests

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BO- 304...

B. Sc. OPTO. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2015
ADVANCED ORTHOPTICS
PAPER FOUR

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

Write short notes on:

- Q. 1. Duane's retraction syndrome
- Q. 2. Mobius syndrome
- Q. 3. Third cranial nerve palsy
- Q. 4. Thyroid eye disease
- Q. 5. Myasthenia Gravis
- Q. 6. Chronic Progressive External ophthalmoplegia
- Q. 7. Internuclear ophthalmoplegia
- Q. 8. Nystagmus – Definition and classification
- Q. 9. Congenital Fibrosis syndrome

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BO- 304...

B. Sc. OPTO. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2015
ADVANCED ORTHOPTICS
PAPER FOUR (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ- 15 minutes

(½ x 14= 07)

B : MCQs (Single response type):

Select the most appropriate answer and encircle the alphabet against it

1. Secondary deviation of the eye is an example of the following law:
 - a. Herring's
 - b. Listing's
 - c. Sherrington's
 - d. Donder's
2. In paralytic squint:
 - a. Primary deviation > Secondary deviation
 - b. Primary deviation < Secondary deviation
 - c. Primary deviation = Secondary deviation
 - d. None of the above
3. Accommodative convergent squint develops at the age of
 - a. 2-7 years
 - b. 10-20 years
 - c. 40-60 years
 - d. None of the above
4. Hirschberg test is used to detect:
 - a. Squint
 - b. Field defects
 - c. Glaucoma
 - d. Optic atrophy
5. Beilchowsky park 3 test is useful in patient with
 - a. Horizontal acting muscle
 - b. Vertical acting muscle
 - c. Cyclovertical acting muscle
 - d. B and C
6. In Maddox rod test patient will see
 - a. At point light source at near target
 - b. At point light source at distance target
 - c. At 6/60 target
 - d. A and B
7. RLR & LMR act as yoke muscle for
 - a. Levoversion
 - b. Dextroversion
 - c. Levodepression
 - d. Cycloversion
8. Asthenopic symptoms are most marked with
 - a. Cyclophoria
 - b. Hyperphoria
 - c. Esophoria
 - d. Exophoria
9. Forced duction test is done for all except
 - a. Restricted myopathy
 - b. paralytic squint
 - c. incomitant squint
 - d. amblyopia
10. Least common of all extraocular muscles palsies
 - a. Superior oblique palsy
 - b. Inferior oblique palsy
 - c. Lateral rectus palsy
 - d. None of the above
11. Mechanical restriction of elevation in adduction is seen in
 - a. Mobius syndrome
 - b. Duane's Syndrome
 - c. Brown's syndrome
 - d. None of the above
12. Thyroid eye disease involves most commonly
 - a. Inferior rectus
 - b. Superior oblique
 - c. Superior rectus
 - d. Lateral rectus
13. Marked limitation of abduction is seen in
 - a. Type I DRS
 - b. Type II DRS
 - c. Type III DRS
 - d. None of the above
14. Position of rest of eye is
 - a. Convergent
 - b. Divergent
 - c. Intorted
 - d. Extorted

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BO- 301...

B. Sc. OPTO. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2016
EYE DISEASES
PAPER ONE

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

Write short notes on:

- Q. 1.** Cataract
- Q. 2.** Allergic Conjunctivitis
- Q. 3.** Corneal Ulcer
- Q. 4.** Pterygium
- Q. 5.** Congenital dacryocystitis
- Q. 6.** Glaucoma
- Q. 7.** Ectropion
- Q. 8.** Chemical injuries
- Q. 9.** Diabetic Retinopathy

B. Sc. OPTO. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2016

EYE DISEASES

PAPER ONE (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ- 15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

(½ x 14= 07)

