

**VINAYAKA MISSION'S RESEARCH FOUNDATION, SALEM****M.OPTOMETRY DEGREE EXAMINATION – February 2020****First Semester****OCULAR DISEASE AND DIAGNOSTICS I**

Three Hours

Maximum: 75 marks

**I. Choose the Best Answer :****(10 x 1 = 10)**

1. The range of HRT scans depth.....
  - a) 1-4 mm
  - b) 3 mm
  - c) 2.5-3 mm
  - d) 4.5 mm
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Eyes With Shallow Anterior Chamber And Short Axial Length
  - a) Myopic
  - b) Astigmatism
  - c) Hypermetropia
  - d) All of the above
3. Localized wedge-shaped RNFL Defect are most easily detected
  - a) Than Diffuse RNFL Thinning
  - b) Equally detected RNFL thinning
  - c) None
  - d) All the above
4. ABP –Measured support Vector Machine Score (TSS)
  - a) Ranging from 0 to 100
  - b) Ranging from 0 to 50
  - c) Ranging From 0 to 10
  - d) Ranging from 0 to 5
5. A 12 years old boy receiving long term treatment for spring catarrh, developed defective vision in both eyes. The likely cause is:
  - a) Posterior subcapsular cataract
  - b) Retinopathy of prematurity
  - c) Optic neuritis
  - d) Vitreous hemorrhage
6. Which ONE of these foraminae is found in the middle cranial fossa?
  - a) Caecum
  - b) Jugular
  - c) Lacerum
  - d) Magnum
7. Gradual elimination of dye from choroidal and the \_\_\_\_\_ circulation
  - a) Sclera
  - b) Macula
  - c) Retina
  - d) Cornea
8. Cataract is responsible for what percentage of blindness in india
  - a) 62%
  - b) 55%
  - c) 80%
  - d)75%
9. Healthy young adult cornea consists of \_\_\_\_\_ hexagonal cells.
  - a)60 – 70 %
  - b)70 – 80 %
  - c)50 – 60 %
  - d)40 – 50 %
10. Which ONE of these foraminae is found in the middle cranial fossa?
  - a)Caecum
  - b) Jugular
  - c)Lacerum
  - d)Magnum

(p.t.o)







$$(2 \times 20 = 40)$$