



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2021 - 22
Programme – Bachelor of Optometry
Course Name – Ocular Disease II
Course Code - BOPTO403
(Semester IV)

Time allotted : 1 Hrs.15 Min.

Full Marks : 60

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 60=60

Choose the correct alternative from the following :

- (1) Most common type cataract in adults

a) Nuclear	b) Cortical
c) Zonular	d) Morgagnian
- (2) Refractive error associated with Nuclear cataract

a) Hypermetropia	b) Myopia
c) Astigmatism	d) Presbyopia
- (3) Iris shadow is seen in which stage of cortical cataract

a) Incipient stage	b) Hyper mature stage
c) Mature stage	d) Immature stage
- (4) Sunset syndrome is due to

a) Night blindness	b) Immature cataract
c) Subluxated cataractous lens	d) Subluxated IOL
- (5) In bipolar cataract

a) Both eye anterior polar cataract	b) Both eye posterior polar cataract
c) One eye anterior polar and other eye posterior polar	d) Anterior and posterior polar in same eye
- (6) All are causes of posterior subcapsular cataract except

a) Complicated cataract	b) Steroid induced cataract
c) Chlorpromazine cataract	d) Traumatic cataract
- (7) Choice of treatment for aphakia

a) Spectacle	b) Contact lens
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- c) IOL implantation
 (8) Retinal detachment is more common after
 a) ICCE
 c) SICS
 (9) Post operative astigmatism is more after
 a) ICCE
 c) SICS
 (10) Ring of Sommerring is a type of
 a) congenital cataract
 c) after cataract
 (11) Rosette-shaped cataract is a feature of
 a) traumatic cataract
 c) coronary cataract
 (12) The type of laser used to treat Posterior capsule opacification
 a) Yag laser
 c) Diode laser
 (13) Main cause of painless progressive loss of vision in adults
 a) Cataract
 c) ARMD
 (14) Dark room test is a provocative test for
 a) POAG
 c) NTG
 (15) Pachymetry is done in
 a) Glaucoma
 c) Before LASIK
 (16) In early glaucomatous cupping, disc is:
 a) Round
 c) Oval horizontally
 (17) Beta Blockers lower IOP mainly by
 a) Decreased aqueous production
 c) Lower episcleral venous pressure
 (18) Rapid change in presbyopic correction is a classical feature of
 a) Retinal detachment
 c) closed angle glaucoma
 (19) In Van Herick slit-lamp grading, closed angle is graded as
 a) Grade 0
 c) Grade 4
 (20) Increased ocular pressure in Buphthalmos causes all the following EXCEPT
 a) stretching of sclera
 c) corneal curvature prominence
 (21) Early features of chronic simple glaucoma include all except:
 a) Mild headache
- d) LASIK
 b) ECCE
 d) MICS
 b) ECCE
 d) MICS
 b) complicated cataract
 d) traumatic cataract
 b) diabetic cataract
 d) complicated cataract
 b) Argon laser
 d) Excimer laser
 b) Open angle glaucoma
 d) Progressive myopia
 b) PACG
 d) None
 b) Fuch's dystrophy
 d) All
 b) Oval vertically
 d) Pinpoint
 b) Increased aqueous drainage
 d) All of above
 b) open angle glaucoma
 d) Senile Cataract
 b) Grade 1
 d) None of the above
 b) corneal vascularisation
 d) Rupture of Descemet's membrane
 b) Acute onset

- c) Frequent change of persbyopic glasses
- (22) Applanation tonometry is based on
- a) Imbert-Fick principle
- b) Goldman's equation
- c) Perkins principle
- d) Principle of indentation
- (23) Hard design drusen mailnly associated with
- a) Peripheral vision loss
- b) Center vision loss
- c) both
- d) none
- (24) What are the types of drusen?
- a) Hard drusen
- b) soft drusen
- c) both
- d) none
- (25) Which cell provide the color vision
- a) Rod
- b) cone
- c) both
- d) none
- (26) Coloboma is
- a) abnormal growth of tissue
- b) normal growth of tissue
- c) both
- d) none
- (27) RP is a
- a) Inherited diseases
- b) herited diseases
- c) both
- d) none
- (28) Which type of Drusen is less harmfull and become more common with age
- a) Hard drusen
- b) Soft drusen
- c) both
- d) none
- (29) Lattice degeneration is characterised by
- a) Retina; thining
- b) Overline viterous liquefaction
- c) marginal vitreoretinal adhesion
- d) all
- (30) The term Retinochiasis refers to
- a) Rerinal tear
- b) splitting of sensory retina into two layer
- c) Retinal thinning
- d) All
- (31) Diffuse chorioretinal degeneration characterised by
- a) Retinal thinning
- b) depigmentation
- c) both
- d) none
- (32) Lens coloboma is
- a) affect the zonnules of ciliary body
- b) iris
- c) anterior chamber
- d) All
- (33) Juvenile diabeties is
- a) Type-I
- b) Type-II
- c) Both
- d) none
- (34) Which of the following condition that causes DR
- a) Heredity
- b) poor metabolic control
- c) smoking
- d) All
- (35) High risk of developing PDR
- a) When cotton-wool-spot > 8
- b) When cotton-wool-spot < 8

