



Name :

Roll No. :

Invigilator's Signature :

**CS/B.OPTM/SEM-6/BO-606/2010
2010**

APPLIED OPTOMETRY AND ORTHOPTICS

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) Red filter treatment is advocated in
 - a) convergence insufficiency
 - b) convergence excess
 - c) duane's retraction syndrome
 - d) amblyopia with eccentric fixation.

- ii) Double Maddox Rod Test is generally done to
 - a) measure contrast sensitivity
 - b) measure angle of squint in cyclophoria
 - c) assess visual acuity in presence of squint
 - d) measure corneal thickness.

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- iii) False orientation of an object is classically seen in
- a) recent case of paralytic squint
 - b) old case of concomitant squint
 - c) alternate divergent squint
 - d) accommodative refractive esotropia.
- iv) In right superior oblique palsy, compensatory head posture is
- a) face turn to left side, chin elevated, head tilt towards left shoulder
 - b) face turn to left side, chin depressed, head tilt towards left shoulder
 - c) face turn to right side, chin elevated, head tilt towards left shoulder
 - d) face turn to left side, chin depressed, head tilt towards right shoulder.
- v) Accommodative esotropia with high Ac : A ratio in children should be treated with
- a) Bifocal correction for near over distant correction
 - b) Red filter
 - c) Weak cycloplegic
 - d) None of these.
- vi) The ability to appreciate stereopsis in patient with an esotropia would indicate the presence of
- a) A.R.C.
 - b) N.R.C.
 - c) Lack of retinal correspondence
 - d) None of these.



- vii) Hess screen can be used to record
- a) Primary & secondary deviations
 - b) Heterophoria
 - c) Fusion
 - d) None of these.
- viii) Krimsky's corneal reflex test is to measure
- a) Heterotropia
 - b) Heterophoria
 - c) Both (a) and (b)
 - d) None of these.
- ix) Central scotoma & peripheral fusion is the characteristic feature of
- a) Esotropia
 - b) Hypertropia
 - c) Microtropia
 - d) Exophoria.
- x) In park 3-step test we can evaluate
- a) paretic cyclovertical muscle
 - b) paretic horizontal muscle
 - c) secondary changes after paresis
 - d) none of these.
- xi) In unharmonious ARC
- a) subjective angle is less than objective angle
 - b) subjective angle is greater than objective angle
 - c) subjective angle is equal to objective angle
 - d) subjective angle is zero.



GROUP – B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

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

3 × 5 = 15

2. Broad H test.
3. Convergence excess.
4. Prism bar alternate cover test (PBCT).
5. Fixation disparity.

GROUP – C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

Answer any *three* of the following. 3 × 15 = 45

6. What is Compensatory Head Posture ? Describe different types of Compensatory Head Postures that can be achieved in different cases of paralytic squint involving different extra ocular muscle(s). What are the sensory adaptations in a case of early onset concomitant squint ? 2 + 9 + 4
7. Describe the clinical features of left superior oblique palsy. What changes you may expect (in relation to muscle action) in contralateral synergist, Ipsilateral antagonist & contralateral antagonist muscles in an old case of left superior oblique palsy ?
Describe in detail how Perks 3-step test help in diagnosis of superior oblique palsy. 4 + 3 + 8
8. State 'Hering law of equal innervation'. On the basis of this law explain why sec. deviation will be greater than primary deviation in case of incomitant esotropia due to LLR palsy. Explain the interpretation of diplopia testing where vertical separation increase in dextrolevation. 3 + 4 + 8
9. Write in brief about intermittent exotropia & infantile esotropia. What are the characteristics of dissociated vertical deviation ? 5 + 5 + 5

