

FIRST YEAR M. OPTOM. : WINTER - 2017

SUBJECT : SPECIALTY SUBJECT

Day : **Thursday**
Date : **25/01/2018**

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

W-2017-3488

N.B.:

- 1) **Section – A** is of objective questions for total **20** marks.
- 2) **Section – B** is of short questions for total **30** marks.
- 3) Answers to both the sections should be written in **SEPARATE** answer books.

SECTION – A

Q.1 Fill in the blanks: **[20]**

- 1) Telescope mounted on spectacles is called as _____.
- 2) Strabismic amblyopia is more common with _____ squint.
- 3) In typical Duane's syndrome, there is narrowing of palpebral fissure on _____.
- 4) Accommodative infacility can be assessed clinically using _____.
- 5) Modified Krimsky test is used for _____ (purpose).
- 6) To remove calcium deposits from contact lenses _____ is added to the solution.
- 7) In case of LSO palsy, head tilt will be _____ side.
- 8) The points on retina giving rise to the same visual direction and share same cortical image are called _____.
- 9) A prominent epicanthal fold can lead to false diagnosis of _____.
- 10) Penalization is a technique used in treatment of _____.
- 11) According to Holden and Mertz (1984), _____ should be the dk/t of a lens to prevent corneal edema in extended wear.
- 12) Central pooling of fluorescein in RGP lens fit indicates _____ fit.
- 13) Blurred vision after contact lens removal in rigid lenses is called _____.
- 14) EDTA is primarily used as _____ in contact lens care multipurpose solution.
- 15) A 45% water content, non-ionic contact lens material belongs to _____ FDA group.
- 16) By definition extended wear contact lenses can be worn for _____ without removal.
- 17) On blinking, the average percentage of tears exchanged under a soft contact lens is _____.

P.T.O.

- 18) For a person to be identified as a low vision patient, the visual acuity should be _____.
- 19) In patient with low vision, telescopes used for distant viewing can be modified for close viewing by _____.
- 20) _____ is one example of relative size magnification.

SECTION – B

Q.2 Attempt **ANY SIX** of the following:

- a) How would you assess the fitting of a soft contact lens?
- b) Explain various ways to measure the angle of deviation objectively.
- c) What is the significance of history taking in squint?
- d) What are different ways to calculate magnification in low vision?
- e) How would you encourage a spectacle wearer to try contact lenses?
- f) How is low vision refraction different from regular refraction?
- g) How would you select various parameters of RGP trial contact lens?