



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2023

Programme – B.Optomety-2019/B.Optomety-2020

Course Name – Public Health & Community Optometry

Course Code - BOPTO603

(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) Select the number of deaths per one thousand people per year means?
 - a) Birth Rate
 - b) IMR
 - c) Death Rate
 - d) None of These
- (ii) Identify the state of being diseased or unhealthy within a population means?
 - a) Morality
 - b) Morbidity
 - c) Fertility
 - d) None of these
- (iii) Select the example of communicable disease?
 - a) Heart Attack
 - b) Diabetes
 - c) Blood Pressure
 - d) Dengue
- (iv) Tell which agency defined health as "A complete state of physical, mental and social well being and not merely the absence of illness or disease?"
 - a) UNICEF
 - b) WHO
 - c) WTO
 - d) ADB
- (v) Select which refers to the work of health care professionals, act as a first point of consultation for all patients within the health care system?
 - a) Primary Care
 - b) Secondary Care
 - c) Emergency Care
 - d) None of these
- (vi) Select the major cause of nutritional blindness in children usually between 1-3 years of age
 - a) Scurvy
 - b) Keratomalacia
 - c) Aneamia
 - d) Dandruff
- (vii) Select for which disease control SAFE strategy is recommended?
 - a) Trachoma
 - b) Glaucoma
 - c) Diabetes Mellitus
 - d) Cataract
- (viii) Identify the commonest cause of low vision in India is
 - a) Uncorrected Refractive Errors
 - b) Cataract

- c) Glaucoma
d) Squint
- (ix) Identify the most common cause of blindness in India is
a) Trachoma
b) Vitamin A deficiency
c) Cataract
d) Myopia
- (x) Under the National Programme for control of Blindness in India, select medical colleges are classified as eye care center under which level
a) Primary Level
b) Secondary Level
c) Tertiary Level
d) Intermediate Level
- (xi) All of the following are given global prominence in the vision 2020 goals except
a) Refractive errors
b) Cataract
c) Trachoma
d) Glaucoma
- (xii) Under the school eye screening programme in India, the initial vision screening of school children is done by _____. Choose the correct option
a) School teachers
b) Primary level health workers
c) Eye Specialists
d) Medical officers
- (xiii) Select the correct option: Vitamin A deficiency can be associated with
a) Dietary deficiency of vitamin A
b) Infections like Measles
c) Defective absorption from gut
d) All of these
- (xiv) Show which condition does not match with Xerophthalmia as per WHO
a) Corneal Xerosis
b) Night Blindness
c) Keratomalacia
d) Hypertensive Retinopathy
- (xv) State which of the following disease is not included in the list of target disease for Vision2020?
a) Corneal Blindness
b) Diabetic Retinopathy
c) Retinitis Pigmentosa
d) Trachoma

Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

2. Illustrate Safe strategy (3)
3. write a short note on childhood blindness (3)
4. Define NPCB (3)
5. Define near vision impairment (3)
6. Describe the role of diabetic retinopathy in blindness. (3)

OR

Explain how corneal opacity is responsible for visual impairment (3)

Group-C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 6=30

7. Describe Diabetic Retinopathy as a cause of preventable blindness (5)
8. Discuss role of an Optometrist in hospital based community eye care programmes (5)
9. Define curable childhood blindness with examples and the target included in its control. (5)
10. Describe the statistics of global blindness by WHO (2020). (5)
11. Describe the role of an optometrist in public health. (5)
12. As Diabetic Retinopathy is a cause of preventable blindness, Express your advice as an Optometrist for your diabetic patients. (5)

OR

Justify why do you think, the State or Central Government should encourage excellent tertiary eye care centres to be developed? (5)
