

IIIrd B. Optom Sem-VI SUMMER 2018

SUBJECT: APPLIED CLINICAL OPTOMETRY

Day: **Tuesday**
Date: **10/04/2018**

S-2018-3574

Time: —
Max. Marks: 20

N.B.:

- 1) **Section A** is given on a separate sheet and has to be answered on the 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 the supervisor.

Seat no. _____

SECTION - A

Q.1 A) Encircle the correct option:

[05]

- 1) Patching of the eye is contraindicated in
- a) Corneal abrasion b) Amblyopia
c) After cataract surgery d) Mucopurulent conjunctivitis
- 2) Fifth nerve palsy could cause
- a) Ptosis b) Proptosis
c) Neuropathic keratopathy d) Lagophthalmos
- 3) 3 months old infant with watering lacrimal sac on pressing causes regurgitation of mucopus material. What is the appropriate treatment?
- a) probing with syringing b) Massage with antibistia up to age of 6 month
c) Dacryocystectomy d) All of the above
- 4) Most common cause of adult unilateral Proptosis.
- a) Metastasis b) Lymphoma
c) Thyroid orbitopathy d) Meningioma
- 5) Proptosis is present in the following condition except:
- a) Horner's Syndrome b) Orbital Cellulitis
c) Thyroid ophthalmopathy d) Cavernous sinus thrombosis

Q.2 Fill in the blanks with appropriate word

[05]

- 1) The infrared damaged to the retina causes _____
- 2) Blepharospasm is also known as _____
- 3) Multiple pupil is termed as _____
- 4) Welders flash is also known as _____
- 5) _____ is the most common cause of low vision in pediatrics.

Q.3 State TRUE or FALSE, if False give reason: [05]

- 1) Silver halide crystals are present in plastic photo chromatic effect.
- 2) Children at birth are myopes.
- 3) Bruckner test is performed with indirect ophthalmoscope.
- 4) A copper intra ocular foreign body causes siderosis bulb.
- 5) Phacoemulsification type of cataract surgery induces least corneal astigmatism.

Q.4 Match the following [05]

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1) Probing | 1) Night blindness |
| 2) Hamerlochia | 2) IOL calculation |
| 3) Phacolytic glaucoma | 3) Dacryoadenitis |
| 4) Scissor's reflex | 4) Congenital dacryocystitis |
| 5) SRK II | 5) Posterior sub capsular cataract |
| | 6) Hypermature cataract |
| | 7) Keratoconus |
| | 8) With the rule astigmatism |

Signature of the Invigilator

Signature of the Examiner

Total Marks Obtained _____

III -B.OPTOM. SEM - VI : SUMMER - 2018

SUBJECT: APPLIED CLINICAL OPTOMETRY

Day: Tuesday
Date: 10/04/2018

S-2018-3574

Time: 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM
Max. Marks: 70

N.B.:

- 1) There are **THREE** section 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 within 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 Separate answer sheet
- 4) Section C has short questions and nay **FIVE** questions have to be answered on Separate answer sheet.
- 5) Draw neat labelled diagrams **WHEREVER** necessary.

SECTION – B

Q.1 Attempt **ANY TWO** of the following: [2x10] [20]

- 1) Write in detail about pediatric refraction.
- 2) Age related macular degeneration.
- 3) Indications of different types of absorptive lenses in five different occupations.

SECTION - C

Q.2 Write short notes on **ANY FIVE** of the following: [30]

- 1) Compare spectacles and soft contact lenses in different work environments.
- 2) Management of dry eye in related to computer use.
- 3) Write in detail about visual milestones.
- 4) Binocular vision assessment in pediatric patients.
- 5) Age related changes in anterior segment
- 6) Define occupational optometry and elaborate duties of occupational optometrist.

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