



Roll No.

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Answer Sheet No. _____ 93

Sig. of Candidate. _____

Sig. of Invigilator. _____

OPHTHALMIC TECHNIQUES HSSC-I

SECTION – A (Marks 20)

Time allowed: 25 Minutes

NOTE:- Section-A is compulsory and comprises pages 1-2. All parts of this section are to be answered on the question paper itself. It 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 Circle the correct option i.e. A / B / C / D. Each part carries one mark.

- (i) Distant vision is recorded from the distance of:
- | | |
|----------|----------|
| A. 10 cm | B. 25 cm |
| C. 25 m | D. 6 m |
- (ii) Prophylaxis of xerosis is done by giving vitamin A in dose of:
- | | |
|---|--|
| A. 200,000 IU / every six month x 2 doses | |
| B. 100,000 IU / one month apart x 2 doses | |
| C. 50,000 IU / daily for 6 weeks | |
| D. 200,000 IU x 1 dose only | |
- (iii) Congenital Eye defects (Present at birth) can be caused by:
- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| A. Fungus | B. Parasites |
| C. Chlamydiae | D. Virus |
- (iv) Tonometry is done for:
- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| A. Measuring size of cornea | B. Measuring depth of anterior chamber |
| C. Measuring Intra-ocular pressure | D. Measuring visual acuity |
- (v) Most important criteria for sterilization by autoclave is:
- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| A. Temperature | B. Pressure |
| C. Time | D. All of these |
- (vi) Malaria is caused by:
- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| A. Parasite | B. Bacteria |
| C. Virus | D. Fungus |
- (vii) Photophobia is a common symptom of:
- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| A. Keratitis | B. Conjunctivitis |
| C. Blepharitis | D. Dacryocystitis |
- (viii) The normal colour vision consist of:
- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Red, Blue, Yellow | B. Red, Blue, Green |
| C. Red, Blue, White | D. Red, Green, Yellow |
- (ix) Mycology is study of:
- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| A. Protozoa | B. Helminths |
| C. Fungus | D. Spirochete |
- (x) AIDS is caused by:
- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| A. Hepatitis virus | B. Cytomegalo virus |
| C. Arbovirus | D. H.I.Virus |

DO NOT WRITE ANYTHING HERE

- (xi) Which of the following drugs is used for Crede's Prophylaxis?
A. Mydriacil
B. Silver Nitrate 1 %
C. Silver Nitrate 5%
D. Atropine
- (xii) Which of the following statements is **NOT CORRECT** about virus?
A. Virus is a DNA or an RNA virus
B. Virus can only be seen with electron microscope
C. Virus has outer protein coat called capsid
D. The size of virus is larger than that of bacteria
- (xiii) Micro-organism present in body without causing harm is called:
A. Insect
B. Parasite
C. Commensal
D. Host
- (xiv) If a patient of sixty years age comes with complain of gradual, painless loss of vision, the diagnosis will be
A. Glaucoma
B. Cataract
C. Trachoma
D. Retinal detachment
- (xv) Which of the following can cause Acute Pyogenic infections?
A. Mycobacterium T.B
B. Candida Albicans
C. Staphylococcus Aureus
D. Clostridium Tetani
- (xvi) What will happen to pupil in bright light?
A. It will dilate
B. It will constrict
C. The size of pupil will not change
D. None of these
- (xvii) At what temperature are the spores of bacteria killed in autoclave?
A. 70 – 75 °C
B. 115 °C
C. 121 °C
D. 100 °C
- (xviii) Pasteurization can be used for sterilization of:
A. Cystoscopes
B. Sutures
C. Powders
D. Needles
- (xix) Tarsal plate is present in:
A. Eye brows
B. Eyelids
C. Orbit
D. Conjunctiva
- (xx) Maximum field of vision is on:
A. Nasal side
B. Above
C. Temporal side
D. Below

For Examiner's use only:

Total Marks:

20

Marks Obtained:

— 1HA 1546 —



OPHTHALMIC TECHNIQUES HSSC-I

94

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 Attempt any TWENTY FIVE parts. The answer to each part should not exceed 2 to 4 lines. (25 x 2 = 50)

- (i) What is Bitot's spot?
- (ii) Define visual field.
- (iii) What are the types of corneal opacity?
- (iv) Define community ophthalmology.
- (v) What are the associated structures present outside bacterial cell wall? Also give function.
- (vi) What are the phases of bacterial growth cycle?
- (vii) Classify bacteria on basis of oxygen requirement.
- (viii) What is digital tonometry?
- (ix) Give three differentiating features of ciliary and conjunctival redness.
- (x) Draw a neat and labelled diagram of virus.
- (xi) What is inflammation?
- (xii) Name the White Blood Cells and their function.
- (xiii) What is Neoplasm?
- (xiv) What are bacterial spores and their significance?
- (xv) What do you understand by the term Acid Fast Bacillus?
- (xvi) Name any four routes of infection.
- (xvii) What is normal body flora and its benefit?
- (xviii) How do viruses reproduce?
- (xix) How is staining of corneal ulcer done?
- (xx) What is Aphakia? Give its treatment.
- (xxi) How is Aqueous Humour produced? Give its functions.
- (xxii) What are the things noted during inspection / examination of eye lids?
- (xxiii) Name the pupillary reflex observed during examination.
- (xxiv) Draw a neat and labelled diagram of bacteria.
- (xxv) What is Tyndallisation?
- (xxvi) What is Immunity? Give its types.
- (xxvii) What is Perimetry?
- (xxviii) What is Autoclave?
- (xxix) Give type of Antibodies.
- (xxx) Define Parasites.
- (xxxi) How will you remove corneal foreign body?

SECTION - C (Marks 30)

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

(2 x 15 = 30)

Q. 3 Name the common errors of refraction. Discuss Retinoscopy and its method.

Q. 4 What are the different causes of blindness? Discuss their prevention.

Q. 5 Discuss properties and classification of bacteria.