

**B.Sc. (HONS.) IN OPTOMETRY AND
OPHTHALMIC TECHNIQUES**

Term-End Examination

December, 2011

BOS-012 : LOW VISION

Time : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 70

PART - A

Attempt *any four* questions. Each question carries
10 marks :

4x10=40

1. Describe calculation of magnification required for optical low vision devices to be prescribed for near.
2. Describe the various steps in evaluation of a low vision patient.
3. Describe various optical devices for near. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of each.
4. A child of 12 years studying in 6th standard is suffering from low vision due to congenital Glaucoma. His best corrected visual acuity in RE is 6/24 and in LE is 6/60. The near visual acuity is 1.6 M (N/12) in RE and 10 M (N/80) in left eye. Give the complete work up evaluation, selection and prescription of the device.

5. A telescope is composed of a $+ 10 \Delta$ objective lens and a $- 20 \Delta$ ocular lens. The system is focussed for infinity by an emmetropic patient. Determine the following :
- (a) The Magnification of telescope.
 - (b) The type of telescope.
 - (c) The tube length.

PART - B

This part contains *eight* questions. Attempt *any six*. Each carries 5 marks.

5x6=30

1. Define low vision.
2. Enlist various non-optical devices.
3. Write a short note on Electro optical devices.
4. Describe the method of distance visual acuity assessment in low vision patient.
5. Explain the significance of visual field testing in low vision patients. Name two ocular disorders which lead to central field loss and two disorders which lead to peripheral field loss.
6. Explain the significance of recording contrast acuity in low vision patient. Enlist the methods to enhance it.
7. Write in brief about the rehabilitation services in our country.
8. What instructions are given to a low vision patient for using a telescope for distance ?