

FIRST YEAR M. OPTOM. : SUMMER - 2019
SUBJECT: SPECIALITY SUBJECT

Day: Thursday
Date: 25/04/2019

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

S-2019-4020

N.B.:

- 1) Section A is 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 books.

SECTION-A

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

- i) Chin raised, face turned to left and head tilt to right is found in _____ palsy.
- ii) Vistech charts are used to assess _____.
- iii) According to FDA classification _____ group is most prone to protein deposition.
- iv) Oxygen permeability is termed as DK where 'D' stands for _____ and 'K' stands for _____.
- v) According to Holden & Mertz Criterion the required DK/t for a lens to be worn for extended wear is _____.
- vi) In harmonious ARC, the subjective angle of deviation is _____.
- vii) Kestanbaum's formula is used to calculate _____ for a patient with low vision.
- viii) Long form of 'PROSE' treatment developed by Boston is _____.
- ix) A software which converts a normal P.C into a talking computer so that the blind can learn to operate the computer independently is _____ software
- x) Astronomical telescope consist of _____ objective and _____ eye piece.

b) State True or False & Give reason: (05)

- i) Strabismic Amblyopia is more common with exotropia.
- ii) In typical Duane's syndrome, there is narrowing of the palpebral fissure on abduction.
- iii) Spectacle mounted teleshops is also called as 'Bioptic'.
- iv) In Amblyopia single opto-type acuity is better than line acuity.
- v) Thermal disinfection can help to remove calcium deposits from the lens surface.

P.T.O.

- C) Choose the correct one: (05)
- i) Following condition causes mucus deficiency
- a) CLPC
 - b) Vernal conjunctivitis
 - c) Atopy
 - d) Sjogren's syndrome
- ii) Following can be used in patient with eccentric fixation.
- a) Fast pointing exercise
 - b) Haidinger's brushes
 - c) Bangerter's Pleoptic techniques
 - d) All of the above
- iii) A 6 month baby parents for evaluation of decreased vision. On examination an infant with poor visual development would be expected to show
- a) Interest in bright object
 - b) Blink reflex to bright light
 - c) Wandering eye movement
 - d) Eye contact resulting in a facial response.
- iv) A patient with a near eso-deviation greater than 10 Prism diopters more than the distance deviation is considered to have
- a) Divergence insufficiency
 - b) Convergence insufficiency
 - c) High AC/A ratio with exo-tropia
 - d) High AC/A ratio with eso-tropia
- v) Which ocular disorder would demonstrate congenital nystagmus, photophobia decreased acuity and iris transillumination?
- a) Rode mono-chromatism
 - b) Albinism
 - c) aniridia
 - d) keratoeonus

SECTION-B

- Q.2 Write short notes on ANY SIX of the following: (30)
- i) Write about various stabilization technique of toric contact lens.
 - ii) 'A' and 'V' patterns- explain
 - iii)
 - a) Write down the difference between concomitant and Non- comitant squint
 - b) Why a patient having exo-deviation experienced crossed diploma where as a patient having eso-deviation experienced uncrossed diploma.
 - iv) What are the ocular complications related to contact lens wear.
 - v) Enlist the various types of visual field loss along with their effect on day to day life.
 - vi) How refraction of a low vision patient is different from regular general cases? Write about various filters that can helps a low vision patient.
 - vii) Illustrate various laws of ocular motility with examples.