

CERTIFICATE IN DISPENSING OPTICS (CDO)

Term-End Examination

00244

December, 2014

OAH-004 : BASIC OF REFRACTIVE ERRORS

Time : 90 Minutes

Maximum Marks : 30

Note :

- (i) *There will be multiple choice type of questions in this examination which are to be answered in **OMR Answer Sheets**.*
- (ii) *All questions are **compulsory**.*
- (iii) *Each question will have four options and only one of them is correct. Answers have to be marked in figures in the appropriate rectangular boxes corresponding to what is the correct answer and then blacken the circle for the same number in that column by using HB or lead pencil and not by ball pen in **OMR Answer Sheets**.*
- (iv) *If any candidate marks more than one option it will be taken as the wrong answer and no marks will be awarded for this.*
- (v) *There will be 30 questions in this paper and each question carries one mark.*
- (vi) *There will be no negative marking for wrong answers.*
- (vii) *No candidate shall leave the examination hall at least for one hour after the commencement of the examination.*

1. Normal visual acuity is usually expressed as
 - (1) 20/20
 - (2) 6/6
 - (3) Both (1) and (2)
 - (4) None of the above

2. Which of the following is the reduction in magnitude of refractive errors that usually occur in the first five years of life ?
 - (1) Emmetropization
 - (2) Refractive correction
 - (3) Visual acuity
 - (4) Balancing

3. The eye's ability to refract or focus light sharply on the retina is based on following main anatomical features :
 - (1) axial length of an eyeball
 - (2) curvature of the cornea
 - (3) Both (1) and (2)
 - (4) None of the above

4. Which components play a role in focusing an image onto the retina ?
 - (1) Tear film
 - (2) Crystalline lens
 - (3) Internal fluids
 - (4) All of the above

5. Refractive errors are
 - (1) disorders
 - (2) diseases
 - (3) syndrome
 - (4) None of the above

- 6. The common refractive disorders are**
- (1) Myopia
 - (2) Hyperopia
 - (3) Astigmatism
 - (4) All of the above
- 7. Refractive errors of more than how many diopters are generally axial in nature ?**
- (1) 1D
 - (2) 2D
 - (3) 3D
 - (4) 4D
- 8. Myopia can be corrected by**
- (1) Concave lenses
 - (2) Convex lenses
 - (3) Cylindrical lenses
 - (4) All of the above
- 9. In Emmetropia far point is at**
- (1) Infinity
 - (2) Between infinity and the eye
 - (3) Behind the eye
 - (4) Behind the cornea
- 10. Which of the following refractive errors is also known as nearsightedness ?**
- (1) Myopia
 - (2) Hyperopia
 - (3) Astigmatism
 - (4) All of the above

11. Myopia often progresses throughout the teenage years, when the body is growing rapidly.
- (1) True
 - (2) False
 - (3) Can't say
 - (4) None of the above
12. Facultative hyperopia can be corrected by
- (1) dilation
 - (2) cycloplegia
 - (3) accommodation
 - (4) presbyopia correction
13. Causes of astigmatism is/are
- (1) Subluxation /dislocation of anatomical lens
 - (2) Keratoconus
 - (3) Lenticonus
 - (4) All of the above
14. In regular astigmatism, the meridians in which the two different curves lie are located at
- (1) 180° apart
 - (2) 90° apart
 - (3) 45° apart
 - (4) None of the above
15. Presbyopia is
- (1) age related condition
 - (2) refractive error
 - (3) Both (1) and (2)
 - (4) None of the above

- 16.** In monovision, which eye is given a distance prescription ?
- (1) Dominant eye
 - (2) Non-dominant eye
 - (3) Either dominant or non-dominant eye
 - (4) None of the above
- 17.** People with high degrees of myopia have a higher risk of
- (1) retinal detachment
 - (2) retinopathy
 - (3) macular edema
 - (4) None of the above
- 18.** In myopia refractive power of the eye is too
- (1) strong
 - (2) weak
 - (3) Both (1) and (2)
 - (4) None of the above
- 19.** Which of the following techniques is used to subjectively refine the patient's eyeglass prescription ?
- (1) Retinoscopy
 - (2) Phoropter
 - (3) Both (1) and (2)
 - (4) None of the above
- 20.** Which of the following is/are the primary options to treat the visual symptoms of those with myopia ?
- (1) Spectacles
 - (2) Contact lenses
 - (3) Refractive surgery
 - (4) All of the above

- 21.** Orthokeratology is the practice of using special contact lenses to flatten the cornea to reduce myopia made up of
- (1) rigid as permeable contact lenses
 - (2) soft contact lenses
 - (3) Both (1) and (2)
 - (4) None of the above
- 22.** Symptom(s) of hyperopia include(s)
- (1) eye-strain
 - (2) headaches
 - (3) intermittent blurred vision
 - (4) All of the above
- 23.** Hyperopia is often confused with presbyopia but farsightedness can exist with or without presbyopia.
- (1) True
 - (2) False
 - (3) Can't say
 - (4) Depends on the type of refractive error
- 24.** Axial hyperopia occurs when the length of the eyeball is too short but the power of the refracting components of the eye is normal.
- (1) True
 - (2) False
 - (3) Can't say
 - (4) Depends on the patient's age
- 25.** The amount of hyperopia, which is corrected normally by the normal tone of ciliary muscles is known as
- (1) latent hyperopia
 - (2) manifest hyperopia
 - (3) Both (1) and (2)
 - (4) None of the above

- 26.** Symptoms of hyperopia in children include
- (1) squinting
 - (2) eye rubbing
 - (3) lack of interest in school
 - (4) All of the above
- 27.** Generally, the full plus prescription determined without cycloplegia can be prescribed.
- (1) True
 - (2) False
 - (3) Can't say
 - (4) Depends on the type of refractive error
- 28.** $\pm 0.00/-1.00 \text{ cyl} \times 180^\circ$, given prescription is the example of
- (1) Simple Myopia Astigmatism
 - (2) Simple Hyperopia Astigmatism
 - (3) Both (1) and (2)
 - (4) None of the above
- 29.** $-2.00/-1.00 \text{ cyl} \times 180^\circ$, given prescription is the example of
- (1) Simple Myopic Astigmatism
 - (2) Simple Hyperopic Astigmatism
 - (3) Compound Myopic Astigmatism
 - (4) Compound Hyperopic Astigmatism
- 30.** Astigmatism in infants generally decreases over the first few years of life and stabilizes by about
- (1) one year of age
 - (2) five years of age
 - (3) eight years of age
 - (4) three years of age