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Barasat, Kolkata -700125



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2024-2025

Programme – B.Optomtry-2021/B.Optomtry-2022

Course Name – Paediatric Optometry

Course Code - BOPTOC605

(Semester VI)

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) At what age do most children achieve near-normal adult levels of visual acuity?

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| a) 1 year | b) 2-3 years |
| c) 5 years | d) 8 years |

(ii) The mean refractive error of infants during the first year of life is _____(D) of hyperopia.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| a) 1.00 to 1.25 diopter | b) 4.00 diopter |
| c) 3.00 diopter | d) 5.00 to 5.25 diopter |

(iii) What is the primary advantage of using Cardiff Acuity Cards in assessing visual acuity in children?

- | | |
|--|--|
| a) They allow for testing of both visual acuity and color vision simultaneously. | b) They are less intimidating for children compared to other acuity tests. |
| c) They provide a quantitative measurement of visual acuity. | d) They are primarily used for testing visual acuity at near distances. |

(iv) What is the purpose of the Menace Reflex Test?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) To assess auditory function | b) To evaluate proprioception |
| c) To test visual function | d) To measure olfactory sensitivity |

(v) The preferred method of testing visual acuity in a four year old child is which one of the following charts:

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| a) Lea Symbol | b) OKN drum |
| c) Teller Acuity Card | d) MARS chart |

(vi) Which muscle is commonly affected in congenital ptosis?

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| a) Superior oblique muscle | b) Levator palpebrae superioris muscle |
| c) Superior rectus muscle | d) Frontalis muscle |

(vii) Increased distance between the two innercanthus is known as _____.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| a) hypertelorism | b) telecanthus |
| c) Epicanthus palpebralis | d) Epicanthus inversus |

- (viii) What is the primary goal of low vision rehabilitation in pediatric patients?
- To restore normal vision
 - To improve visual acuity
 - To maximize the use of remaining vision
 - To prevent further vision loss
- (ix) Which type of contact lens is often recommended for children with irregular corneas, such as in keratoconus?
- Scleral lenses
 - Hybrid lenses
 - Orthokeratology lenses
 - Piggyback lenses
- (x) What is the typical recommendation for the fitting of children's eyeglasses?
- Snug fit to prevent slippage
 - Loose fit for comfort
 - Tight fit to ensure stability
 - Frameless design for flexibility
- (xi) What is the primary goal of prism therapy for children with nystagmus?
- To reduce eye strain during near tasks
 - To improve ocular alignment
 - To dampen nystagmus amplitude and frequency
 - To correct refractive errors
- (xii) Which condition may benefit from the use of prismatic lenses as part of vision therapy?
- Hypermetropia
 - Pseudomyopia
 - Astigmatism
 - Anisometropia
- (xiii) According to AAO guideline, what is the amount of isometropic myopia to consider for prescription for a 0-1 years old child?
- greater than equal to 5.00 Diopter
 - greater than equal to 4.00 Diopter
 - less than 3.00 Diopter
 - more than 6.00 Diopter
- (xiv) Which of the following is a sign of poor sensory motor adaptability in relation to vision?
- Quick and accurate eye movements
 - Smooth pursuit tracking of moving objects
 - Difficulty coordinating hand movements during activities
 - Rapid reading speed
- (xv) Baby who is affected with FAS, show delayed development of motor skills. Full form of FAS is:
- Fundus Anomaly Syndrome
 - Fundus Alcohol Syndrome
 - Fat Appearance Syndrome
 - Fetal Alcohol Syndrome

Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

- Write a short note on lenticonus. (3)
- Write down the signs and symptoms of Aphakia. (3)
- Write a short note on the Hirschberg test. (3)
- What is the difference between pantoscopic and retroscopic tilt? (3)
- A 10 years old patient comes with a complain of drooping of eyelid. what Ptosis evaluation will you perform to confirm your diagnosis? (3)

OR

Describe Peters' anomaly and its clinical features. (3)

Group-C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 6=30

- Explain in details the MEM retinoscopy procedure. (5)
- Explain Bagolini striated lenses test in details. (5)
- Write about Remedial and Compensatory treatment of Nystagmus. (5)
- What are the potential complications and long-term outcomes associated with Coloboma of the Iris? (5)
- Write down the required investigations in amblyopia. (5)
- While assessing a low vision patient, What are the details to observe for before beginning the low vision evaluation? (5)

OR

Explain various aspects of measuring splay angle in pediatric dispensing.

(5)

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Programme: B.Sc. Optometry - 2019/2020 January 2022

Coursework: Pediatric Optometry

Group Code: BOP700225

Semester V

Time : 2:30 Hours

The following questions are asked in the exam. Candidates are required to give brief answers to their questions.

Ques-1

Ex-15-23

Explain the concept of splay angle in pediatric dispensing.

Ques-2

Explain the concept of splay angle in pediatric dispensing.

Ex-15-23

Ques-3

Ex-15-23

Explain the concept of splay angle in pediatric dispensing.

Ques-4

Ex-15-23

Explain the concept of splay angle in pediatric dispensing.

Ex-15-23

Ques-5

Ex-15-23

Explain the concept of splay angle in pediatric dispensing.

Ques-6

Ex-15-23

Explain the concept of splay angle in pediatric dispensing.

Ques-7

Ex-15-23

Explain the concept of splay angle in pediatric dispensing.

Ques-8

Ex-15-23

Explain the concept of splay angle in pediatric dispensing.

Ques-9

Ex-15-23

Explain the concept of splay angle in pediatric dispensing.

Ques-10

Ex-15-23

Explain the concept of splay angle in pediatric dispensing.

Ques-11

Ex-15-23

Explain the concept of splay angle in pediatric dispensing.

Ques-12

Ex-15-23

Explain the concept of splay angle in pediatric dispensing.

Ques-13

Ex-15-23

Explain the concept of splay angle in pediatric dispensing.

Ques-14

Ex-15-23

Explain the concept of splay angle in pediatric dispensing.

Ques-15

Ex-15-23

Explain the concept of splay angle in pediatric dispensing.