

BACHELOR OF CLINICAL OPTOMETRY
II-B. Optometry Sem-IV : WINTER- 2022
SUBJECT : EYE INVESTIGATIONS & DISEASE (T)

Day : Saturday

Time : 10:00 AM-01:00 PM

Date : 10/12/2022

W-843-2022

Max. Marks : 20

Note : 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 examinations. This sheet with Section – A only will be collected by Supervisor.

Seat No. _____

Date :

SECTION – A

Q.1 Fill in the blanks: **[05]**

- a) Name the instrument generally used to measure IOP in scarred corneas _____.
- b) The embryological remnant of hyaloid artery as it joins tunica vasculosa lentis is known as _____.
- c) 'Second sight' or myopic shift is seen in _____ cataract.
- d) WHO definition of Blindness _____.
- e) Ocular signs of 3rd nerve palsy is _____.

Q.2 Match the following: **[10]**

Column A		Column B	
a)	PENTACAM	i)	Integrated People Centred Eyecare
b)	Window defect of FFA	ii)	BAD display
c)	Cotton wool spot	iii)	False positive errors
d)	Dot blot hemorrhages	iv)	False negative errors
e)	Perkins tonometer	v)	RPE atrophy
f)	WHO resolution	vi)	A scan (Immersion)
g)	Trigger happy patient	vii)	Unilateral vision loss
h)	Clover leaf pattern	viii)	Handheld AT
i)	Prager scleral shell	ix)	Nerve fiber layer infarction
j)	Pre-chiasmal lesions	x)	Inner nuclear and outer plexiform layer

P.T.O.

Q.3 State True or False. if stated false then give applicable reason:

[05]

- a) In copeland design retinoscope sleeve down creates plane mirror and up creates concave mirror effect.

- b) Stenopaeic slit is used to find out power of astigmatic patients.

- c) The VEP measures the changes in the resting potential of the eye, induced by stimulation of the eye.

- d) In acute angle closure glaucoma the pupil is usually large, immobile and vertically oval.

- e) Eximer LASER are used to treat posterior capsular opacification.

Signature of the Invigilator : _____

Signature of the Examiner : _____

Total Marks Obtained : _____

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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 with Section – A only will be collected by the supervisor.
 - 3) Section – B has three long questions and **ANY TWO** questions have to be answered on the separate answer sheet.
 - 4) Section – C has six short questions and **ANY FIVE** questions have to answer on the separate answer sheet.
 - 5) Draw neat and labeled diagram **WHEREVER** necessary.
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SECTION – B

Q.4 Answer **ANY TWO** of the following: **[20]**

- a) What specialised examinations can be carried out with help of slit lamp biomicroscope? Mention which attachments observe which structure correspondingly.
- b) Discuss various methods of fundus examination. Diagrammatically show the anatomical landmarks of fundus and color coding of normal and abnormal finding.
- c) Enlist about the differential diagnosis of leukokoria in children and adults. Mention characteristic findings of each to differentiate it with the most common cause of leukokoria in both children and adult.

SECTION – C

Q.5 Attempt **ANY FIVE** of the following: **[30]**

- a) Differentiate between Exudative RD, Rhegmatogenous RD, Tractional RD.
- b) Optic Neuritis.
- c) Blunt injuries to the eye, mechanism and manifestation in structure of the eye.
- d) Discuss the possible cause of epiphora in a 1 year old child which can be diagnosed through which lacrimal function test.
- e) Compare the OCT and FFA findings of CSR, CRAO and DR.
- f) A 60 year old, diagnosed with bilateral senile cataract (Grade NS III). Elaborate stages of maturation. What are the preoperative assessment you will do for planning of cataract extraction in such a patient? List and reason all briefly.

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