



Name :
Roll No. :
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)

1. Choose the correct alternatives for any *ten* of the following :
10 × 1 = 10
- i) Munson sign is present in
 - a) Keratoconus
 - b) Keratoplasty
 - c) PRK
 - d) Congenital cataract.
 - ii) Strabismic Amblyopia is more common in patients with
 - a) intermittent squint
 - b) alternate squint
 - c) constant squint
 - d) latent squint.
 - iii) In high anisometropia where spectacles fail to achieve binocular vision, the choice of treatment is
 - a) vision therapy
 - b) under correction
 - c) contact lens
 - 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*
 - a) Turnville infinity balance
 - b) Target and polarised filter
 - c) Bells method
 - d) Krimsky test.



- 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 × 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 × 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 aphehic spectacle lenses.
b) What is the advantage of using contact lenses in such cases ?
c) What is the advantage of advising such aphehic patients to go in for a secondary 10L implantation ? 7 + 4 + 4

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