



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2021 - 22

Programme – Bachelor of Optometry

Course Name – Geriatric & Pediatric Optometry

Course Code - BOPTO404

(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) Which Contrast sensitivity chart is used for children?
 - a) Regan low contrast chart
 - b) Peli Robson Chart
 - c) Hiding Heidi Chart
 - d) Sloan letter flip chart
- (2) Which is an indication of Contrast sensitivity measurement?
 - a) Assessment of quality of vision
 - b) Low vision examination
 - c) Screening for visual pathway disorder
 - d) All of these
- (3) Which is used to test contrast sensitivity at near?
 - a) VCTS 6500
 - b) VCTS 6000
 - c) All of these
 - d) None of these
- (4) Which is an example of Grating Acuity test?
 - a) HOTV Test
 - b) Preferential looking test
 - c) Glasgow acuity test
 - d) Broken wheel test
- (5) Which chart is used for LVA patient, designed for a working distance for 25 cm?
 - a) Near log MAR chart
 - b) Reduced Snellen chart
 - c) Jaeger's chart
 - d) The keeler a series test
- (6) ETDRS chart is calibrated for a test distance of
 - a) 3 meter
 - b) 4 meter
 - c) 3 feet
 - d) 4 feet
- (7) In Snellen's V/A notation, numerator represents
 - a) Distance at which letter subtended 5' of visual angle
 - b) Distance between chart and the patient
 - c) Distance at which letter subtended 1' of visual angle
 - d) None of these
- (8) _____ develop as invaginations on the inner surface of the anterior neural folds
 - a) The optic sulci
 - b) Trabecular meshwork
 - c) Ectoderm
 - d) Neural tube

- (9) An elderly patient present with unilateral blurred vision micropsia,metamorphopsia,relative scotoma.The features are suggestive of
- a) CSR
b) Epiretinal membrane
c) Macular hole
d) White dot fovea
- (10) In aging retina
- a) Cone density reduces
b) RNFL thickness increases
c) Rod density reduces
d) None of these
- (11) Regarding the aging changes that occur in vitreous,the following are true except
- a) Refractive index decreases
b) Liquefaction of the vitreous occurs
c) Changes in the refractive index induces myopia
d) Floaters increases
- (12) For media opacities,the best way to perform retinoscopy is
- a) To use streak retinoscope
b) To use spot retinoscope
c) To do off axis retinoscope
d) To use concave setting
- (13) Sensitivity to blur decreases in elderly patients due to all the following factors except
- a) Reduced retinal illumination
b) Miotic pupil
c) Changes in refractive status
d) Media changes
- (14) In elderly the best way to perform retinoscope through miotic pupils is
- a) To do off axis retinoscope
b) To use a spot retinoscope
c) Radical retinoscope
d) To use concave setting
- (15) In presence of media irregularities,the preferred method to determine astigmatic correction is
- a) CC
b) Clock dial
c) Stenopic slit
d) Astigmatic T
- (16) The preferred method to check colour vision for an elderly subject is
- a) Ishihara Pseudoisochromatic colour plates
b) Fransworth D15
c) Ishikawa Pseudoisochromatic colour plates
d) FM 100
- (17) An elderly patient complains of diplopia and ptosis.On examination there is a limitation of elevation,depression and adduction.The findings are suggestive of :
- a) Myasthenia gravis
b) Third nerve Palsy
c) Thyroid Ophthalmopathy
d) Fourth nerve palsy
- (18) All of the following decreases with age except
- a) Flicker fusion sensitivity
b) Resistance of distraction
c) PFV
d) NFV
- (19) The most common problem that complicates eye examination in older adults is
- a) Hearing Impairment
b) Cognitive Impairment
c) Depression
d) Complex medical history
- (20) The cells of the primitive embryoblast differentiate into two layers, the epiblast and the _____
- a) Embryoblast
b) Endoderm
c) Mesodermal germ layer
d) Hypoblast
- (21) The optic fissure is also known as the
- a) embryonic fissure
b) choroidal fissure
c) All of these
d) None of these
- (22) Regarding the visual field changes in elderly all true except
- a) Superior visual field declines more rapidly
b) Minimal decrease in the standard visual field
c) Minimal decrease in the attentional visual field
d) Increased variability in the attentional visual field
- (23) Sustained visual bleaching due to exposure to sunlight in elderly,can reduce the visual acuity and contrast sensitivity by
- a) 20
b) 30

