

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

**B.OPTOMETRY DEGREE EXAMINATION – March 2019**

**Third Year**

**SQUINT AND BINOCULAR VISION**

Time: Three hours

Maximum: 80 marks

**I. Choose the best answer**

**(10 x 1 = 10)**

1. Blow out fracture does not involve
  - a) IR entrapment
  - b) Elevation limitation
  - c) Double Diplopia
  - d) Paradoxical diplopia
2. Spread of comitance does not include
  - a) Overaction of the ipsilateral antagonist
  - b) Overaction of the contralateral agonist
  - c) Inhibitional palsy
  - d) Overaction of the antagonist of the contralateral agonist
3. Which of these is not a feature of Duane's syndrome?
  - a) Palpebral fissure widening on abduction
  - b) Palpebral fissure widening on adduction
  - c) Upshoot
  - d) Downshoot
4. Bruckner's test can detect all except \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Strabismus
  - b) Refractive error
  - c) Media haze
  - d) Amblyopia
5. Which of the following statements is true?
  - a) Angle of anomaly is less than objective angle in non harmonious ARC
  - b) Objective angle and subjective angle are equal in harmonious ARC
  - c) Angle of anomaly is zero in harmonious ARC
  - d) Objective and subjective angle are unequal in NRC
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is NOT a test for measuring stereopsis
  - a) Titmus fly test
  - b) Synotophore
  - c) Randot test
  - d) Worth four dot test
7. Which of the following is true about null point in nystagmus evaluation?
  - a) There is always reversal of direction of nystagmus at the null point
  - b) Nystagmus intensity is minimal at the position
  - c) It is the same as neutral point
  - d) Convergence null is present invariably in all cases of nystagmus
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is a haploscopic test
  - a) Red glass test
  - b) Hess chart
  - c) Maddox rod test
  - d) Diplopia charting
9. The action of inferior rectus is,
  - a) Depression, adduction, intorsion
  - b) Depression, abduction, intorsion
  - c) Depression, adduction, extorsion
  - d) Depression, abduction, extorsion

(p.t.o.)

10. Which of the following is true about Amblyoscope?
- By default it measures deviation for near
  - Torsion cannot be assessed
  - Anti suppression exercise can be performed
  - Only objective measurement is possible

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

- Hubner classified Duane's syndrome based on Electroretinogram.
- Brown's syndrome is due to contracture of inferior oblique muscle tendon.
- Retro equatorial myopexy is a strengthening procedure.
- Lateral rectus muscle is supplied by abducent nerve.
- Injection of botulinum toxin strengthens the muscle.
- Normal AC/A ratio is 10.
- Royal Air Force rule is used to measure Vergence amplitudes.
- Objects outside Pannum's area elicit physiological diplopia.
- Children with high AC/A ratio accommodative ET benefit from executive bifocal glasses.
- Bagolini's striated glasses are less dissociative compared to worth four dot tests.

**III. Fill in the blanks:**

**(10 x 1 = 10)**

- Main action of medial rectus is\_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the only extra ocular muscle that does not arise from the orbital apex.
- Epicanthal folds is a cause of\_\_\_\_\_ type of pseudo strabismus.
- \_\_\_\_\_ oblique over action causes A pattern.
- Prisms are placed base \_\_\_\_\_ to measure exotropia.
- Theoretical horopter is also called\_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is used to measure accommodative facility.
- Microtropia signifies less than \_\_\_\_\_ prism diopters of esodeviation.
- The difference in the retinal image sizes of both eyes is called\_\_\_\_\_.
- Double Maddox rod test helps to assess \_\_\_\_\_ type of deviation subjectively.

**IV. Write any FIVE answers of the following:**

**(5 x 6 = 30)**

- Forced duction test.
- Intermittent exotropia.
- Krimsky's test.
- Superior oblique muscle.
- Laws of ocular motility.
- Diplopia.
- Congenital esotropia.

**V. Write any TWO essays of the following:**

**(2 x 10 = 20)**

1. Write an essay on Stereopsis, adding a note on monocular cues. Explain the different techniques available to test Stereopsis.
2. Define Binocular Single Vision. Explain the mechanism, requisites, grades and evaluation of anomalies of the same.
3. Tabulate the differences between comitant and incomitant squint. Explain the evaluation of paralytic squint in detail.

\*\*\*\*\*

(Sl.No. M17244)