Select the most appropriate answer and encircle the alphabet against it

1. Differential diagnosis of white pupil reflex is
 - a. ROP
 - b. Retinoblastoma
 - c. Congenital cataract
 - d. All of the above
2. Normal cup size in optic disc is:
 - a. 0.1 to 0.2
 - b. 0.8 to 0.9
 - c. 0.3 to 0.4
 - d. 0.5 to 0.7
3. Commonest cause of blindness in India:
 - a. Vitamin A – deficiency
 - b. Cataract
 - c. Trauma
 - d. Trachoma
4. Cobble stone appearance is seen in
 - a. Spring Catarrh
 - b. Trachoma
 - c. Corneal ulcer
 - d. Glaucoma
5. Xerosis of conjunctiva occurs in
 - a. Vitamin A deficiency
 - b. Uveitis
 - c. Stye
 - d. corneal ulcer
6. Munson's sign is seen in
 - a. Uveitis
 - b. Keratitis
 - c. Keratoconus
 - d. Lenticonus
7. Treatment of retinal detachment is
 - a. Medicine
 - b. Surgery
 - c. intravitreal injection of steroid
 - d. None
8. Papilledema occurs due to
 - a. Endophthalmitis
 - b. Cataract
 - c. Raised intra cranial pressure
 - d. All of the above
9. Ophthalmia neonatorum is:
 - a. Inflammation of the conjunctiva occurring in an infant less than 30 days old
 - b. Any discharge/watering from the eye is first week of life
 - c. caused by gonococci
 - d. All of the above
10. Giant papillary conjunctivitis occurs as an allergic response to all except:
 - a. Contact lens
 - b. Intraocular lens
 - c. Prosthesis
 - d. Nylon sutures
11. Synchysis refers to:
 - a. Liquefaction of the vitreous
 - b. Black spots in front of the eyes
 - c. Collapse of the vitreous
 - d. Detachment of the vitreous
12. Vitreous haemorrhage is not seen in:
 - a. Hypertension
 - b. Trauma
 - c. Diabetes mellitus
 - d. Vitreous degeneration
13. Early signs of infantile glaucoma include all the following except:
 - a. Epiphora
 - b. Photophobia
 - c. Blepharospasm
 - d. None of the above
14. Sickie-shaped extension of blind spot is known as:
 - a. Bjerrum's sign
 - b. Seidel's sign
 - c. Down's sign
 - d. Baring of blind spot

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BO-302...

B. Sc. OPTO. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2016
ADVANCED CONTACT LENS & LOW VISUAL AIDS
PAPER SECOND

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

- Q. 1. Describe calculation of magnification required for optical low vision devices to be prescribed for near vision.
- Q. 2. Explain the significance of visual field testing in low vision patient. Name two ocular disorders which lead to central field loss and two disorders which lead to peripheral field loss.
- Q. 3. Classify contact lens on the basis of material.
- Q. 4. Write about disinfection of contact lenses.
- Q. 5. Write a note on Orthokeratology.
- Q. 6. Discuss fluorescence assessment in RGP lens.
- Q. 7. Describe optical devices for near.
- Q. 8. Discuss complication of contact lens wear.
- Q. 9. Describe history taking in low vision.

B. Sc. OPTO. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2016
ADVANCED CONTACT LENS & LOW VISUAL AIDS
PAPER SECOND (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ- 15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

(½ x 14= 7)

