

QP Code:

Reg. No.:.....

**Third BSc Optometry Examinations (Model Question Paper)**

**Eye Diseases**

**Time: 3 hrs**

**Maximum marks: 100**

- *Answer all questions*
- *Draw diagrams wherever necessary*

**Essays**

**(2x20=40)**

1. Define dacryocystitis. Classify dacryocystitis. Discuss anatomy of lacrimal apparatus. Describe the clinical features, investigations and management of chronic dacryocystitis.(3+3+4+10)
2. List the layers of cornea. Define corneal ulcer. Discuss clinical features, classification and investigations of a case of corneal ulcer. ( 2+3+15)

**Short notes**

**(5x5=25)**

3. Ptosis
4. Pterygium
5. Features of vitamin A deficiency
6. Tests of dry eye
7. Scleritis

**Answer briefly**

**(10x3=30)**

8. Types of keratoplasty
9. Ophthalmia neonatorum
10. 4 complications of cataract surgery
11. Stages of primary narrow angle glaucoma
12. 4 causes of proptosis
13. SRK formula
14. 4 causes of secondary glaucoma
15. Symptoms of nuclear cataract
16. List visual field defects in POAG
17. Retinitis pigmentosa

**Fill in the blanks**

**(5x1= 5)**

18. Adhesion of palpebral and bulbar conjunctiva is called -----.
19. Keratic precipitates are features of -----.
20. Collection of blood in anterior chamber is called -----.
21. Refractive status of aphakic eye is -----.
22. Surgical management of POAG is called -----.

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**Third BSc Optometry Examinations (Model Question Paper)**  
**Community Optometry**

**Time: 3 hrs**

**Maximum marks: 100**

- *Answer all questions*
- *Draw diagrams wherever necessary*

**Essays**

**(2x20=40)**

1. Define and classify biomedical waste. Discuss the waste management and mention its universal precaution. (3+7+7+3)
2. Define blindness and enumerate the causes of preventable blindness in India. Discuss about conduct of eye camps. (5+5+10)

**Short notes**

**(5x5=25)**

3. Sterilization by heat
4. School eye screening programme
5. Consumer protection act
6. Methods of rehabilitation of blind
7. Assessment of visual acuity in preschool children'

**Answer briefly**

**(10x3=30)**

8. Retinoblastoma
9. Human resource utilization rate
10. 4 causes of preventable blindness in a child
11. Problems with aphakic glass
12. 4 methods of prevention of occupational diseases
13. 4 causes of gradual loss of vision in elderly
14. 4 causes of watering from eyes
15. Parts of anesthetic machines (Boyle's apparatus)
16. Methods of sampling
17. Conjunctivitis in newborn

**Fill in the blanks**

**(5x1=5)**

18. Most common type of congenital cataract is -----.
19. A drug used for general anesthesia is -----.
20. Arithmetic mean is calculated by the formula -----.
21. Central ophthalmic cell of NPCB is headed by -----.
22. Xerophthalmia is due to deficiency of -----.

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**Third BSc Optometry Examinations (Model Question Paper)**  
**Contact Lens, Low Vision Aids and Dispensing**

**Time: 3 hrs**

**Maximum marks: 100**

- *Answer all questions*
- *Draw diagrams wherever necessary*

**Essays**

**(2x20=40)**

1. Classify contact lens material. Discuss the physical properties and chemical composition of contact lens materials. Write a note on new generation materials. (5+10+5)
2. What are the problems associated with dispensing in myopia? Discuss the remedial measures. (10+ 10)

**Short notes**

**(5x5=25)**

3. Hand magnifiers
4. Lens replacement schedules for soft contact lens
5. Strategies of visual rehabilitation among patients with peripheral field loss
6. Frame selection for progressive addition lenses.
7. Evaluation of fit with soft contact lens

**Answer briefly**

**(10x3=30)**

8. Base curve of a contact lens
9. Fitting triangle
10. Prosthetic contact lens
11. Notex
12. 4 indications for rigid gas permeable lens
13. Photochromic lenses
14. Instruction for using telescopes as LVA
15. Image size with spectacles and contact lens
16. LVA prescription in albinism
17. 4 methods of stabilizing soft toric contact lens.

**Fill in the blanks**

**(5x1=5)**

18. Vertex distance compensation is made in case of contact lens of power more than -----
19. Slumping is the method of manufacture of -----.
20. Legal blindness refers to best corrected visual acuity less than ---- in the better eye.
21. Ideal contact lens material for continuous wear is -----.
22. A tear prism height of less than ----- suggests dry eye.

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Reg. No.:.....

**Third BSc Optometry Examinations (Model Question Paper)**  
**Squint and BSV**

**Time: 3 hrs**

**Maximum marks: 100**

- *Answer all questions*
- *Draw diagrams wherever necessary*

**Essays**

**(2x20=40)**

1. Name the extra ocular muscles. Discuss their origin, insertion, nerve supply and actions.  
Describe motor adaptation to an acute onset squint. ( 2+12+6)
2. Discuss clinical evaluation of a case of concomitant squint.

**Short notes**

**(5x5=25)**

3. Features of Restrictive squints
4. Abnormal retinal correspondence
5. TNO test
6. Uses of synoptophore
7. Bagolini's striated glass

**Answer briefly**

**(10x3=30)**

8. Angle kappa
9. Forced duction test
10. Mobius syndrome
11. Uncrossed diplopia
12. Optokinetic nystagmus
13. Vergences
14. Yoke muscles
15. Intermittent exotropia
16. 4 prism base out test
17. CAM visual stimulator

**Fill in the blanks**

**(5x1=5)**

18. Secondary deviation is more than primary deviation in -----.
19. Crossed diplopia is seen in -----.
20. Normal AC/A ratio is -----.
21. The muscle affected in Brown's syndrome is -----.
22. Crowding phenomenon is a feature of -----.

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