Day : Friday   Time : 10:00 AM-01:00 PM

Date : 9/12/2022   **W-842-2022**   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   Fill in the Blanks :   **(20)**

i)   In Galilean telescope _____ lens acts as objective and _____ lens acts as an eyepiece.

ii)   In LogMAR visual Acuity chart, one letter is _____ log units.

iii) Define horopter_____
_____

iv)   Patient's spectacle prescription is -8.00 Dsph. If he shifts from spectacle lens to contact lens, the retinal image size will _____.

v)   _____ is the instrument used to measure the disparity in size of the retinal images.

vi)   Vertex distance compensation is made in case of contact lens of power more than_____.

vii) Normal AC/A ratio is _____.

viii) Telescope is Galilean, it is also called as_____.

ix)   Visual acuity is 6/18, in MAR notation it can be written as_____.

x)   Principle of retinoscopy is _____
_____.

xi)   During astigmatic fan testing with clock dial chart, if the patient has seen 2 o' clock position clear, _____ trial lens axis is to be placed in trial frame.

xii) _____
_____
is the definition of Low Vision, as per W.H.O.

xiii) When one eyes is hyperopic and the other eye is myopic, the condition is
_____.

xiv) _____ retinoscopy is done by going very close to the patient.

xv)   _____,_____
and _____ are grades of Binocular Single Vision.

(P.T.O.)

xvi) Refractive status of aphakic eye is _____.

xvii) If JCC has +1.00 Dsph/ -2.00 Dcyl, so power of JCC in double cylinder will be_____.

xviii) Total cylindrical error – corneal cylindrical error = _____.

xix) When working distance is 40 cm and value of static retinoscopy is -4.00 Dsph, the Gross Retinoscopy value will be _____.

xx) To neutralize against movement seen in concave mirror retinoscopy the lens used will be _____.

Total Marks Obtained _____

<div align="right">Signature of the Invigilator _____</div>

<div align="right">Signature of the Examiner _____</div>

*   *   *

BACHELOR OF CLINICAL OPTOMETRY
II-B. Optometry Sem-IV : WINTER- 2022
SUBJECT : OPTOMETRIC OPTIC & LVA (T)

Day : Friday

Time : 10:00 AM-01:00 PM

Date : 9/12/2022

W-842-2022

Max. Marks · 5C

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 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 6 short questions and any **FIVE** questions have to be answered on **SEPARATE** answer sheet.

5) Draw neat labeled diagram **WHEREVER** necessary.

SECTION - B

Q.2   Attempt any **TWO** of the following: **(20)**

i) Explain different types of magnification. Give examples of various devices used for magnification for near, in low vision patients.

ii) What is the aim behind dispensing non-optical low vision devices? Also mention briefly about contrast enhancing devices.

iii) Explain optics of retinoscopy. Discuss various types of retinoscopy.

SECTION -C

Q.3   Attempt any **FIVE** of the following: **(30)**

i) Write down the assessment and management of a 10 year old child with optic atrophy studying in third standard.

ii) What is retinitis pigmentosa? How will you manage a patient with the same?

iii)
a) Define power and magnification.
b) Convert the following value for magnification from given power:
- +20.00 Dsph = _____ magnification.
- +22.00 Dsph = _____ magnification.

iv) Tabulate all extra ocular muscles, with all their action, nerve supply, blood supply, innervation and insertion.

v) Explain the principle of Keratometry with diagram. What is normal range of B & L keratometer? Also explain what is extended Keratometry?

vi) Explain spectacle magnification and Knapp's Law. What are the limitation of Knapp's law?

* * *