Select the most appropriate answer and encircle the alphabet against it

1. The following is not true about the Galilean telescope:
 - a. It is made up of two convex lenses
 - b. It is usually lighter than the astronomical telescope
 - c. It is usually shorter than the astronomical telescope
 - d. The image produced is usually dimmer than that seen by the naked eye
2. All may be used as visual aid for patients with significant visual field loss due to advanced glaucoma except:
 - a. Concave lens
 - b. Inverted Galilean telescope
 - c. Astronomical telescope
 - d. Prism with the base towards the area of scotoma mirror mounted on glasses
3. Power of contact lens is determined by all except:
 - a. Thickness
 - b. Posterior curvature
 - c. Diameter
 - d. Refractive index
4. All are disadvantages of using optical magnifying glass for LVA except:
 - a. Reduced depth of focus
 - b. Reduced visual fields
 - c. Reduced contrast
 - d. Unsteadiness of Image if the object are not held steady
5. The following is true about a CL with the following number 8.9/13.8/-4.25:
 - a. CL has a base curve of 8.9
 - b. CL has a diameter of 8.9mm
 - c. The power of the CL is 13.8D
 - d. Base curve of CL is 13.8mm
6. All are true about CL except:
 - a. They are usually tinted to make them more visible
 - b. Oridid gas permeable CL can correct astigmatism
 - c. Tear lens can neutralise astigmatism
 - d. Truncation of CL is used to prevent lens rotation
7. Compared to spectacles what is true for CL:
 - a. Increase the field of vision
 - b. Magnify image in hypermetropia
 - c. Minify image in myopia
 - d. Increases aneisokonia
8. A contact lens wearer complains that his vision is blurred immediately after blinking. Slit lamp examination reveals excessive slit lamp movement. To reduce the movement, you may
 - a. Decrease the diameter of the CL
 - b. Increase the thickness of CL
 - c. Increase the base curved
 - d. Rreduce the wearing time
9. Prism spectacles are used in:
 - a. ARMD
 - b. RP
 - c. Glaucoma
 - d. None of the above
10. Causes of central vision loss do not include:
 - a. Hypertensive retinopathy
 - b. Diabetic retinopathy
 - c. ARMD
 - d. Retinitis pigmentosa
11. Amsler grid comprises:
 - a. Five chart
 - b. Seven charts
 - c. Two chart
 - d. Four charts
12. Flat field lenses means..
 - a. Area of view is in focus and undistorted
 - b. Area of view is out of focus and undistorted
 - c. No aberration
 - d. None of the above
13. is used to measure contrast sensitivity.
 - a. Pellirobinson
 - b. Snellen chart
 - c. Bailey lovie chart
 - d. ETDRS chart
14. Lenses used to reduce chromatic aberration is:
 - a. Meniscus
 - b. Myodisc
 - c. Welsh 4 drop lens
 - d. None of the above

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BO- 303...

B. Sc. OPTO. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2016
COMMUNITY OPTOMETRY, EYE BANKING & OT MANAGEMENT
PAPER THIRD

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

Write short notes on:

- Q. 1.** WHO classification of visual impairment and blindness
- Q. 2.** Causes of childhood blindness
- Q. 3.** Nutritional blindness
- Q. 4.** Functions of eye bank
- Q. 5.** Radiation sterilisation
- Q. 6.** Sterilization of the operating room
- Q. 7.** Preparation of the patient before eye surgery
- Q. 8.** School screening
- Q. 9.** Infrastructure required for an eye bank

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BO- 303...

B. Sc. OPTO. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2016

COMMUNITY OPTOMETRY, EYE BANKING & OT MANAGEMENT

PAPER THIRD (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ- 15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

(½ x 14= 7)

Select the most appropriate answer and encircle the alphabet against it

1. Visual impairment is
 - a. <6/18 to 6/60
 - b. 6/6 to 6/18
 - c. 3/60 to 1/60
 - d. <6/60 to 3/60
2. Legal blindness is
 - a. <3/60 to 1/60
 - b. <6/60 to 3/60
 - c. <1/60-PL
 - d. >6/18
3. Major cause of blindness according to WHO reports is
 - a. Cataract
 - b. Trachoma
 - c. Vitamin A deficiency
 - d. Glaucoma
4. Vision 2020 was launched in
 - a. 2000
 - b. 1999
 - c. 1996
 - d. 2003
5. Screening of children for eye diseases is done for
 - a. Nystagmus
 - b. Squint
 - c. Cataract
 - d. All of the above
6. Source of Vitamin A are all except
 - a. Papaya
 - b. Carrot
 - c. Leafy vegetables
 - d. Lemon
7. SAFE strategy is for
 - a. Trachoma
 - b. Night blindness
 - c. Vernal conjunctivitis
 - d. Glaucoma
8. An Eye Bank undertake activities like
 - a. Promote eye donation
 - b. Screen eyes as per Eye Bank standards
 - c. Evaluate the quality of tissue before use
 - d. All of the above
9. Media used to preserve donor cornea are all except
 - a. Optisol
 - b. M.K. media
 - c. Dulbecco's eagle
 - d. Organ culture
10. Maximum time for preservation of donor cornea in M.K media is
 - a. 96hrs
 - b. 48hrs
 - c. 1 week
 - d. 2 weeks
11. For an efficient eye banking system, an organization structure has been recommended which consist of
 - a. Eye bank training centre
 - b. Eye bank
 - c. Eye donation centre
 - d. All of the above
12. Contraindications for Retrieval of donor cornea are all except
 - a. Active viral Hepatitis
 - b. Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) of HIV
 - c. Active viral encephalitis or encephalitis of unknown origin
 - d. Typhoid
13. Different methods of sterilisation are all except
 - a. Cleaning
 - b. Heat
 - c. Radiation
 - d. Chemical
14. Fibre optics, electronics are sterilized by
 - a. Heat
 - b. Steam
 - c. Chemical
 - d. Boiling

