



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2023-2024

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

Course Name – Ocular Diseases-I

Course Code - BOPTOC304

(Semester III)

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) Preseptal Cellulitis can be described as
- a) bacterial infection of subcutaneous tissue b) viral infection of subcutaneous tissue
c) acute infection of subcutaneous tissue d) chronic infection of subcutaneous tissue
- (ii) Hordeolum Internum can be described as
- a) acute infection of meibomian gland b) acute suppurative inflammation of meibomian gland
c) chronic lipogranulomatous inflammation of meibomian gland d) chronic infection of meibomian gland
- (iii) Microblepharon is often associated with
- a) buphthalmos b) megalocornea
c) microphthalmos d) microphthalmos and microcornea
- (iv) In case of Trachoma we should examine the eye in the following sequence
- a) eyelid-conjunctiva-cornea b) cornea-conjunctiva-lens
c) orbit-eyelid-eyelash d) cornea-conjunctiva-lens-vitreous
- (v) In case of Chronic Dacryocystitis when we examine the lacrimal sac we find
- a) positive regurgitation test b) negative regurgitation test
c) no blockage of NLD d) partial/total blockage of NLD
- (vi) Lagophthalmos usually describes
- a) inward misdirection of eyelash b) outward turning of eyelid margin
c) inadequate closure of eyelids d) notch at the edge of the eyelid
- (vii) One of the common ocular symptom that we observe in case of Orbital cellulitis is
- a) congestion in eye b) concretions in eye
c) diplopia due to muscle palsy d) diplopia due to limited ocular movements
- (viii) Cavernous Hemangioma is usually located in _____ of orbit.
- a) subperiosteal space b) retrobulbar space
c) extraconal space d) intraconal space

