



OPHTHALMIC TECHNIQUES HSSC-II

98

SECTION – A (Marks 20)

Time allowed: 25 Minutes

Version Number 1 8 9 5

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) Which of following is **NOT** included in Triod symptoms of Glaucoma?
 - A. Raised I.O.P
 - B. Visual field defects
 - C. Cupping of optic disc
 - D. Pain in eye and head
- 2) By giving a pupil constrictor, the pressure in the eye will:
 - A. Increase
 - B. Decrease
 - C. No effect
 - D. Fluctuate
- 3) Vitamin A is necessary for normal function of:
 - A. Skin epithelium
 - B. G.I.T endothelium
 - C. Rods and cones
 - D. All of these
- 4) Photophobia occurs in:
 - A. Myopia
 - B. Hypermetropia
 - C. Cataract
 - D. None of these
- 5) Which of the following is **NOT** correct?
 - A. Myopia occurs since childhood
 - B. Hypermetropia has poor distant vision
 - C. Presbyopia is corrected by convex lens
 - D. Astigmatism has unequal corneal srface
- 6) What is **INCORRECT** about Allergic conjunctivitis?
 - A. Has seasonal variation
 - B. Plenty of thin ropy discharge
 - C. Allergens play basic role
 - D. Thick purulent discharge
- 7) Facial nerve palsy has all but:
 - A. Ectropion
 - B. Ptosis
 - C. Epiphora
 - D. Flaccid orbicularis
- 8) What is true about sub- conjunctival haemorrhage?
 - A. Can occur with severe cough
 - B. Can be found with Fracture base of skull
 - C. Can be caused by anticoagulants
 - D. All of these
- 9) Discharge from eye occurs in:
 - A. Conjunctivitis
 - B. Retinitis
 - C. Scleritis
 - D. All of these
- 10) What is **NOT** true about trichiasis?
 - A. Lid margin inverted
 - B. Lid margin everted
 - C. Eye lash misdirected
 - D. Corneal epithelial damage
- 11) What is cause of sudden loss of vision in one eye?
 - A. Retinal detachment
 - B. Traumatic
 - C. Optic N. Avulsion
 - D. All of these

- 12) Which disease results in “Tubular” field of vision, in its advanced stage?
 A. Diabetic Retinopathy B. Hypertensive
 C. Retinal detachment D. None of these
- 13) In which of the following laser is used for treatment?
 A. Diabetic Retinopathy B. Hypertensive Retinopathy
 C. Retinal detachment D. All of these
- 14) Which of the following is **NOT** a common cause of blindness?
 A. Glaucoma B. Cataract
 C. Hematoma D. Trachoma
- 15) Which is **NOT** a symptom of corneal ulcer?
 A. Pain and lacrimation B. Photophobia and Lacrimation
 C. Loss of sensations with lacrimation D. Redness and lacrimation
- 16) Conjunctivitis can have all except:
 A. Pain and itching B. Redness with lacrimation
 C. Thin / thick discharge D. Gradual / Sudden loss of vision
- 17) In treating STYE all are done except:
 A. Hot fomentation B. Antibiotics
 C. Plucking and drainage D. Sub- Conjunctival injection
- 18) What is detected by pin-hole test?
 A. Presence of refractive error B. Type of refractive error
 C. Cataract D. Corneal opacity
- 19) Which one of the following is **NOT** a cause of Red-eye?
 A. Cataract B. Conjunctivitis
 C. Iridocyclitis D. Corneal ulcer
- 20) The best type of surgery for cataract is:
 A. ECCE-IOL B. Phaco ECCE-IOL
 C. Intracapsular-IOL D. Intracapsular without IOL

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OPHTHALMIC TECHNIQUES HSSC-II

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 Retinoblastoma, write its treatment and what is its special sign on exam of pupil.
- (ii) Define Entropion, its types and treatment.
- (iii) Write a note on prevention of styne along its treatment.
- (iv) Enlist the damage caused to all structures of eye, by a small metallic F.B passing through eye.
- (v) How to remove a small F.B embedded in half thickness of cornea?
- (vi) Write about cause and treatment of Xerosis.
- (vii) Define Myopia and give its treatment.
- (viii) Discuss the Triad of Glaucoma.
- (ix) Write procedure how to stain a corneal ulcer.
- (x) Write the procedure for syringing of lacrimal passages.
- (xi) Write a note on Pthisis bulbie.
- (xii) Define Trachoma, its effect on vision.
- (xiii) When Retina becomes Funnel-shaped and why?

SECTION – C (Marks 30)

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

- Q. 3** What are types of Glaucoma? What are its effects on eye structures and vision?
- Q. 4** Define Reflection and Refraction, enlist briefly the common errors of Refraction and name the lenses used in each case.
- Q. 5** Write in detail treatment of Iridocyclitis.
- Q. 6** Name all the muscles (both intra and extra ocular) of the eye along their functions and N-supply.
- Q. 7** What is role of Vitamin A in eye and on other parts of body, write its sources and daily dose.