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BO- 304...

B. Sc. OPTO. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2016
ADVANCED ORTHOPTICS
PAPER FOUR

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

Write short notes on:

- Q. 1. Diplopia charting
- Q. 2. Duane's retraction syndrome
- Q. 3. Third cranial nerve palsy
- Q. 4. Mobius syndrome
- Q. 5. Thyroid eye disease
- Q. 6. WFDT
- Q. 7. Differences between concomitant & incomitant squint
- Q. 8. Nystagmus
- Q. 9. Different methods of measurement of angle of squint

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BO- 304...

B. Sc. OPTO. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2016

ADVANCED ORTHOPTICS

PAPER FOUR (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ- 15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

(½ x 14= 07)

Select the most appropriate answer and encircle the alphabet against it

1. Accommodative convergent squint develops at the age of
 - a. 1-7 years
 - b. 10-20 years
 - c. 30-40 years
 - d. 60-70 years
2. Most likely head posture of A pattern exotropia patient is
 - a. Chin up
 - b. Chin down
 - c. Right head tilt
 - d. Right face turn
3. Clinical picture of brown syndrome resembles a
 - a. SO PALSY
 - b. IO PALSY
 - c. IR PALSY
 - d. SR PALSY
4. While prescribing glasses in accommodative convergent squint,
 - a. Overcorrection should be given
 - b. Undercorrection should be given
 - c. Full correction should be given
 - d. None of the above
5. Head posture is seen in all except:
 - a. Ptosis
 - b. L R palsy
 - c. Torticollis
 - d. Exophoria
6. Secondary deviation of the eye is an example of the following law:
 - a. Herring's
 - b. Listing's
 - c. Sherrington's
 - d. Donder's
7. Hirschberg test is used to detect:
 - a. Squint
 - b. Field defects
 - c. Glaucoma
 - d. Optic atrophy
8. Beilchowsky park 3 test is useful in patient with
 - a. Horizontal acting muscle
 - b. Vertical acting muscle
 - c. Cyclovertical acting muscle
 - d. B and C
9. Causes of third nerve palsy in adults are
 - a. Diabetes
 - b. Trauma
 - c. Infection
 - d. All of the above
10. Forced duction test is done for all except
 - a. Restricted myopathy
 - b. Paralytic squint
 - c. Incomitant squint
 - d. Amblyopia
11. Mechanical restriction of elevation in adduction is seen in
 - a. Mobius syndrome
 - b. Duane's Syndrome
 - c. Brown's syndrome
 - d. None of the above
12. Least common of all extraocular muscle palsies
 - a. Superior oblique palsy
 - b. Inferior oblique palsy
 - c. Lateral rectus palsy
 - d. None of the above
13. All are sensory adaptation except
 - a. Blind spot syndrome
 - b. Suppression
 - c. ARC
 - d. Amblyopia
14. All are physiological nystagmus except
 - a. End point nystagmus
 - b. Optokinetic nystagmus
 - c. Vestibular nystagmus
 - d. Spasmus nutans

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BOPT- 301...

