



- c) Floaters and flashes of light  
d) Improved night vision
- (viii) 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 photoreceptors  
b) Weakening of the ciliary muscle  
c) Decreased aqueous humor production  
d) Loss of retinal pigmentation
- (ix) Physiological changes in the cornea with age can lead to a condition called:  
a) Glaucoma  
b) Macular degeneration  
c) Corneal edema  
d) Dry eye
- (x) Physiological changes in the retina can lead to a decreased ability to perceive:  
a) Low-frequency sounds  
b) Fine details and low-contrast objects  
c) Sweet tastes  
d) High-pitched tones
- (xi) For elderly individuals with multiple vision issues, which type of contact lens might be recommended?  
a) Monovision contact lenses  
b) Extended wear contact lenses  
c) Colored contact lenses  
d) Orthokeratology lenses
- (xii) When considering contact lenses for elderly patients, what is an important factor for eye care professionals to assess?  
a) The patient's age  
b) The patient's budget  
c) The patient's comfort with technology  
d) The patient's ocular health and tear production
- (xiii) Identify the ocular disease is a hereditary condition that affects the retina's ability to respond to light, leading to night blindness and tunnel vision.  
a) Diabetic retinopathy  
b) Macular degeneration  
c) Retinitis pigmentosa  
d) Glaucoma
- (xiv) Retinal detachment is a potentially sight-threatening condition in which the retina separates from the underlying tissue. Identify the common symptoms of retinal detachment?  
a) Blurred vision and eye pain  
b) Floaters and flashes of light  
c) Dry and itchy eyes  
d) Redness and tearing
- (xv) Identify the most common ocular disease associated with aging, often leading to blurred or distorted central vision?  
a) Glaucoma  
b) Age-related macular degeneration (AMD)  
c) Cataracts  
d) Retinopathy

### Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

2. Cataract is an aging process for the eye. Justify the statement. (3)
3. List a few examples of changes in aging cornea by its characteristic features. (3)
4. Write a short note on coronary heart disease. (3)
5. Explain the importance of taking consent before cataract surgery (3)
6. Explain the importance of regular eye exams that can be beneficial for individuals at risk of cerebrovascular diseases? (3)

OR

Identify the systemic disease and its ocular manifestations of a 55 year caucasian male complaining of pulsating headache often in the occipital and occurs particularly in the morning, it is also associated with insomnia and dizziness. (3)

### Group-C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 6=30

7. Explain any three theories of aging. (5)

8. How are cardiovascular diseases, such as hypertension and atherosclerosis, related to eye health? Provide examples of ocular manifestations associated with these conditions. (5)
9. A 42-year-old female presents to the ophthalmology clinic with complaints of bulging eyes, gritty sensation, and occasional double vision, which she has noticed over the past 3 months. She also reports mild pain and tightness around her eyes, especially in the mornings. She is currently on antithyroid medications. On examination: Bilateral proptosis is noted, more pronounced on the right side. Eyelid retraction and periorbital edema are present. Conjunctival chemosis and mild restriction of upward gaze are seen. Visual acuity: 6/6 in both eyes. Intraocular pressure is slightly elevated in upgaze. Pupils are reactive with no relative afferent pupillary defect (RAPD). Fundoscopy reveals normal optic discs. What is the most likely diagnosis? Briefly describe the pathophysiology of your diagnosis. (5)
10. While travelling in the local after class from university you often meet an old lady vendor about 67 years old, she sells key rings. You start to notice that her vision is decreasing day by day by her body language and after noticing her eyes very keenly you identified dense cataract. You want to help her see better. Plan the procedure for helping the old lady vendor. (5)
11. Describe in detail the pharmacokinetic changes in pediatric population. (5)
12. A 65 years male complaining of diminution of vision, distortion of images, flashes of lights and cob web like spots in front of the eye from 2-3 months. RE 6/24 and LE 6/18, vision decreases with pin hole. Analyse the symptoms, find the diagnosis and plan a low vision device for the patient. (5)

**OR**

Make a list of various ocular diseases and their management with optical low vision devices for geriatric population (5)

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*Library*  
**Brainware University**  
398, Ramkrishnapur Road, Barasat  
Kolkata, West Bengal-700125