



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

**CS/B.OPTM/SEM-5/BO-503/2011-12**

**2011**

**CLINICAL REFRACTION-II**

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 any *ten* of the following :  
10 × 1 = 10
- i) Munson sign is present in
    - a) Keratoconus
    - b) Keratoplasty
    - c) PRK
    - d) Congenital cataract.
  - ii) Strabismic Amblyopia is more common in patients with
    - a) intermittent squint
    - b) alternate squint
    - c) constant squint
    - d) latent squint.
  - iii) In high anisometropia where spectacles fail to achieve binocular vision, the choice of treatment is
    - a) vision therapy
    - b) under correction
    - c) contact lens
    - d) orthoptic treatment.



- iv) Excimer laser is used in
  - a) Glaucoma
  - b) Refractive corneal surgery
  - c) Diabetic retinopathy
  - d) Cataract.
- v) The horizontal movement of an eye, lateral to the mid-line vertical axis is called
  - a) Infraduction                      b) Adduction
  - c) Abduction                         d) Supraduction.
- vi) The chief complain of the non-comitant squint is
  - a) Abnormal head movement
  - b) Diplopia
  - c) Intermittent diplopia
  - d) Transient blurring of vision.
- vii) The relative brightness of pupil is compared in
  - a) Bruckner test                      b) Krimsky test
  - c) Hirschberg test                  d) Cover test.
- viii) The principle of stenopaic slit is based on
  - a) astigmatic fan                    b) pinhole phenomenon
  - c) strums conoid                    d) Badel principle.
- ix) Following are Binocular Balancing Test, *except*
  - a) Turnville infinity balance
  - b) Target and polarised filter
  - c) Bells method
  - d) Krimsky test.



- x) Radical Retinoscopy is done in
- a) presence of media opacities
  - b) children
  - c) high refractive errors
  - d) all of these.
- xi) The reduced eye has
- a) refractive power of +58.6 D
  - b) single nodal point at posterior pole of lens
  - c) a single principle point in the anterior chamber
  - d) the second focal point falls on retina in emmetropia.

**GROUP – B**  
**( Short Answer Type Questions )**

Write short notes on any *three* of the following.

$3 \times 5 = 15$

- 2. Antagonist and yoke muscles
- 3. Differences between PRK and lasik
- 4. Difference between concomitant and noncomitant squints
- 5. Nystagmus
- 6. Down's syndrome.

**GROUP – C**  
**( Long Answer Type Questions )**

Answer any *three* of the following.

$3 \times 15 = 45$

- 7. a) What do you mean by non-strabismic Binocular disorder ?
- b) How will you perform vision screening tests of a child starting from birth till the age of two years ? 7 + 8

CS/B.OPTM/SEM-5/BO-503/2011-12



8. What is sports vision ? Describe in detail therapies and aids available for treating sports persons having visual disabilities. 4 + 11
9. Define Dyslexia and discuss the common signs and symptoms. How will you evaluate and manage such a patient. 7 + 8
10. a) Discuss the disadvantages of using thick aphehic spectacle lenses.
- b) What is the advantage of using contact lenses in such cases ?
- c) What is the advantage of advising such aphehic patients to go in for a secondary 10L implantation ? 7 + 4 + 4

=====