



Name :
Roll No. :
Invigilator's Signature :

**CS/B.OPTM/SEM-5/BO-505/2010-11
2010-11**

LOW VISION AIDS & VISUAL REHABILITATION

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 any *ten* of the following :
10 × 1 = 10
- i) Which of the following is not a contrast sensitivity chart ?
- a) FACT chart b) Arden Grating
c) Pelli-Robson d) Beiley-Lovie chart.
- ii) In each row of Log-Mar chart there are no. of letters.
- a) 5 b) 3
c) 4 d) 6.

5423

[Turn over

CS/B.OPTM/SEM-5/BO-505/2010-11



iii) Which theory of magnification is used in plus lens magnifier ?

- a) Relative distance magnification
- b) Relative size magnification
- c) Angular magnification
- d) Relative image magnification.

iv) Dioptric value of a plus lens magnifier 6X is

- a) 12 D
- b) 20 D
- c) 24 D
- d) 16 D.

v) Angular magnification is used in

- a) Galilean telescope
- b) Stand magnifier
- c) Bar magnifier
- d) Typoscope.

vi) Bar magnifier enlarge letters in

- a) horizontal
- b) vertical
- c) both (a) and (b)
- d) none of these.

vii) Pinhole contact lens is used in

- a) Aniridia
- b) Corneal Opacity
- c) ARMD
- d) none of these.

viii) Test distance for Pelli-Robson chart is

- a) 6 metres
- b) 20 feet
- c) 1 metre
- d) 4 metres.



- ix) A pinhole contact lens cannot be used as an LVA in
- dense central cataract
 - albinism
 - aniridia
 - all of these.
- x) Reverse Galilean telescope is most appropriate in cases where there is
- central scotoma
 - red/green colour blindness
 - age related macular degeneration, with poor vision
 - restricted peripheral field, with good vision.
- xi) In retinitis pigmentosa the classical visual defect is
- defecture central vision
 - defecture near vision
 - defecture peripheral vision
 - defecture colour vision.

GROUP – B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

Write short notes on any *three* of the following. $3 \times 5 = 15$

- Telemicroscope.
- Reverse telescope.
- C.C.T.V.
- Eccentric viewing strategies.



GROUP – C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

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

6. Briefly describe the near visual acuity measurement for low vision patient and its importance in selecting magnification. Describe the refraction methods for low vision patient. $7 + 8$
7. Describe the amsler grid testing and its impact on low vision prescription. Describe any one method of contrast sensitivity testing. $10 + 5$
8. Define low vision. Write down the grades of low vision. Write down the possible causes of low vision in children and what are the different types of low vision devices used in children ? $3 + 3 + 9$
9.
 - a) Name three important retinal diseases where LVA can be sloeful.
 - b) Discuss the visual problems associated with acromatopsia and how you can manage it.
 - c) Explain 'mobility and orientation training'. $3 + 7 + 5$

=====