

III - B. Optom. Sem - V : Winter - 2018

SUBJECT: BINOCULAR VISION

Day: Tuesday

Time: —

Date: 23-10-2018

WI-2018-3730

Max. Marks: 20

N.B:

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. _____

Date: _____

SECTION-A

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

- i) High uncorrected astigmatism can lead to _____ type of amblyopia.
- ii) Accommodative facility can be assessed clinically using _____.
- iii) One degree is equal to _____ dioptres.
- iv) According to Fick's axis, rotation of the globe, around Y-axis is known as _____.
- v) _____ is used for the measurement of visual acuity in infants.
- vi) The visual direction of the object can be represented by the line joining the object to the center of the foveola known as _____.
- vii) Expected minimum amplitude of accommodation for 16 year old man according to Hofstetter formula is _____.
- viii) Maddox rod test is based on _____ principle.
- ix) _____ and _____ muscles are responsible for dextro depression gaze.
- x) Homonymous diplopia is seen in _____ type of deviation.

B) State True or False: (10)

- i) A patient who is slightly esophoric at distance and has a large esophoria at near is low AC/A ratio.
- ii) Hirschberg test is based on light dissociation.
- iii) In conventional occlusion the good eye is covered.
- iv) Subjective angle is zero and objective angle is equal to angle of anomaly in case of NRC.
- v) The farthest distance away at which an object can be seen clearly without any accommodation effort is called punctum remotum.
- vi) Muscle action in Inferior oblique is elevation, extorsion, Adduction.
- vii) If the superior part of retina is stimulated, the projection is in Inferior retina.
- viii) Red and green glasses are used with prism to improve pattern fusion exercise.
- ix) AC/A ratio is very important in deciding the fixation pattern.
- x) Pleoptics treatment is given by ophthalmoscope treatment.

Signature of invigilator: _____

Signature of examiner: _____

Marks Obtained _____

P.T.O.

III -B.OPTOM. SEM – V : WINTER - 2018

SUBJECT: BINOCULAR VISION

Day: Tuesday
Date: 23/10/2018

W-2018-3730

Time: 02.00 PM TO 05.00 PM
Max. Marks: 50

N.B:

- 1) There are **THREE** section as-
Section A = Objectives types 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 30minutes 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 short questions and **ANY FIVE** questions have to be answered on the **SEPARATE** answer sheet.
 - 5) Draw neat labeled diagram **WHEREVER** necessary.
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Seat No. _____

Date: _____

SECTION-B

Q.2 Answer in detail **ANY TWO** of the following: **(20)**

- a) Write in detail about Abnormal Retinal Correspondence
- b) Write a note on measuring different types of visual acuity in infants, toddlers and Pre-school children
- c) Explain in detail on Increased Accommodation Anomalies and how to treat?

SECTION-C

Q.3 Write in short **ANY FIVE** of the following: **(30)**

- a) Note on Maddox Thorington test and its procedure
- b) Classification of Nystagmus
- c) Explain physiological diplopia and its significance
- d) What are the various types of occlusion?
- e) Explain Bagolini striated lenses
- f) Note on Convergence Insufficiency

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