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BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

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Term End Examination 2025-2026

Programme – B.Optomety-2021/B.Optomety-2022/B.Optomety-2023

Course Name – Binocular Vision-I

Course Code - BOPTOC502

(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 :
- Choose which muscles are acting for levelevation of eye.
 - Superior oblique of right eye & superior rectus of left eye
 - Superior rectus of right eye & superior oblique of left eye
 - Superior rectus of right eye & inferior oblique of left eye
 - Inferior oblique of right eye & superior rectus of left eye
 - Choose the secondary action of Superior rectus muscle.
 - Elevation
 - Intorsion
 - Depression
 - Adduction
 - Choose the primary action of Inferior oblique muscle.
 - Elevation
 - Intorsion
 - Extortion
 - Adduction
 - Name 2nd grade of binocular vision.
 - Stereopis
 - Simultaneous Macular perception
 - Fusion
 - Suppression
 - Identify two vergence disorder.
 - AI and AE
 - AIF and Spasm of accommodation
 - CI and FVD
 - Presbyopia and paralysis of accommodation
 - Select the region in front and back of the horopter in which single vision is present.
 - Horopter
 - Retinal rivalry
 - Vieth muller cricle
 - Panum's area
 - Recognize the ability of the two eyes to produce a composite picture from the two similar pictures each of which is incomplete in small detail.
 - Simultaneous perception
 - Fusion
 - Stereopsis
 - None of these
 - Select which following findings that is presernt in Accommodative excess.
 - Difficulty in clearing with plus lenses
 - Difficulty in clearing with minus lenses

- c) Normal NRA
d) None of these
- (ix) Tell at what angles Bagolini striated glass test lenses are placed.
a) 90 degree and 180 degree
b) 160 degree and 70 degree
c) 45 degree and 135 degree
d) 40 degree and 130 degree
- (x) Select the correct device by which Eccentric Fixation can be detected.
a) Visuoscope
b) Brock string
c) Pannums area
d) Visual fields
- (xi) Select test is used to rule out microtropia.
a) Worth's four dot test
b) FRIEND test
c) Amsler
d) 4 Δ prism base outtest
- (xii) Identify large angle kappa gives rise to.
a) Pseudo squint
b) Manifest squint
c) Latent squint
d) Periodic squint
- (xiii) Select type of retinoscopy is done to check lag and led of accommodation.
a) Radial Retinoscopy
b) MEM Retinoscopy
c) Static Retinoscopy
d) None of these
- (xiv) Select the correct response when a patient sees 2 red dots, when red filter in front of the right eye and green filter in front of the left eye in WFDT so what does it indicate.
a) Normal
b) Diplopia
c) Left suppression
d) Right suppression
- (xv) Identify the other name of theoretical horopter.
a) Oval circle
b) Vieth- muller circle
c) Flat circle
d) None of these

Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

2. Explain the management strategy of convergence insufficiency. (3)
3. Describe oculocentric visual directions with a diagram. (3)
4. Discuss empirical horopter. (3)
5. Explain harmonious and unharmonious ARC. (3)
6. One 20 years old patient come to your clinic and having complaints of headache with eyestrain after 10 minutes of reading. His MAF OD and OS is 15 cpm, BAF is 1 cpm, difficulty with both plus and minus lens. Explain what you will suspect for that patient and what other possible finding you will get? (3)

OR

- One 21 years old patient come to your clinic and having complaints of headache with eyestrain after 10 minutes of reading. His MAF OD and OS is 10 cpm, BAF is 1 cpm, difficulty with minus lens. Explain what you will suspect for that patient and what other possible finding you will get? (3)

Group-C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 6=30

7. Discuss various monocular cues of stereopsis. (5)
8. Explain origin, course and insertion of superior rectus. (5)
9. One 27 years old patient come to your clinic and having complaints of blurring of near vision. His MAF is 2.5 cpm BAF is 1 cpm difficulty with minus lens. What will be your diagnosis for this patient. Discuss what other clinical features you will get in this case which will support your diagnosis. (5)
10. Analyze the complications related to occlusion. (5)
11. Analyze the goals and treatment guidelines for amblyopia. (5)
12. A patient comes to your clinic with complaints of double vision. Explain the actual phenomenon behind this problem with diagram. (5)

OR

If a 3 years old child come to your clinic how you will check stereoacuity of that patient? (5)

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