



Name : .....  
Roll No. : .....  
Invigilator's Signature : .....

**CS/B.OPTM/SEM-5/BO-501/2012-13**

**2012**

**BINOCULAR VISION & OCULAR MOTILITY**

Time Allotted : 3 Hours

Full Marks : 70

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

*Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words  
as far as practicable.*

**GROUP – A**

**( Multiple Choice Type Questions )**

1. Choose the correct alternatives for the following :  $10 \times 1 = 10$ 
  - i) Primary action of inferior oblique is
    - a) elevation
    - b) adduction
    - c) extorsion
    - d) intorsion.
  - ii) Primary action of superior rectus is
    - a) elevation
    - b) adduction
    - c) extorsion
    - d) intorsion.
  - iii) All of the following are examples of sensory adaption *except*
    - a) suppression
    - b) ARC
    - c) amblyopia
    - d) NRC.
  - iv) Primary action of superior oblique is
    - a) elevation
    - b) adduction
    - c) extorsion
    - d) intorsion.



- v) Physiological diplopia is manifested in case of object situated
- a) on horoptor                      b) within panum's area  
c) outside panum's area      d) none of these.
- vi) In paralytic squint the secondary angle of deviation is ..... than primary deviation.
- a) more                              b) equal  
c) less                                d) double.
- vii) The pair of Yoke muscles involved in Levoelevation are
- a) Lt Sup Obl & Rt Sup Rectus  
b) Lt Med Rectus & Rt Lat Rectus  
c) Lt Inf Rectus & Rt Med Rectus  
d) Lt Sup Rectus & Rt Inf Obl.
- viii) When globe is adducted to  $51^\circ$ , the action of inferior oblique muscle is
- a) elevation                      b) depression  
c) intorsion                      d) extorsion.
- ix) TNO Random dot test is a test for
- a) fusion                            b) convergence  
c) stereopsis                      d) ocular motility.
- x) Occlusion is a treatment for
- a) toxoplasmosis                b) exotropia  
c) amblyopia                      d) refractive error.

**GROUP – B**

**( Short Answer Type Questions )**

Answer any *three* of the following                       $3 \times 5 = 15$

2. Hering's law of equal innervation.
3. Physiological diplopia.
4. Sensory adaptations.
5. Aniseikonia.
6. Local and global stereopsis.



**GROUP – C**

**( Long Answer Type Questions )**

Answer any *three* of the following.  $3 \times 15 = 45$

7. Define anisometropia, clinically classify anisometropia. Justify why low degree anisometropia remains asymptomatic. Discuss the management of anisometropia.  $3 + 4 + 3 + 5$
8. Discuss clinical features & management of convergence insufficiency.
9. A 2 year old child came to your clinic with both eye deviated inward. On investigation you got both eye +8.00DS and a deviation of 12 prism dioptre. After wearing correction the patient shows a reduction in the deviation. What will be your diagnosis and what will be your treatment plan for such a patient ?
10. What is BSV ? Describe the advantages of BSV ? What are the prerequisites of development of BSV ? How will you test for BSV using Major Synoptophore ?  $1 + 2\frac{1}{2} + 3\frac{1}{2} + 8$
11. Define Diplopia. Describe crossed and uncrossed diplopia. Discuss management of a case of phoria (heterophoria).  $1 + 4 + 4 + 6$

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