

2011

Roll No. 

Answer Sheet No. \_\_\_\_\_

Sig. of Candidate. \_\_\_\_\_

Sig. of Invigilator. \_\_\_\_\_

## OPHTHALMIC TECHNIQUES HSSC-II

### 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) What is a Conjunctiva?
- |                     |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| A. Serous Membrane  | B. Mucus Membrane |
| C. Fibrous Membrane | D. None of these  |
- (ii) Which of the following glands can be seen through tarsal Conjunctiva?
- |                 |                     |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| A. Gland Zies   | B. Lacrimal gland   |
| C. Lacrimal sac | D. Meibomian glands |
- (iii) What is called the Conjunctiva present between the junction of Lid and Eyeball?
- |              |                       |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| A. Palpebral | B. Bulbar conjunctiva |
| C. Fornix    | D. Limbal conjunctiva |
- (iv) What is **TRUE** about allergic conjunctivitis?
- |                          |                             |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Cause by Herpes virus | B. Has white ropy discharge |
| C. Seasonal              | D. Has purulent discharge   |
- (v) What is called the layer of fascia, which covers the eyeball?
- |                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| A. Tarsal Plate    | B. Orbit         |
| C. Tenon's capsule | D. None of these |
- (vi) What is called the forward displacement of eyeball?
- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| A. Proptosis    | B. Exophthalmos  |
| C. Both A and B | D. None of these |
- (vii) Where is the commonest site of orbital fracture?
- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| A. Medial walls | B. Lateral wall |
| C. Roof         | D. Floor        |
- (viii) In which of the following is the Tarsal Plate present?
- |                  |                     |
|------------------|---------------------|
| A. Skin eyelids  | B. Mucosa of eyelid |
| C. Fibrous layer | D. Muscular layer   |
- (ix) What is called the muscle present in the upper eyelid?
- |                                 |                 |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| A. Superior rectus              | B. Orbicularis  |
| C. Levator Palpebrae Superioris | D. Tarsal plate |
- (x) What are the sebaceous gland present in the eyelid?
- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| A. Gland of Zeis | B. Gland Moll    |
| C. Meibomian     | D. None of these |
- (xi) What is the downward displacement of eyelid called?
- |                 |            |           |          |
|-----------------|------------|-----------|----------|
| A. Symblepharon | B. Squaint | C. Ptosis | D. Styte |
|-----------------|------------|-----------|----------|
- (xii) Which of the following is the defect of Coloboma?
- |                  |                  |           |                 |
|------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| A. Glands of Lid | B. Margin of Lid | C. Sclera | D. Tarsal plate |
|------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------|
- (xiii) Which of the following is **TRUE** about Blepharitis?
- |                             |                                |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. It is common in children | B. Most common with Seborrhoea |
| C. More in old age group    | D. All of these                |

DON NOT WRITE ANYTHING HERE

- (xiv) What is **TRUE** about Pterygium?
- |                                  |                                     |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. May cause visual disturbance  | B. Mostly develops on temporal side |
| C. It's a degenerative condition | D. Mostly develops on nasal side    |
- (xv) What is **TRUE** about sub-conjunctival hemorrhage?
- |                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| A. Can occur after severe cough | B. An indication of fractured base of skull |
| C. Self limiting condition      | D. All of these                             |
- (xvi) In which case is Buller's shield as a protective covering given?
- |                     |                             |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Pterygium        | B. Bacterial conjunctivitis |
| C. Pseudo Pterygium | D. Pingueclae               |
- (xvii) Which of the two vessels can be seen on bulbar part of conjunctiva?
- |                                  |                      |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| A. Posterior conjunctival vessel | B. Ophthalmic artery |
| C. Arterial ciliary vessel       | D. Ophthalmic vein   |
- (xviii) What is normal palpebral conjunctiva?
- |           |                |                |        |
|-----------|----------------|----------------|--------|
| A. Opaque | B. Transparent | C. Translucent | D. Dry |
|-----------|----------------|----------------|--------|
- (xix) Bilots spots seen in conjunctiva are due to \_\_\_\_\_
- |                            |                          |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Allergic conjunctivitis | B. Pterygium             |
| C. Deficiency of Vitamin A | D. Fungal conjunctivitis |
- (xx) Which of the following is a type of Ophthalmia Neonatrum?
- |                                  |                                 |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. Allergic conjunctivitis       | B. Muco-purulent conjunctivitis |
| C. Acute purulent conjunctivitis | D. Chronic conjunctivitis       |

For Examiner's use only:

Total Marks:

20

Marks Obtained:

— 2HA 1146 —

2017



# OPHTHALMIC TECHNIQUES HSSC-I

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Time allowed: 2:35 Hours

Total Marks Sections B and C

NOTE:- Answer any ten parts from Section 'B' and any three questions from Section 'C' on the separate 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) Discuss the parts of Pterygium and its incidence.
- (ii) Give three parts of conjunctiva and their location.
- (iii) Give the predisposing factors and clinical features of allergic conjunctivitis.
- (iv) Give four differentiating points between Pterygium and Pseudo-Pterygium.
- (v) What is Conjunctival Haemorrhage? Also write its causes.
- (vi) Discuss Acute muco purulent conjunctivitis.
- (vii) What is Exophthalmos? Also give its causes.
- (viii) Write down the course of the visual pathway from eye to brain.
- (ix) Give a brief account of any one procedure for recording IOP.
- (x) How will you locate a metallic foreign body in the eye?
- (xi) List the different causes of Cataract.
- (xii) Write down the common causes of Epiphora.
- (xiii) What are the different methods of drug delivery to the eye?

## SECTION – C (Marks 30)

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

- Q. 3 Draw and label a diagram of the cross-section of an eye ball.
- Q. 4 Name all the nine muscles of eyeball (extrinsic and intrinsic). Also write down their function.
- Q. 5 Define Visual acuity. Discuss the use of Snellen's chart.
- Q. 6
  - a. Name two methods of examination of field of vision. Also give the normal field of vision for:
    - (i) Nasal side
    - (ii) Above
    - (iii) Below
    - (iv) Temporal side
  - b. Discuss Perimetry in detail.
- Q. 7
  - a. What are the functions of aqueous humor?
  - b. Name and briefly discuss the functions of accessory structure of eye such as eyelid, lacrimal glands etc.