



# OPHTHALMIC TECHNIQUES HSSC-II

## SECTION - A (Marks 20)

81

Time allowed: 25 Minutes

Version Number 4 4 6 1

**Note:** Section - A is compulsory. All parts of this section are to be answered on the separately provided OMR Answer Sheet which 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** Choose the correct answer A / B / C / D by filling the relevant bubble for each question on the OMR Answer Sheet according to the instructions given there. Each part carries one mark.

- 1) What is correct about chronic simple glaucoma?
  - A. It is an uncommon problem
  - B. Unilateral condition only
  - C. Congenital problem
  - D. Presents after 40 years of age
- 2) In darkness, the pupil will:
  - A. Dilate
  - B. Constrict
  - C. First constrict and then dilate
  - D. None of these
- 3) What happens to the N, fibres while passing through the 'optic chiasma':
  - A. Temporal fibres cross to the other side
  - B. Nasal cross
  - C. All cross
  - D. No crossing
- 4) What is the sign which alerts parents about congenital glaucoma?
  - A. Child very irritable
  - B. Buphthalmos
  - C. Stop feeding
  - D. Corneal haze
- 5) Which gland is affected in Chalazion?
  - A. Gland of Moll
  - B. Gland of Zeis
  - C. Lacrymal gland
  - D. Meibomian gland
- 6) Which of the following is NOT correct about Myopia?
  - A. Light gets focused in front of retina
  - B. Convex lens is used for correction
  - C. Near vision NOT good
  - D. Eyes are prominent / bulging
- 7) Which one is the best treatment for cataract, nowadays?
  - A. Use of suitable glasses
  - B. ECCE é IOL
  - C. ICCE é IOL
  - D. ECCE é Phaco é IOL
- 8) Trachoma is disease caused by:
  - A. Viruses
  - B. Rickettsia
  - C. Chlamydia
  - D. Fungus
- 9) The optic nerve begins from:
  - A. Nerve fibre layer of retina
  - B. Optic disc
  - C. Optic chiasma
  - D. None of these
- 10) The slit-lamp is a microscope used for viewing all structures from cornea to:
  - A. Lens
  - B. Retina
  - C. Optic chiasma
  - D. Optic disc
- 11) Which of the following is NOT included in the Triad symptom of glaucoma?
  - A. Raised IOP
  - B. Visual field defects
  - C. Cupping of disc
  - D. Pain

- 12) Emmetropia is a term used for:
- |                                       |                                     |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. For sightedness                    | B. Short sightedness                |
| C. Blind spots in the field of vision | D. Normal eye é no refractive error |
- 13) Corneal sensations are carried by:
- |                  |                      |
|------------------|----------------------|
| A. 5th cranial   | B. Ophthalmic branch |
| C. Naso-Lacrimal | D. All of these      |
- 14) The normal circular shape of the eye ball is maintained by:
- |             |                 |
|-------------|-----------------|
| A. Vitreous | B. Cornea       |
| C. Aqous    | D. All of these |
- 15) The lens takes its nutrition from:
- |             |                          |
|-------------|--------------------------|
| A. Aqous    | B. Ciliary blood vessels |
| C. Vitreous | D. Both A and C          |
- 16) Which one of the following is **NOT** present in eye lids?
- |              |                         |
|--------------|-------------------------|
| A. Zeins     | B. Lacrimal (Accessory) |
| C. Meibomian | D. lacrimal             |
- 17) Which one of the following is **NOT** a part of conjunctiva?
- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| A. Tarsal | B. Bulbar |
| C. Limbal | D. Fornix |
- 18) Which one of the following is **NOT** present in the upper eye lid?
- |                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| A. Tarsal plate       | B. Levator palpebrae |
| C. Orbicularis oculie | D. Superior rectus   |
- 19) Which one is **WRONG** about pterygium?
- |                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| A. Develops from nasal side    | B. Develops from temporal side           |
| C. Degeneration of conjunctiva | D. Can block light passing through pupil |
- 20) In Entropion the eye lid:
- |                    |                      |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| A. Rotates upwards | B. Rotates downwards |
| C. On bulbar side  | D. None of these     |

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# OPHTHALMIC TECHNIQUES HSSC-II

82

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** Answer any TEN parts. The answer to each part should not exceed 2 to 4 lines. ( 10 x 5 = 50 )
- (i) Define Hypermetropia, showing it by drawing a simple sketch.
  - (ii) What are the two types of muscles of iris and their functions on pupil?
  - (iii) Draw and label diagram of lacrimal passages.
  - (iv) Draw diagram of Lens of the eye, label its parts.
  - (v) What is Trachoma? How can it lead to blindness?
  - (vi) Draw and label different parts of Retina (Not microscopic).
  - (vii) Define and write treatment of Allergic conjunctivitis.
  - (viii) Mention at least two different conditions of eye which are treated by Laser?
  - (ix) Draw and label Cx-section of the eye ball.
  - (x) What is triade of glaucoma?
  - (xi) Antacids are the medicine used to relieve symptoms of which disease, give names of some antacids?
  - (xii) Write down the possible causes of cataract formation.
  - (xiii) Write at least three differentiating points between Hypopion and Hyphaema.

## SECTION – C (Marks 30)

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

- Q. 3** Draw and label Visual Pathways, from optic disc upto brain.
- Q. 4** What are the ways and means of drug delivery to the eye, give examples?
- Q. 5** Write names and functions of all seven nerves of eye and its related structures.
- Q. 6** Write down medical and surgical treatment of Glaucoma.
- Q. 7** Enlist causes and treatments of sudden loss of vision in one eye.