

II - B - Optom. Sem - III : SUMMER - 2019
SUBJECT: VISUAL OPTICS

Day: Monday

Time: —

Date: 25-03-2019

S-2019-4005

Max Marks. 20

N.B. :

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

Seat No. _____

SECTION A

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

- 1) When there is against movement while doing retinoscopy without adding any lens in trial frame then patient's refractive status is _____.
- 2) Normal range of near point of convergence is _____ cm.
- 3) Spherical equivalent of +2.50 DS/-1.50 DC X 90 is _____ D.
- 4) The amplitude of accommodation in aphakic eye is _____.
- 5) Far point of accommodation of 5D myopic eye is located at _____ cm from eye.
- 6) Principle of Worth Four Dot Test is _____.
- 7) The primary purpose of binocular balancing is to _____.
- 8) If patient's V/A with spherical lens is 6/36, the estimated amount of astigmatism is _____ D.
- 9) When accommodation is relaxed by giving distance target, the type of retinoscopy is _____.
- 10) -1.00 DS/+1.50 DCX90 is an example of _____ type of astigmatism when classified based on position of focal lines.

Q.2 State **TRUE** or **FALSE**. **(10)**

- 1) Near addition can be found by doing JCC.
- 2) Larger the width of stenopaic slit the more will be the accuracy of results.
- 3) Duochrome test is based on principle of color dissociation.
- 4) Image magnification is less with contact lens than spectacle in aphakia.
- 5) When retinoscopy is performed at closer distance in cases of dull glow it is called radical retinoscopy.
- 6) Pseudomyopia doesn't require cycloplegic refraction.
- 7) Corneal astigmatism can be detected by some autorefractometers.
- 8) In bailey Lovie log MAR chart, each line has a value of 0.1 log unit.
- 9) Myopic presbyope patient will be able to see near clearly after removing glasses for distance correction.
- 10) Axial ammetropia can be detected by doing subjective refraction.

Total Marks obtained: _____

Signature of Invigilator

Signature of Examiner

II – B. OPTOM. SEM– III : SUMMER - 2019
SUBJECT: VISUAL OPTICS

Day: Monday
Date: 25/03/2019

Time: 02.00 PM TO 05.00 PM
Max Marks: 50

S-2019-4005

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 **SEPARATE** sheet and has to be answered on **SAME** sheet. This sheet should be completed within the first **30** minutes of starting of the examination. This sheet with Section A only will be collected by supervisor.
- 3) Section-B has 3 long questions and **ANY TWO** questions have to be answered on **SEPARATE** answer sheet.
- 4) Section-C has 6 short questions and **ANY FIVE** questions have to be answered on **SEPARATE** answer sheet.
- 5) Draw neat labeled diagrams **WHEREVER** necessary.

SECTION B

Q.1 Attempt **ANY TWO** of the following: **(20)**

- a) Describe in detail- retinal image size in all refractive errors with labeled diagrams.
- b) Explain spectacle magnification in detail with example.
- c) Enlist subjective refraction techniques used for finalizing astigmatic errors. Explain any two in detail.

SECTION C

Q.2 Attempt **ANY FIVE** of the following: **(30)**

- a) Explain Pseudomyopia with its management.
- b) Write a note on dynamic retinoscopy.
- c) Explain Duochrome test and its significance.
- d) Sign convention and significance in optometry.
- e) Define accommodation. Explain range, amplitude far point & near point of accommodation.
- f) What are estimation and enhancement techniques? Explain in brief.