	Utech
Name:	<u>A</u>
Roll No. :	As Phones W. Stanning and Explored
Invigilator's Signature :	

### CS/B.OPTM/SEM-5/BO-503/2011-12

## 2011

### 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 )

Choose the correct alternatives for any ten of the following: 1.

 $10 \times 1 = 10$ 

- Munson sign is present in i) Keratoplasty a) Keratoconus b) PRK Congenital cataract. c) d) Strabismic Amblyopia is more common in patients with ii) a) intermittent squint b) alternate squint c) constant squint d) latent squint.
  - In high anisometropia where spectacles fail to achieve iii) binocular vision, the choice of treatment is
    - vision therapy a)
- under correction b)
- contact lens c)
- d) orthoptic treatment.

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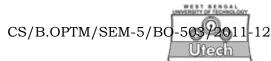


- iv) Excimer laser is used in
  - a) Glaucoma
  - b) Refractive corneal surgery
  - c) Diabetic retinopathy
  - d) Cataract.
- v) The horizontal movement of an eye, lateral to the mid-line vertical axis is called
  - a) Infraduction
- b) Adduction
- c) Abduction
- d) Supraduction.
- vi) The chief complain of the non-comitant squint is
  - a) Abnormal head movement
  - b) Diplopia
  - c) Intermittent diplopia
  - d) Transient blurring of vision.
- vii) The relative brightness of pupil is compared in
  - a) Bruckner test
- b) Krimsky test
- c) Hirschberg test
- d) Cover test.
- viii) The principle of stenopaic slit is based on
  - a) astigmatic fan
- b) pinhole phenomenon
- c) strums conoid
- d) Badel principle.
- ix) Following are Binocular Balancing Test, except

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- a) Turnville infinity balance
- b) Target and polarised filter
- c) Bells method
- d) Krimsky test.

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- x) Radical Retinoscopy is done in
  - a) presence of media opacities
  - b) children
  - c) high refractive errors
  - d) all of these.
- xi) The reduced eye has
  - a) refractive power of +58.6 D
  - b) single nodal point at posterior pole of lens
  - c) a single principle point in the anterior chamber
  - d) the second focal point falls on retina in emmetropia.

# GROUP – B ( Short Answer Type Questions )

Write short notes on any three of the following.

 $3 \times 5 = 15$ 

- 2. Antagonist and yoke muscles
- 3. Differences between PRK and lasik
- 4. Difference between concomitant and noncomitant squints
- 5. Nystagmus
- 6. Down's syndrome.

#### **GROUP - C**

#### (Long Answer Type Questions)

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

- 7. a) What do you mean by non-strabismic Binocular disorder?
  - b) How will you perform vision screening tests of a child starting from birth till the age of two years? 7 + 8

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- 8. What is sports vision? Describe in detail therapies and aids available for treating sports persons having visual disabilities.

  4 + 11
- 9. Define Dyslexia and discuss the common signs and symptoms. How will you evaluate and manage such a patient. 7 + 8
- 10. a) Discuss the disadvantages of using thick aphekic spectacle lenses.
  - b) What is the advantage of using contact lenses in such cases?
  - c) What is the advantage of advising such aphekic patients to go in for a secondary 10L implantation? 7 + 4 + 4

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