



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2025-2026

Programme – M.Optomety-2024

Course Name – Low Vision Care and Rehabilitation

Course Code - MOP30113

(Semester III)

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Barasat, Kolkata -700125

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) How does early vision impairment affect cognitive development in youth?
 - a) It promotes verbal memory enhancement
 - b) Enhances multi tasking problem solving skills
 - c) It delays the development of spatial reasoning and concept formation
 - d) It leads to faster language development
- (ii) Analyze the impact of social skill deficits in adolescents with vision impairment.
 - a) It reduces peer interactions and increases social isolation
 - b) Facilitates independence
 - c) It improves auditory skills
 - d) It leads to higher academic performance
- (iii) Evaluate the importance of language development programs in children with vision impairment.
 - a) They are optional and rarely effective
 - b) They prevent the need for assistive devices
 - c) They are essential for social integration and cognitive growth
 - d) They replace academic learning
- (iv) How does cortical visual impairment differ from ocular causes of visual loss?
 - a) It affects only the peripheral field
 - b) It is due to brain damage, not eye pathology
 - c) It improves rapidly with spectacles
 - d) It leads to total blindness
- (v) Which test is most suitable to evaluate contrast sensitivity in low vision patients?
 - a) Amsler grid
 - b) Snellen chart
 - c) Pelli-Robson chart
 - d) Ishihara plates
- (vi) What is the functional impact of hemianopia in daily activities?
 - a) Impaired color vision
 - b) Difficulty in navigating and reading
 - c) Night blindness
 - d) Improved peripheral awareness
- (vii) Which psychosocial domain is commonly impacted by vision loss in children?
 - a) Emotional regulation
 - b) Reading speed

- c) Depth perception
d) IOP
- (viii) Which part of the brain is involved in spatial orientation in vision-impaired individuals?
a) Temporal lobe
b) Occipital lobe
c) Parietal lobe
d) Cerebellum
- (ix) How does congenital blindness affect cognitive development?
a) Improves motor planning
b) Interferes with visual concept formation
c) Enhances verbal IQ
d) Improves depth perception
- (x) Which of the following would best support reading for a person with central vision loss?
a) Reverse telescope
b) Fresnel prism
c) Large print materials
d) Audio books
- (xi) Which device helps a person with central scotoma use the peripheral retina for fixation?
a) Telescopic spectacles
b) Eccentric viewing training
c) Binocular loupe
d) Virtual reality headset
- (xii) Which infection is commonly associated with vision loss in HIV?
a) Cytomegalovirus
b) Rubella
c) Herpes simplex
d) Syphilis
- (xiii) Why is eccentric viewing training helpful in visual field loss?
a) It corrects central scotoma
b) It increases visual acuity
c) It helps use healthier retinal areas for seeing
d) It eliminates need for glasses
- (xiv) How does contrast enhancement aid in domestic environments?
a) Brightens entire room
b) Separates objects and hazards visually
c) Enhance room color
d) Produces reflections
- (xv) What minimum contrast percentage is effective for stair nosing?
a) 0.1
b) 0.2
c) At least 50%
d) 1

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Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

2. Explain the principle and application of field-expanding devices. (3)
3. List any three challenges in rehabilitating children with multiple disabilities. (3)
4. How would you modify workplace tasks for an individual with central vision loss (e.g., due to macular degeneration)? (3)
5. Mention three lighting modifications that improve visual performance in low vision patients. (3)
6. Evaluate the role of early intervention programs in enhancing cognitive development in youth with vision impairment. (3)

OR

Evaluate the long-term impact of vision impairment in youth on their academic and social achievements. (3)

Group-C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 6=30

7. Describe the key provisions of the Indian Disabilities Act (RPWD Act 2016) that aim to create inclusive environments for individuals with vision impairment. (5)
8. Propose a comprehensive lighting plan for a senior care facility OR 'vridhdyashram' to optimize visual functioning in residents with age-related visual decline. (5)
9. Analyze the challenges and outcomes of using eccentric viewing training in patients with age-related macular degeneration. (5)

10. Describe the major causes and symptoms of corneal ulcers and the importance of early treatment. (5)
11. Create a comprehensive psychosocial intervention plan for an adolescent with congenital vision impairment experiencing social skill deficits. (5)
12. Evaluate the impact of diabetes mellitus on vision and other bodily functions, and discuss the importance of early detection and multidisciplinary management in preventing visual and systemic complications. (5)

OR

Discuss how vision impairment associated with multiple sclerosis (MS) affects the individual's independence and quality of life. What strategies can be employed to address fluctuating visual capacity in MS patients? (5)

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