

Name : .....

Roll No. : .....

Invigilator's Signature : .....

**CS/B.OPTM/SEM-5/BO-503/2009-10**

**2009**

**CLINICAL REFRACTION – II**

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) The angle of deviation is physically measured with all of the following tests, *except*

- |                 |                    |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| a) Krinsky test | b) Hirschberg test |
| c) PBCT         | d) Bruckner.       |

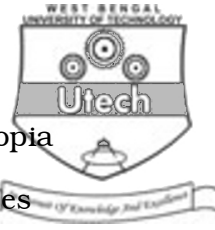
ii) Worth four dot test, shows two red dots in

- a) left suppression
- b) right suppression
- c) fusion
- d) diplopia
- e) amblyopia.

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- iii) Contrast sensitivity in the case of amblyopia
- a) decreases                      b) increases
- c) remains same                  d) none of these.
- iv) Movement of the uncovered eye during cover test indicates
- a) latent squint                  b) manifest squint
- c) both of these                  d) none of these.
- v) Maddox rod is based on the principle of
- a) Diplopia                        b) Fusion
- c) Dissimilar images            d) None of these.
- vi) Brown's syndrome refers to paralysis of
- a) Inferior oblique muscle
- b) Superior oblique
- c) Inferior rectus
- d) None of these.
- vii) Amblyopia is more common with
- a) Myopes
- b) hypermetropes
- c) both of these
- d) none of these.
- viii) Radical retinoscopy is done in
- a) elderly patients                b) children
- c) low vision patients            d) none of these.

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- ix) Clinical features of 4th nerve palsy are
- a) abnormal head posture
  - b) cyclovertical deviation
  - c) both (a) and (b)
  - d) none of these.
- x) A patient having ARC with manifest squint will see ..... in Worth's Four Dot test.
- a) 4 lights
  - b) 3 red lights
  - c) 3 green lights
  - d) none of these.
- xi) Penalization is a treatment option in
- a) anisometropia
  - b) aniseikonia
  - c) esotropia
  - d) amblyopia.

**GROUP – B**  
**( Short Answer Type Questions )**

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

3 × 5 = 15

- 2. Visual problems in Down's syndrome.
- 3. Post lasik refraction.
- 4. Optometric management of a child with cerebral palsy.
- 5. Dyslexia.

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**GROUP – C**

**( Long Answer Type Questions )**

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

6. What is sports vision ? Describe in detail therapies and aids available for a sports person. 4 + 11
7. What is subjective refraction ? Briefly describe different methods of it. What are the differences between monocular and binocular subjective refraction ? 2 + 6 + 7
8. What do you mean by Non-Strabismic Binocular Disorder ? How will you perform the vision screening procedure of a child starting from its birth, till the age of two years ? 7 + 8
9. a) Discuss the difficulties that you may expect in performing a refraction with irregular corneal astigmatism.
- b) How do you plan to manage a child of 5 years who is aphakic in one eye, ( after being operated for traumatic cataract ) and the other eye has 6/9 vision ( unaided ). 7 + 8
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