

N. A

TEE/BOPTO602/2019/2021 - 22



Brainware University
Baramat, Kothakota - 700125

BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2021 - 22
Programme – Bachelor of Optometry
Course Name – Binocular Vision & Orthoptics -II
Course Code - BOPTO602
(Semester VI)

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) Convergent squint is also called as
 - a) Exotropia
 - b) Accommodative Esotropia
 - c) Accommodative Exotropia
 - d) None of these
- (2) Onset of Convergent squint usually between
 - a) 6 months and 7 years of age
 - b) 4 months and 6 years of age
 - c) 2 months and 6 years of age
 - d) 4 months and 5 years of age
- (3) Patient with anisometropia are at high risk of
 - a) RAET
 - b) Non accommodative esotropia
 - c) decompensated esotropia
 - d) All of these
- (4) In case of RAET, patient may demonstrate with increasing
 - a) Redness
 - b) squinting
 - c) Rubbing of eyes
 - d) b and c
- (5) In case of RAET, older patient may complain of common asthenopic symptoms
 - a) headache
 - b) diplopia
 - c) both a and b
 - d) None of these
- (6) The average cycloplegic refractive error in refractive accommodative estropia range from
 - a) 5D to +10D
 - b) 1.5D to +5D
 - c) 1.50D to +6D
 - d) 1.50D to +7.00DS
- (7) Name long- acting cycloplegic drug effect.
 - a) Atropine
 - b) Homide
 - c) cyclopentolate
 - d) All of these

- (8) While performing PCT, the deviation will be high inin case of high AC/A ratio
- Distance
 - near
 - both a and b
 - None of these
- (9) This is true for gradient formula
- $(A-B)/3$
 - $(A+B)/3$
 - $(B-A)/3$
 - $(B+A)/3$
- (10) Initial Management of RAET is
- Fundus examination
 - surgery
 - binocular balancing
 - Full refractive correction
- (11) Name the instrument use to check AHP
- Gonioscope
 - goniometry
 - goniometer
 - None of these
- (12) In diplopia charting, all the equipment are check except
- Red- Green goggles
 - Retinoscope
 - both a and b
 - None of these
- (13) Before any test, what is essential to assess binocular vision ?
- visual acuity
 - fixation in the squinting eye
 - direction and size of deviation
 - All of These
- (14) What test used to diagnose suppression?
- 4 Δ prism base out test
 - Red filter test
 - Bagolini's striated glasses
 - All of these
- (15) What test is used to rule out microtropia?
- Worth's four dot test
 - Friend test
 - Amsler Grid
 - 4 Δ prism base out test
- (16) Does a Patients with bifoveal fusion have normal retinal correspondence?
- Yes
 - No
 - may be
 - may not be
- (17) Does disjunctive eye movement and vergence eye movement as termed as same?
- Yes
 - No
 - may be
 - may not be
- (18) Which eye movements are the strongest vergence movements?
- Convergence movement
 - Divergence movement
 - Vertical movement
 - None of these
- (19) Which is the weakest vergence movement?
- Divergence movement
 - Convergence movement
 - Vertical movement
 - None of these
- (20) In case of orthotropia, the fovea of both eyes are aimed on which visual target?
- Same visual target
 - different visual target
 - One eye on different target
 - None of these
- (21) Which of the following is not true for binocular single vision?
- Provides stereoscopic vision
 - Is present since birth.
 - Is the cause of diplopia in paralytic squint.
 - Fusion is its second grade.

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- (22) Pseudoesotropia is associated with
a) Hypertelorism
b) Positive angle kappa
c) Negative angle kappa
d) All of these
- (23) Pseudoexotropia is associated with:
a) Prominent epicanthal fold
b) Positive angle kappa.
c) Negative angle kappa
d) None of these
- (24) Asthenopic symptoms are mostly marked with
a) Cyclophoria
b) Hyperphoria
c) Esophoria
d) Exophoria
- (25) All of the following are employed to evaluate a case of heterophoria except:
a) Maddox-rod test.
b) Alternate cover test
c) Measurement of fusional reserve
d) Measurement of near point of convergence.
- (26) An object located in the Panum's area stimulates:
a) Fusion
b) Confusion
c) Diplopia.
d) Stereopsis.
- (27) Strabismic amblyopia is more common in patients with:
a) Intermittent squint
b) Alternate squint
c) Constant squint.
d) None of these.
- (28) Which of the following test helps to differentiate between concomitant squint and paralytic squint?
a) Cover- Uncover test.
b) Direct cover test.
c) Alternate cover test
d) None of these.
- (29) All of the following lesions causing paralysis of extraocular muscles produce diplopia except:
a) Nuclear lesions
b) Lesions of nervsupranuclear trunks.
c) Lesions of neuromuscular junction.
d) None of these.
- (30) In paralytic convergent squint diplopia is
a) Homonymous
b) Heteronymous.
c) Both 1 and 2
d) None of these
- (31) Unocular diplopia occurs in all of the following except
a) Paralysis of inferior oblique.
b) Keratoconus.
c) Iridodialysis.
d) Incipient cataract.
- (32) A point that falls on horopter excites:
a) Corresponding retinal points.
b) Crossed diplopia.
c) Confusion.
d) Stereopsis.
- (33) Convergence insufficiency is associated with all of the following except:
a) Increase in accommodation.
b) General debility.
c) Refractive errors.
d) Wide interpupillary distance.
- (34) In 'A'- Esotropia the amount of deviation:
a) Increases in upward gaze and decreases in down gaze.
b) Decreases in upward gaze and increases in down gaze.
c) Increases in upward as well as downward gaze
d) Decreases in upward as well as downward gaze.

