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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. 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) The tarsal plate is situated in:
A. Eye brow B. Upper eyelid C. Low eyelid D. Both eyelids
- (ii) Visual Acuity is recorded at a distance of:
A. 6 cm B. 6 inches C. 6 m D. 6 feet
- (iii) The suspensory ligaments extend between the lens and:
A. Iris B. Ciliary body C. Choroid D. Limbus
- (iv) Limbus is meeting point of cornea and:
A. conjunctiva B. lens C. sclera D. All of these
- (v) Aqueous humor is secreted by the;
A. Ciliary processes B. Choroid
C. Canal of schellum D. Lacrimal gland
- (vi) Avascular structures in eye are:
A. lens B. cornea C. vitreous D. retina
- (vii) Lacrimal gland is situated in the:
A. lacrimal fossa B. lacrimal sac
C. Inferomedial aspect of orbit D. superomedial aspect of orbit
- (viii) Colour vision is due to:
A. Rods & cones B. Rods only C. Cones only D. Retinal nerves
- (ix) Which of following is **NOT** for recording of I.O.P?
A. Digital tonometry B. Applanation tonometry
C. Schiotz's tonometry D. Gonioscopy
- (x) For Near Vision the lens:
A. Dilates B. Constricts
C. Increase in thickness D. Decrease in thickness
- (xi) Part of conjunctiva on inner side of lids is called:
A. Tarsal B. Bulbar C. Fornix D. All of these
- (xii) Aqueous finally drains out into the:
A. Canal of schellum B. Aqueous veins
C. Lacrimal veins D. Naso-Lacrimal duct
- (xiii) The tears are produced by the:
A. Lacrimal sac B. Lacrimal fossa
C. Nasolacrimal duct D. Lacrimal and Accessory glands
- (xiv) Normal reading of I.O.P is:
A. 10 → 20 mmHg B. below 10
C. above 25 D. 10 → 20 mm of water
- (xv) The tear-film consists of:
A. Lipid layer B. Aqueous layer C. Mucous layer D. All of these
- (xvi) In a state of sudden fear the pupil:
A. Dilates B. Constricts C. No reaction D. All wrong
- (xvii) Which one is **NOT** included in the lacrimal passages?
A. Lacrimal glands B. Puncta and canaliculi
C. Sac in fossa D. NL-duct
- (xviii) Which is **NOT** true about the pneumococci?
A. Rod-shaped B. Encapsulated
C. Occur in pairs and chains D. Non-motile
- (xix) Generally the septic wound occurs due to:
A. Pseudomonas B. Cocci and bacilli
C. Gram +ve and Gram - ve D. All of these
- (xx) The favourable media for bacterial cultures are all but:
A. Chocolate agar B. Blood agar
C. Antibiotic agar D. Nutrient agar

For Examiner's use only:**Total Marks:**

20

Marks Obtained:

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OPHTHALMIC TECHNIQUES HSSC-I

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 Attempt any TWENTY FIVE parts. The answer to each part should not exceed 2 to 4 lines. (25 x 2 = 50)

- (i) What are the methods of reproduction of bacteria?
- (ii) What do you mean by "commensals" and "pathogenic" microorganisms?
- (iii) Write N-supply for all the extra ocular muscles.
- (iv) What are names of all glands forming tears? Which one is largest of all?
- (v) What are causes of 'optic atrophy'?
- (vi) How the incoming light gets focused on the retina?
- (vii) What is the significance of bacterial spore formation?
- (viii) What are the routes of entry into the body of the disease causing microorganisms?
- (ix) Draw diagram of a virus.
- (x) Write method of taking I.O.P by Applanation tonometry.
- (xi) How will you advice school children regarding eye health care?
- (xii) What are the major causes of blindness in Indo-Pak?
- (xiii) What is the normal percentage of field of vision in all four sides?
- (xiv) Write names of bones forming upper, lower, medial and lateral sides of orbital walls.
- (xv) What structures pass through the 'inferior orbital fissure'?
- (xvi) Write names of all nine layers of Retina.
- (xvii) What do you know about the anatomy of retina except the microstructure?
- (xviii) Write signs and symptoms of 'acute conjunctivitis'.
- (xix) Write the nerve supply of IRIS including all three types.
- (xx) What tips to give to the general public regarding eye-sight care?
- (xxi) Define MYOPIA.
- (xxii) What is STYE? Write its prevention?
- (xxiii) How to remove an F.B present in the inf. fornix?
- (xxiv) What is the First Aid of a case of teargas poisoning?
- (xxv) Write a note on the 'Near Vision'.
- (xxvi) Write conditions in which 'Visual Acuity' decreases.
- (xxvii) Write names of all the structures present in "visual pathways" from retina upto visual cortex.
- (xxviii) What are the two types of Ultrasound done for eye with their significance?
- (xxix) Write proper procedure of hand-washing along with its importance?
- (xxx) The normal 'TRICHROMATIC' colour-vision consists of Red-Blue-Green colours. What is its significance?
- (xxxix) Write some measures to achieve control on spread of eye infections?

SECTION – C (Marks 30)

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

(2 x 15 = 30)

- Q. 3** Write name of diseases and different conditions that cause visual disturbance (from cornea upto visual cortex).
- Q. 4** Draw and label a neat diagram of Cx-section of the eyeball.
- Q. 5** Write about the production, circulation and drainage of aqueous humor. What is normal pressure and hypotony?