

Name :

Roll No. :

Invigilator's Signature :

CS/B.OPTM/SEM-5/BO-501/2009-10

2009

BINOCULAR VISION & OCULAR MOTILITY

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 any ten of the following :

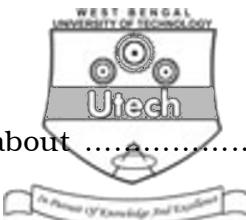
$$10 \times 1 = 10$$

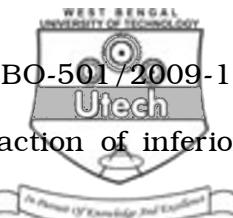
i) Medial rectus is supplied by

- a) 3rd CN
- b) 5th CN
- c) 4th CN
- d) 10th CN.

ii) and abduction are the primary, secondary and tertiary actions of inferior oblique muscle respectively.

- a) Abduction, depression
- b) Elevation, adduction
- c) Extorsion, elevation
- d) Depression, intorsion.





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- vii) When the glove is adducted 51° the action of inferior oblique muscle is
- a) Elevation
 - b) intorsion
 - c) depression
 - d) extorsion.
- viii) TNO random dot test is a test for
- a) fusion
 - b) convergence
 - c) stereopsis
 - d) contrast sensitivity.
- ix) Normal AC : A ratio is
- a) 5 : 1 to 9 : 1
 - b) 3 : 1 to 5 : 1
 - c) 9 : 1 to 12 : 1
 - d) none of these.
- x) Compensatory Head Tilt for a left lateral rectus palsy is towards the side.
- a) face turn to right side
 - b) face turn to left side
 - c) face turn right with chin depressed
 - d) none of these.
- xi) Movement of one eye by itself is called a
- a) version
 - b) duction
 - c) phoria
 - d) tropia
 - e) none of these.

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GROUP – B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

Write short notes on any *three* of the following. $3 \times 5 = 15$

2. Local and global stereopsis
3. Intermittent exotropia
4. Aniseikonia
5. Hirschberg test

GROUP – C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

Answer any *three* of the following. $3 \times 15 = 45$

6. Define convergence. Discuss about different anomalies of convergence. 15
7. Describe different types of versions, depending upon the specific features of the eye movements (irrespective of the direction of movement). What are Fick's axes and Listing's plane ? 10 + 5
8. Define exotropia and classify it. What are the treatment options available for an axotropic patient ? 2 + 7 + 6
9. Describe the monocular clues to spatial orientation. 15
10. Explain the clinical features, you will expect, in a case of left Fourth Cranial Nerve Palsy (IVth). 15