

- (xii) Crede's prophylaxis is done for prevention of _____.
- A. Ophthalmia Neonatorum B. Glaucoma
C. Cataract D. Corneal opacity
- (xiii) Which of the following is a fungus?
- A. Plasmodium B. Candida
C. Staphylococci D. Chlamydiae
- (xiv) Which of the following is a symptom of Allergic Conjunctivitis?
- A. Itching B. Lacrimation
C. Thick white ropy discharge D. All of these
- (xv) Hyphema means _____.
- A. Pus in anterior chamber B. Blockage of angle of anterior chamber
C. Blood in anterior chamber D. Decrease in aqueous fluid
- (xvi) Rupture of eye-ball can occur with _____.
- A. Needle injury B. Chemicals
C. Blunt injury D. Fire burns
- (xvii) Which of the following drugs is used for diagnosis?
- A. Antibiotic drops B. Fluorescein dye
C. Pilocarpine D. Chalazion scoop
- (xviii) The most common type of colour blindness is _____.
- A. Red B. Blue
C. Green D. Violet
- (xix) Examination of Anterior Segment of eye does **NOT** include _____.
- A. Visual acuity B. Pupil examination
C. Anterior chamber examination D. Corneal examination
- (xx) Probing of Nasolacrimal duct is done in _____.
- A. Congenital Dacryocystitis B. Dacryoadenitis
C. Acute Dacryocystitis D. Chronic Dacryocystitis

For Examiner's use only:

Total Marks:

20

Marks Obtained:



OPHTHALMIC TECHNIQUES HSSC-I

92

Time allowed: 2:35 Hours

Total Marks Sections B and C: 80

NOTE: Answer any twenty-five parts from Section 'B' and any two 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 TWENTY-FIVE parts. The answer to each part should not exceed 2 to 4 lines. (25 x 2 = 50)

- (i) What can cause chemical injury to eye?
- (ii) What is Innate Immunity?
- (iii) List any four protozoal parasites and the disease caused by them.
- (iv) Classify bacteria on the basis of staining.
- (v) Give normal IOP. What are the methods of measuring IOP?
- (vi) What is Mycology?
- (vii) What is Dark Room and its use?
- (viii) What is Slit lamp and its use?
- (ix) Define Astigmatism.
- (x) Name the Accessory structure of eye.
- (xi) What is Night Blindness?
- (xii) Name the five F's which can cause trachoma.
- (xiii) How will you differentiate between Allergic and Bacterial Conjunctivitis by Symptoms?
- (xiv) What is Digital Tonometry?
- (xv) Name any four methods of examining Anterior segment of eye.
- (xvi) What is the first aid management of Acute Congestive Glaucoma?
- (xvii) What is Retinal Detachment and its common symptom?
- (xviii) What are the food sources of vitamin A?
- (xix) List the common causes of Blindness.
- (xx) What is the use of ultrasound in Ophthalmology?
- (xxi) Classify Viruses.
- (xxii) What is STD? Give example.
- (xxiii) How will you check Visual Acuity for Near Vision?
- (xxiv) Name the structures which protect eye.
- (xxv) What is Perimeter and its use?
- (xxvi) Name any two spore forming bacteria and the diseases caused by them.
- (xxvii) What is Scatoma?
- (xxviii) What is the function of eyelids?
- (xxix) How can eye injuries be prevented in industrial workers?
- (xxx) Name any two drugs used for diagnosis in ophthalmology.
- (xxxi) What is Laser and its use in ophthalmology?

SECTION – C (Marks 30)

Note: Attempt any TWO questions. All questions carry equal marks.

(2 x 15 = 30)

Q. 3 Discuss Xerophthalmia, its causes, prevention and treatment.

Q. 4 Discuss History taking in Ophthalmology.

Q. 5 Draw and label eye ball. Give structures in anterior segment and their function.