

Roll No. Answer Sheet No. 29

Sig. of Candidate. \_\_\_\_\_

Sig. of Invigilator. \_\_\_\_\_

**OPHTHALMIC TECHNIQUES HSSC-I**  
**SECTION – A (Marks 20)**

Time allowed: 25 Minutes

**NOTE:-** Section–A is compulsory. 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) The normal diurnal variation in IOP is:  
A. 2 – 8 mm Hg B. 8 – 18 mm Hg  
C. 18 – 28 mm Hg D. None of these
- (ii) The mucopurulent discharge from eye is mostly present in:  
A. Acute conjunctivitis B. Chronic conjunctivitis  
C. Ophthalmia neonatorum D. All of these
- (iii) Pinguecula develops on conjunctiva from:  
A. Medial canthus B. Lateral canthus C. Superiorly D. Below upwards
- (iv) Chalazion is due to blockage of which of the following:  
A. Aqueduct of sylvius B. Zeiss glands  
C. Meibomian gland D. Episcleral vein
- (v) Sub-conjunctival haemorrhage occurs in:  
A. Trauma B. Leukaemia C. Base of skull D. All of these
- (vi) Light rays are focused behind retina in:  
A. Myopia B. Hypermetropia C. Presbyopia D. Both B and C
- (vii) Which one is **NOT** in line with others?  
A. Pterygium B. Virulence  
C. Incubation period D. Bacteria and Viruses
- (viii) In indirect ophthalmoscopy, the image formed is magnified and:  
A. Inverted, Real B. Erect, Virtual C. Erect, Real D. None of these
- (ix) In glaucoma:  
A. Filtration is increased B. Drainage decreased  
C. Iris Bombay D. All of these
- (x) Acute sudden loss of vision in one eye can be due to:  
A. Avulsion of optic Nerve B. Retina detachment  
C. Lens dislocation D. All of these
- (xi) Aquous humor is secreted by:  
A. Lens epithelium B. Iris epithelium C. Ciliary epithelium D. All of these
- (xii) Avascular structures in eye is/are:  
A. Lens B. Vitreous C. Cornea D. All of these
- (xiii) Gradual loss of vision in eyes can be due to all except:  
A. Glaucoma B. Catract C. Infections D. Retina detachment
- (xiv) Anaesthesia and Akinesia during eye surgery is achieved by:  
A. Retrobulbar injection B. Facial nerve block  
C. Xylocaine drops D. All of these
- (xv) The bacteria which produce and release toxins are called:  
A. Endotoxins B. Exotoxins C. Virulent D. Both B and C
- (xvi) Which of the Purkingi Sanson image is formed by a concave surface?  
A. 1st image B. 2nd and 3rd images  
C. 3rd image D. 4th image
- (xvii) Focusing power of both lens and cornea, when combined is:  
A. 13D B. 48D C. 63D D. None of these
- (xviii) First aid in acute conjunctivitis is all except:  
A. Pad and bandage B. Steroidal drops and ointment  
C. Antibiotics drops and ointment D. Frequent Washing by lukewarm water
- (xix) The Tubercle bascellius is:  
A. Rod-shape B. Coma-shape C. Round / circular D. All of these
- (xx) Trachoma is a:  
A. Viral disease B. Bacterial C. Spirochaetal D. None of these

For Examiner's use only:

Total Marks:

20

Marks Obtained:



# OPHTHALMIC TECHNIQUES HSSC-I

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**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) How to remove a small metallic F.B embedded half thickness of cornea?
- (ii) Write management of sub-conjunctival haemorrhage.
- (iii) Write First Aid of a person coming from a procession where tear gas was used.
- (iv) Write method and precautions to see sun-eclipse.
- (v) What are the shapes and different arrangements in which bacteria are found?
- (vi) Draw a labelled diagram of a bacterium.
- (vii) What are the different methods of sterilization?
- (viii) What is hypersensitivity? Give examples.
- (ix) What is immunity and its advantages?
- (x) What are factors unfavourable for growth and multiplying of microbes?
- (xi) What is a carrier state, regarding microbes of a communicable disease?
- (xii) What are opportunistic organisms? Give example.
- (xiii) What is difference between Aerobic and Anaerobic microorganisms?
- (xiv) Differentiate between bacteriostatic and bactericidal antibiotics?
- (xv) What is virology? Name some diseases caused by viruses.
- (xvi) Write names and qualities of different layers of Tear-film.
- (xvii) What are A-scan and B-scan and their uses?
- (xviii) Write various different causes of Red eye.
- (xix) How cataract can cause disturbance of vision?
- (xx) How to avoid eye trauma, in a factory or outside?
- (xxi) What is ophthalmic care for school children?
- (xxii) How partial dislocation of lens can cause diplopia?
- (xxiii) How to prevent corneal ulcer caused by wearing contact lens?
- (xxiv) Name any three most common causes of blindness in Pakistan.
- (xxv) Draw a biconvex lens. Write its uses.
- (xxvi) Draw a sketch of eye showing normal focusing of light rays.
- (xxvii) What are disadvantages of wearing a contact lens?
- (xxviii) What are precautions to be taken in a factory for eyes?
- (xxix) How to prevent spread of ophthalmic disease from person to person?
- (xxx) What is difference between communicable and contagious ways of spread of disease?
- (xxxi) What are the methods of sterilization of ophthalmic instruments?

## SECTION – C (Marks 30)

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

**(2 x 15 = 30)**

- Q. 3** Draw and label the "visual pathways" extending from optic disc up to visual cortex in the occipital lobe.
- Q. 4** What are effects of trauma on various structures of eye from cornea upto the optic Nerve?
- Q. 5** What is the role of vitamin A in normal vision? In which foods is it found and how to treat its deficiency?