

2019

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Sig. of Candidate. _____

Answer Sheet No. _____

Sig. of Invigilator. _____

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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) Which is used for testing peripheral field of vision?

A. Perimeter	B. Snellen's Chart
C. Bjerums Screen	D. Ophthalmoscope
- (ii) Field of vision is maximally extended towards which of the following?

A. Temporal side	B. Nasal side	C. Above	D. Below
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- (iii) At what distance is the Near Vision recorded?

A. 10 cm	B. 0.25 cm	C. 0.35 cm	D. 50 cm
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- (iv) What is the cause of 3rd and 4th Purkinji images?

A. Lense	B. Cornea
C. Both A and B	D. None of these
- (v) What is used for corneal staining?

A. Silver nitrate	B. CuSO ₄	C. Iodine	D. Flourescene
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- (vi) Where is the Lacrimal gland situated?

A. Lacrymal duct	B. Lacrymal fossa	C. Lacrymal bone	D. None of these
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- (vii) Which of the following secretes Aqueous Humor?

A. Ciliary processes	B. Lens
C. Viterous	D. Ligaments of Zonules
- (viii) The suspensory ligaments extend between _____

A. Iris-Lens	B. Lens –Ciliary body
C. Lense-Limbus	D. All of these
- (ix) Which of the following involves Rheumatic fever?

A. Large joints	B. Heart valve
C. Both A and B	D. None of these
- (x) Which is the causative agent of the Rheumatic fever?

A. Hemolytic Streptococci	B. Staphylococci
C. Pneumococci	D. Tubercle Bacillus
- (xi) Which of the following is the other name of Bacillus of Calmette and Guérin?

A. Trachoma	B. Bedsonian
C. Tuberculae	D. None of these
- (xii) What can be the complication of sore throat?

A. Conjunctivitis	B. Arthritis	C. Endocarditis	D. All of these
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- (xiii) Which bacteria produce and release toxins?

A. Salmonella Typhi	B. Myco bacterium Tuberculae
C. Streptococci	D. Candida Albicans
- (xiv) What are the commensals?

A. Normal flora	B. Pathogenic flora
C. Both A and B	D. None of these

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- (xv) What does involve the accommodation?
 A. Pupil constriction B. Convergence of the eye ball
 C. Increase in lens thickness D. All of these
- (xvi) What does the pupil do in dark adaptation?
 A. Dilates B. Constricts C. No action D. Both A and B
- (xvii) Where do the nerve fibres cross in Optic Chiasma?
 A. Temporal film cross B. Nasal cross
 C. All cross D. Nothing happens
- (xviii) Which of the following is Avascular (no blood capillaries) structure of the eye?
 A. Choroid B. Lens C. Conjunctiva D. Ciliary body
- (xix) Whose work is the pupil dilatation?
 A. Parasympathetic Nervous System B. Sympathetic Nerves
 C. Oculomotor Nerves D. Trigeminal Nerves
- (xx) Where is the centre of vision situated?
 A. Cerebellum B. Parietal lobe C. Occipital lobe D. None of these

For Examiner's use only:

Total Marks:

20

Marks Obtained:

— 1HA-1046 —



OPHTHALMIC TECHNIQUES HSSC-I

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) Define Visual field.
- (ii) What is Tonometry? Name two methods of tonometry.
- (iii) How will you prepare a trolley for syringing of lachrymal apparatus?
- (iv) Which drug is used for corneal staining? Briefly give procedure and indication for corneal staining.
- (v) What is the most important first aid management for chemical burns?
- (vi) How will you manage an emergency of acute congestive glaucoma?
- (vii) How will you evert the upper eyelid and remove a sub tarsal foreign body?
- (viii) Give rules of First Aid management in eye injuries.
- (ix) Give principle of Pin hole test.
- (x) What is Myopia? Show where the image will form in a myopic person, with the help of a diagram.
- (xi) What is "Lazy Eye Syndrome"? What is the commonest cause of this syndrome in children?
- (xii) What are the five main reasons for spread of Trachoma? How will you prevent outbreak of Trachoma in your hostel?
- (xiii) What safety advice will you give to industrial workers for prevention of eye injury?
- (xiv) What ophthalmic care should be provided to school children?
- (xv) What is LASIK? What is the benefit of LASIK over Photorefractive Keratectomy (PRK)?
- (xvi) How will you prevent ophthalmic neonatorum in community?
- (xvii) What is the commonest cause of nutritional blindness? How will you educate mothers to prevent this?
- (xviii) Enumerate any three principles for preventing blindness in community.
- (xix) Give common causes of total or partial blindness.
- (xx) Give three differentiating features between Conjunctival and Ciliary redness (congestion)?
- (xxi) What is Sterilization?
- (xxii) What is aseptic technique? Why is it important?
- (xxiii) What are bacterial spores?
- (xxiv) What do you understand by the term "Acid Fast Bacillus"? Also give examples.
- (xxv) Why do the anaerobic bacteria die in presence of Oxygen?
- (xxvi) What is meant by "Normal body flora"?
- (xxvii) How is normal flora helpful to human body?
- (xxviii) Give characteristics of viruses. Also classify the virus.
- (xxix) What are arboviruses?
- (xxx) What do HIV and AIDS stand for? How does the transmission of this virus occur?
- (xxxi) Differentiate between Eukaryotic and Prokaryotic organisms. Give examples of each group.

SECTION – C (Marks 30)

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

(2 x 15 = 30)

- Q. 3 Write about the Production, Circulation and Drainage of Aqueous Humor.
- Q. 4 What is Cataract? Write down its causes and prevention.
- Q. 5 Give the classification of the Streptococci. Write down the sign, symptoms and prevention of Scarlet fever.