

I. B. Optom. Sem-II; Winter - 2017

SUBJECT: OPHTHALMIC OPTICS

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 the starting of the examination. This sheet with Section – A only will be collected by the supervisor.

Seat No.: _____ Day and Date : Wednesday, 29-11-2017
W-2017-3472

SECTION – A

Q. 1 Fill in the blanks: (05)

- i) In axial type of Myopia _____ of eyeball becomes _____ than emmetropic eyeball.
- ii) _____ is the example of given for correction compound Hypermetropic Astigmatism.
- iii) The secondary focal length of the eyeball is _____ according to exact schematic eye.
- iv) LASER stands for _____.
- v) Blurring of near vision as the age of 30 yrs. Could be due to _____.

Q. 2 Match the following: (05)

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------|
| i) Cornea anterior | a) 0.5 mm |
| ii) Lens anterior | b) 7.2 mm |
| iii) Lens posterior | c) 24 mm |
| iv) Retina | d) 0 mm |
| v) Cornea posterior | e) 3.6 mm |

Q. 3 State True or False (if false give reason): (10)

- i) Far point of Myopic patient shifts towards him in uncorrected stage.
- ii) Contrast sensitivity depends on Modulation.
- iii) Rays coming from 33 cms. and falling on the eyes of Myopic patient of 3D will form focus in front of Retina.
- iv) 6/12 line letter in Snellen's chart can be read by an emmetrope from 18 mtrs. also.
- v) Field of view decreases if the vertex distance is reduced.
- vi) Presbyopic patients who are having short hands complain more earlier about blurred near vision.
- vii) Mixed Astigmatism patients can accommodate and can clear their vision.
- viii) Small size eye balls are generally having Hypermetopia.
- ix) In irregular types of astigmatism both the meridians of eye ball are not perpendicular to each other.
- x) Maximum plus power with Max. V.A. gives the amount of absolute Hypermetropia.

Total Marks Obtained : _____

Signature of the Invigilator _____

Signature of the Examiner _____

I -B.OPTOM. SEM – II : WINTER - 2017
SUBJECT: OPHTHALMIC OPTICS

Day : **Wednesday**
Date : **29/11/2017**

W-2017-3472

Time : **02.00 PM TO 05.00 PM**
Max. Marks : **70**

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 the starting of the examination. This sheet with Section – A only will be collected by the supervisor.
 - 3) Section B has 3 long questions and only **TWO** questions have to be answered on the **SEPARATE** answer books.
 - 4) Section C has 6 short questions and only **FIVE** questions have to be answered on the **SEPARATE** answer books
 - 5) Draw neat and labelled diagram **WHEREVER** necessary.
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SECTION - B

- Q. 3** Answer **ANY TWO** in detail: **(20)**
- a) What is the use of **LASER** in ophthalmology?
 - b) Write a note on Astigmatism.
 - c) What is Visual Acuity? Explain about Snellen's notation. Also explain about other visual acuity notations that are used for VA measurement.

SECTION – C

- Q. 4** Attempt **ANY FIVE** of the following: **(30)**
- a) Write a short note on causes of Myopia development.
 - b) Make a table to compare signs and symptoms of Myopia and Hypermetropia.
 - c) Write a short note on Presbyopia.
 - d) Write a short note on Aphakia.
 - e) Write about following terms:
 - i) S. M. iii) Exit Pupil
 - ii) R. S. M. iv) Vergence
 - f) What is angular magnification? Also write the formula used to calculate magnification in Microscopes and Telescopes.

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