



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) Glaucoma may be due to _____
A. Raised intraocular pressure B. Decreased ocular pressure
C. Decreased production of aqous D. Vitamin A deficiency
- (ii) In case of iridocyclitis there is _____
A. Ciliary congestion B. Congestion in fornices
C. No congestion of blood vessels D. Aqous is clear
- (iii) Sterilization in autoclave needs _____
A. High temperature and pressure B. High temperature but low pressure
C. Antibiotics D. Electric current
- (iv) Presbyopia occurs _____
A. In females only B. In children
C. After 40 years of age in both the sexes D. Below 30 years of age
- (v) Raised IOP, pain and visual field defects occur in _____
A. Glaucoma B. Iridocyclitis
C. Cataract D. Vitamin A and D deficiency
- (vi) Conjunctival congestion in case of allergic states is found _____
A. Behind the limbus B. All around limbus
C. In fornices D. Tarsal conj. of upper lid
- (vii) Forward displacement of the eye ball is called _____
A. Proptosis B. Exophthalmos
C. Ptosis D. Lagophthalmos
- (viii) Eversion of the upper lid is held in position due to _____
A. Tarsal plate B. Meibomian glands
C. Orbicularis D. Rectus lateralis
- (ix) What is **NOT** done in stye?
A. Hot fomentation B. Cold compresses
C. Local and systemic antibiotics D. Pain killers
- (x) Pus in the anterior chamber is called _____
A. Hyphaema B. Hypopion
C. Glaucoma D. Trachoma
- (xi) What is the power of normal lens?
A. 18 to 20 diopters B. 15 diopters
C. 10 diopters D. Zero

DO NOT WRITE ANYTHING HERE

- (xii) Which is most common eye disease?
A. Glaucoma B. Night-blindness
C. Cataract D. Ophthalmia
- (xiii) Thickest corneal opacity is called _____
A. Nebula B. Macula
C. Leukoma D. Blepharoma
- (xiv) Normal IOP is in range of _____
A. 14 to 20 mm Hg B. 20 to 25 mm Hg
C. 25 to 30 mm Hg D. None of these
- (xv) In optic chiasma _____
A. Temporal fibres cross B. Nasal fibres cross
C. All fibres cross D. No crossing occurs
- (xvi) Small rounded swelling in upper lid may **NOT** be _____
A. Styte B. Chalazion
C. Tumor D. Leukoma
- (xvii) What is **TRUE** about sub-conj. haemorrhage?
A. Can occur after blunt trauma B. Can occur in fracture base of skull
C. In bleeding disorders D. All of these
- (xviii) What is the downward displacement of eye-lid called?
A. Styte B. Chalazion
C. Proptosis D. Ptosis
- (xix) The A-vascular structure is _____
A. Cornea B. Choroid
C. Retina D. Sclera
- (xx) Sudden loss of all vision in one eye without trauma is due to _____
A. Cataract B. Retinal detachment
C. Glaucoma D. Blepharitis

For Examiner's use only:

Total Marks:
Marks Obtained:

—2HA 1246—



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) How does aqueous humor form and circulate?
- (ii) What is Cataract? Write down its causes and prevention?
- (iii) What are the causes of Epiphora? Write down the normal passage for tears flow.
- (iv) What is Trachoma? How can it lead to blindness?
- (v) How will you manage a drug reaction to the eye?
- (vi) List the drugs used in the eye with their actions.
- (vii) What can be the sequelae of a penetrating injury to the eye-ball?
- (viii) Write three differences between "Herpes Zoster and Simplex"?
- (ix) Write a brief note on "Retinal Detachment".
- (x) Give three differences between "Ciliary" congestion and "Conjunctival" congestion.
- (xi) List the causes of blindness in Pakistan.
- (xii) What is Myopia? Write its treatment.
- (xiii) List the steps used in cataract operation.

SECTION – C (Marks 30)

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

- Q. 3 Draw and label the diagram of the "Visual Pathways".
- Q. 4 Write down the sign and symptoms of "Iridocyclitis". Give its treatment.
- Q. 5 What are the properties of light? What is "Visual Spectrum"?
- Q. 6 What is Xerosis? How is the deficiency of vitamin A treated?
- Q. 7 Write down the types of Squint and its treatment.