

FINAL ANSWER KEY

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| Question Paper Code: | 67/2019/OL |
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Question1:-All are coats of eyewall except

- A:-Sclera
- B:-Tenon's capsule
- C:-Cornea
- D:-Retina

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question2:-Which layer is most important in maintaining corneal transparency?

- A:-Descemets layer
- B:-Endothelium
- C:-Bowman's layer
- D:-Stroma

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question3:-The cranial nerve which subserves corneal sensation is

- A:-Cranial nerve III
- B:-Cranial nerve IV
- C:-Cranial nerve VI
- D:-Cranial nerve V

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question4:-All of the following ocular muscles except ____ aid in vertical eye movements.

- A:-Lateral rectus
- B:-Superior rectus
- C:-Superior oblique
- D:-Inferior oblique

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question5:-The major body of tear film is secreted by

- A:-lacrimal gland
- B:-salivary gland
- C:-gland of Zeiss
- D:-gland of Moll

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question6:-Which bone forms the floor of lacrimal sac?

- A:-Frontal process of maxilla
- B:-lacrimal bone
- C:-lamina papyracea
- D:-zygomatic bone

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question7:-All are parts of crystalline lens except:

- A:-anterior capsule
- B:-posterior capsule
- C:-Epithelium
- D:-Endothelium

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question8:-Which is a colour vision test:

- A:-Pelli robson test
- B:-snellens test
- C:-Ishihara's test
- D:-perimetry test

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question9:-Normal visual acuity is represented as:

A:-` 6/60`

B:-` 6/6`

C:-` 60/6`

D:-` 1/60`

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question10:-All are grades of Binocular single vision except:

A:-simultaneous perception

B:-suppression

C:-fusion

D:-stereopsis

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question11:-Nystagmus is

A:-amblyopia treatment modality

B:-grade a Binocular vision

C:-an optic neuropathy

D:-a cause for amblyopia

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question12:-Near reflex include all except

A:-miosis

B:-convergence

C:-cycloplegia

D:-accommodation

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question13:-Epiphora means

A:-Defective tear drainage

B:-increased tear secretion

C:-inturning of eyelashes

D:-inturning of lid margin

Correct Answer:-**Question Cancelled**

Question14:-Ophthalmia neonatorum is

A:-dacryocystitis in newborn

B:-newborn hyperacute conjunctivitis

C:-neonatal glaucoma

D:-neonatal retinopathy

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question15:-Fluorescein stain helps to identify:

A:-Epithelial defect

B:-Wound leak

C:-Lacrimal fluid drainage

D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question16:-Commonest source of toxoplasma infection is:

A:-Cat faeces

B:-Dog faeces

C:-Cow dung

D:-Wild bat

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question17:-Which statement is true:

A:-Cataract changes do not causes colour vision abnormality

B:-Retinitis pigmentosa causes red-green colour defect

C:-Convergence remain constant throughout life

D:-Diabetic retinopathy has become the most common cause of defective vision worldwide

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question18:-All are involved in ocular mobility except:

A:-Trigeminal nerve

B:-trochlear nerve

C:-abducens nerve

D:-oculomotor nerve

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question19:-KOH smear is diagnostic for:

- A:-Fungus
- B:-Bacteria
- C:-Virus
- D:-Protozoa

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question20:-Synoptophore is used to measure:

- A:-Visual acuity
- B:-Contrast sensitivity
- C:-Squint
- D:-Colour vision

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question21:-All are advantages of contact lens over spectacles except:

- A:-Wide field of view
- B:-fogging
- C:-cosmetic
- D:-correction of astigmatism

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question22:-All are features of pathological myopia except:

- A:-myopia < 6D
- B:-retinal degeneration
- C:-complicated cataract
- D:-foster fuchs spots

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question23:-Which statement is true:

- A:-myopia is influenced by sunlight exposure
- B:-circle of diffusion causes maximum asthenopia
- C:-Myopia decreases with age
- D:-Myopia should be over corrected slightly

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question24:-Presbyopia leads to

- A:-failure of accommodation
- B:-failure of phoria
- C:-failure of convergence
- D:-failure of BSV

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question25:-Normal convergence is

- A:-8 - 10 cm
- B:-2 - 4 cm
- C:-10 - 20 cm
- D:->20 cm

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question26:-Most accurate method of intraocular pressure calculation is:

- A:-Schiotz tonometry
- B:-goldmann tonometry
- C:-Digital tonometry
- D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question27:-Aqueous humor is produced by:

- A:-lens epithelium
- B:-ciliary epithelium
- C:-retinal pigment epithelium
- D:-corneal endothelium

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question28:-Visual acuity is a function of which cell?

