

2010



Roll No.

Answer Sheet No. _____

Sig. of Candidate. _____

Sig. of Invigilator. _____

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OPHTHALMIC TECHNIQUES HSSC-II

SECTION – A (Marks 20)

Time allowed: 25 Minutes

NOTE:- Section-A is compulsory . 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 layer of the eyelid contains the Tarsal Plate?

A. Cutaneous layer	B. Fibrous layer
C. Muscular layer	D. Membranous layer
- (ii) Which of the following diseases can cause severe visual impairment?

A. Trachoma	B. Chalazion	C. Styne	D. Allergic conjunctivitis
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- (iii) Which of the following drug causes constriction of pupil?

A. Mydriacil	B. Atropine	C. Xylene	D. Pilocarpine
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- (iv) Which of the following is the best first aid option for penetrating eye injury with deeply impacted foreign body?

A. Remove the object and refer to hospital	B. Refer the patient without doing anything
C. Remove the object, wash the eye and then refer	D. Stabilize the object in its place by thick bandage and then refer
- (v) Exophthalmometer is an instrument used for measuring _____.

A. Ptosis	B. Symblepheron	C. Squint	D. Proptosis
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- (vi) If adhesions are developed between palpebral and bulbar conjunctiva, the condition is called _____.

A. Trichiasis	B. Symblepheron	C. Follicles	D. Keratomalacia
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- (vii) Which of the following is **Not** true about conjunctival concretions?

A. Calcification	B. Located in palpebral conjunctiva
C. Cause corneal abrasions	D. Age related
- (viii) Follicles are **Not** a sign in _____.

A. Spring catarrh	B. Trachoma
C. Streptococcal conjunctivitis	D. Adenovirus conjunctivitis
- (ix) Which of the following is **Not** a symptom of corneal ulcer?

A. Mucopurulent discharge	B. Pain in the eyes
C. Redness	D. Watering
- (x) Bitot's spots are associated with _____.

A. Xerosis	B. Conjunctivitis	C. Styne	D. Chalazion
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- (xi) Pterygium is a condition resulting from _____.

A. Degeneration of sclera	B. Bacterial conjunctivitis
C. Degeneration of conjunctival tissue	D. Corneal ulcer
- (xii) Which of the following gland is present in the tarsal plate?

A. Lacrimal gland	B. Gland of zies	C. Gland of moll	D. Meibomian gland
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- (xiii) Coloboma of the eyelid is mostly present at _____.

A. The medial canthus of eye	B. Junction of medial and middle third of upper eyelid
C. The lateral canthus of eye	D. Junction of lateral and middle third of upper eyelid
- (xiv) The common organism involved in ulcerative Blepharitis is _____.

A. Pneumococci	B. Staphylococcus aureus
C. Staphylococcus albus	D. Coryne bacterium Xerosis
- (xv) Which of the following route of drug administration is the safest?

A. Retrobulbar	B. Intracameral	C. Intra vitreal	D. Sub-conjunctival
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- (xvi) Which of the following muscle moves the Lt. eye in dextroversion?

A. Lateral rectus	B. Medial rectus	C. Inferior oblique	D. Superior oblique
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- (xvii) Which of the following is the most commonly used drug for diagnostic purpose?

A. Flourescein	B. Rose Bengal	C. Pilocarpine	D. Atropine
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- (xviii) Uveal tract is a layer formed by _____.

A. Cornea and sclera	B. Iris, ciliary body and retina
C. Retina and optic nerve	D. Iris, ciliary body and choroid
- (xix) Aqueous humour is secreted by _____.

A. Lacrimal gland	B. Ciliary body	C. Meibomian gland	D. Gland of krauss
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- (xx) Which of the following is a refractive error occurring in adults due to age changes?

A. Myopia	B. Hypermetropia	C. Presbyopia	D. Cataract
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For Examiner's use only:

Total Marks:

20

Marks Obtained:

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

- (i) Name the extra ocular muscle of eye and their function.
- (ii) Write briefly about tear production and its drainage.
- (iii) Draw and label the parts of Conjunctiva. Briefly give the method of averting the upper eyelid.
- (iv) What do you mean by "Syrringing"? Why is it done?
- (v) What is Aphakia? How will you correct it?
- (vi) Name the factors (5 F's and 5 D's) which help in spread of trachoma.
- (vii) What is Anterior Synechia?
- (viii) What are the functions of Retina?
- (ix) What is a pin hole instrument? What are its uses?
- (x) Draw a chalazion clamp and scoop. Also write down the uses of these instruments in ocular surgery.
- (xi) What is Anisometropia? What is the commonest cause of acquired unilateral anisometropia?
- (xii) What is a Convex Spherical lens? How will you identify it? Also write down its uses.
- (xiii) What do you mean by Pathological Myopia?

SECTION – C (Marks 30)

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

- Q. 3 Discuss briefly the routes of drug administration to eye.
- Q. 4 Define Blepharitis. Discuss ulcerative blepharitis and its treatment.
- Q. 5 Discuss the stages of Senile Cataract. Discuss preoperative investigations for intraocular lens insertion.
- Q. 6 Classify Conjunctivitis. Discuss Vernal conjunctivitis.
- Q. 7 Discuss the anatomy and physiology of eyelids in detail.