

C-2794

Sub. Code

93321

DIPLOMA EXAMINATION, APRIL 2024.

Second Semester

Ophthalmic Technique

MICROBIOLOGY, PATHOLOGY AND PHARMACOLOGY

(2023 onwards)

Duration : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** questions.

1. Choose an antibiotic drug
 - (a) Moxifloxacin
 - (b) Acyclovir
 - (c) Cyclopentolate
 - (d) None of the above
2. Steroid induced ocular complication is
 - (a) CRVO
 - (b) Glaucoma
 - (c) Papilloedema
 - (d) All of the above
3. Near vision is not affected with
 - (a) Adrenaline
 - (b) Atropine
 - (c) Homatropine
 - (d) Pilocarpine
4. Hordeolum internum is a suppurative inflammation of
 - (a) Glands of zeis
 - (b) Glands of moll
 - (c) Meibomian gland
 - (d) All of the above

5. All of the following are pre-cancerous conditions of the lids except
- (a) Naevi
 - (b) Solar keratosis
 - (c) Xeroderma pigmentosa
 - (d) Carcinoma-in-situ
6. Which of the following is not the causative agent of bacterial conjunctivitis
- (a) Neisseria gonorrhoea
 - (b) Herpes simplex
 - (c) Strptococcus pneumoniae
 - (d) Staphylococcus aureus
7. Giant papillary conjunctivitis occurs as an allergic response to all except
- (a) Contact lens
 - (b) Prosthesis
 - (c) Intraocular lens
 - (d) Nylon sutures
8. Gram staining was developed by
- (a) Christian gram
 - (b) Louis pasteur
 - (c) Robert koch
 - (d) Geral gram
9. Bacillus is an example of
- (a) Gram positive bacteria
 - (b) Gram negative bacteria
 - (c) Virus
 - (d) None of the above

10. Gram staining is an example for
- (a) Simple staining
 - (b) Differential staining
 - (c) Negative staining
 - (d) None of these

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions.

11. (a) Write about the examination of urine and blood smears.

Or

- (b) Write about antibacterial agents.

12. (a) Write about the pathology of dystrophies.

Or

- (b) Write about local anesthetics.

13. (a) Write about mydriatic and cycloplegic drugs.

Or

- (b) Write about the preparation of ophthalmic drugs.

14. (a) Write about biological agents used in ocular surgery.

Or

- (b) Write about parasitic infections of the eye.

15. (a) Write about inflammations of eyelid.

Or

(b) Write about the sources of drugs.

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** questions.

16. (a) Write in detail on sterilization and disinfection.

Or

(b) Write in detail on retinoblastoma.

17. (a) Write in detail on ophthalmic antivirals and antifungals.

Or

(b) Write about the routes of drug administration.

18. (a) Write about ophthalmic diagnostic drugs.

Or

(b) Write about the pathology of cataract.

19. (a) Write about any five viral infections of the eye

Or

(b) Write in detail on the tumours of eyelid.

20. (a) Write in detail on ocular pharmacodynamics.

Or

(b) Write about any five bacterial infections of the eye.

C-2795

Sub. Code

93322

DIPLOMA EXAMINATION, APRIL 2024.

Second Semester

Ophthalmic Technique

OPTOMETRIC INSTRUMENTS

(2023 onwards)

Duration : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Section A

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** questions.

1. The operation of which instrument is based on purkinje-sensor images
 - (a) Slitlamp
 - (b) retinoscope
 - (c) keratometer
 - (d) IDO
2. Speed of sound in cornea is
 - (a) 980 m/s
 - (b) 1640 m/s
 - (c) 1532 m/s
 - (d) 1540 m/s
3. Gonioscopy is used to assess
 - (a) angle of anterior chamber
 - (b) corneal curvature
 - (c) anterior surface of the eye
 - (d) none of the above
4. Keratometry is useful in measuring
 - (a) Corneal thickness
 - (b) Depth of lens
 - (c) Depth of anterior chamber
 - (d) Corneal curvature

5. Perimetry is used to assess
 - (a) Binocular vision
 - (b) visual field
 - (c) angle of anterior chamber
 - (d) thickness of cornea
6. Synoptophore is used in assessing the
 - (a) distance vision (b) binocular vision
 - (c) single vision (d) near vision
7. Which one of the following is a corneal topographer?
 - (a) Orbscan (b) Pentacam
 - (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of the above
8. Which of the following is not a colour vision testing device?
 - (a) Ishihara test plates
 - (b) D 15
 - (c) FM100
 - (d) Vistech chart
9. Stenopic slit is used to assess
 - (a) the binocular balancing
 - (b) the axis of astigmatism
 - (c) the macular function
 - (d) the sensitivity of cornea
10. Which one of the following is the use of prism bar is?
 - (a) degree of strabismus
 - (b) degree of astigmatism
 - (c) both of (a) and (b)
 - (d) none of these

Section B

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions.

11. (a) Write about the principle and optics of gonioscope.
Or
(b) Write about any five difference between IDO and DO.
12. (a) Write about prism bar cover tests.
Or
(b) Write about the uses of retinoscope.
13. (a) Write about the procedure of amsler's gird.
Or
(b) Write about the ultrasonography in ophthalmology.
14. (a) Write about design of optotypes in Snellen visual acuity chart.
Or
(b) Tabulate the difference between various types of pachymeters.
15. (a) Write about the optics of lensometer.
Or
(b) Write about RAF ruler.

Section C

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** questions.

16. (a) Write in detail on the optics, principle and instrumentation of direct ophthalmoscopes.
Or
(b) Write in detail on visual field testing.

17. (a) Write in detail on invasive and non-invasive tests to evaluate dry eye.

Or

(b) Write in detail on corneal topography.

18. (a) Write in detail on the instrumentation and principle of slit lamp biomicroscope.

Or

(b) Write in detail on various colour vision devices with instrumentation, procedure and recording.

19. (a) Write in detail on pediatric vision charts.

Or

(b) Write about the principle and types of tonometer.

20. (a) Write about the optics, principle and instrumentation of keratometer.

Or

(b) Write in detail on the principle and instrumentation of retinoscope.
