



Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_

Answer Sheet No. \_\_\_\_\_

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 bacterial staining is brought about by:  
A. Gram's staining B. Zeil-Nelson's staining  
C. Nuclear and spore staining D. All of these
- (ii) Wound infections are generally caused by:  
A. Coccie and bacilli B. Clostridium tetanie  
C. Pseudomonas D. All of these
- (iii) The media used for bacterial growth are all except:  
A. Antibiotic agar B. Blood agar  
C. Nutrient agar D. All of these
- (iv) The shape of virus may be:  
A. Tadpole like B. Rod shaped  
C. Comma shaped D. All of these
- (v) Influenza is caused by:  
A. Commensals B. Viruses  
C. Pathogenic coccie D. All of these
- (vi) Trachoma is caused by:  
A. Viruses B. Spirochetes C. Bacteria D. All of these
- (vii) Bacteraemia:  
A. Occurs in elderly & diabetes B. Can start after having localized sepsis  
C. Can lead to septicaemia D. All of these
- (viii) What is correct about food borne spread of infectious agents?  
A. Not common B. Very common  
C. Vomiting not occurs D. All of these
- (ix) Absence of 4th Purkinjie image is due to:  
A. Corneal opacity B. Aphakia  
C. Retinal detachment D. All of these
- (x) Glaucoma is:  
A. Raised intra cranial pressure B. Raised intra ocular pressure  
C. Raised lacrimal fluid secretion D. All correct
- (xi) Which distance is **NOT** correct for recording of visual acuity?  
A. 60 M B. 60 cm C. 6 F D. All of these
- (xii) Thick, white corneal opacity occupying full thickness of cornea is called:  
A. Macula B. Macula leutea C. Leukoma D. Leukaemia
- (xiii) In case of penetrating injury to eye, which is incorrect:  
A. Cataract can occur B. Infection is likely  
C. Metallic FB can rust D. No bleeding if IRIS is hit
- (xiv) Which one is **NOT** matching?  
A. Bulbar B. Fornix C. Tarsal D. Retinal
- (xv) Forward displacement of eye ball is called:  
A. Proptosis B. Ptosis C. Exophthalmos D. Both A and C
- (xvi) Which one is **NOT** a structure of upper eye lid?  
A. Tarsal plate B. Superior rectus  
C. Levator palpebre D. Muller's muscle
- (xvii) Which one of the following are "sebaceous glands"?  
A. Zeis glands B. Glands of moll C. Meibomian D. Sweat glands
- (xviii) Which one of the following is an infective condition?  
A. Styte B. Ptosis C. Chalazion D. Squint
- (xix) Which of the following is **TRUE** about Blepharitis?  
A. Stickiness of lids B. Common in childhood  
C. Occurs & seborrhoea D. All of these
- (xx) Which is wrong about pterygium?  
A. commonly occurs on temporal side B. Degenerative condition  
C. Can block vision D. Conjunctival condition

**For Examiner's use only:**

**Total Marks:**

**20**

**Marks Obtained:**



# 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) Draw a typical diagram of a rod shaped bacterium.
- (ii) What are the three methods of recording I.O.P?
- (iii) What are different supportive methods for the help of blind?
- (iv) Write seven colours of light in a rainbow, in the sequence as they occur.
- (v) Write a note on Prevention of blindness.
- (vi) What structures pass through the inferior orbital fissure?
- (vii) What are functions of retina?
- (viii) What are the direct and indirect pupillary light reflex?
- (ix) How to prevent infection of one eye to the other?
- (x) Define Presbyopia.
- (xi) How to prevent the Ophthalmia Neonatorum?
- (xii) Write a note on CHALAZION.
- (xiii) How to remove an F.B penetrating half thickness of cornea?
- (xiv) What is the Triad of Glaucoma?
- (xv) What can happen to the lens by a blunt trauma?
- (xvi) Write names of all the avascular and transparent structures of the eye.
- (xvii) What is spring catarrh? How it affects tarsal part of the conjunctiva?
- (xviii) Write any three differences between Styte and Chalazion.
- (xix) Write names of all the layers of cornea, from within outwards.
- (xx) What is the role of sclera and vitreous in maintaining round (circular) shape of the globe?
- (xxi) What is the procedure of checking the Near-Vision?
- (xxii) Write names of corneal opacities and their depth in corneal lamellae.
- (xxiii) Write about crossing of optic N. fibres while they pass through the optic chiasma and its effect on visual-fields.
- (xxiv) What is the procedure; name of dye used and the indication of corneal staining?
- (xxv) Write a note on Autoclave.
- (xxvi) What are the indications of FFA?
- (xxvii) Write in sequence the names of structures occurring in lacrimal fluid pathway.
- (xxviii) What are the stages of PANNUS formation and the disease in which it occurs?
- (xxix) Write importance of hand washing; also name the diseases it prevents.
- (xxx) Write a note on uses of contact lens.
- (xxxi) How does the cornea gets its nutrition?

## SECTION – C (Marks 30)

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

**(2 x 15 = 30)**

- Q. 3** Write names and definitions of all refractive errors along with their simple sketches.
- Q. 4** Draw and label the Visual Pathways.
- Q. 5** What is the role of vitamin A in vision, its daily dose and sources of availability?