



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 × 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.



iii) During saccades, there is a delay of about from stimulus to execution.

- a) 200 sec.
- b) 700 m sec.
- c) 150 sec.
- d) 200 m sec.

iv) Find the contralateral synergist muscle from the following :

- a) right superior rectus and right inferior oblique
- b) right superior rectus and left inferior oblique
- c) left superior oblique and right inferior oblique
- d) right superior rectus and left inferior rectus.

v) Central scotoma and peripheral fusion is the characteristic feature of

- a) Esotropia
- b) Hypertropia
- c) Microtropia
- d) Exophoria.

vi) Amount of esophoria for distance is more than near fixation in

- a) convergence excess type
- b) divergence weakness type
- c) divergence excess type
- d) basic type.



- vii) When the globe 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