

5th Semester Examination –2021-22

Subject	: Low Vision			Roll No	:
Course Full Mark	: B. Optome : 50	etry	bernigees.	Time	: 3 Hours.
• Read the q	ons to the Candidates:		44.45% TE 55.	ploids sing 1 d	a official
CandidatesQuestion P	are required to give their a aper is divided into Three P	nswers in their own arts -A, B & C.	words as fa	r as practicable.	
Part-A is co	ontaining 10 multiple choice	questions.			
Part-B conPart C cont	taining SIX questions out o aining FOUR questions out	f which FOUR quest of which TWO ques	ions are to b stions are to	be answered.	
Do not writ	e anything except your Roll	No. on the question	paper.		
• Possession of Discussing Papers.	of <u>Mobile Phones</u> or any k with Co-Student will con	ind of <u>Written Mat</u> nes under <u>Unfair M</u> o	erial, Argu eans and wi	ments with the I ill Result in the C	nvigilator or ancellation of the
(425-20)		PART A	830 130	X ROLES FINAS	MESSE .
MULTIPLE CH	IOICE QUESTIONS	IMIA			(10x1=10)
					(10111 10)
1. WHO neadquar	ters are situated in?				
a. Sto	ockholm		c.	Geneva	
b. To	화장이 되는 보고 있는 것이 없는데 보고 있는데 보고 있다.		d.	Berlin	
2. ADL stands for	?				
a. Ar	ticles of daily life		c.	Assistant diurn	al action
b. Activities of daily living		1	d. None of the above		
3. According to W	HO there are cate	gories Vision in	npairment?	?	
a. 4			c.	5	
b. 3			d.		
4. The two visual	functions considered und	der WHO's definit	ion of low	vision are	and
a. Vis	ual field and contrast	Province Inches	c.	Contrast sensiti	vity and color
sen	sitivity			perception	
b. Visual field and visual acuity				Glare and visua	al acuity
5. In an RP patient	t, where he is restricted t	o remain indoors i	t is a	∐ nA rebide s	
a. Vis	ual disorder		c.	Visual disabilit	V
b. Visual impairment				Visual handica	
6. CCTV is a/an _	device				
a. Opt	ical		C	Non optical	
b. Electronic				Software	

7. Which of the following is not a cause of Childhood blindness?

a. Vitamin A deficiency

c. ROP

b. AMD

d. Congenital cataract

8. A patient of Parkinson must not be prescribed

a. Reading stand

c. Stand magnifier

b. Handheld magnifier

d. C.C.T.V.

9. Which of the following assistive devices will not help with photosensitivity?

a. Visor

c. Smart cane

b. Side shields

d. Photochromic lenses

10. The most common form of sensory substitution for low vision patients involves the use of

a. auditory

c. olfaction

b. tactile

d. sight

PART B

ANSWER ANY FOUR OUT OF SIX

(4x5=20)

- 1. Classification of visual impairment
- 2. Spectacle magnifiers

10

- 3. Laws and rights associated with Low vision and Blindness
- 4. Importance of Contrast Sensitivity
- 5. Dealing mechanism of humans to vision loss
- 6. Difference between Keplerian and Galilean telescope

PART C

ANSWER ANY TWO OUT OF FOUR

- 1. Define Low Vision. What is functional Vision? Elaborate on the epidemiology of low vision.
- 2. Name any two diseases where visual field is compromised. How can we rehabilitate a person with severe visual field loss?
- 3. **Case Study:** An 11 y/o class 5th student XYZ has OU congenital optic atrophy. His chief complaints are difficulty in keeping up with School work and participation in sports. OD vision is 20/400 and OS vision is HM+. As a low vision expert, what will you advise and prescribe the student and how will you rehabilitate this child?
- 4. Elaborate on Low Vision history recording and clinical evaluation in an infant.



5th Semester Examination -2021-22

Subject

: Contact Lens-1

Course

: B. Optometry

Full Marks

: 50

Roll No

:

Time

: 3 Hours.

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PART A

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

(10x1=10)

- 1. More the sagittal depth of the Contact Lens
 - a. Flatter is the lens fit
 - b. Steeper is the lens fit
- 2. Bausch and Lomb keratometer is a
 - a. One-position keratometer
 - L. Tour modition bountaments
 - b. Two-position keratometer
- 3. Normal tear break-up time is
 - a. 10 seconds
 - b. 45 seconds
- 4. By push-up test one usually measures
 - a. Fitting of the lens
 - b. Power of the lens
- 5. RGPs lens fabrication technique is
 - a. Lathing
 - b. Spin-casting

- c. No effect on lens fit
- d. None of these.
- c. None of these
- d. Both (a) and (b).
- c. < 10 seconds
- d. 15 to 45 seconds.
- c. Wettability of the lens
- d. Material property of the lens.
- c. Both (a) and (b)
- d. None of these.

- 6. Who can be considered as the 'father of contact lenses'?
 - a. René Descartes
 - b. Leonardo da Vinci

- c. Otto Wichterle
- d. Sir John Herschel.

- 7. DK value of PMMA is practically
 - a. > 60
 - b. zero

- c. 12 60
- d. < 40.
- 8. A flat fitting lens is characterized by all except
 - a. Excessive movement
 - b. High or low riding horizontally displaced lens
- c. Little or no movement
- d. None of these.

- 9. All are properties of contact lens except
 - a. Wettability
 - b. Elasticity

- c. Oxygen permeability
- d. Oxygen transmissibility.
- 10. "Parallelepiped, wider beam" illumination technique of SLB is used to
 - a. Assess Corneal thickness
 - b. Determining the anterior chamber angle
 - c. Assessing the wettability of a contact lens material
 - d. Observe corneal stroma, epithelium, lens surface and endothelium.

