



Roll No. _____

Answer Sheet No. _____

Sig. of Candidate. _____

Sig. of Invigilator. _____

OPHTHALMIC TECHNIQUES HSSC-II

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 of the following glands is **NOT** a part of eye?

A. Meibomian gland	B. Parotid gland
C. Gland of zies	D. Gland of moll
- (ii) Which of the following statements is **INCORRECT** about cornea?

A. It forms anterior 1/6 of eye	B. It is a very sensitive layer
C. Joins the Sclera at Limbus	D. It is very vascular
- (iii) The error of refraction due to old age is _____

A. Astigmatism	B. Aphakia
C. Cataract	D. Presbyopia
- (iv) Acute Mucopurulent conjunctivitis is caused by _____

A. Bacteria	B. Virus
C. Fungus	D. Parasite
- (v) Corneal opacity which causes dense white scar of full thickness is called _____

A. Cataract	B. Leucoma
C. Macula	D. Nebula
- (vi) The commonest cause of Non-purulent Keratitis (No pus formed) is _____

A. Acanthamoeba	B. Syphilis
C. Herpes simplex virus	D. None of these
- (vii) Which of the following statement is **CORRECT** about Sclera?

A. It is shiny and transparent	B. It forms the anterior 1/6 of eye
C. It has secretory function	D. It is strong, opaque, white fibrous layer
- (viii) Pupil of eye is present in _____

A. Iris	B. Choroid
C. Anterior chamber	D. Ciliary body
- (ix) When a portion of iris is cut and removed it is called _____

A. Iridotomy	B. Iridectomy
C. Enucleation	D. Evisceration
- (x) Diminished vision in daylight is associated with _____

A. Peripheral cataract	B. Zonular cataract
C. Central cataract	D. Myopia
- (xi) The most common cause of blindness is _____

A. Trachoma	B. Cataract
C. Glaucoma	D. Vitamin deficiency

- (xii) Lens capsule is thinnest at the _____
- A. Centre anteriorly B. Laterally
C. Superior Pole D. Inferior Pole
- (xiii) Which of the following is an early complication of Intra Capsular Cataract Extraction (ICCE)?
- A. Vitreous Prolapse B. Rupture of capsule
C. Haemorrhage D. All of these
- (xiv) Visual field defects occur in _____
- A. Conjunctivitis B. Pterygium
C. Ptosis D. Glaucoma
- (xv) Which of the following statement is **INCORRECT** about Retina?
- A. It is a vascular layer B. It has rods and cones
C. It has ten layers D. It helps in vision
- (xvi) The total length of optic nerve is _____
- A. 5 mm B. 5 cm
C. 5 inches D. None of these
- (xvii) The most severe complication of penetrating eye injury is _____
- A. Subluxation of lens B. Ocular Haemorrhage
C. Sympathetic ophthalmitis D. Iridocyclitis
- (xviii) The 3rd cranial Nerve Oculomotor supplies all muscles of eye ball except _____
- A. Superior Rectus Muscle B. Inferior Rectus Muscle
C. Medial Rectus Muscle D. Superior Oblique Muscle
- (xix) Which of the following muscles elevates the Upper Eyelid?
- A. Superior Oblique B. Superior Rectus
C. Levator Palpebri Superioris D. Ocularis Occuli
- (xx) Chalazion is chronic inflammatory condition of _____
- A. Gland of Zies B. Gland of Moll
C. Meibomian gland D. Accessory Lacrimal gland

For Examiner's use only:

Total Marks:

20

Marks Obtained:



OPHTHALMIC TECHNIQUES HSSC-II

Time allowed: 2:35 Hours

Total Marks Sections B and C: 80

NOTE: Answer any ten parts from Section 'B' and any three 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 TEN parts. The answer to each part should not exceed 2 to 4 lines. (10 x 5 = 50)

- (i) Draw and label the visual pathway.
- (ii) Give structure in the anterior segment of eye-ball in order.
- (iii) Write down the use of Slit lamp.
- (iv) Write any three advantages of ICLE (Intra Capsular Lens Extraction).
- (v) What pre-operative investigations are done before cataract surgery?
- (vi) Write any three symptoms of open angle glaucoma.
- (vii) Briefly write the use of Mydriatics in eye examination.
- (viii) Draw and label the structure of eye-lid.
- (ix) What is Trachoma? How does it spread? Also write its causative agent.
- (x) Name the Extra-Ocular Muscles of eye-ball with their action.
- (xi) Name the methods of tonometry. Briefly write the formation and drainage of Aqueous Humor.
- (xii) Draw the following and give their uses:
 - a. Pin Hole
 - b. Chalazion scoop
 - c. Lens expressor
- (xiii) Define Pterygium. Give treatment.

SECTION – C (Marks 30)

Note: Attempt any THREE questions. All questions carry equal marks. (3 x 10 = 30)

- Q. 3** Describe the methods of drug instillation in conjunctival sac of eye.
- Q. 4** Differentiate between Ulcerative and Squamous Blepharitis. Also give management.
- Q. 5** Discuss Trachoma.
- Q. 6** Name the Accessory structures of eye. Also write down their Anatomy and Physiology.
- Q. 7** Classify Cataract. Discuss the Anatomy and Physiology of Lens.