- A:-Rods
- B:-Cones
- C:-Muller Cell
- D:-RPE (Retinal pigment epithelium)

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question29:-In writing prescription, which statement is false:

- A:-Age has no importance
- B:-Near vision add if need should be mentioned
- C:-Bifocals need special mention
- D:-Constant / reading only need to be mentioned

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question30:-All are complications of contact lens wear except:

- A:-warping
- B:-Keratitis
- C:-cloudy cornea
- D:-choroiditis

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question31:-_____ principle is used in antireflective coating of spectacles:

- A:-Constructive interference
- B:-Diffraction
- C:-Reflection
- D:-none of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question32:-If eyes optical system is compared to a camera, the role of retina is:

- A:-focussing system
- B:-darkened interior
- C:-diaphragm
- D:-film

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question33:-Which statement is false:

- A:-Normal corneal diameter is 12 mm
- B:-Radii of curvature of anterior is +7.7 mm
- C:-Refractive index of cornea is 1.52
- D:-overall corneal power is +43.0D

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question34:-Ideal size of pin hole is:

- A:-< 1 mm
- B:-> 2.4 mm
- C:-1.2 mm
- D:-there is no ideal size for a pin hole

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question35:-Visual angle is the angle subtended by the physical dimension of the object in visual field at the:

- A:-principal point
- B:-nodal point
- C:-center of rotation
- D:-none of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question36:-The visual potential in a case of dense cataract can be predicted by:

- A:-potential acuity meter
- B:-pupil
- C:-both a & b
- D:-neither a or b

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question37:-Regarding hypermetropia true statement is:

- A:-Total hypermetropia cannot be estimated
- B:-Manifest in the amount that cannot be corrected by patients accommodative effort
- C:-Manifest hypermetropia includes both facultative and absolute
- D:-All the above statement are correct

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question38:-A hypermetropic eye is predisposed to

- A:-angle closure
- B:-accommodative squint
- C:-amblyopia

D:-all of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question39:-Aphakia can be caused by:

A:-Trauma

B:-infection

C:-inflammation

D:-accommodation

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question40:-Which refractive error needs correction:

A:-myopia 1D in a pre school child

B:-Astigmatism 0.5 D

C:-1.5 D of hypermetropia in a convergent squint

D:-exophoria with 1 D of hypermetropia

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question41:-Anisometropia is :

A:-Unequal refractive error in two eyes

B:-unequal image size in two eyes

C:-unequal colour perception in two eyes

D:-both a & b

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question42:-All are disadvantages of aphakia spectacles except:

A:-image minification

B:-image magnification

C:-Jack in the box phenomenon

D:-Pincushion distortion

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question43:-Convergence is a

A:-dysjugate movement

B:-allows bifoveal fixation

C:-both a & b are correct

D:-only b is correct

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question44:-In streak retinoscopy, advantages over conventional method are:

A:-Identification of astigmatism

B:-Evaluation of astigmatic axis

C:-Evaluation of cylinder power

D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question45:-Scissor reflex is seen in retinoscopy in a case of:

A:-high hypermetropia

B:-Keratocornus

C:-high myopia

D:-none of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question46:-The nasolacrimal duct opens into -

A:-Inferior meatus of nose

B:-Middle meatus of nose

C:-Nasopharynx

D:-Ethmoid sinus

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question47:-All of the following are causes of watering from eye except

A:-Congenital nasolacrimal duct obstruction

B:-Sjogren's syndrome

C:-Chromie dacryocystitis

D:-Punctal stenosis

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question48:-Kuhnt - Szymanowski surgery is a procedure used to correct _____

A:-Entropion

B:-Ptosis

C:-Lagophthalmos

D:-Ectropion

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question49:-Acute membranous conjunctivitis is caused by

A:-Haemophilus influenza

B:-Herpes virus

C:-Corynebacterium diphtheriae

D:-staphylococcus epidermidis

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question50:-Which of the following is not a feature of spring catarrh

A:-Intense itching

B:-Shield ulcer of cornea

C:-pannus

D:-cobblestone papillae

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question51:-The following are degenerative conditions of conjunctiva except

A:-Phlycten

B:-Concretions

C:-Pterygium

D:-pingueculae

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question52:-Immobile solid looking hypopyon in a corneal ulcer is most probably caused by