B. OPTOM. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION
JUNE/JULY - 2017
EYE DISEASES
PAPER ONE

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

Write short notes on:

- Q. 1. Ptosis
- Q. 2. Retinoblastoma
- Q. 3. Congenital cataract
- Q. 4. Acute congestive glaucoma
- Q. 5. Diabetic retinopathy
- Q. 6. Chemical burns
- Q. 7. Dry eye
- Q. 8. Pterygium
- Q. 9. Anterior uveitis

B. OPTOM. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION**JUNE/JULY - 2017****EYE DISEASES****PAPER ONE (MCQ)****Time allotted for MCQ - 15 minutes****B : MCQs (Single response type):****(½ x 14= 07)**Select the most appropriate answer and **encircle** the alphabet against it.

1. Treatment of visually significant pediatric cataract is:
 - a. Observation
 - b. Urgent surgery
 - c. Surgery at 18 yrs of age
 - d. Surgery in old age
2. In mature cataract, _____ is done before surgery:
 - a. B-scan
 - b. FFA
 - c. HVF
 - d. None
3. Which is known as true ocular emergency?
 - a. Central retinal artery occlusion
 - b. Acute angle closure glaucoma
 - c. Both
 - d. None
4. Sulphur causes:
 - a. Acid burn
 - b. Alkali burn
 - c. Both
 - d. None
5. Diabetic retinopathy is treated by:
 - a. LASER
 - b. Avastin
 - c. Surgery
 - d. All
6. Vitreous hemorrhage can be caused by:
 - a. Cataract
 - b. Trauma
 - c. Corneal Ulcer
 - d. Glaucoma
7. Chemical injury is more severe in:
 - a. Acid
 - b. Alkali
 - c. Both
 - d. None
8. Vision loss due to retinal disorders is usually:
 - a. Painful
 - b. Painless
 - c. Transient
 - d. None
9. Hemorrhagic conjunctivitis is due to:
 - a. Allergy
 - b. Bacterial infection
 - c. Viral infection
 - d. Foreign body
10. Etiology of dry eye is:
 - a. Rheumatoid arthritis
 - b. Hypertension
 - c. Scleritis
 - d. Old age
11. In moderate ptosis:
 - a. Brow suspension is the treatment of choice
 - b. Fasavella-Servant is the treatment of choice
 - c. LPS resection is the treatment of choice
 - d. Surgery can be done in absence of Bell's phenomenon
12. In anterior uveitis:
 - a. Seen in Rheumatoid arthritis
 - b. Pain is not a prominent feature
 - c. Atropine is treatment of choice
 - d. Systemic steroid is indicated in all scleritis
13. Congenital nasolacrimal duct blockage:
 - a. Presents at 6 months
 - b. May resolve spontaneously
 - c. Is always bilateral
 - d. Is inherited as autosomal dominant trait
14. Unilateral proptosis can be due to:
 - a. Hyperthyroidism
 - b. Hypertension
 - c. Anemia
 - d. Anterior uveitis

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BOPT-302...

B. OPTOM. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY – 2017
ADVANCED CONTACT LENS & LOW VISUAL AIDS

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

Write notes on the following:

- Q. 1.** Assessement of a 10 year old school going child with optic atrophy.
- Q. 2.** Care and maintainence of soft contact lens.
- Q. 3.** Edgeing of lenses for rimless frames.
- Q. 4.** Classification of contact lens material.
- Q. 5.** Optical aids used in LVA.
- Q. 6.** Contact lens for keratoconus.
- Q. 7.** Visual rehabilitation.
- Q. 8.** WHO definition of blindness.
- Q. 9.** Ocular disorder leading to loss of peripheral vision and their management.

