



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2023-2024
Programme – B.Optomety-2021
Course Name – Geriatric Optometry
Course Code - BOPTOC504
(Semester V)

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) Choose the tint that can be helpful for a 52 year old night driver with cortical cataract.
- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| a) Pink | b) Yellow |
| c) Brown | d) Grey |
- (ii) Identify the type of refractive error associated with POAG
- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| a) hyperopia | b) astigmatism |
| c) emmetropia | d) myopia |
- (iii) Flame-shaped retinopathy is seen in retinopathy
- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| a) diabetic | b) hypertensive |
| c) arteriosclerotic | d) CVA related |
- (iv) Ideal duration gap of ocular examination of an low risk geriatric patient should be
- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| a) 6 months | b) 3 months |
| c) 9 months | d) 12 months |
- (v) NVE full form.
- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| a) neovascularisation with edema | b) neovascularisation with eales diseases |
| c) neovascularisation everywhere | d) neovascularisation elsewhere |
- (vi) In nuclear sclerosis patient tends to develop RE
- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| a) hypermetropia | b) high astigmatism |
| c) myopia | d) None of these |
- (vii) Identify the type of contact lenses are typically recommended for geriatric patients with presbyopia?
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| a) Rigid Gas Permeable (RGP) lenses | b) Scleral lenses |
| c) Extended wear soft lenses | d) Bifocal contact lenses |
- (viii) Identify the early sign of acquired cataract.

- a) Central opacity
c) Glare
- b) Unioocular diplopia
d) Black spots in front of eye
- (ix) Identify the sign of aging retina
- a) Increase in dark adaptation threshold
c) all of these
- b) Decreased photoreceptor
d) None of these
- (x) Identify from the following age-related eye conditions which is a significant concern in geriatric epidemiology?
- a) Arcus Senilis
c) Glaucoma
- b) Dermatochalasis
d) Ectropion
- (xi) Choose the two main causes of COPD.
- a) chronic bronchitis and emphysema
c) asthma and chronic bronchitis
- b) asthma and emphysema
d) all of these
- (xii) Identify the degenerative condition of cornea.
- a) Arcus Senilis
c) Buphthalmos
- b) Keratoconus
d) Keratoglobus
- (xiii) Identify the component of the infiltrate that are clinically seen as white ring in arcus senilis.
- a) Lipid
c) Protein
- b) Aminoacid
d) Amyloid
- (xiv) Select the most common type of change in astigmatism seen in elderly population.
- a) With the rule astigmatism to Against the rule astigmatism
c) With the rule astigmatism to Irregular astigmatism
- b) Against the rule astigmatism to With the rule astigmatism
d) Irregular astigmatism to Against the rule astigmatism
- (xv) Select the cause of increase in resistance in outflow of aqueous humour.
- a) Presbyopia
c) Reduced size of pupil
- b) Increased pigmentation of the trabecular meshwork
d) None of these

Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

2. List different types of frames suitable for geriatric population. (3)
3. Write few examples of structural changes of lids in geriatric population. (3)
4. Write a short note on blepharochalasis. (3)
5. Describe few structural change of uveal tissue in geriatric population. (3)
6. Describe the structural changes of tear film in geriatric population. (3)

OR

Make a flowchart of comprehensive ocular examination of geriatric population (3)

Group-C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 6=30

7. Explain your role as an optometrist in managing diabetic retinopathy. (5)
8. 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)
9. Old age is a risk factor of blindness. Justify the statement. (5)

- 10. Describe few of structural changes of lids in geriatric population. (5)
- 11. Make a list of various ocular diseases and their management with optical low vision devices for geriatric population (5)
- 12. List the common causes of gradual loss of vision and plan their management (5)

OR

Plan the pre-operative investigations in an patient who has both cataract and hypertensive retinopathy (5)
