

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

B.OPTOMETRY DEGREE EXAMINATION – February 2020
Third Year

SQUINT AND BINOCULAR VISION

Time: Three hours

Maximum: 80 marks

I Choose the best answer

(10 x 1 = 10)

1. Pannum's fusional are narrowest at the _____
 - a) Right Temporal
 - b) Left Temporal
 - c) Fixation point
 - d) Peripheral
2. Motion parallax monocular cue is experienced while _____.
 - a) Travelling
 - b) Stationary
 - c) Sleeping
 - d) Eating
3. The following muscles are supplied by the third nerve EXCEPT.
 - a) Medical Rectus
 - b) Superior Rectus
 - c) Lateral Rectus
 - d) Inferior Rectus
4. Sudden onset of diplopia can be due to _____.
 - a) Recent onset paralytic squint
 - b) Congenital squint
 - c) Amblyopia
 - d) Ptosis
5. Lead of accommodation is a sign of
 - a) Accommodative infacility
 - b) Accommodative insufficiency
 - c) Accommodative excess
 - d) III sustained accommodation
6. Third nerve palsy causes the following EXCEPT
 - a) Ptosis
 - b) Esotropia
 - c) Pupillary dilation
 - d) Hypoaccommodation
7. _____ is defined as the locus of all object points that are imaged on corresponding retinal elements at a given fixation distance.
 - a) Pannums fusional area
 - b) Horopter
 - c) Retinal disparity
 - d) Visual axis
8. _____ type of squint can be corrected with bifocal spectacle lenses.
 - a) Non-refractive accommodative esotropia
 - b) True Divergence excess
 - c) Partially accommodative esotropia
 - d) High AC/A ratio pseudo divergence excess.
9. Affected oblique or vertical rectus can be isolated with _____ test.
 - a) Cover test in primary gaze
 - b) Park's three step
 - c) Confrontation
 - d) Stereopsis
10. Crossed diplopia is appreciated in _____.
 - a) Esotropia
 - b) Hyperphoria
 - c) Exotropia
 - d) Esophoria

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

1. Maddox rod can measure the amount of phoria.
2. Orbital fracture might cause mechanical restriction.
3. Egocentric visual direction corresponds to cyclopean eye.
4. Hess screen is used to identify the affected muscle.
5. Flat and broad nasal bridge causes pseudotropia.
6. There are three cardinal points of gaze.
7. In A pattern eso deviation, amount of deviation is less in upgaze than downgaze.
8. Texture gradient is a type of binocular cue.
9. Latent nystagmus is seen at all times.
10. Re-fixation of deviated eye is noticed without a blink in poor control intermittent strabismus.

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

1. Muscles that act in pair are called _____.
2. Retinal _____ leads to stereopsis.
3. In microtropia the deviation is less than _____ prisms.
4. Visuoscopy is used in the investigation of _____.
5. Dissimilar images formed on corresponding retinal point's binocular _____.
6. Right lateral rectus palsy will cause inhibition palsy of left _____ rectus muscle.
7. Base in prisms are prescribed as relieving prisms for _____ tropia.
8. Congenital cataract causes _____ type of amblyopia.
9. Chip _____ position is seen in hypotropia.
10. The capacity of visual neurons to process direction is called _____.

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

1. Binocular fusion.
2. Tests for retinal correspondence.
3. Intermittent exotropia.
4. Diplopia charting.
5. Horopter.
6. Tests for binocular vision.
7. Third nerve palsy.

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

1. Amblyopia definition, classification and management.
2. Difference between paralytic and non-paralytic squint.
3. Stereopsis and its evaluation techniques.

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