

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

B.OPTOMETRY DEGREE EXAMINATION – February 2020
Second Year

OPTOMETRIC INSTRUMENTS AND CLINICAL EXAMINATIONS
OF VISUAL SYSTEM

Time: Three hours

Maximum: 80 marks

I Choose the best answer

(10 x 1 = 10)

1. Following are methods of visual field testing EXCEPT
 - a) Amsler
 - b) Confrontation
 - c) Hirschberg
 - d) Micrometer
2. Retinoscopy works on a principle called
 - a) Schiøtz
 - b) Foucault
 - c) Badal
 - d) Archimedes
3. Worth four dot test can be used to test
 - a) Color matching
 - b) Suppression
 - c) Depression
 - d) Visual acuity
4. A in A-Scan stands for
 - a) Axial Length
 - b) Aplanatic
 - c) A Single
 - d) Amplitude
5. Doing retinoscopy at closer distance is called as
 - a) Radical
 - b) Dynamic
 - c) Wet
 - d) None of the above
6. "L" in FOLDARQ stands for
 - a) Location
 - b) Layer
 - c) Level
 - d) List of triggers
7. _____ lenses are prescribed in astigmatism
 - a) Spherical
 - b) Cylindrical
 - c) Aspherical
 - d) Double aspherical
8. Crescent shape disc is seen in
 - a) Myopia
 - b) Astigmatism
 - c) Hyperopia
 - d) Presbyopia
9. In ARMD this test is performed
 - a) Keratometer
 - b) Amsler
 - c) Hirschberg
 - d) Schirmer
10. In aphakia the accommodation becomes
 - a) Zero
 - b) Maximum
 - c) Minimum
 - d) None of the above

(p.t.o)

II. Fill in the blanks:

(10 x 1 = 10)

1. _____ filters these filters reflect rather than absorb light; allowing sharper wavelength cut-off & greater efficiency.
2. Phtostress test is used to check for _____.
3. A grade of ACD IV in van Herrick is called as _____ angle.
4. _____ test helps to detect RAPD.
5. Javal and Schiotz Keratometer has _____ Prism.
6. A lensometer is based on _____ principle
7. Sodium floride is used in _____ test.
8. Bitot spots are seen in _____.
9. Bagolini test is used for _____.
10. _____ is preventable blindness.

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

1. Exophthalmometer is used to evaluate proptosis.
2. Schirmer test is used to evaluate dry eye.
3. The standard lens used in a lensometer is of 22D.
4. A 6/60 target subtends 6 min arc AT 60m.
5. Defects in vitreous can be seen through retro illumination.
6. The principle of Bausch & Lomb Keratometer is constant object size and variable doubling.
7. B in B scan stands for Brightness.
8. Aqueous cells are best seen with conical beam.
9. 1M = N8.
10. Blue green colour defects are congenital.

IV Answer any **FIVE** of the following:

(5 x 6 = 30)

1. Explain A-scan and B-scan ultrasonography.
2. Compare and contrast chart constructions based on Snellen and Bailey-Lovie design/principle.
3. What are the principle of fundus camera and its technique?
4. IPD measurements.
5. Write on 3 test used to measure corneal curvature.
6. Write on Trauma history and contact lens history.
7. Write on Peferrential looking visual acuity charts.

V Write an essay on any **TWO** of the following:

(2 x 10 = 20)

1. Write on ERG, VEP and EOG
2. Explain ptosis evaluation in detail.
3. Explain the evaluation of watering eyes.

(Sl.No. M22217)