B. OPTOM. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2017
ADVANCED CONTACT LENS & LOW VISUAL AIDS
(MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ - 15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

($\frac{1}{2} \times 14 = 7$)

Select the most appropriate answer and encircle the alphabet against it

1. Most common infection with soft contact lens use is:
 - a. Acanthomeba
 - b. Pseudomonas infection
 - c. Herpes infection
 - d. Erosion of the cornea
2. Radial keratotomy is used as treatment modality for:
 - a. Small degree myopia
 - b. High astigmatism
 - c. High hypermetropia
 - d. Corneal ulcer
3. Cornea require % oxygen to maintain normal corneal thickness:
 - a. 8 – 13
 - b. 6 – 10
 - c. 8 – 15
 - d. >15
4. Refractive index of microcyst as compared to surrounding corneal tissue is:
 - a. Lower
 - b. Higher
 - c. Equal
 - d. None of the above
5. Worth four dot test is used to diagnose:
 - a. ARC
 - b. Diplopia
 - c. Suppression
 - d. All of the above
6. In enucleation with implant, tenon capsule with conjunctive is sutured:
 - a. Behind the implant
 - b. In front the implant
 - c. At implant
 - d. None of the above
7. Rose K Lens is used for:
 - a. Myopia
 - b. Hypermetropia
 - c. Keratoconus
 - d. None of the above
8. Lathing and spin casting combination lens:
 - a. Optima 38
 - b. Pure vision
 - c. Benz 49
 - d. None of the above
9. Non ionic is:
 - a. Positive charges
 - b. Negative charges
 - c. Neutral
 - d. None of the above
10. Complications which may occur in non treated cases of hypermetropia:
 - a. Recurrent styes and blepharitis
 - b. Accommodative convergent squint
 - c. Amblyopia
 - d. All of the above
11. Spherical equivalent is:
 - a. Half of the spherical plus cylindrical power
 - b. Only spherical power
 - c. Only cylindrical power with axis at 90 degree
 - d. Spherical plus half of the cylindrical power
12. Amblyopia treatment is done by:
 - a. Push up exercises
 - b. Surgery
 - c. Optical penalization
 - d. None of the above
13. Father of contact lens:
 - a. Lenardo da Vinci
 - b. Sir John Hirschel
 - c. Otto Wichterlle
 - d. Adolf E Fick
14. Accommodation is due to:
 - a. Relaxation of ciliary muscle
 - b. Contraction of ciliary muscle
 - c. Contraction of dilator pupillae
 - d. None of the above

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BOPT- 303...

B. OPTOM. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2017
COMMUNITY OPTOMETRY, EYE BANKING & OT MANAGEMENT

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

Write short notes on:

- Q. 1. Survey methodology.
- Q. 2. Steam sterilization.
- Q. 3. Vision 2020.
- Q. 4. Community based rehabilitation of the blind.
- Q. 5. Childhood blindness.
- Q. 6. Functions of eye bank.
- Q. 7. Sterilization of the operating room.
- Q. 8. School screening.
- Q. 9. Infrastructure required for an eye bank.

B. OPTOM. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2017
COMMUNITY OPTOMETRY, EYE BANKING & OT MANAGEMENT
(MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ - 15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

(½ x 14= 7)

