



Name :

Roll No. :

Invigilator's Signature :

CS/B.OPTM/SEM-4/BO-403/2013

2013

CLINICAL REFRACTION - I

Time Allotted : 3 Hours

Full Marks : 70

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

GROUP - A

(Multiple Choice Type Questions)

1. Choose the correct alternatives for the following : $10 \times 1 = 10$
 - i) The condition where focus of one principal meridian is at outer limiting membrane of retina is known as
 - a) circle of least confusion
 - b) point of greatest contrast
 - c) strums conoid
 - d) none of these.
 - ii) Aniso-oxyopia refers to
 - a) unequal V.A. in two eyes
 - b) unequal refractive error in two eyes
 - c) unequal accommodation in two eyes
 - d) none of these.

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[Turn over



GROUP – B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

Write short notes on any *three* of the following.

3 × 5 = 15

2. Corneal curvature measurement by Keratometry.
3. Subjective refracton.
4. Neutralisation of spherocylindrical spectacle lenses.
5. Pinhole.

GROUP – C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

Answer any *three* of the following. 3 × 15 = 45

6. a) What is clinical refraction ?
b) What is the importance of taking history before refraction ? Write down the steps of monocular subjective refraction. Discuss the use of Bailey-Lovie chart as compared to Snellen chart. 2 + 5 + 3 + 5
7. a) Explain the characteristics of streak reflex which helps you to determine nature of refractive error.
b) What is fogging technique ?
c) What is JCC ? Explain the optical basis of cyl. power determination with JCC. 4 + 4 + 2 + 5

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8. a) Explain the optical principle of duochrome test & its utility in monocular subjective refraction.
- b) Briefly describe any *three* methods by which we can determine presbyopic addition. 3 + 5 + 7
9. a) Name the cycloplegic agents used for refraction.
- b) When is cycloplegic refraction indicated ?
- c) What pre-examinations should be done before cycloplegic refraction ?
- d) How much tonus allowance should be reduced during final refraction ? 3 + 4 + 4 + 4
10. a) Describe the Borish delayed technique.
- b) Explain slit refraction.
- c) What is Presbyopia ? 5 + 8 + 2
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