

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

M.OPTOMETRY DEGREE EXAMINATION – December 2021

Second Semester

OCULAR DISEASE AND DIAGNOSTICS II

Three Hours

Maximum: 100 marks

I. Choose the Best Answer :

(20 x 1 = 20)

1. ERG_____
a)electroretinography b) electricalretinography c)electroretinogram
2. VEP technique available to assess the _____
a) Cone cells b) rod cells c) ganglion cells
3. _____ is the second neuron of the anatomical pathway of pupillary light reflex.
a) Short ciliary nerves b) Ciliary Ganglion
c) Edinger Westphal nucleus d) Pretectal nucleus
4. HRT Employs
a) Diode Laser (670nm wave Length)
b) Green Laser (650nm wavelength)
c) Argon Laser
5. Hyaluronic acid is found in
a) Vitreous humour
b) Synovial fluid
c) Cornea
6. An afferent pupil defect of a lesion in the _____
a) Optic nerve
b) Optic tract
c) Macula
7. Optic disc drusen typically demonstrate all of the following features except
a) Visual acuity loss
b) Visual field defects
c) Optic disc elevation and blurred margins
8. D-shaped pupil occurs in
a) Iridocyclitis
b) Iridodonesis
c) Iridodialysis
9. Lagophthalmos can occur in all of the following except
a) 7th cranial nerve paralysis
b) 5th cranial nerve paralysis
c) Thyrotoxic exophthalmos

10. Which instrument provides laser-based, noncontact, non-invasive imaging of the retina?
a) Optical Coherence Tomography Scanner
b) Fundus Photography
c) Pachymetry

(p.t.o)

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11. Optic nerve axon emerges from
a) Ganglion cells
b) Rods and cones
c) Amacrine cells
12. The normal RCS complex thickness?
a) 1 mm
b) 1.2mm
c) 1.8mm
13. . Divergence excess
a. High AC/A ratio and Large exophoria
b. Low AC/A ratio and Esophoria
c. High AC/A ratio and Esophoria
d. Low AC/A ratio and Large exophoria
14. Diabetic retinopathy is characterized by _____
a) Superficial haemorrhages
b) Perivasculitis
c) Microaneurysms
d) a-v crossing changes
15. Cherry red spot seen in _____
a) Chorioretinitis
b) Central retinal artery occlusion
c) Branch retinal artery occlusion
d) All the above
16. The central retinal vein occlusion is commonly occurs in persons with
a) Arteriosclerosis
b) Atherosclerosis
c) Orbital cellulitis
d) All the above
17. What is the normal thickness in OCT of the fovea?
a) Less than 100 microns
b) 40-250 microns though there is a high variability between individuals
c) Due to the tight packing of photoreceptors, everyone is exactly 180 microns
d) 300-400 microns

18. In the following which is used before the fluorescein injection
- a) Red free
 - b) Choroidal phase
 - c) Arterial phase
 - d) Blue free
19. Which is NOT a feature of 3rd Nerve palsy?
- a) Ptosis
 - b) Diplopia
 - c) Miosis
 - d) Outward deviation of eye
20. Best diagnostic test for Best's disease is
- a) Dark adaptation
 - b) ERT
 - c) EOG
 - d) Gonioscopy

II .Write an Essay on:

(4 x 10 = 40)

- 21. Clinical applications of ERG?
- 22. Fundus photography and its importance?
- 23. Explain optic disc scan with RNFL assessment.
- 24. Write a note on reading dysfunction and optometric treatment.

III .Write an Long Essay on :

(2 x 20 = 40)

- 25. Explain about optic neuritis and diagnostic evaluations?
- 26. Elaborate on Ocular motor Dysfunction

(S.No.M22)

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