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BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2025-2026

Programme – B.Optomtry-2021/B.Optomtry-2022/B.Optomtry-
2023/B.Optomtry-2024

Course Name – Clinical Examination of Visual System

Course Code - BOPTOC405

(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) Which of the following is NOT a part of developmental history?
 - a) Gross motor milestones
 - b) Fine motor milestones
 - c) Immunization status
 - d) Social and language development
- (ii) When performing a Worth 4 Dot test with a four year old, the child reports 3 red dots and 1 green dot. Record the interpretation
 - a) Fusion response
 - b) A diplopia response
 - c) Green Eye response
 - d) An uninterpretable response
- (iii) Which part of history is most useful for identifying genetic conditions in a child?
 - a) Birth history
 - b) Developmental history
 - c) Immunization history
 - d) Family history
- (iv) In Hirschberg corneal reflex test, if the light reflex is seen on limbus, choose the approximate squint measurement is
 - a) 70°
 - b) 15°
 - c) 30°
 - d) 45°
- (v) What is the typical width of a stenopic slit used in clinical refraction?
 - a) 1 mm – 2 mm
 - b) 0.1 mm – 0.5 mm
 - c) 3 mm – 5 mm
 - d) 6 mm – 8 mm
- (vi) If a patient correctly reads 5 letters on the LogMAR 0.5 row and 3 letters on the LogMAR 0.4 row, what is their final LogMAR score?
 - a) 0.35
 - b) 0.3
 - c) 0.2
 - d) 0.4
- (vii) Teller Acuity Cards use which principle to measure visual acuity?
 - a) Optokinetic nystagmus
 - b) Color discrimination

- c) Preferential looking
(viii) What is the primary purpose of the TORCH test?
a) To detect bacterial infections in neonates
b) To screen for congenital infections in newborns
c) To diagnose metabolic disorders
d) To assess newborn liver function
(ix) Which of the following APGAR components is correctly matched with its scoring criteria?
a) Heart rate: 0 = Absent, 1 = <100 bpm, 2 = >100 bpm
b) Respiratory effort: 0 = Strong cry, 1 = Slow/irregular, 2 = Absent
c) Muscle tone: 0 = Active movement, 1 = Some flexion, 2 = Limp
d) Reflex irritability: 0 = Vigorous cry, 1 = Grimace, 2 = No response
(x) What does the "P" in APGAR stand for?
a) Pulse
b) Poor
c) Pure
d) None of these
(xi) The Bagolini test is preferred over the Worth 4-dot test because:
a) It is more dissociating and breaks fusion
b) It does not require patient cooperation
c) It is less dissociating and evaluates natural binocular vision
d) It directly measures ocular deviation
(xii) At what distance is the Pelli-Robson chart typically viewed?
a) 1 metre
b) 4 metres
c) 6 metres
d) 10 metres
(xiii) If the stenopic slit width is too narrow, what is the most likely effect on vision?
a) Increased light diffraction leading to reduced image clarity
b) Complete elimination of all refractive errors
c) Enhanced peripheral vision
d) Improved accommodation response
(xiv) Retro Illumination is used in Slit Lamp Biomicroscopy to identify
a) Epithelial Edema
b) Lashes
c) Contact lens fitting
d) Scleral Rigidity
(xv) Identify which of the following conditions would the Krimsky test be useful for diagnosing?
a) Astigmatism
b) Cataracts
c) Strabismus
d) Glaucoma

Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

2. A 2 years old child came to the clinic accompanied by his parents for regular eye check-up. Discuss the possible ways in which you will do visual acuity assessment. (3)
3. What is the role of Red green filters in Worth four dot test? (3)
4. Discuss the principle and procedure of FRIEND test. (3)
5. Explain the working principle of a lensometer. (3)
6. A 12-year-old child with no known history of strabismus or amblyopia undergoes the Bagolini striated lens test. They report seeing two diagonal streaks forming an 'X' shape at the center. 1. What does this response indicate about the child's binocular vision? 2. If the patient had a history of intermittent strabismus, how might the test results differ? 3. How does this test compare with other binocular vision tests, such as the Worth 4-dot test, for assessing fusion? (3)

OR

- A 3-year-old child is brought in for an eye exam. During Bruckner's test, the examiner notices that the reflex in the right eye is brighter than in the left eye. 1. What does this finding suggest? 2. How can you confirm if the child has strabismus? 3. What additional tests would you perform to evaluate eye alignment? (3)

Group-C

7. Differentiate between Maddox rod and Maddox wing test. (5)
8. List out the visual developmental milestones of a 1 to 6 months old child. (5)
9. A patient's aided visual acuity in both eye is 6/36. What will be his visual acuity in feet, decimal, MAR and LogMAR. (5)
10. A 58-year-old administrative assistant female complains of decreased vision in her left eye. She first noticed it when she closed her right eye while washing off her makeup about 2 weeks before her visit. How will you evaluate the patient? (5)
11. Write down the important components of history taking for a 6-year-old child coming to your clinic with a complaint of sudden onset of outward deviation in the right eye. (5)
12. A patient, a 61-year-old female retired school teacher complained of mild eye burning feeling after reading for long periods of time or in the afternoons. Has not had an eye exam in 10 years. She reports no problems with driving, watching TV, computer, or reading. She uses over-the-counter readers for close work. How will you assess the patient? (5)

OR

A 35-year-old patient presents with unilateral eye pain, photophobia, and decreased vision. Slit lamp examination reveals fine keratic precipitates, cells and flare in the anterior chamber, and posterior synechiae. 1. What slit lamp findings confirm the presence of anterior uveitis? 2. What is the grading system for anterior chamber cells and flare? (5)

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