

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka
III Year B.Sc. Optometry Degree Examination - 23-Dec-2022

Time: Three Hours

Max. Marks: 100 Marks

Pediatric Optometry, Binocular Vision & Advances in Optometry (RS-4)

Q.P. CODE: 3358

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked
Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary

LONG ESSAYS (Second Question Choice)

2 x 10 = 20 Marks

1. Outline the investigations of a case paralytic squint. What is the usual position in a case of right superior oblique paralysis?
2. Briefly explain Nystagmus – definition, classification and clinical evaluation.

OR

In divergence insufficiency : a) What symptoms would you expect the patient to report?
B) What binocular vision findings would indicate the presence of this condition? C) What forms of treatment would you consider?

SHORT ESSAYS (Question No 5 & 10 choice)

10 x 5 = 50 Marks

3. Etiology of A & V pattern strabismus.
4. Describe about APGAR scoring.
5. Can either the stimulus AC/A ratio or the response AC/A ratio be changed as a result of visual training? Briefly discuss.

OR

What are the spectacle prescription guidelines in hypermetropic pediatric group?

6. Write a short note on Anomalous Trichromacy.
7. List the five differences between dissociated vertical deviation and inferior oblique muscle overaction.
8. Explain Randot stereo acuity test.
9. Brown syndrome.
10. Why does a presbyopes seldom complain of asthenopia accompanying near work in spite of presence of a high exophoria at near?

OR

Explain the effect of diagnostic occlusion on ocular alignment in normal subject.

11. Write brief on contact lens materials used in pediatric patients.
12. Short note on neural aspects of binocular vision.

SHORT ANSWER

10 x 3 = 30 Marks

13. Mobius syndrome.
14. Crowding phenomenon.
15. Which age group you can use HOTV cards?
16. Forced Duction test.
17. Write down the difference between Aniseikonia and Anisocoria.
18. Push-up amplitude of accommodation.
19. Corresponding retinal elements.
20. Y pattern of deviation.
21. Corneal Xerosis.
22. Nutritional amblyopia.