

**FIRST YEAR M. OPTOM. : SUMMER - 2019**  
**SUBJECT : BASIC SCIENCES**

Day : **Saturday**  
Date : **20/04/2019**

**S-2019-4018**

Time **09.30 A.M. TO 11.30 A.M.**  
Max. Marks : **50**

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**N.B.**

- 1) Section – A is of objective questions for total 20 marks.
  - 2) Section – B is of short questions for total 30 marks.
  - 3) Answer Section – A and Section B on two **SEPARATE** answer book.
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**SECTION – A**

**Q.1** Fill in the blanks: **(10)**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ is an inflammation of corneal stroma without primary involvement of epithelium or endothelium.
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ fibres are most resistant at optic disc to glaucomatous damage and retain central vision till the end.
- 3) Fluctuation in pupillary diameter which is seen in normal individuals is termed as \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) Dendritic leision is most commonly seen in \_\_\_\_\_ ulcer.
- 5) Myopes tend to have slightly \_\_\_\_\_ IOP than emmetropes.
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ test is indicated in patients with suspected partial obstruction of lacrimal drainage.
- 7) Primary function of choroid is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8) Conjunctiva is thinnest at \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9) Normal tear film osmolality is \_\_\_\_\_ mOsm/litre.
- 10) Increased level of CO<sub>2</sub> in blood is called \_\_\_\_\_.

**Q.2** State true or false. **(10)**

- 1) Red sensitive pigment in retina is called erythropsyn.
  - 2) Homonymous hemianopia field defect is caused when leision lies behind optic chiasma.
  - 3) The periodic thickening of Bowman's membrane are called Hassall Henle Warts.
  - 4) MRD reading of 4 to 4.5 mm indicates ptosis.
  - 5) Argyl –Robertson pupil is seen in neurosyphillis.
  - 6) The causative organism for chronic anterior blepharitis is neisseria gonorrhoea.
  - 7) Hutchinson's sign is most commonly seen in fungal ulcer.
  - 8) Miotics are not indicated in treatment of glaucoma.
  - 9) First order neuron in visual pathway is bipolar cells.
  - 10) Fleisher's ring seen in Keratoconus is due to iron deposits.
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**SECTION – B**

**Q.3** Answer the following any **SIX:** **(30)**

- 1) Discuss various indications for visual field examination.
- 2) A person complains of dryness while working on computers. How will you manage the case?
- 3) Describe corneal epithelial defects and its healing (repair mechanism),
- 4) Discuss gram –ve and gram+ve bacteria with examples of infections caused by both in eye.
- 5) Discuss various tear substitutes.
- 6) Explain various theories of colour vision and methods for testing colour vision.
- 7) Describe what are stains and dyes used in ophthalmic practice and explain their uses.

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