Select the most appropriate answer and **encircle** the alphabet against it

1. Keratomalacia is due to deficiency of:
 - a. Vitamin A
 - b. Vitamin E
 - c. Vitamin B12
 - d. Vitamin K
2. NPCB was launched in:
 - a. 1976
 - b. 1987
 - c. 1975
 - d. 1960
3. Which is not an error of refraction?
 - a. Myopia
 - b. Presbyopia
 - c. Astigmatism
 - d. Hypermetropia
4. Xerosis of conjunctiva occurs in:
 - a. Vitamin A deficiency
 - b. Uveitis
 - c. Styne
 - d. Corneal ulcer
5. Most common cause of blindness in India is:
 - a. Trachoma
 - b. Vit A deficiency
 - c. Cataract
 - d. Myopia
6. After death, eyes should be donated within:
 - a. 6 - 8 hours
 - b. 10 - 24 hours
 - c. 2 - 4 days
 - d. Time does not matter
7. Under the school eye screening programme in India, the initial vision screening of school children is done by:
 - a. School teachers
 - b. Primary level health workers
 - c. Eye specialists
 - d. Medical officers
8. Complete killing or removal of all types of micro-organisms, i.e. bacteria, viruses, fungal and mycobacteria is:
 - a. Disinfection
 - b. Decontamination
 - c. Sterilization
 - d. Washing
9. Functions of eye collection center is:
 - a. Initial processing, packing and transportation of collected eyes to the attached eye bank
 - b. Distribution of donor tissues
 - c. Research activities for improvement of utilization of other components of the eye
 - d. All of the above
10. Who cannot donate the eyes?
 - a. Diabetics
 - b. Hypertensives
 - c. Infants
 - d. All of them can donate
11. Visual impairment is:
 - a. <6/18 to 6/60
 - b. 6/6 to 6/18
 - c. 3/60 to 1/60
 - d. <6/60 to 3/60
12. Screening of children for eye diseases is done for:
 - a. Nystagmus
 - b. Squint
 - c. Cataract
 - d. All of the above
13. All are source of vitamin A **except**:
 - a. Papaya
 - b. Carrot
 - c. Leafy vegetables
 - d. Lemon
14. Different methods of sterilization are all **except**:
 - a. Cleaning
 - b. Heat
 - c. Radiation
 - d. Chemical

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BOPT- 304...

B. OPTOM. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2017
ADVANCED ORTHOPTICS

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

Write short notes on:

- Q. 1. Double Maddox rod test.
- Q. 2. Brown's syndrome.
- Q. 3. Clinical signs of fracture floor of orbit.
- Q. 4. Graves' disease.
- Q. 5. Management of nystagmus.
- Q. 6. 3rd nerve palsy.
- Q. 7. Interpretation of Worth four dot test.
- Q. 8. Moebius syndrome.
- Q. 9. Management of convergence insufficiency.

B. OPTOM. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2017
ADVANCED ORTHOPTICS
(MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ - 15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

(½ x 14= 07)

Select the most appropriate answer and encircle the alphabet against it

1. Head posture is seen in all except:
 - a. Ptosis
 - b. L R palsy
 - c. Torticollis
 - d. Exophoria
2. Frozen orbit can be seen in:
 - a. Chronic progressive ophthalmoplegia
 - b. Idiopathic orbital inflammatory disease
 - c. All of the above
 - d. None of the above
3. Position of rest of eye is:
 - a. Convergent
 - b. Divergent
 - c. Intorted
 - d. Extorted
4. Forced duction test is done for all except:
 - a. Restricted myopathy
 - b. Paralytic squint
 - c. Incomitant squint
 - d. Amblyopia
5. Angle kappa is negative in:
 - a. Esodeviation
 - b. Exodeviation
 - c. Hyperdeviation
 - d. Hypodeviation
6. Miner's nystagmus is a disease found widely in:
 - a. Diamond miners
 - b. Coal miners
 - c. Computer users
 - d. None of the above
7. If the AC/A ratio is equal to the inter-pupillary distance:
 - a. Ideal
 - b. Low
 - c. High
 - d. None of the above
8. Angle kappa is measured by:
 - a. Ophthalmoscope
 - b. Synaptophore
 - c. OCT
 - d. None of the above
9. In paralytic squint:
 - a. Primary deviation > Secondary deviation
 - b. Primary deviation < Secondary deviation
 - c. Primary deviation = Secondary deviation
 - d. None of the above
10. Treatment of concomitant squint is:
 - a. Surgery
 - b. Exercises
 - c. Spectacles
 - d. All
11. Hirschberg test is used to detect:
 - a. Squint
 - b. Field defects
 - c. Glaucoma
 - d. Optic atrophy
12. Uncrossed diplopia is seen with:
 - a. Esotropia
 - b. Exotropia
 - c. Exophoria
 - d. Esophoria
13. What are fixating movements?
 - a. Saccades
 - b. Pursuit
 - c. Flicks drifts
 - d. None of the above
14. Accommodative convergent squint develops at the age of :
 - a. 2-7 years
 - b. 10-20 years
 - c. 40-60 years
 - d. None of the above