

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

B.OPTOMETRY DEGREE EXAMINATION – August 2018
Third Year

SQUINT AND BINOCULAR VISION

Time: Three hours

Maximum: 80 marks

I Choose the best answer

(10 x 1 = 10)

1. _____ is the “zero reference” for oculocentric visual direction.
 - a) Optic disc
 - b) Fovea
 - c) Cornea
 - d) Pupil
2. The sense of directionality can be disrupted by retinal disorders that dislocate the _____.
 - a) Ganglion cells
 - b) Photoreceptors
 - c) Amacrine cells
 - d) Internal limiting membrane
3. The following muscles are supplied by the third nerve EXCEPT
 - a) Medial rectus
 - b) Superior rectus
 - c) Lateral rectus
 - d) Inferior rectus
4. The least relevant information in squint history taking is _____.
 - a) Marital status
 - b) History of spectacle wear
 - c) History of trauma
 - d) Age of onset of deviation
5. Left medial rectus palsy causes increase in diplopia on _____.
 - a) Left gaze
 - b) Right gaze
 - c) Up gaze
 - d) Down gaze
6. Double images will NOT be perceived in the following, EXCEPT
 - a) Panum's fusional area
 - b) Horopter
 - c) Corresponding retinal points
 - d) Non corresponding retinal points
7. A deviation which after 6 months of life age is termed as _____.
 - a) Congenital
 - b) Infantile
 - c) Acquired
 - d) Neonatal
8. The amount of deviation will change with +3.00 D lens test, EXCEPT for _____.
 - a) Non-refractive accommodative esotropia
 - b) True divergence excess
 - c) Partially accommodative esotropia
 - d) High AC/A ratio pseudo divergence excess
9. The following tests are appropriate to isolate the involved oblique or vertical rectus muscle EXCEPT _____.
 - a) Prism cover test in diagnostic position of gaze
 - b) Park's three step
 - c) Worth four dot test
 - d) Bielschowsky head tilt test
10. Crosses diplopia is appreciated in _____ phoria.
 - a) Esophoria
 - b) Hyperphoria
 - c) Exophoria
 - d) Hypophoria

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

1. Vieth Muller circle is otherwise known as empirical horopter.
2. Diplopia charting is a diagnostic test to determine the paretic muscle.
3. Images outside Pannum's fusion area appear single.
4. Retinal disparity is required for Stereopsis.
5. Restriction of eye movement will be noticed during forced duction test in cases of strabismus fixus.
6. Retinal pigmentary degeneration is a feature of Kearns Sayre Syndrome.
7. A strabismic patient might have a poor self image.
8. The right eye is given occlusion therapy in case if left eye is diagnosed with amblyopia.
9. Red green filter will disrupt fusion mechanism.
10. In cyclic exotropia, the deviation occur every 24 hrs or 48 hrs.

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

1. Sensitive period to develop amblyopia is upto _____ years of age.
2. Vision is sharper with two eyes due to _____ summation phenomenon.
3. _____ is the visual line that passes specifically from fovea to an object of regard.
4. Zero direction refers to _____ of each eye.
5. Binocular rivalry leads to _____ in one eye.
6. _____ refers to the direction of an object in space relative to one self, rather than the eyes.
7. Epicanthal fold leads to _____ deviated.
8. In non refractive accommodative esotropia _____ lenses are prescribed.
9. In mobius syndrome _____ nerve palsy is noted.
10. Chronic progressive external ophthalmoplegia is due to _____ dystrophy.

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

1. Grades of binocular vision.
2. Define i) Pannums fusional ara. ii) Egocentric visual direction
iii) Corresponding retinal points.
3. Explain the types and principles of non-surgical managements of strabismus.
4. Explain with illustration the clinical features of A and V pattern.
5. Discuss the sign, symptoms and assessment of control of deviation at home and clinical of intermittent exotropia.
6. Explain the pathophysiology and clinical features of all types of Duane's syndrome.
7. Describe Park's three step procedure and explain the expected finding in each step for a right inferior oblique muscle paresis.

V Write any **TWO** essays of the following: (2 x 10 = 20)

1. Classify esotropia and describe its clinical features and management.
2. Envelopment of binocular vision.
3. Types of Nystagmus and its clinical features.

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