PART B

ANSWER ANY FOUR OUT OF SIX

(4x5=20)

- 1. Indications and Contraindications of contact lens wear.
- 2. Advantages and disadvantages of 'Lathing'
- 3. Explain 3 and 9'O clock staining
- 4. Role of tear lens in RGP fitting
- 5. Advantages and disadvantages of contact lens over spectacles.
- 6. Oxygen permeability and oxygen transmissibility

PART C

ANSWER ANY TWO OUT OF FOUR

- 1. Describe pre-fitting steps required for contact lens fitting
- 2. Explain the 'spin cast' and 'molding' technique of contact lens manufacture techniques. Explain their advantages and disadvantages.
- 3. Explain the benefits of "Care and Maintenance" of RGP Lens. Write the names of multipurpose solutions and disinfectants available in Indian market.
- 4. Describe the complications associated with RGP contact Lens



5th Semester Examination –2021-22

Subject

: Geriatric Optometry & Pediatric Optometry

Roll No :

Course

: B. Optometry

Full Marks : 50

Q1. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

Time

: 3Hours.

(10x1=10)

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PART A

1. Arcus senilis is a physiological _____ deposition in the corneal periphery a. Protein b. Iron c. Lipid d. Mucopurulent 2. Which of the following is not a physiological change? a. Senile cataract b. Presbyopia c. Optic nerve glioma d. Age related Dry eye 3. Which of the following is not a geriatric disease? a. ROP b. Glaucoma c. AMD d. Cataract 4. Which of the following systems are affected in the senile population? a. Respiratory b. Excretory c. Digestive d. All the above ROP stands for a. Retinal obstructive periphery b. Retinopathy of prematurity c. Retinitis Pigmentosa d. Retinopathy of Pulmonary disease 6. Generally, _____ is the refractive error that is present in new born a. Myopia b. Astigmatism c. Hyperopia d. None of the above 7. The process of decrease in the hyperopic power in the initial years is calleda. Ametropization b. Emmetropization b. Visualization d. None of the above

- 8. Focusing ability of an infant develops accurately by
 - a. 3-6 months

b. 8-10 months

c. 1-2 years

d. At birth

- 9. Crystalline lens loses almost _____ dioptres with age
 - a. 20D

b. 10D

c. 2D

d. None

- 10. Select true or false- "Iris color from birth remains unchanged and consistent"
 - a. True

b. False

PART B

ANSWER ANY FOUR OUT OF SIX

(4x5=20)

- 1. Amblyopia
- 2. Determining sensory adaptation
- 3. Developmental milestones
- 4. History taking in pediatric age group
- 5. Two senile ocular conditions
- 6. Ocular Effect of systemic medicines on elderly patients

PART C

ANSWER ANY TWO OUT OF FOUR

- 1. Describe the visual milestones in pre, peri and post-natal life of an individual.
- 2. Describe two diseases (in each) that cause low vision in-
 - Geriatric age group
 - Pediatric age group
- 3. Explain in detail the changes that occur in ocular structures that occur in due course of time.
- 4. Elaborate how the different visual functions will be assessed in pediatric age group.



5th Semester Examination –2021-22

Subject Course Binocular Vision-1

B. Optometry

Full Marks :

50

Roll No:

Time : 3Hours.

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PART A

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

(10x1=10)

- 1. Physiologic diplopia is manifest in case of object situated—
- a) On horopter
- c) Outside panum's space

- b) Within panum's space
- d) All of this

- 2. Example of monocular clues except—
- a) Looming
- c) Motion parallax

- b) Disparate retinal image
- d) Aerial prospective

- 3. Occlusion is a treatment for—
- a) Toxoplasmosis
- c) Amblyopia

- b) Exophoria
- d) Refractive error

- 4. Prism bar cover test is used to detect
- a) Squint
- c) Stereopsis

- b) Amblyopia
- d) None of these

- 5. Hirschberg test is used to detect
- a) Heterophobia
- c) Diplopia

- b) Heterotopia
- d) None of these

- 6. Vision with single eye
- a) Monocular
- c) Bi ocular
- 7. No co-ordination between two eyes
- a) Monocular
- c) Bi ocular

- b) Binocular
- d) None of these
- b) Binocular
- d) None of these

- 8. Co-ordinated vision from two eyes
- a) Monocular
- c) Bi ocular

- b) Binocular
- d) None of these
- 9. The correct neuromuscular development so that the visual axes are directed at the object
- a) Motor mechanism

b) Sensory mechanism

c) Mental process

- d) None of these
- 10. The equal image clarity and size in the two eyes
- a) Motor mechanism

b) Sensory mechanism

c) Mental process

d) None of these

PART B

ANSWER ANY FOUR OUT OF SIX

(4x5=20)

- 1. Herring's law of equal innervations
- 2. Horopter
- 3. Sensory adaptation
- 4. Accommodation excess
- 5. Local and Global Stereopsis
- 6. Grades of Binocular Vision

PART C

ANSWER ANY TWO OUT OF FOUR

- 1. What is BSV? Describe the advantages of BSV? What are the prerequisites of BSV? How is BSV measured using Synaptophore?
- 2. Discuss the classic features and management of Convergence Insufficiency.
- 3. Define Diplopia. Describe crossed and uncrossed Diplopia. Elaborate on the management techniques for a phoria case.
- 4. What is accommodative facility? How do we measure it? Explain the process.