

VINAYAKA MISSION'S RESEARCH FOUNDATIONS, SALEM
(Deemed to be University)

B.OPTOMETRY DEGREE EXAMINATION – August 2018
Third Year

LOW VISION AIDS

Time: Three hours

Maximum: 80 marks

I Choose the best answer

(10 x 1 = 10)

1. A positive objective and a negative eye piece constitutes
 - a) Binocular
 - b) Keplerian telescope
 - c) CL microscope
 - d) Galilean telescope

2. In an astronomical telescope, the image is
 - a) Minified
 - b) Erect
 - c) Inverted
 - d) All the above

3. Abnormal head posture is
 - a) To avoid fiploia
 - b) to avoid central scotoma
 - c) To avoid glare
 - d) All the above

4. Dark adaptation may be impaired in
 - a) Nystagmus
 - b) Retinitis pigmentosa
 - c) ARMD
 - d) None of the above

5. In near visual acuity 1m letter at 1 meter =
 - a) 20/60
 - b) 20/40
 - c) 20/20
 - d) None of the above

6. Factors that affects the patients visual acuity are
 - a) Attitude of the examiner
 - b) Room light
 - c) Ocular condition
 - d) All the above

7. In case of media opacities, _____ retinoscopy is needed
 - a) MEM
 - b) Radical
 - c) Chromo
 - d) Nott

8. Auto refractors are not useful in Low vision patients because
 - a) Inadequate control of accommodation
 - b) It restricts eccentric fixation
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of the above

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9. Following complaints are reported in Albinism
- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| a) Photophobia | b) Decreased vA |
| c) Glare | d) All the above |
10. Amsler grid is advised in
- | | |
|-------------|---------|
| a) RP | b) RD |
| c) Glaucoma | d) ARMD |

II State whether the following statements are **TRUE** or **FALSE** (10 x 1 = 10)

1. Visual acuity exceeding 6/60 in better eye is called as blindness.
2. Visual acuity 6/60 or less in better eye can be called as economic blindness.
3. Nystagmus is not common in albinism.
4. Glare is common in cataract.
5. Field of vision usually gets affected in corneal opacity.
6. Night vision may get affected in glaucoma.
7. Camera and projectors use angular magnification.
8. The exit pupil of a Galilean Telescope is virtual.
9. Hand magnifiers are difficult to carry.
10. Magnification is used very effectively in central field loss.

III Fill in the blanks: (10 x 1 = 10)

1. Arthritis patients find it difficult to use _____ magnifier.
2. _____ Magnifiers are portable.
3. _____ Magnifiers are preferred for voracious readers.
4. CL telescopic system can give _____ field of view.
5. Relative distance magnification = _____
6. Corneal scarring can result in _____ type of refractive error.
7. _____ charts are more preferred for precise distance vision check in Low Vision patients.
8. Metamorphopsia is seen in _____.
9. _____ is an afocal system.
10. Prism is used in _____ telescope.

IV Write any **FIVE** answers of the following: (5 x 6 = 30)

1. Elaborate on categorization of Low vision patients based on visual acuity.
2. Explain the terms i) Social blindness and ii) Economic blindness.
3. List the advantages of spectacle magnifier.
4. Enumerate the uses of prism in Low vision care.
5. Discuss about visual acuity checking in Low vision patients.
6. Briefly discuss on optics of Keplerian Telescope.
7. Write notes on Low vision care in peripheral field loss patients.

(p.t.o.)
(Sl.No. M19251)

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V Write any **TWO** essays of the following:

(2 x 10 = 20)

1. Write detailed notes on low vision workup.
2. Explain in detail about non-optical aids.
3. Describe in detail about pediatric low vision care.

(Sl.No. M19251)