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BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2023
Programme – B.Optomtry-2019/B.Optomtry-2020
Course Name – Geriatric & Pediatric Optometry
Course Code - BOPTO404
(Semester IV)

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) Identify which type of nystagmus is most commonly associated with visual impairment?
 - a) Congenital nystagmus
 - b) Acquired nystagmus
 - c) Latent nystagmus
 - d) None of the above
- (ii) Identify which reflex will you see if a baby have leukocoria in Bruckner test?
 - a) White pupillary reflex
 - b) Red Reflex
 - c) No reflex
 - d) Dull reflex
- (iii) Identify UV rays is absorb more by crystalline lens and occur cataract?
 - a) UVA
 - b) UVB
 - c) infrared
 - d) all of these
- (iv) Select the correct full form of TAC
 - a) Teller Acuity Chart
 - b) Teller acuity Card
 - c) Teller assessment chart
 - d) None of these
- (v) If a child is having squint, Identify what glow will you see with the help Ophthalmoscope.
 - a) Dull glow
 - b) No glow
 - c) Bright glow
 - d) Normal glow
- (vi) If it is a forcep type of delivery then choose the correct type of squint can develop
 - a) Paralytic
 - b) Non paralytic
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of these
- (vii) Identify in which type of refractive error Inferior crescent is seen
 - a) Myopia
 - b) Hypermetropia
 - c) Astigmatism
 - d) None of these
- (viii) Choose Which of the following tests is commonly used to measure visual acuity in elderly patients.
 - a) Snellen chart
 - b) Ishihara test
 - c) Amsler grid
 - d) Pelli-Robson chart

- (ix) Name the refractive examination that uses a computerized device to measure the refractive error of the eye.
- a) Autorefraction
 - b) Keratometry
 - c) Retinoscopy
 - d) Aberrometry
- (x) If there is a damage in the macula, choose which side there will be loss of vision
- a) peripheral vision
 - b) temporal vision
 - c) nasal vision
 - d) central vision
- (xi) Identify Vogt's white limbal girdle is seen in which part of the eye
- a) crystalline
 - b) Retina
 - c) cornea
 - d) none of these
- (xii) Name the Contrast sensitivity chart is used for pediatric group.
- a) Regan low contrast chart
 - b) Pelli Robson Chart
 - c) Hiding Heidi Chart
 - d) None of these
- (xiii) Choose the correct options from the following where changes occur in cornea with aging
- a) Diameter
 - b) axis of toricity
 - c) dioptric power
 - d) all of these
- (xiv) Which of the following tests is commonly used to identify sensory motor adaptability of the eyes in children?
- a) Visual acuity test
 - b) Cover test
 - c) Stereopsis test
 - d) Saccadic eye movement test
- (xv) Identify the correct thickness and the weight of the lenswith age
- a) Increases
 - b) decreases
 - c) same
 - d) none of these

Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

2. Differentiate between Madarosis and Poliosis (3)
3. Describe the structure of the pupil and its function in regulating the amount of light that enters the eye. (3)
4. explain the difference between esotropia and exotropia (3)
5. Differentiate between Entropion and Ectropion. (3)
6. List the test use to determine the fusional status and binocularity. (3)

OR

Draw the abnormalities seen in Fundus Red Reflex Test (3)

Group-C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 6=30

7. Explain in brief any one disease which is commonly seen in elderly patient (5)
8. Explain which device will be suitable if the patient is having difficulty in central and peripheral vision. (5)
9. Explain the lacrimal drainage system with diagram (5)
10. Determine the types of nystagmus seen in child. (5)
11. What are the common symptoms of amblyopia, and how can they be measured during an eye exam? (5)
12. How can we determine visual acuity in individuals with low vision? (5)

OR

How will you identify the refractive status of the eye with direct ophthalmoscope (5)
