



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2024-2025
Programme – B.Optometry-2021/B.Optometry-2022
Course Name – Geriatric Optometry
Course Code - BOPTOC504
(Semester V)

Full Marks : 60 Time : 2:30 Hours

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 15=15

- 1. Choose the correct alternative from the following:
- (i) Select the devices that is commonly used in low vision management to help geriatric patients read and perform close-up tasks?
 - a) Magnifying glasses

b) Hearing aids

c) Crutches

- d) Prosthetic limbs
- (ii) Identify the type of professional specializes in providing low vision rehabilitation services to geriatric patients?
 - a) Ophthalmologist

b) Optometrist

c) Ophthalmic assistant

- d) Vision technician
- (iii) Select the importance of lighting in the management of low vision in the elderly?
 - a) Adequate lighting is irrelevant to low vision management.
- b) Proper lighting can improve visibility and reduce eyestrain.
- c) Excessive lighting can exacerbate vision problems.
- d) Lighting has no impact on low vision.
- (iv) Identify the part of the eye that undergoes structural changes that lead to the development of cataracts in the elderly?
 - a) Cornea

b) Retina

c) Lens

- d) Optic nerve
- (v) Select the structural change in the eye that is responsible for the development of floaters, which are more common in the elderly?
 - a) Liquification of the vitreous humor
- b) Reduced corneal sensitivity

c) Enlarged sclera

- d) Thinning of the iris
- (vi) Select from the following that is an age-related structural change that can result in a reduced ability to focus on nearby objects?

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	Larcourt	The state of the s		
	a) Enlargement of the cornea	b) Thinning of the retina		
	c) Stiffening of the lens	d) Thickening of the optic nerve		
(vii)	Which part of the eye experiences changes in the syndrome in the elderly?	tear film composition, leading to dry eye		
	a) Cornea	b) Conjunctiva		
	c) Lacrimal gland	d) Iris		
(viii)	Aging can lead to reduced night vision due to:			
	a) Increased sensitivity of the rods in the retina	b) A thicker cornea		
	c) Degeneration of the photoreceptor cells	d) Faster adaptation to darkness		
(ix)	As people age, the reduction in the elasticity of the	e eyelid skin can contribute to:		
	a) Improved tear production	b) Increased sensitivity of the cornea		
	c) Sagging or drooping eyelids	d) Enhanced color vision		
(x)	Which physiological change in the eye is responsible for a reduced ability to see in dim light and decreased night vision in elderly individuals?			
	a) Decreased sensitivity of retinal	b) Weakening of the ciliary muscle		
	photoreceptors	Weakening of the chary muscle		
	c) Decreased aqueous humor production	d) Loss of retinal pigmentation		
(xi)	As people age, the ability of the eye to adapt to d	fferent lighting conditions decreases		
	due to a decrease in:			
	a) Corneal transparency	b) Pupil size		
	c) Lens thickness	d) Retinal pigmentation		
(XII)	Age-related changes to the optic nerve can lead to peripheral vision loss leading to	o an ocular disease characterized by		
	a) Glaucoma	b) Macular degeneration		
	c) Retinitis pigmentosa	d) Diabetic retinopathy		
(xiii)	Diabetic retinopathy is an ocular disease associate condition?	ed with which underlying health		
	a) Hypertension	b) Astigmatism		
	c) Diabetes	d) Glaucoma		
(xiv)	Identify the ocular disease that involves the loss of "silent thief of sight".	f peripheral vision and is often called the		
	a) Cataracts	b) Macular degeneration		
	c) Glaucoma	d) Retinal detachment		
(xv)	Choose a factor that is particularly important whe individuals?	n choosing contact lenses for elderly		
	a) Lens color for cosmetic purposes	b) Lens diameter for better peripheral vision	on	
	c) Comfort and ease of handling	d) Lens material for UV protection		
	Group	n-B		
	(Short Answer Ty		x 5=15	
2. De	escribe the troubleshootings of a metal frame.		(3)	
3. What measures can be taken to slow down the process of cognitive aging?			(3)	
4. Describe few structural change of anterior chamber in geriatric population.				
5. Explain the clinical features of COPD.				
6. Di	fferentiate between blepharochalasis and dermato	chalasis.	(3)	
	OP			

(3)

Explain the importance of taking a proper systemic health history of a geriatric patient.

	Group-C	
	(Long Answer Type Questions) 5	x 6=3
7.	Explain the key components in comprehensive eye examination in geriatric patient.	(5)
8.	Identify the ocular manifestation of hypertension. Describe in detail.	(5)
9.	Explain the diagnostic procedure of diabetic retinopathy, and what are the treatment options available for individuals with this condition?	(5)
10	. Describe in detail the pharmacokinetic changes in pediatric population.	(5)
11.	. Categorise various optical and non-optical devices advised to patient with ARMD	(5)
12.	. Describe three age related vision impairing and non-impairing conditions. OR	(5)

(5)

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Describe in detail the classical traid of signs in diagnosing POAG.