



Roll No.

--	--	--	--	--	--

Answer Sheet No.

Sig. of Candidate.

Sig. of Invigilator.

OPHTHALMIC TECHNIQUES HSSC-I

SECTION – A (Marks 20)

Time allowed: 25 Minutes

NOTE: Section-A is compulsory and comprises pages 1-2. All parts of this section are to be answered on the question paper itself. It 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 Circle the correct option i.e. A / B / C / D. Each part carries one mark.

- (i) Which of the following microorganisms is a prokaryote?
- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| A. Bacteria | B. Virus |
| C. Protozoa | D. Fungus |
- (ii) Which of the following statements is **INCORRECT** about lens?
- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| A. It is transparent. | B. It is bi-convex. |
| C. It has a rich blood supply. | D. It provides accommodation for near vision. |
- (iii) Which of the following is **NOT** used in Dark Room?
- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Convex spherical lens | B. Red and Green glasses |
| C. Trial frame | D. Punctum Dilator |
- (iv) Which of the following statements about fungus is **INCORRECT**?
- | |
|---|
| A. It is the most common cause of diseases. |
| B. It has unicellular and multicellular type. |
| C. It is eukaryote. |
| D. Its cell-wall has chitin. |
- (v) Which of the following is an infectious disease?
- | | |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| A. Cataract | B. Trachoma |
| C. Glaucoma | D. Retinal detachment |
- (vi) Which of the following symptoms is **NOT** present immediately after trauma?
- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. Hypopyon | B. Hyphema |
| C. Subluxation of lens | D. Sub-conjunctival Haemorrhage |
- (vii) Delicate ophthalmic instruments can be sterilized by _____.
- | | |
|-----------------|-----------|
| A. Flaming | B. Spirit |
| C. Hot air oven | D. Lysol |
- (viii) Which of the following is given for prevention of Night-blindness?
- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| A. Iron | B. Folic Acid |
| C. Vitamin C | D. Vitamin A |
- (ix) Which of the following is **NOT** a property of Bacterial cell wall?
- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| A. Gives support and protection | B. Maintains shape |
| C. Has receptors for antibiotic action | D. Synthesizes proteins |
- (x) Presbyopia can be treated by _____.
- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. Concave spherical lens | B. Convex spherical lens |
| C. Cylindrical lens | D. Removal of physiological lens |
- (xi) Which instrument can differentiate between poor vision due to refractive error and poor vision due to other eye disease?
- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| A. Maddox Rod | B. Placido's disc |
| C. Pin Hole | D. None of these |

- (xii) Crede's prophylaxis is done for prevention of _____.
A. Ophthalmia Neonatorum B. Glaucoma
C. Cataract D. Corneal opacity
- (xiii) Which of the following is a fungus?
A. Plasmodium B. Candida
C. Staphylococci D. Chlamydiae
- (xiv) Which of the following is a symptom of Allergic Conjunctivitis?
A. Itching B. Lacrimation
C. Thick white ropy discharge D. All of these
- (xv) Hyphema means _____.
A. Pus in anterior chamber B. Blockage of angle of anterior chamber
C. Blood in anterior chamber D. Decrease in aqueous fluid
- (xvi) Rupture of eye-ball can occur with _____.
A. Needle injury B. Chemicals
C. Blunt injury D. Fire burns
- (xvii) Which of the following drugs is used for diagnosis?
A. Antibiotic drops B. Fluorescein dye
C. Pilocarpine D. Chalazion scoop
- (xviii) The most common type of colour blindness is _____.
A. Red B. Blue
C. Green D. Violet
- (xix) Examination of Anterior Segment of eye does **NOT** include _____.
A. Visual acuity B. Pupil examination
C. Anterior chamber examination D. Corneal examination
- (xx) Probing of Nasolacrimal duct is done in _____.
A. Congenital Dacryocystitis B. Dacryoadenitis
C. Acute Dacryocystitis D. Chronic Dacryocystitis

For Examiner's use only:

Total Marks:

20

Marks Obtained:



OPHTHALMIC TECHNIQUES HSSC-I

92

Time allowed: 2:35 Hours

Total Marks Sections B and C: 80

NOTE: Answer any twenty-five parts from Section 'B' and any two 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 TWENTY-FIVE parts. The answer to each part should not exceed 2 to 4 lines. (25 x 2 = 50)

- (i) What can cause chemical injury to eye?
- (ii) What is Innate Immunity?
- (iii) List any four protozoal parasites and the disease caused by them.
- (iv) Classify bacteria on the basis of staining.
- (v) Give normal IOP. What are the methods of measuring IOP?
- (vi) What is Mycology?
- (vii) What is Dark Room and its use?
- (viii) What is Slit lamp and its use?
- (ix) Define Astigmatism.
- (x) Name the Accessory structure of eye.
- (xi) What is Night Blindness?
- (xii) Name the five F's which can cause trachoma.
- (xiii) How will you differentiate between Allergic and Bacterial Conjunctivitis by Symptoms?
- (xiv) What is Digital Tonometry?
- (xv) Name any four methods of examining Anterior segment of eye.
- (xvi) What is the first aid management of Acute Congestive Glaucoma?
- (xvii) What is Retinal Detachment and its common symptom?
- (xviii) What are the food sources of vitamin A?
- (xix) List the common causes of Blindness.
- (xx) What is the use of ultrasound in Ophthalmology?
- (xxi) Classify Viruses.
- (xxii) What is STD? Give example.
- (xxiii) How will you check Visual Acuity for Near Vision?
- (xxiv) Name the structures which protect eye.
- (xxv) What is Perimeter and its use?
- (xxvi) Name any two spore forming bacteria and the diseases caused by them.
- (xxvii) What is Scatoma?
- (xxviii) What is the function of eyelids?
- (xxix) How can eye injuries be prevented in industrial workers?
- (xxx) Name any two drugs used for diagnosis in ophthalmology.
- (xxxi) What is Laser and its use in ophthalmology?

SECTION – C (Marks 30)

Note: Attempt any TWO questions. All questions carry equal marks.

(2 x 15 = 30)

Q. 3 Discuss Xerophthalmia, its causes, prevention and treatment.

Q. 4 Discuss History taking in Ophthalmology.

Q. 5 Draw and label eye ball. Give structures in anterior segment and their function.