

MASTER IN OPTOMETRY
FIRST SEMESTER
ADVANCED OCULAR DIAGNOSTICS & MANAGEMENT
MOP-102

**SET
A**

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 mins.

Marks: 20

(Objective)

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×20=20

1. Corneal biomechanics study mainly involves:
 - a. Elasticity and deformation properties of cornea
 - b. Retinal Nerves
 - c. Corneal Curvature
 - d. Examine corneal layers
2. Axial length of eye can be measured by:
 - a. B-scan
 - b. A-scan
 - c. Confocal microscopy
 - d. UBM
3. FFA evaluates the:
 - a. Retinal Pigment Epithelium
 - b. Capillaries
 - c. Retinal Vasculature
 - d. Choroidal circulation
4. Ciliary body tumors can be imaged by:
 - a. Slit lamp
 - b. OCT
 - c. Gonioscopy
 - d. UBM
5. Lipofuscin is significant for:
 - a. Assess retinal vasculature
 - b. Assess retinal haemorrhage
 - c. Retinal detachment
 - d. Assess retinal health
6. Fundus photography principle primarily is:
 - a. Transmission of light through cornea
 - b. Scattering of light at vitreoretinal interface
 - c. Refraction by crystalline lens
 - d. Reflection of light by retinal layers
7. Corneal topography is used to detect:
 - a. Corneal opacities
 - b. Corneal decompensation
 - c. Keratoconus
 - d. Xerophthalmia
8. ____nm is typically used in case of AS-OCT.
 - a. 1310
 - b. 1290
 - c. 840
 - d. 820
9. Epithelial defects can be detected by:
 - a. Placido disk
 - b. Rastererography
 - c. Keratography
 - d. Interferometry

10. EOG evaluates the function of:
 - a. RPE
 - b. Optic Nerve
 - c. Choroid
 - d. All
11. Pentacam uses:
 - a. Scheimpflug technology
 - b. Low Coherence interferometry
 - c. High frequency sound waves
 - d. Pinhole Principle
12. Swept source OCT uses _____ wavelength.
 - a. 1050-1060
 - b. 1190-1210
 - c. 930-1050
 - d. 850-960
13. Imaging of retinal blood flow can be done:
 - a. Swept Source OCT
 - b. Time-domain OCT
 - c. OCT angiography
 - d. Spectral Domain OCT
14. VEP assess:
 - a. Visual pathway
 - b. RPE
 - c. ONH
 - d. RNFL
15. ARMD can be detected early by:
 - a. Fundus Photography
 - b. OCT
 - c. Indocyanine Green Angiography
 - d. Dark Adaptometry
16. Prostaglandins are used for:
 - a. Glaucoma
 - b. Diabetic Retinopathy
 - c. ARMD
 - d. Uveitis
17. Lidocaine is:
 - a. Anesthesia
 - b. Mydriatics
 - c. Vasoconstrictor
 - d. Corticosteroid
18. Photocoagulation is used as an intervention for:
 - a. Cataract
 - b. Retinal tumors
 - c. Retinal Tear
 - d. Glaucoma
19. Iridotomy is an intervention for:
 - a. Refractive error
 - b. Glaucoma
 - c. Vitreous Hemorrhage
 - d. Synechiae
20. Optometric management mainly focuses:
 - a. Early detection and referral
 - b. Refraction only
 - c. Genetic testing
 - d. None

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(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hr. 30 mins.

Marks : 50

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

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| 1. Write the indications and advantages for A-scan and B-scan. | 10 |
| 2. Differentiate between Fundus Fluorescein Angiography and Indocyanine Green Angiography. | 10 |
| 3. Mention some techniques of corneal topography. How it differs from corneal tomography? | 7+3=10 |
| 4. Mention the advantages of AS-OCT. What are the principles of aberrometry? | 4+6=10 |
| 5. Describe the types of OCT. | 10 |
| 6. What is dark adaptometry? What are the indications for ERG? | 5+5=10 |
| 7. What are the clinical features and its management for infectious conjunctivitis? | 10 |
| 8. Discuss the vertical integration of care management in case of glaucoma and emphasize the role of optometrist in this case. | 10 |

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