	Uilegh
Name:	
Roll No.:	A distance of Knowledge Staff Confident
Invigilator's Signature :	

CS/B.OPTM/SEM-4/BO-403/2013 2013 CLINICAL REFRACTION - I

Time Allotted: 3 Hours Full Marks: 70

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

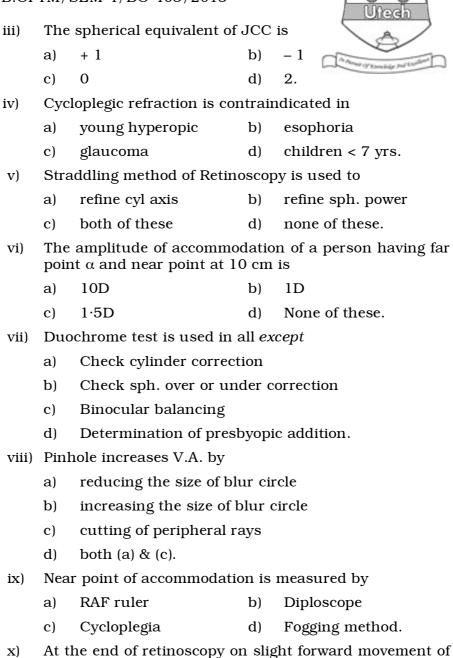
GROUP – A

(Multiple Choice Type Questions)

- 1. Choose the correct alternatives for the following: $10 \times 1 = 10$
 - i) The condition where focus of one principal meridian is at outer limiting membrane of retina is known as
 - a) circle of least confusion
 - b) point of greatest contrast
 - c) strums conoid
 - d) none of these.
 - ii) Aniso-oxyopia refers to
 - a) unequal V.A. in two eyes
 - b) unequal refractive error in two eyes
 - c) unequal accommodation in two eyes
 - d) none of these.

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examiner's head, the movement of the reflex is obtained

b)

d)

against

rapid movement.

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with

nil movement

a)

c)



(Short Answer Type Questions)

Write short notes on any three of the following.

 $3 \times 5 = 15$

- 2. Corneal curvature measurement by Keratometry.
- 3. Subjective refracton.
- 4. Neutralisation of sphero-cylindrical spectacle lenses.
- 5. Pinhole.

GROUP - C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

Answer any *three* of the following. $3 \times 15 = 45$

- 6. a) What is clinical refraction?
 - b) What is the importance of taking history before refraction? Write down the steps of monocular subjective refraction. Discuss the use of Bailey-Lovie chart as compared to Snellen chart. 2+5+3+5
- 7. a) Explain the characteristics of streak reflex which helps you to determine nature of refractive error.
 - b) What is fogging technique?
 - c) What is JCC ? Explain the optical basis of cyl. power determination with JCC. 4+4+2+5

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- 8. a) Explain the optical principle of duochrome test & its utility in monocular subjective refraction.
 - b) Briefly describe any *three* methods by which we can determine presbyopic addition. 3 + 5 + 7
- 9. a) Name the cycloplegic agents used for refraction.
 - b) When is cycloplegic refraction indicated?
 - c) What pre-examinations should be done before cycloplegic refraction?
 - d) How much tonus allowance should be reduced during final refraction? 3 + 4 + 4 + 4

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- 10. a) Describe the Borish delayed technique.
 - b) Explain slit refraction.
 - c) What is Presbyopia?

5 + 8 + 2

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