



Roll No.

Answer Sheet No. _____

Sig. of Candidate. _____

Sig. of Invigilator. _____

OPHTHALMIC TECHNIQUES HSSC-II

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) The most common cataract is:
- A. Congenital cataract B. Senile cataract
C. Traumatic cataract D. Diabetic cataract
- (ii) Which gland is affected in Chalazion?
- A. Lacrimal gland B. Gland of Zies
C. Gland of Moll D. Meibomian gland
- (iii) Which of the following statements is **NOT CORRECT** about Myopia?
- A. In Myopia light rays focus in front of retina.
B. Myopia is corrected with convex lens.
C. In Myopia distant vision is not good.
D. In Myopia eyes are prominent.
- (iv) Which of the following is **NOT** an extra-ocular muscle?
- A. Levator Palpebri Superioris B. Medial Rectus Muscle
C. Superior Oblique Muscle D. Inferior Oblique Muscle
- (v) What is the best procedure for cataract treatment?
- A. To use suitable spectacles B. ECLE (Extra Capsular Lens Extraction)
C. ICLE (Intra Capsular Lens extraction) D. Evisceration Removal of Eyeball
- (vi) Deficiency of vitamin A will cause the following symptom:
- A. Night Blindness B. Xerosis
C. Kerato malacia D. All of these
- (vii) Trachoma is a disease caused by:
- A. Fungus B. Rickettsiae
C. Chlamydiae D. Virus
- (viii) The most common method of drug delivery to eye is:
- A. Eye drops B. Eye ointments
C. Occu-serts D. Injections
- (ix) Optic Nerve starts from:
- A. Retina B. Optic chiasma
C. Lateral geniculate body D. Occipital cortex
- (x) Slit Lamp is an instrument used for checking:
- A. Visual Acuity B. Peripheral field
C. Anterior segment of eye D. Viterous Body

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- (xi) Cornea takes nutrition from:
A. Air B. Aqueous Humor
C. Perilimbal capillaries D. All of these
- (xii) Photophobia is a symptom of:
A. Corneal ulcer B. Cataract
C. Xerosis D. Chalazion
- (xiii) Which of the following is **NOT** a function of sclera?
A. Provides attachment to extraocular muscles
B. Protects eye
C. Maintains shape
D. Helps in image focusing
- (xiv) Blepharitis is an inflammation of:
A. Lacrimal Gland B. Conjunctiva
C. Retina D. Lid margin
- (xv) In which part of Nose does the Nasolacrimal duct open?
A. Superior meatus B. Middle meatus
C. Inferior meatus D. Nasal septum
- (xvi) Which of the following is a cataract surgery instrument?
A. Vectis B. Lens expressor
C. Air Canula D. All of these
- (xvii) 3rd cranial nerve (Oculomotor Nerve) supplies all except:
A. Inferior oblique B. Inferior Rectus
C. Superior oblique D. Superior Rectus
- (xviii) Emmetropia is a term used for:
A. Short sight B. Long / Far sight
C. Blind Eye D. Normal Eye
- (xix) Visual Acuity is checked at a distant of:
A. 6 metre B. 9 metre
C. 2 metre D. 10 metre
- (xx) Styte is managed by:
A. Hot fomentation B. Antibiotics
C. Pain killers D. All of these

For Examiner's use only:

Total Marks:

20

Marks Obtained:



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) Name the Layers of Eye ball. Give functions of each part briefly.
- (ii) Name the structure in anterior segment of eye.
- (iii) What are the three types of corneal opacity?
- (iv) What is Scatoma? Name the disease in which scatoma is a symptom.
- (v) What is Digital Tonometry?
- (vi) How will you check Visual Acuity in a small room (Less than 6 metre in size)?
- (vii) What is the composition of Tear? Give functions of Tear.
- (viii) Draw and label visual pathway.
- (ix) Name the part of Lacrimal Apparatus. Give formation and drainage of Lacrimal Secretions.
- (x) How will you stain (colour) cornea for examination?
- (xi) What is Ecchymosis? Give the causes and management.
- (xii) What is Pilocarpine? Why is it used?
- (xiii) Name the contents of orbit. What is Pthisis Bulbi?

SECTION – C (Marks 30)

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

- Q. 3** Name and discuss any three Refractive Errors. Give their signs and management.
- Q. 4** What is Conjunctivitis? Give common types of conjunctivitis and their clinical features.
- Q. 5** What is normal visual field? Give methods of checking visual field. Discuss any **ONE** method.
- Q. 6** Name the common types of Lenses used in Dark Room and their uses.
- Q. 7** What is Glaucoma? Write down its classification. Give emergency management of Acute Congestive attack in Closed Angle Glaucoma.