

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

**B.OPTOMETRY DEGREE EXAMINATION – September 2021**

**Third Year**

**GENERAL OPTOMETRY AND PAEDIATRIC OPTOMETRY**

Time: Three hours

Maximum: 80 marks

I Choose the best answer

(10 x 1 = 10)

- Following mentioned below are difficulties faced by an optometrist while doing refraction for an elderly, EXCEPT
  - Dull reflex
  - Mydriatic pupil
  - Time consumption
  - History taking
- This material is a viable alternative to polycarbonate
  - CR - 39
  - Oxybruch
  - Trivex
  - Progressives
- A 65 year old presents with a complaint of headache, local pain and tenderness along the temples, jaw claudication. These symptoms are suggestive of
  - Temporal arteritis
  - Anterior ischemic optic neuropathy
  - Central retinal artery occlusion
  - Third nerve palsy
- A child attains central fixation by \_\_\_\_\_ month of age
  - 2
  - 3
  - 1
  - 5
- A grating can be used for
  - Preferential looking test
  - HOTV chart
  - Sheridian Gardener test
  - Balie Lovie test
- In the APGAR score, 'P' stands for
  - Position
  - pulse
  - Panic
  - Preferential looking
- Guttata is best seen with
  - Direct illumination
  - Specular reflection
  - Indirect illumination
  - Sclerotic scatter
- The first stage of this disease is short term memory loss, followed by inability to recall recently occurred events, than the patient becomes partially dependent and relies on others and in final stage is unable to recognize familiar settings and people, leading to delusions and paranoia
  - Dementia
  - Alzheimer's
  - Parkinson's
  - Depression
- Due to development of PSC, the eye becomes
  - More myopic
  - More astigmatic
  - More hyperopic
  - None of the above
- All are tests for sensory anomalies EXCEPT
  - W4DT
  - Bagolini Striated glasses
  - 4 prism BO test
  - EOM test

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

1. A common sign of non arteritic anterior ischemic optic neuropathy is presence of cotton wool spots in retina.
2. In normal visual development, foveal maturation completes at 4 months.
3. In the presence of strabismus, the red reflex will be brighter and the pupil will appear slightly larger in the deviated eye as the patient fixates on the light.
4. Ductions are binocular eye movements.
5. In telecanthus the distance between the medial canthi is abnormally wide.
6. Bagolini striated glasses are of zero dioptric power.
7. Plastic frames with plastic lenses should be advised for elderly.
8. Lid laxity makes it difficult for older adults to remove rigid contact lenses.
9. Consanguinity can result in eye related problems in children.
10. MEM retinoscopy helps to determine myopia.

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

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Reflex is seen in leucocoria.
2. Incomplete closure of eye lids is called \_\_\_\_\_.
3. In elderly, the pupils are \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Gestational age  $\leq 32$  weeks, weight at birth  $\leq 1250$  gm are risk factors for \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Aphakia is the \_\_\_\_\_ of lens.
6. IRMA is seen in \_\_\_\_\_.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ means that the two eyes have a different refractive power.
8. Second sight in elderly is due to \_\_\_\_\_.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ test is a simple method to detect strabismus via observing the position of corneal reflexes.
10. Myopia is corrected using \_\_\_\_\_ lenses.

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

1. Illustrate myopia and astigmatism. Discuss on the compensatory given for both.
2. Senile cataract.
3. What are the dispensing pearls to be kept in mind while dispensing spectacles for elderly.
4. What are the important "birth history" related questions to be asked to a parent while taking history for a child who reports to your clinic.
5. What is buphthalmos and Haabs striae.
6. Types of nystagmus.
7. How to check and document visual acuity using
  - i. OKN Drum
  - ii. Cardiff acuity test.

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

1. What are the age related structural changes in the eye with ageing.
2. Define hyperopia; discuss etiology, components, symptoms and management of hyperopia.
3. Discuss the types of amblyopia and its therapies.

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