

VINAYAKA MISSION'S RESEARCH FOUNDATIONS, SALEM
(Deemed to be University)

B.OPTOMETRY DEGREE EXAMINATION – August 2019
Third Year

SQUINT AND BINOCULAR VISION

Time: Three hours

Maximum: 80 marks

I Choose the best answer

(10 x 1 = 10)

1. In _____ condition suppression is noted.
 - a) Amblyopia
 - b) Exaphoria
 - c) Esophoria
 - d) Preslyopia
2. Horoptor is surrounded by _____.
 - a) Panum's space
 - b) Personal space
 - c) Egocentric space
 - d) Oculocentre space
3. Strereopsis is _____ grade of binocular vision
 - a) First
 - b) Second
 - c) Fourth
 - d) Third
4. Spatial sense is best achieved by
 - a) Auditory
 - b) Vision
 - c) Smell
 - d) Mind
5. _____ causes aniseikonia
 - a) Cataract
 - b) Normal opacity
 - c) Anisometropia
 - d) Ptosis
6. In congenital esotropia, the onset is _____
 - a) 1 year
 - b) At birth
 - c) > 6 month
 - d) 5 years
7. Common side effects of miotics is _____
 - a) Meibomitis
 - b) Hyperpigmentation
 - c) Iris cysts
 - d) Papillae
8. In Brown's syndrome _____ movement is restrited.
 - a) Depression
 - b) Elevation in adduction
 - c) Elevation in abduction
 - d) Depression in abduction.
9. In _____ position the amplitude of nystagmus is least.
 - a) Eye
 - b) Head
 - c) Null point
 - d) Full point
10. In _____ exodeviation, distance deviation is greater than near deviation.
 - a) Convergence excers
 - b) Divergence excers
 - c) Convergence insufficiency
 - d) Divergence insufficiency

(p.t.o)

II State whether the following statements are **TRUE** or **FALSE** (10 x 1 = 10)

1. Right eye fovea and left eye fovea are corresponding retinal points.
2. Geometric horopter is same as Empirical horopter.
3. Local sign is given by retinal points.
4. Eccentric fixation is a binocular phenomenon.
5. Squint causes abnormal retinal correspondence.
6. In 'A' pattern esotropia, angle of deviation is more in down gaze than up gaze.
7. Duane's type II is the most common type of deviation.
8. In third nerve palsy, the patient will have exotropia and hypotropia.
9. For Amblyopia treatment, correcting the refractive error is the first step followed by other therapies like patching etc.
10. In recent onset of palsy, patient will not have diplopia.

III Fill in the blanks: (10 x 1 = 10)

1. _____ is the line which connects an object point with its image on the retina.
2. _____ is defined as unification of visual images from corresponding retinal images to a single percept.
3. Simultaneous stimulation of non- corresponding retinal points leads to_____.
4. Normal stereo acuity is _____ secs of arc.
5. Duane's syndrome violates _____ law.
6. Epicanthal folds causes _____ type of tropia.
7. Placing the prisms in non- deviating eye and measuring amount of deviation is _____ deviation.
8. Clinical triad of spasmus nutans are _____ head nodding and torticollis.
9. In accommodative esotropia _____ refractive error(hyperopia) correction should be given.
10. Head tilt test is positive in both sides in _____ fourth nerve palsy.

IV Write any **FIVE** answers of the following: (5 x 6 = 30)

1. Difference between egocentric and oculo-centric visual direction with an example.
2. Clinical methods to identify suppression.
3. Physiological diplopia and its types.
4. Congenital Esotropia.
5. Duane's retraction syndrome.
6. Write difference between:
 - a) A- V pattern of strabismus
 - b) Comitant and incommittant strabismus
7. Squint history.

V Write any **TWO** essays of the following: (2 x 10 = 20)

1. Nystagmus.
2. Non surgical management of strabismus.
3. Stereopsis and monocular cues for depth perception