

III. B. Optom. Sem. VI : Winter - 2017

SUBJECT: APPLIED CLINICAL OPTOMETRY

Day: Wednesday

Date: 29-11-2017

W. 2017-3484

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) Amauratic cat's eye reflex is seen in:
 - a) Papilloedema
 - b) Retinoblastoma
 - c) Papillitis
 - d) Retinitis
- 2) Commonest lesion which hinders vision in diabetic retinopathy is
 - a) Macular oedema
 - b) Microaneurysm
 - c) Retinal hemorrhage
 - d) Retinal detachment
- 3) Night blindness is caused by
 - a) CRVO
 - b) Dystrophies of retinal rods
 - c) Dystrophies of the retinal cones
 - d) R.D.
- 4) The most common primary intraocular malignancy in adults is
 - a) Retinoblastoma
 - b) Choroidal melanoma
 - c) squamous cell carcinoma of conjunctiva
 - d) Iris nevus
- 5) All are seen in 3rd nerve palsy except
 - a) Ptosis
 - b) Miosis
 - c) Diplopia
 - d) Exotropia
- 6) Papilledema has all the following characteristics except:
 - a) Marked loss of vision
 - b) Blurring of disc Margins
 - c) Hyperemia of disc
 - d) Field defect
- 7) All of the following are extra ocular muscle of eye except:
 - a) Superior rectus
 - b) Ciliary muscle
 - c) Inferior oblique
 - d) Superior oblique

- 8) The best treatment for amblyopia is
- a) Orthoptic exercises b) occlusion
c) surgery d) best treat after 10 years
- 9) Myogenic congenital ptosis is characterized by
- a) Elevation of eyelid Crease b) Lag of eyelid in down gaze
c) presence of epicanthus inversion d) Irregular astigmatism
- 10) Phacomorphic glaucoma is caused due to
- a) Iris b) Cataract
c) Mature cataract d) Hyperature cataract

Q.2 Fill in the blanks with appropriate word **[05]**

- 1) In cornea exposure to infrared radiation typically causes_____.
- 2) In old age senile miosis is occur due to _____.
- 3) As age increases the astigmatism changes form_____.
- 4) The best mode of correction for unilateral Aphakia in adult's is_____.
- 5) Cardiff acuity cards are based on the principles of _____.

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

- 1) Lipid layer of tear film reduces in as age increases.
- 2) After cataract is manage with Femtosecond laser.
- 3) In managing patients with hemianopic field defect, prism base is kept towards the seeing area.
- 4) Phenylephrine is the pharmacological agent used for penalization.
- 5) Corneal epithelium has unique properties to regenerates within 2 hours.

Signature of the Invigilator

Signature of the Examiner

Total Marks Obtained

III -B.OPTOM. SEM - VI : WINTER - 2017

SUBJECT: APPLIED CLINICAL OPTOMETRY

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

W-2017-3484

Time: **02.00 PM TO 05.00 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.
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SECTION – B

Q.1 Answer in detail about **ANY TWO** of the following: **[20]**

- 1) Explain in detail about the pediatric V/A assessment by different methods for different age group.
- 2) Write about common age related changes of the eye.
- 3) Write in details about effects of U.V. radiation on eye.

SECTION - C

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

- 1) Age related changes to refractive comments of the eye.
- 2) Effects of U.V. radiations on eye.
- 3) Congenital glaucoma.
- 4) Computer vision syndrome and ergonomics.
- 5) Ophthalmic lens materials for ocular protection.
- 6) Role of sunglasses in ocular protection and its ideal properties.