

II - B. OPTOM. SEM. - IV : SUMMER-2022
SUBJECT : OPTOMETRIC OPTICS AND LVA

Day : Tuesday

Date : 12-07-2022

S-842-2022

Time : -

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. : _____

SECTION - A

Q.1 Fill in the blanks: (10)

- i) Maddox rod measures _____.
- ii) Polarizing filters eliminate _____ type of glare.
- iii) When principal meridians are not 90° apart from each other, it is _____ type of astigmatism.
- iv) Definition of spectacle magnification is _____.
- v) Combination of an afocal telescope and reading cap is called _____.
- vi) Keratometer measures size of _____ Purkinje image.
- vii) _____ spectacles are advised for bed ridden patients wanting to watch TV straight ahead.
- viii) Three grades of binocular vision are _____ and _____.
- ix) Field expanders are used for patients with _____ type of visual field loss.
- x) Bitemporal disparity gives rise to _____ type of diplopia.

Q.2 Match the following: (05)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1) Spectacle Magnification | a) Ultraviolet absorption |
| 2) Relative Spectacle Magnification | b) Increase transmission |
| 3) Pink filter | c) Compares retinal image with and without correcting lens |
| 4) Green filter | d) Compares retinal image size with correcting lens to the image size of schematic eye |
| 5) Anti-reflection coating | e) Infra-red absorption |

Q.3 State true or false: (05)

- 1) Axial type of refractive error is best corrected by using contact lenses.
- 2) W4DT can't be performed on colour blind patients.
- 3) For every 2 mm of pantoscopic tilt optical centre should be raised by 2mm.
- 4) An aspheric lens has flatter base curve.
- 5) Negative fusional convergence is measured by base in prism.

Marks Obtained : _____

Signature of Invigilator : _____

Signature of Examiner : _____

BACHELOR OF CLINICAL OPTOMETRY
II-B. Optometry Sem-IV :SUMMER- 2022
SUBJECT : OPTOMETRIC OPTIC & LVA

Day : Tuesday
Date : 12/7/2022

S-842-2022

Time : 10:00 AM-01:00 PM
Max. Marks : **50**

N.B.

- 1) There are **THREE** sections as
Section A – Objective 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 30 minutes of starting or the examination. This sheet with **Section – A** only will be collected by the supervisor.
- 3) **Section – B** has three long questions and attempt **ANY TWO** questions, have to be answered on **SEPARATE** answer sheet.
- 4) **Section – C** has short questions and attempt **ANY FIVE** questions, have to be answered on **SEPARATE** answer sheet.
- 5) Draw neat labelled diagrams **WHEREVER** necessary.

SECTION – B

- Q.3** Attempt **ANY TWO** of the following: **(20)**
- a) Write a note on low vision refraction in details.
 - b) Write the detailed classification of hypermetropia. Also write a note on its management.
 - c) Draw a ray diagram showing optics of retinoscopy at working distance of 1 m in the following cases:
i) 10 D of myopia ii) 5 D of myopia
iii) 0.5 D of myopia iv) 3D of hypermetropia.

SECTION – C

- Q.4** Write **ANY FIVE** of the following: **(30)**
- a) Write a note on management of : a) Albinism b) Retinitis Pigmentosa.
 - b) Write a note on various filters and tints prescribed to low vision patients.
 - c) Write a note on JCC, its uses and explanation of any one use.
 - d) Write about measurement techniques of Amplitude of accommodation.
 - e) Write the instructions you will give to a patient with low vision, to whom you are prescribing telescope for the first time.
 - f) What is binocular balancing? Why is it done? Write about one method of doing binocular balancing, in short.

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