



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2025-2026

Programme – M.Optomety-2025

Course Name – Community Optometry

Course Code - MOP20201A

(Semester II)

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) Which of the following is NOT a priority disease under Vision 2020?
 - a) Cataract
 - b) Glaucoma
 - c) Diabetic retinopathy
 - d) Retinitis pigmentosa
- (ii) When was the NPCB launched in India?
 - a) 1976
 - b) 1985
 - c) 1990
 - d) 2000
- (iii) Which vitamin deficiency is a known cause of preventable childhood blindness?
 - a) Vitamin A
 - b) Vitamin B12
 - c) Vitamin C
 - d) Vitamin D
- (iv) What is primary eye care?
 - a) Advanced surgical interventions for refractive errors
 - b) The first level of contact for basic eye care services
 - c) Research in optometry and ophthalmology
 - d) Production of optical equipment
- (v) What is the key limitation of relying solely on tertiary care centres for reducing avoidable blindness in Vision 2020?
 - a) Higher patient compliance
 - b) High cost and limited geographic accessibility
 - c) Emphasis on preventive strategies
 - d) Overburdened community workers
- (vi) Create a plan to integrate blindness prevention within general health care services. What is the first step?
 - a) Develop standalone eye care facilities
 - b) Only prioritize surgical interventions
 - c) Train primary care physicians and nurses to identify eye conditions and provide referrals
 - d) Restrict eye care services to eye hospitals
- (vii) Which SDG is directly related to health promotion in eye care?
 - a) SDG 1
 - b) SDG 3

- c) SDG 5
(viii) Which sectors are critical for intersectoral collaboration in eye care?
a) Health, education, social welfare, and environment
c) Banking and infrastructure sectors
- d) SDG 6
b) Only health and social welfare
d) All of these
- (ix) What makes frontline workers critical for sustainable eye care delivery?
a) Their direct engagement with the community and their trust-building ability
c) Their exclusive reliance on government funding
- b) Their focus on urban hospitals
d) Their work only with specialists
- (x) How is workforce competency assessed in eye care?
a) By evaluating patient feedback
c) By counting training hours
- b) By measuring surgical success rates
d) All of these
- (xi) Select the infrastructure that is vital for ensuring the cold storage of donated corneas?
a) Eye bank
c) Vision centre
- b) Primary eye care centre
d) None of these
- (xii) Select an innovative solution that could address the lack of infrastructure for eye care services at the district level?
a) Mobile eye care units equipped with diagnostic tools
c) Reducing focus on awareness campaigns
- b) Restricting investment in infrastructure
d) Focusing solely on tertiary care hospitals
- (xiii) Select a new program for civil societies to reduce childhood blindness.
a) School-based screenings and treatments
c) Funding for paediatric eye care centres
- b) Awareness for parents and teachers
d) All of these
- (xiv) What is the main benefit of eye camps in rural areas?
a) Promoting eye care consultations
c) Providing accessible and affordable eye care
- b) Introducing new eye care technologies
d) Gathering small funds for eye care surgeries
- (xv) How do civil societies collaborate with governments in eye care?
a) By sharing resources and promoting policies
c) By building clinics
- b) By collecting funds
d) By avoiding urban areas and focusing on rural areas

Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

2. Explain the pyramidal model of eye care in India. (3)
3. Explain the benefits of eye donation for recipients? (3)
4. List and explain a challenge faced by optometrist while conducting vision screening camp in schools. (3)
5. How successful have national health programs been in integrating SDG-focused strategies into eye care promotion? (3)
6. How do urban and rural differences impact eye care needs per million population? (3)

OR

- List and explain the challenges exist in maintaining adequate infrastructure at the district level? (3)

Group-C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 6=30

7. Design a school-based health program to promote eye care. What activities would you prioritize? (5)

8. Give your opinion on the use of technology to improve the delivery of comprehensive eye care services in national health programs? (5)
9. Describe the human resources required at the primary, secondary, and tertiary levels of eye care in India. (5)
10. Evaluate the effectiveness of eye camps in diagnosing early-stage eye diseases. (5)
11. Explain the importance of collaboration among stakeholders essential for national health programs? (5)
12. Assess the effectiveness of National Health Programs in integrating eye care services into primary healthcare. What improvements could be made? (5)

OR

Evaluate the impact of awareness campaigns under Vision 2020 in promoting early detection and treatment of eye-related diseases. (5)

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