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Answer Sheet No. _____

41

Sig. of Candidate. _____

Sig. of Invigilator. _____

OPHTHALMIC TECHNIQUES HSSC-I

SECTION – A (Marks 20)

Time allowed: 25 Minutes

NOTE: Section-A is compulsory and comprises pages 1-2. All parts of this section are to be answered on the question paper itself. It should be completed in the first 25 minutes and handed over to the Centre Superintendent. Deleting/overwriting is not allowed. Do not use lead pencil.

Q. 1 Circle the correct option i.e. A / B / C / D. Each part carries one mark.

- (i) Traumatic Hyphaema may result into _____
A. Blood staining of cornea B. Siderosis bulbie
C. Glaucoma D. All of these
- (ii) Intraocular foreign body which can lead to severe infection is _____
A. Iron B. Lead
C. Wood D. Copper
- (iii) Dislocation of lens in anterior chamber results into _____
A. Myopia B. Glaucoma
C. Cataract D. All of these
- (iv) Blunt trauma to eye may cause _____
A. Retinal detachment B. Optic Nerve Avulsion
C. Dislocation of lens D. All of these
- (v) The most common cause of blindness is _____
A. Cataract B. Refractive error
C. Corneal opacity D. Glaucoma
- (vi) Legislation binds addition of _____ as food supplement in edible oil for prevention of eye disease.
A. Iodine B. Vitamin D
C. Vitamin A D. All of these
- (vii) Streptococci can cause _____
A. Arthralgia B. Heart valve disease
C. Conjunctivitis D. All of these
- (viii) Bacteraemia can _____
A. Easily occur in diabetics B. Lead to septicaemia
C. Have bad prognosis in malnourished D. All of these
- (ix) The best method for sterilization is _____
A. Heat B. Steam under pressure
C. Steam D. Antiseptic application
- (x) Which of the following is **NOT** relevant to the other three?
A. Virulence B. Incubation period
C. Normal flora D. Trauma
- (xi) Which of the following can be used to remove a small piece of foreign body embedded only superficially in cornea or conjunctiva?
A. Foreign body spud B. Needle of insulin syringe
C. Needle of IV set D. All of these

- (xii) In case of spillage of some chemical over the eye, it must be washed thoroughly with _____
- A. Plain water B. Weak acid for acids
C. Weak acid for alkalies D. Soap in all
- (xiii) Which is the dye used in F.F.A.?
- A. Iodine B. Fluorescene
C. Strychnine D. All of these
- (xiv) Which of the following is used for checking the lachrymal passages?
- A. Small rubber catheter B. Small metallic probes
C. Started from puncta D. All of these
- (xv) Aqueous humor is secreted by _____
- A. Iris B. Choroid
C. Ciliary processes D. All of these
- (xvi) Superior oblique muscle turns the eyeball _____
- A. Clock-wise and slightly downwards B. Clockwise
C. Downwards D. Superiorly
- (xvii) Which of the following lies between the Descemet's membrane and Bowman's membranes of cornea?
- A. Stroma B. Epithelium
C. Endothelium D. None of these
- (xviii) In a frightened man the pupil will _____
- A. Constrict B. Dilate
C. First constrict then dilate D. None of these
- (xix) While reading Snellen's chart, distance from chart should be _____
- A. 10 metres B. 6 metres
C. 30 metres D. 40 metres
- (xx) Distant vision is weak is called _____
- A. Myopia B. Presbyopia
C. Hypermetropia D. Astigmatism

For Examiner's use only:

Total Marks:

20

Marks Obtained:



OPHTHALMIC TECHNIQUES HSSC-I

92

Time allowed: 2:35 Hours

Total Marks Sections B and C: 80

NOTE: Answer any twenty-five parts from Section 'B' and any two questions from Section 'C' on the separately provided answer book. Use supplementary answer sheet i.e. Sheet-B if required. Write your answers neatly and legibly.

SECTION – B (Marks 50)

Q. 2 Attempt any TWENTY-FIVE parts. The answer to each part should not exceed 2 to 4 lines. (25 x 2 = 50)

- (i) Name all the structures which protect the eyeball from trauma.
- (ii) Write the sequence wise damage to the eye structures hit by a small metallic object of high speed.
- (iii) How is a sharp-edged foreign body, penetrating half thickness of cornea, removed?
- (iv) What is the first-aid of an eye badly affected by tear gas?
- (v) Write the causes of sub-conj haemorrhage.
- (vi) What is Sympathetic ophthalmia?
- (vii) Name the complications caused by blunt trauma to eye.
- (viii) What are the usual symptoms of an acute conjunctival infection?
- (ix) Write the importance of checking eye sight for Near vision and Far vision.
- (x) How is a slit lamp superior than a hand lens for inspection of eye structures?
- (xi) How is the field of vision of one eye superimposed on the other?
- (xii) Write down the importance of F.F.A?
- (xiii) What are the two types of ultrasound done in the eye?
- (xiv) How will you check the lateral rectus paralysis?
- (xv) By which structures is the focusing of light rays on retina carried out?
- (xvi) Write about Visual Pathways.
- (xvii) How can Trachoma lead to blindness?
- (xviii) How is the control on spread of acute conjunctivitis achieved?
- (xix) Write down the names and actions of the muscles which move eye.
- (xx) How can glaucoma lead to blindness?
- (xxi) How will you educate school children about their eye care?
- (xxii) What are the sources of Vitamin A?
- (xxiii) What is Night-blindness?
- (xxiv) What is Normal flora?
- (xxv) List the micro-organisms causing "Conjunctivitis" and "Iritis"?
- (xxvi) Name the organisms causing "Ophthalmia Neonatorum". Also write its prevention.
- (xxvii) What are Adenovirus? List the infections caused by them.
- (xxviii) What is a Micro-organism? Name the different micro-organisms.
- (xxix) What is the difference between Gram Positive and Gram Negative? Also give examples.
- (xxx) What do you mean by **Endotoxins** and **Exotoxins**?
- (xxxi) What is Epidemiology?

SECTION – C (Marks 30)

Note: Attempt any TWO questions. All questions carry equal marks.

(2 x 15 = 30)

- Q. 3** Describe the secretion, function and excretory pathway of tears.
- Q. 4** What is Medium? Write down the names and properties of different media. List the factors favourable for in-lab growth of bacteria.
- Q. 5** Write down the properties of Light. What is Visual Spectrum? Also write its composition in order.