

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

**M.OPTOMETRY DEGREE EXAMINATION – January 2021**

**Second Semester**

**OCULAR DISEASES AND DIAGNOSTICS II**

Three Hours

Maximum: 100 marks

**I. Choose the Best Answer :**

**(20 x 1 = 20)**

1. In ERG Extinguished response is seen \_\_\_\_\_  
a) CSR                                      b) CRAO                                      c) DR
2. In ERG negative response indicates gross disturbances of the \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Retinal circulation      b) Blood circulation      c) emboli
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. Which of the following sets of tests would be LEAST urgently indicated for a patient presenting with intraocular pressures of R 22mmHg and L 46mmHg?  
a) Visual field examination and dilated optic nerve head assessment  
b) Examination of the irides and anterior chamber assessment for cells and flare  
c) Gonioscopy and assessment of the lens capsule
5. A 25 year old male gives history of sudden painless loss of vision in one eye for the past 2 weeks. There is no history of trauma. On examination the anterior segment is normal but there is no fundal glow. Which one of the following is the most likely cause?  
a) Vitreous haemorrhage  
b) Optic atrophy  
c) Acute attack of angle closure glaucoma
6. A one year old child having leucocoria was detected to be having a unilateral large retinoblastoma filling half the globe .current therapy would involve ?  
a) Enucleation  
b) Chemotherapy followed by local dyes  
c) Direct laser ablation using photodynamic cryotherapy

(p.t.o)

7. Which is not a feature of Horner's Syndrome?  
a) Enophthalmos                      b) Ptosis                      c) Exophthalmos
8. Image produced by indirect ophthalmoscopy is \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Real, erect                      b) Virtual, erect                      c) Real, inverted
9. In retinal detachment, fluid accumulates between  
a) Outer plexiform layer and inner nuclear layer.  
b) Neurosensory retina and layer of retinal pigment epithelium  
c) Nerve fiber layer and rest of retina
10. Which instrument provides laser-based, noncontact, non-invasive imaging of the retina?  
a) Optical Coherence Tomography Scanner  
b) Fundus Photography  
c) Pachymetry
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. \_\_\_\_\_ condition involves in the impairment of horizontal gaze centre  
a) Internuclear ophthalmoplegia  
b). walled-eye syndrome  
c). juvenile Gaucher disease  
d). progressive supranuclear palsy
14. In type 1 neurofibromatosis, the following signs may be seen:  
a. Pulsatile proptosis  
b. bilateral acoustic neuroma  
c. Lisch's nodules  
d.cerebral meningioma
15. Salt and pepper appearance of fundus seen in  
a) Leprosy  
b) Retinitis pigmentosa  
c) Congenital syphilis  
d) Toxoplasmosis

16. What is the advantage of infrared light in retinal imaging and especially OCT?
  - a) Deeper penetration into lower retinal layers
  - b) Can be used to visually stimulate the retina
  - c) Penetrates blood
  - 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. All of these diagnostics test are useful in evaluating a patient with a retained magnetic intraocular foreign body except:
  - a) Indirect ophthalmoscopy
  - b) Computed tomography
  - c) Electrophysiology
  - d) Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)
19. In normal, the average normal corneal thickness is?
  - a) 520µm
  - b) 540µm
  - c) 560µm
  - d) 580µm
20. Which is not a symptom of cone dystrophy?
  - a) Decreased sensitivity to light
  - b) Increased sensitivity to light
  - c) Poor Colour vision
  - d) Decreased visual acuity

**II .Write an Essay on:**

**(4 x 10 = 40)**

21. Explain the interpretation of results in each diseases of EOG?
22. Explain the advantages of digital camera over the non-digital camera?
23. Interpretation of retinal scan
24. How to manage Fusional Vergence dysfunction?

**III .Write an Long Essay on :**

**(2 x 20 = 40)**

25. Explain about Retinitis pigmentosa and diagnostic evaluations?
26. Explain clinical application of posterior OCT?

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(S.No.M23290)







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