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OPHTHALMIC TECHNIQUES HSSC–II

SECTION – A (Marks 20)

Time allowed: 25 Minutes | **Version Number** | **4** | **4** | **6** | **1**

Note: Section – A is compulsory. All parts of this section are to be answered on the separately provided OMR Answer Sheet which should be completed in the first 25 minutes and handed over to the Centre Superintendent. Deleting/overwriting is not allowed. Do not use lead pencil.

Q. 1 Choose the correct answer A / B / C / D by filling the relevant bubble for each question on the OMR Answer Sheet according to the instructions given there. Each part carries one mark.

1) Which of the following does **NOT** fit in line with the others?
   - A. Nebula
   - B. Macula
   - C. Leukoma
   - D. Leukaemia

2) Blood in the anterior chamber is called:
   - A. Hyphaema
   - B. Hypopion
   - C. Glaucoma
   - D. Haemosiderosis

3) The corneal nutrition is **NOT** from:
   - A. Aqueous
   - B. Limbus capillaries
   - C. O_2 from air
   - D. Ciliary body

4) The dendritic ulcer in cornea is typical of:
   - A. Vericella zoster
   - B. Pseudomonas
   - C. Herpes Simplex
   - D. Aspergillus

5) The most common type of catract is:
   - A. Senile
   - B. Diabetic
   - C. Congenital
   - D. Traumatic

6) Diminished vision in day light occurs in:
   - A. Zonular catract only
   - B. Central cartract only
   - C. Peripheral catract only
   - D. All of these

7) Vitamin A deficiency will cause:
   - A. Keratomalacia only
   - B. Night blindness only
   - C. Xerosis only
   - D. All of these

8) The most common method of drug delivery to the eye is:
   - A. Injection
   - B. Ointment
   - C. Implants
   - D. Drops

9) Slit lamp is an instrument used for inspection of:
   - A. Anterior segment
   - B. Visual acuity
   - C. Vitreous
   - D. Retina

10) The normal trichromatic colour vision consists of:
   - A. Red, Blue, Green
   - B. Red, Yellow, White
   - C. Red, Blue, Yellow
   - D. None of these

11) Gradual loss of vision occurs in all **EXCEPT**:
   - A. Catract
   - B. Glaucoma
   - C. Retinal detachment
   - D. Vitamin A deficiency

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12) Anaesthesia and akinesia for eye surgery is achieved by:

A. F. Nerve block
B. Retinal bulbar inj
C. Xylocaine drops
D. All of these

13) Which of the following is the operation of choice for catract?

A. ECCE
B. Phaco emulcification
C. ICCE
D. None of these

14) Which of the following does **NOT** fit with the others, in properties?

A. Lens
B. Cornea
C. Vitreous
D. Choroid

15) Which one is a pupil dilator?

A. Parasymp. Stimulation
B. Sympathetic stimulation
C. Oculomotor
D. Trigeminal

16) In which lobe is the center for vision situated?

A. Frontal
B. Parietal
C. Temporal
D. Occipital

17) Which of the following is **NOT** a symptom for corneal ulcer?

A. Pain
B. Loss of sensations
C. Lacrimation
D. Photophobia

18) Which of the following is **NOT** treated by Laser?

A. Retinal detach
B. Diabetic retinopathy
C. Hypertension retinopathy
D. Catract

19) Which is **NOT** true about Ulcerative blepharitis?

A. Small ulcers bleed
B. Yellow crusts removed
C. White crust not found
D. Staphylococcie

20) Which one is NOT in line with others?

A. Trichiasis
B. Entropion
C. Corneal ulcer
D. Ectropion

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OPHTHALMIC TECHNIQUES HSSC–II

Time allowed: 2:35 Hours **Total Marks Sections B and C: 80**

NOTE: Answer any ten parts from Section 'B' and any three questions from Section 'C' on the separately provided answer book. Use supplementary answer sheet i.e. Sheet–B if required. Write your answers neatly and legibly.

SECTION – B (Marks 50)

Q. 2 Answer any TEN parts. The answer to each part should not exceed 2 to 4 lines. **(10 x 5 = 50)**

(i) What are two types of muscles of iris? Write their nerve supply also.

(ii) Draw and label the Lacrimal passage.

(iii) Write down the uses of Laser in the eye diseases.

(iv) Enumerate some causes of gradual loss of vision.

(v) Define Myopia; draw a simple sketch of light rays in it.

(vi) Write about 'Progressive' and 'Regressive' Pannus.

(vii) What is 'Opthalmia Neonatorum'?

(viii) Write a short note on blindness.

(ix) What are different methods of sterilization?

(x) Discuss how the 'Binocular vision' is superior than the 'Monocular vision'.

(xi) Write names of parts of visual pathways (from optic disc – upto cerebral cortex).

(xii) Draw diagram of natural lens of eye. What is its change of shape during distant and near vision?

(xiii) Write causes and treatment of sub-conjuctival haemorrhage.

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SECTION – C (Marks 30)

Note: Attempt any THREE questions. All questions carry equal marks. **(3 x 10 = 30)**

Q. 3 Write names, functions and nerve supply of all the extra and intra-ocular muscles.

Q. 4 What is difference between Lacrimation and Epiphora? Give causes of each.

Q. 5 Define sympathetic opthalmitis. What are its causes and treatment?

Q. 6 Write a comprehensive note on drug delivery to the eye.

Q. 7 What is Triad of Glaucoma? What are causes of increased pressure in glaucoma?

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