- c) both
 (36) PDR are seen in
 a) 5% of diabetic population
 c) 15% diabetic population
- d) none
 b) 10% diabetic population
 d) 20% diabetic population
- (37) The best immediate treatment for a chemical splash to the eye is
 a) Neutralization of the chemical with an alkali
 c) Ocular lubricants
- b) Cold compresses
 d) Copious irrigation with water
- (38) Distichiasis is
 a) Misdirected eyelashes
 c) Downward drooping of upper lid
- b) Accessory row of eyelashes
 d) Outward protrusion of lower lid
- (39) Band shaped keratopathy is commonly caused by deposition of
 a) Magnesium salt
 c) Ferrous salt
- b) Calcium salt
 d) Copper salt
- (40) Irrespective of the etiology of a corneal ulcer , the drug always indicated is
 a) Corticosteroids
 c) Antibiotics
- b) Cycloplegics
 d) Antifungals
- (41) Corneal sensations are diminished in
 a) Herpes simplex
 c) Fungal infections
- b) Conjunctivitis
 d) Marginal keratitis
- (42) The color of fluorescein staining in corneal ulcer is
 a) Yellow
 c) Green
- b) Blue
 d) Royal blue
- (43) RAPD present in
 a) Ischemic CRVO
 c) both
- b) Non-Ischemic CRVO
 d) none
- (44) Sectorial visual field defect seen in
 a) BRVO
 c) Both
- b) CRVO
 d) none
- (45) Sudden diminution of vision seen in
 a) Exudative ARMD
 c) Both
- b) Nonexudative ARMD
 d) none
- (46) Tranta's spots are noticed in cases of
 a) Active trachoma
 c) Corneal phlycten
- b) Bulbar spring catarrh
 d) Vitamin A deficiency
- (47) Fifth nerve palsy could cause
 a) Ptosis
 c) Neuropathic keratopathy
- b) Proptosis
 d) Lagophthalmos
- (48) Herpes simplex keratitis is characterized by
 a) Presence of pus in the anterior chamber
 c) Corneal hyposthesia
- b) No tendency to recurrence
 d) Tendency to perforate
- (49) Advanced keratoconus is least to be corrected when treated by
 a) Hard contact Lens
- b) Rigid gas permeable (RGP) contact lens

- c) Spectacles
 (50) Chalazion is a chronic inflammatory granuloma of
 a) Meibomian gland
 c) Sweat gland
- d) Keratoplasty
 b) Zies's gland
 d) Wolfring's gland
- (51) Blood vessels in a trachomatous pannus lie
 a) Beneath the Descemet's membrane
 c) Between Bowman's membrane & substantia propria
- b) In the substantia propria
 d) Between Bowman's membrane & Epithelium
- (52) Which layer of tear film prevents the evaporation?
 a) Mucin layer
 c) Aqueous layer
- b) Lipid layer
 d) All of them
- (53) What is the normal value of Schirmer's test with anesthesia in 5 mins?
 a) 10 mm
 c) 12 mm
- b) 11 mm
 d) 13 mm
- (54) Which disease is caused by contact lens?
 a) Fuch's dystrophy
 c) Corneal neovascularization
- b) Corneal aberration
 d) None of them
- (55) Marcus Gunn jaw-winking syndrome is a _____ type of disorder.
 a) Neurogenic
 c) Myogenic
- b) Aponeurotic
 d) None of them
- (56) Ptosis means _____
 a) < 2 mm covers the cornea
 c) > 2 mm covers the cornea
- b) > 4 mm covers the cornea
 d) None of them
- (57) Normal values of Schirmer-I test is _____
 a) < 15 mm
 c) > 20 mm
- b) > 15 mm
 d) None of them
- (58) A young patient with sudden painless loss of vision, with systolic murmur and ocular examination reveals a cherry red spot with clear AC, the likely diagnosis is:
 a) Central Retinal Artery Occlusion
 c) Diabetes Mellitus
- b) Central Retinal Vein Occlusion
 d) Branch Retinal Vein Occlusion
- (59) Night blindness is caused by
 a) Central retinal vein occlusion
 c) Dystrophies of the retinal cones
- b) Dystrophies of retinal rods
 d) Retinal detachment
- (60) Occlusion of the lower nasal branch of the central retinal artery results in one of the following field defects:
 a) Lower nasal sector field defect
 c) Upper temporal field defect
- b) Upper nasal sector field defect
 d) Lower temporal sector field defect