- c) 40 d) 50
- (24) Spectacle design with no nasal contact that can be prescribed for elderly patients is called as
- a) Pince nez spectacle b) Crutch Spectacle
c) Usden spectacle d) Astro spectacle
- (25) If an elderly low vision patient with advanced field loss, prefers reading for longer hours, the suitable aid for near vision will be
- a) Spectacle magnifier b) Stand magnifier
c) Hand held magnifier d) CCTV
- (26) Best low vision aid for near vision for a patient with ARMD is
- a) Spectacle magnifier b) Stand magnifier
c) Hand held magnifier d) CCTV
- (27) For an elderly patient with patchy media opacities, the best options for distance vision correction is
- a) Tints b) Multiple pinhole
c) Binocular Telescope d) Yellow filter
- (28) Reduced access of low vision aids among elderly population is due to the following factors except:
- a) Non availability of suitable aids b) Reduced personal income
c) Lack of awareness d) Community consequences
- (29) Low risk of preventive strategy for cataract, includes all except
- a) Reduced exposure to sunlight b) Decrease or quit smoking
c) Intake of antioxidants d) Use of aspirin
- (30) At the end of the fourth month of gestation, the primary vitreous and hyaloid vasculature atrophies to a clear, narrow central zone
- a) Cloquet's canal b) Hyaloid artery
c) persistent hyperplastic vitreous d) All of these
- (31) The fetal ophthalmic artery is a branch of the
- a) Internal carotid artery b) hyaloid artery
c) Bergmeister's papilla d) Pigment epithelium
- (32) The optic stalk is the initially hollow structure connecting the _____ with the forebrain
- a) optic vesicle b) optic fissure
c) Pons d) Midbrain
- (33) _____ is a congenital failure of lid and eye separation and development
- a) Dermolipomas b) Cryptophthalmos
c) Anterior Segment Dysgenesis d) Cornea Plana
- (34) _____ is a failure of the cornea to steepen relative to the curvature of the globe and normally occurs between the third and fourth month of gestation
- a) Cornea plana b) periorbital dermoid cysts
c) Dermolipomas d) None of these
- (35) Age related ocular changes includes
- a) ARMD b) Cataract
c) Glaucoma d) All of these
- (36) Indications of Pre hypertensive stage
- a) SBP: 120-139 mmHg, DBP: 80-89 mmHg b) SBP: More or equal to 160 mmHg, DBP: More or equal to 100 mmHg
c) SBP: 140-159 mmHg, DBP: 90-99 mmHg d) None of these
- (37) Ophthalmic complications of Hypertension include
- a) Diabetic Retinopathy b) Cataract

- c) Refractive error
d) None of these
- (38) Juvenile onset Diabetes is dependent on
a) External Insulin
b) Internal Insulin
c) Total oral medication
d) All of these
- (39) Xanthelasma and decreased corneal sensations can be the sign of
a) Hypertension
b) Diabetic Retinopathy
c) coronary heart disease
d) Cerebrovascular disease
- (40) For an elderly subject, 50% of total calories should be obtained from
a) Proteins
b) Carbohydrates
c) Fibres
d) Fats
- (41) Presbycusis refers to
a) Age related loss of hearing
b) Loss of accommodation
c) Impaired cardiac function attributed to aging
d) Loss of neuronal functions
- (42) The changes in the function of nerve cells and muscle cells with aging are due to
a) Reduced Mitosis
b) Fixed post mitotic cell function
c) Increased Mitosis
d) Decreased post mitotic cell function
- (43) Motor behavior is impaired in elderly due to lack of
a) Serotonin
b) Nor epinephrine
c) Hydrazine
d) Dopamine
- (44) Commonest cause of III nerve palsy in elderly is
a) Idiopathic
b) Trauma
c) Vascular disorder
d) Aneurysms
- (45) Visual field in elderly population
a) Sensitivity increases
b) Inferior field declines earlier
c) Nasal field declines earlier
d) Size of the field decreases
- (46) Regarding glare recovery in elderly population
a) Recovery time increases due to increased lens fluorescence
b) Recovery time decreases due to increased lens fluorescence
c) Recovery time increases due to decreased lens fluorescence
d) Recovery time decreases due to decreased lens fluorescence
- (47) Which of the following statement is true?
a) Disease effects are limited to the eye
b) Cataracts are inevitably progressive
c) It can result from a defect in galactokinase or galactose 1-P uridyl transferase
d) It can lead to accumulation of galactose in the lens, forming a snowflake cataract
- (48) Angle kappa is the angle formed at the intersection of the
a) Optical axis and fixation axis
b) Visual axis and optical axis
c) Visual axis and pupillary axis
d) Angle between line of sight and pupillary axis
- (49) Pupillary light reflex falling nasal to the pupil is
a) Positive angle kappa and exotropia
b) Negative angle kappa and esotropia
c) Positive angle alpha and exotropia
d) Positive angle gamma and esotropia
- (50) The initial mean value of axial length of the human eye at birth is about
a) 15.5mm
b) 20.5 mm
c) 23 mm
d) 24.5 mm
- (51) Blink response to visual threat is present at
a) 2-5 months
b) 6-8 weeks
c) Birth
d) 15-30 days
- (52) Fixation develops by