- (35) In 'V'- Exotropia the amount of deviation:
- a) Increases in upward gaze and decreases in down gaze.
 - b) Decreases in upward gaze and increases in down gaze.
 - c) Increases in upward as well as downward gaze.
 - d) Decreases in upward as well as downward gaze.
- (36) Secondary deviation of the eye is based on which law:
- a) Hering's Law
 - b) Listing's law
 - c) Donder's law
 - d) Sherrington's law.
- (37) Uncrossed diplopia is seen with:
- a) Esotropia.
 - b) Exotropia.
 - c) Exophoria.
 - d) Esophoria.
- (38) All are the features of paralytic squint except:
- a) Unequal fixation.
 - b) Vertigo.
 - c) Amblyopia.
 - d) Abnormal head position.
- (39) Amplitude of accommodative convergence is:
- a) Altered by weak cycloplegics.
 - b) Altered by lenses and prisms
 - c) Decreased in older people.
 - d) Altered by orthoptics.
- (40) Large angle kappa gives rise to :
- a) Pseudo squint.
 - b) Manifest squint
 - c) Latent Squint.
 - d) Periodic Squint.
- (41) In Unilateral past pointing Nystagmus the site of the lesion is :
- a) Cerebellar hemisphere.
 - b) Lateral semicircular canal
 - c) Flocculo-nodular lobe.
 - d) Superior semicircular canal.
- (42) The best treatment for correction of 15degree non- accommodative esotropia in a 5- year – old child is:
- a) Order refraction testing under atropine and full correction.
 - b) Synoptophore exercise
 - c) Surgical alignment.
 - d) Occlusion patching.
- (43) In Right – sided sixth nerve palsy all of the following are seen except:
- a) Convergent squint.
 - b) Right- sided abduction loss.
 - c) Diplopia on dextroversion.
 - d) Head turned to left
- (44) Hirschberg test is used to detect :
- a) Squint
 - b) Field defects.
 - c) Glaucoma
 - d) Optic atrophy.
- (45) What is the name of the instrument used as a fixation target for near?
- a) Gulden fixation stick.
 - b) Maddox rod
 - c) RAF rule
 - d) Prism bar
- (46) While measuring vergence facility , the flippers used is
- a) 3 Base In and 12 Base Out
 - b) 12 Base In and 3 Base In
 - c) 3 Base out and 12 Base Out
 - d) 3 base In and 12 Base In
- (47) Dynamic retinoscopy is done with
- a) Accommodation at rest.
 - b) Accommodation active
 - c) both a and b
 - d) none of these

- (48) During accommodation, there occurs decrease in the radius of curvature of the:
- a) Anterior surface of the lens.
 - b) Posterior surface of the lens.
 - c) Both surfaces of the lens.
 - d) None of these
- (49) While performing duochrome test, if the patient reports that he sees red letters more clear than green, it indicates that he is slightly:
- a) Myopic
 - b) Hypermetropic
 - c) Presbyopic
 - d) None
- (50) Excessive accommodation causes
- a) Myopia.
 - b) Pseudomyopia.
 - c) Pseudohypermetropia.
 - d) None of these.
- (51) What range of flipper lens power can be used for accommodative facility?
- a) ± 0.50 to ± 0.7
 - b) ± 1.00 to ± 1.25
 - c) ± 1.50 to ± 1.75
 - d) ± 0.50 to ± 2.50
- (52) Does Worth Four Dot Test is more dissociating than the bagolini glasses?
- a) yes
 - b) No
 - c) may be
 - d) may not be
- (53) What test used to diagnose suppression?
- a) 4 Δ prism base out test
 - b) Red filter test
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