A:-staphylococcus

B:-Aspergillus

C:-Adeno virus

D:-Pseudomonas

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question53:-Corneal capacity to which iris is attached is called as -

A:-Anterior staphyloma

B:-Descemetocoele

C:-Adherent leukoma

D:-pseudocornea

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question54:-Keratic precipitates on cornea are seen in

A:-Iridocyclitis

B:-Angle closure glaucoma

C:-Corneal dystrophies

D:-Corneal opacities

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question55:-Phacolytic glaucoma is a complication of -

A:-subluxation of lens

B:-retinal detachment

C:-uveitis

D:-Hypermature cortical cataract

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question56:-The surgery in which the ocular contents are removed and the scleral cup is left behind is

A:-Enucleation

B:-vitrectomy

C:-evisceration

D:-exenteration

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question57:-The most common intraocular tumors in children less than 5 years

A:-malignant melanoma

B:-rhabdomyosarcoma

C:-retinoblastoma

D:-glioma

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question58:-The condition associated with increased diameter of cornea is

A:-sclerocornea

B:-congenital glaucoma
C:-ophthalmia neonatorum
D:-congenital cataract
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question59:-All are features of acute congestive glaucoma except

A:-Deep anterior chamber
B:-Hazy cornea
C:-Very high intraocular pressure
D:-Red eye
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question60:-Laser used for doing iridotomy

A:-Excimer laser
B:-Diode laser
C:-Co² laser
D:-Nd YAG laser
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question61:-What is Hyphema?

A:-Pus in anterior chamber
B:-Blood in anterior chamber
C:-Subluxation of lens into anterior chamber
D:-New blood vessels of iris
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question62:-Rosette cataract is seen in -

A:-Congenital rubella
B:-Diabetes Mellitus
C:-Trauma to the eye
D:-Patients undergoing radiation
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question63:-Causes of painless, sudden defective vision include all of the following except

A:-Central retinal artery occlusion
B:-Senile cataract
C:-Central retinal vein occlusion
D:-Retinal detachment
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question64:-Which of the following is a treatment option for proliferative diabetic retinopathy

A:-LASIK
B:-Scleral buckling
C:-Pan retinal photocoagulation
D:-Laser capsulotomy
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question65:-Protrusion of eyeball abnormally is called

A:-Ptosis
B:-Proptosis
C:-Subluxation
D:-Enophthalmos
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question66:-Which of the following a cause for restrictive strabismus

A:-III cranial nerve paralysis
B:-Accommodative esotropia
C:-Intermittent exotropia
D:-Duane's retraction syndrome
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question67:-Which of the following is a law governing ocular movements

A:-Gardner's law
B:-Herring's law
C:-Schwalbe's law
D:-Young's law
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question68:-The yoke muscle of right medial rectus is

- A:-Left medial rectus
 - B:-Right lateral rectus
 - C:-Left lateral rectus
 - D:-Right superior rectus
- Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question69:-Maddox wing is used for -

- A:-Assessing diplopia
 - B:-Assessing squint for near
 - C:-Assessing squint for distance
 - D:-Assessing stereopsis
- Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question70:-Which of the following is not true for paralytic squint?

- A:-Primary & secondary deviations are equal
 - B:-Patient will have diplopia
 - C:-Sudden in onset
 - D:-Deviation of eyes will be different in different gaze
- Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question71:-Angle between visual axis and pupillary line

- A:-Angle alpha
 - B:-Angle Beta
 - C:-Angle Gamma
 - D:-Angle Kappa
- Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question72:-Configuration of rays refracted through a toric surface is called

- A:-Astigmatic fan
 - B:-Donder's eye
 - C:-sturms conoid
 - D:-Snell's law
- Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question73:-Convex cylinder at 180° axis is

- A:-Against the rule astigmatism
 - B:-Curvatural astigmatism
 - C:-With the rule astigmatism
 - D:-Mixed astigmatism
- Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question74:-Vanishing optotype test is used in

- A:-HOTV chart
 - B:-Cardiff visual acuity cards
 - C:-Tumbling E pad test
 - D:-Ladolt's C test
- Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question75:-Pelli Robson chart is used to test -

- A:-Colour vision
 - B:-Near vision
 - C:-stereopsis
 - D:-Contrast sensitivity
- Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question76:-The amount of hypermetropia corrected by the inherent ciliary tone of the patient

- A:-Latent hypermetropia
 - B:-Absolute hypermetropia
 - C:-Facultative hypermetropia
 - D:-Total hypermetropia
- Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question77:-Total dioptric power of the eye in Aphakia

- A:-+ 60 D
 - B:-+ 32 D
 - C:-+ 44 D
 - D:-+ 16 D
- Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question78:-Jack in the box phenomenon is seen in ____

- A:-Keratoconus
 - B:-Myopia corrected by LASIK
 - C:-Contact lens overuse
 - D:-Aphakia corrected by spectacles
- Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question79:-Posterior staphyloma is seen in which condition?

