	Utech
<i>Name</i> :	
Roll No.:	As Annual Conference and Conference
Invigilator's Signature :	

CS/B.OPTM/SEM-5/BO-503/2012-13 2012 CLINICAL REFRACTION – II

CLINICAL REPRACTION - II

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) Near visual acuity is tested by
 - a) Snellen's chart

Time Allotted: 3 Hours

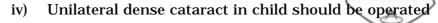
b) Jaeger's chart

Full Marks: 70

- c) Cambridge chart
- d) Key chart.
- ii) "Crowding Phenomena" is the threshold test in
 - a) Amblyopia
- b) Anisometropia
- c) Pseudo-Myopia
- d) Pseudo-Esotropia.
- iii) Penalisation is a treatment option in
 - a) Anisometropia
- b) Esotropia
- c) Amblyopia
- d) Aniseikonia.

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- a) as early as possible
- b) at one year of age
- c) at five years of age
- d) when the cataract become matured.
- v) Brushfield spot are found in patient with
 - a) down syndrome
- b) cerebral palsy
- c) mental retardation
- d) none of these.
- vi) TNO test evaluates
 - a) local stereopsis
- b) motor fusion
- c) global stereopsis
- d) SMP.
- vii) Diplopia is characteristic of
 - a) incomitant squint
- b) comitant squint
- c) apparent squint
- d) accommodative squint.
- viii) Size lens are used in
 - a) Anisometropia
- b) Aniseikonia
- c) Amblyopia
- d) All of these.
- ix) Upward lens subluxation occurs in
 - a) Marfan's syndrome
 - b) Weil-Marchesani syndrome
 - c) Alport syndrome
 - d) Lowe syndrome

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- x) Maddox rod is based on the principle of
 - a) dissociation
- b) fusion
- c) dissimilar image
- d) none of these.
- xi) Amblyopia is more common with
 - a) Myopes
- b) Hypermetropes
- c) both of these
- d) none of these.

GROUP - B (Short Answer Type Questions)

Write short notes on any three of the following.

 $3 \times 5 = 15$

- 2. Different types of cover tests.
- 3. Optometric management of geriatric popullation.
- 4. LASIK
- 5. AC/A ratio
- 6. Duochrome test.

GROUP - C (Long Answer Type Questions)

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

- 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. Briefly describe the methods of assessing visual acuity in infants. What is Herschberg corneal reflex test? What are the tests required to be done to determine binocular status? 7 + 5 + 3

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- 9. Define and classify Aniseikonia. Write the problems arising from it. Write down the steps of monocular subjective refraction. 2 + 5 + 5 + 3
- 10. Define and classify Amblyopia. Briefly describe the clinical features and management of Amblyopia. 2 + 3 + 4 + 6

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