



Name : .....  
Roll No. : .....  
Invigilator's Signature : .....

**CS/B.Optm/SEM-6/BO-606/2013**

**2013**

**APPLIED OPTOMETRY & 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

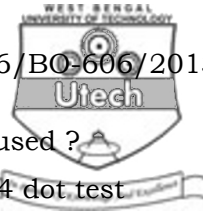
- i) Red Filter treatment is advocated in
  - a) Convergence insufficiency
  - b) Convergence excess
  - c) Duane's retraction syndrome
  - d) Amblyopia with eccentric fixation.
- ii) Double Maddox Rod Test is generally done to
  - a) measure contrast sensitivity
  - b) measure angle of squint in cyclophoria
  - c) assess visual acuity in presence of squint
  - d) measure corneal thickness.

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[ Turn over



- 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) Titmus test is a test for
  - a) Ac: A ratio
  - b) Steropsis
  - c) Convergence
  - d) Paralytic squint.
- vi) Accomodative 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.
- vii) Occlusion is a treatment for
  - a) cataract
  - b) exotropia
  - c) amblyopia
  - d) refractive error.



- viii) In which test Red green goggles are not used ?
- a) Hess Test
  - b) Worth 4 dot test
  - c) Diplopia charting test
  - d) Duochrome test.
- ix) If Worth 4 dot test, is done in a patient with squint & patient sees 4 dots (2 green, 1 red, 1 amber) the probable diagnosis is
- a) Amblyopia
  - b) Dissociated vertical deviation
  - c) Harmonious ARC
- x) Accommodative Flipper is used for assessing
- a) PRA & NRA
  - b) Accommodative amplitude
  - c) Accommodative facility
  - d) Presbyopia.
- xi) The task of reading involves
- a) Accommodation
  - b) Convergence
  - c) Saccadic eye movements and pursuits
  - d) All of these.

**GROUP - B**

**( Short Answer Type Questions )**

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

3 × 5 = 15

2. Duan's Retraction Syndrome
3. Hess Screen
4. Amblyopia
5. Suppression.



**GROUP – C**

**( Long Answer Type Questions )**

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

6. What are the grades of Binocular vision ? Discuss the use of synaptophore for evaluating grades of binocular vision. What are the other uses of synaptophore. 15
7. a) Explain the terms (i) 'Amblyopic', (ii) 'Concomitant' squint.
- b) Discuss the treatment of Amblyopic with Eccentric fixation.  $7\frac{1}{2} + 7\frac{1}{2}$
8. 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.  $2 + 9 + 4$
9. Describe the Clinical features of Left Superior Oblique Palsy. What changes may you 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 you will diagnose whether there is IVth cranial Nerve Palsy present or not in presence of III rd Cranial Nerve Palsy ? Write a short note on Bielschowsky's Head Tilt test.  $5 + 3 + 2 + 5$