

I -B.OPTOM. SEM – II : SUMMER - 2019

SUBJECT- OPHTHALMIC OPTICS

Date: Wednesday  
Day: 10/04/2019

S-2019-4004

Time: \_\_\_\_\_  
Max. Marks:20

**Note:** Section A is given on a SEPARATE sheet and has to be answered on the same sheet. This sheet should be completed with the first 30 minutes of starting of the examination. This sheet with Section –A only will be collected by the supervisor.

Seat No.: \_\_\_\_\_

SECTION -A

**Q.1** State True of False: (05)

- i) Nearsighted people use less accommodation as compared to normal emmetropes.
- ii) Myopic people can never become presbyopes.
- iii) Lens cortex refractive index is 1.523.
- iv) Log MAR value 1 is comparable with 6/60 Snellen's fraction.
- v) Entrance pupil is same as diameter of objective lens in any telescope.

**Q.2** Match the following: (05)

- |   |                                    |
|---|------------------------------------|
| i) With the rule Astigmatism                            | a) Near vision blurry              |
| ii) Farsightedness                                      | b) -1.00DS/-2.00DC $\times 90^0$   |
| iii) Myopia   | c) +1.00DS/ +1.00DC $\times 180^0$ |
| iv) Plus cylinder form of +2.00DS/-1.00DC $\times 90^0$ | d) +1.00DS/+1.00DC $\times 90^0$   |
| v) Against the Rule Astigmatism                         | e) Distance Vision blurry          |

**Q.3** Fill in the black: (10)

- i) LASER stands for \_\_\_\_\_.
- ii) \_\_\_\_\_ type of Holograms are made using LASER light.
- iii) Mid-dilated pupils are seen in \_\_\_\_\_ refractive error.
- iv) Two types of gratings used in Modulation Transform function are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- v) Shot silk retina is seen in \_\_\_\_\_.
- vi) \_\_\_\_\_ accessory can tell about patient's potential Visual Acuity status.
- vii) Vergence is defined as \_\_\_\_\_.
- viii) Presbyopia is not a refractive error but it is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- ix) Example of compound Hypermetropic astigmatism \_\_\_\_\_.
- x) Pseudophakia is \_\_\_\_\_.

Marks Obtained: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Invigilator: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Examiner: \_\_\_\_\_

I - B. Optom. Sem - II: SUMMER - 2019  
SUBJECT: OPHTHALMIC OPTICS

Day: Wednesday  
Date: 10-04-2019

Time: 10:00AM TO 1:00PM.  
Max. Marks: 50

S-2019-4004

**N.B:**

- 1) There are **THREE** sections as  
Section A objective type questions = **20 Marks**  
Section B Long questions = **20 Marks**  
Section C Short questions = **30 Marks**
- 2) Section A is given on a **SEPARATE** sheet and has to be answered on the same sheet. This sheet should be completed with the first **30** minutes of starting of the examination. This sheet with Section A only will be collected by the supervisor.
- 3) Section B has **3** long questions and **ANY TWO** questions have to be answered on the **SEPARATE** answer sheet.
- 4) Section C has **6** short questions and **ANY FIVE** questions have to be answered on the **SEPARATE** answer sheet.
- 5) Draw neat labeled diagrams **WHEREVER** necessary.

**SECTION-B**

**Q.3** Attempt **ANY TWO** of the following: **(20)**

- a) What is LASER? Explain the uses of LASERS in Ophthalmology. Also briefly explain about any 4 LASERS used in Ophthalmology.
- b) Explain Astigmatism in detail. Also explain different classifications.
- c) Write a note on Visual Acuity. Write about components of Visual Acuity. Also briefly explain the method to measure Visual Acuity in regular clinical setup.

**Q.4** Attempt **ANY FIVE** of the following: **(30)**

- a) Make a table explaining values of Gullstrand's schematic eye (only exact eye).
- b) Explain Hypermetropia
- c) What is Presbyopia? Explain in detail.
- d) What is Aphakia? Explain the causes and treatment also.
- e) Explain about Myopic refractive error.
- f) Write about magnification happening in telescopes. Explain the formula to calculate magnification in two commonly used telescopes.

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