- A:-Pathological Myopia
 - B:-Glaucoma
 - C:-Corneal ulcer
 - D:-Trauma
- Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question80:-Positional Myopia occurs due to

- A:-Stooping forward by patient
 - B:-Anterior subluxation of lens
 - C:-Ill fitting spectacles
 - D:-Cataract
- Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question81:-If there is no movement of red reflex with a plane mirror retinoscope at 1 m distance, at the start of retinoscopy, it indicates ____

- A:-High Myopia
 - B:-Emmetropia
 - C:-Myopia of 1 Dioptre
 - D:-Hypermetropia of 1 Dioptre
- Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question82:-Which of the following has only mydriatic effect and does not produce cycloplegia?

- A:-Homatropine
 - B:-phenylephrine
 - C:-Atropine
 - D:-Cyclopentolate
- Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question83:-The Scheiner's principle is used in ____

- A:-Hess chart
 - B:-Automated perimetry
 - C:-Applanation tonometry
 - D:-Auto refractometer
- Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question84:-Which of the following test requires a red green goggles?

- A:-Bagolini striated glass test
 - B:-FRIEND test
 - C:-After image test
 - D:-Astigmatic fan test
- Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question85:-Anomaly of binocular vision in which ocular images are unequal in size or shape or both.

- A:-Anisometropia
 - B:-Ametropia
 - C:-Asthenopia
 - D:-Aniseikonia
- Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question86:-Near point of accommodation can be measured using

- A:-Prism Bar
 - B:-Synoptophore
 - C:-RAF rule
 - D:-Retinoscopy
- Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question87:-All of the following are causes of spasm of accommodation except

- A:-Anterior uveitis
- B:-Atropine
- C:-uncorrected hypermetropia

D:-Lesions of brain stem

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question88:-Sphincter pupillae muscle is supplied by which cranial nerve?

A:-Facial

B:-Abducens

C:-Trochlear

D:-Oculomotor

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question89:-Pulsating mires in keratometry is seen in

A:-Proptosis

B:-Keratoconus

C:-High myopia

D:-Dry eye

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question90:-Which of the following is a field expander used as low vision aid?

A:-Fresnel prism

B:-Telescope

C:-Magnifying spectacles

D:-Stand magnifiers

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question91:-According to international classification of diseases, 'Blindness' refers to vision _____

A:-Less than 6/36 in better eye

B:-Less than 6/60 in better eye

C:-Less than 3/60 in better eye

D:-Less than 1/60 in better eye

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question92:-Convergence angle is measured in

A:-Metre dioptre

B:-Prism angle

C:-Metre angle

D:-Degree

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question93:-LASIK is a procedure used to correct

A:-Myopia

B:-Astigmatism

C:-Hypermetropia

D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question94:-Magnification of image in direct ophthalmoscope

A:-5 x

B:-7 x

C:-10 x

D:-14 x

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question95:-A 1.0 D error in corneal power (Keratometry reading) can result in _____ postoperative refractive error during 10 L power calculation

A:-1.0 D

B:-1.5 D

C:-2.35 D

D:-2.5 D

Correct Answer:-**Question Cancelled**

Question96:-Most common organism involved in corneal ulcer associated with contact lens use in

A:-Pseudomonas

B:-Corynebacterium

C:-Streptococcus

D:-Staphylococcus

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question97:-Characteristics of a good A scan ultrasound reading are all except (during biometry)

A:-Corneal echo scan as single tall peak

B:-Anterior & posterior lens capsule produce tall echoes

C:-Vitreous cavity produces medium to tall echoes

D:-Retina produces tall sharply rising echo

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question98:-Soft contact lens is made up of

A:-PMMA

B:-Cellulose acetate butyrate

C:-Hydrogel

D:-Silicone

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question99:-The two dimensional map of a progressive lens representing the distribution of power of astigmatism

A:-Grid plot

B:-2 - D plot

C:-Contour plot

D:-Power profile

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question100:-For measuring angle of deviation in esotropia, what direction is the prism kept in?

A:-Base out

B:-Base in

C:-Base up

D:-Base down

Correct Answer:- Option-A