

00494

**CERTIFICATE IN DISPENSING OPTICS (CDO)**

**Term-End Examination**

**June, 2015**

**OAH-004 : BASIC OF REFRACTIVE ERRORS**

*Time : 90 Minutes*

*Maximum Marks : 30*

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**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. Orthokeratology is the practice of using special contact lenses to flatten the cornea to reduce myopia made up of
  - (1) rigid impermeable contact lenses
  - (2) soft contact lenses
  - (3) Both (1) and (2)
  - (4) None of the above
  
2. Symptoms of hyperopia include
  - (1) eyestrain
  - (2) headaches
  - (3) intermittent blurred vision
  - (4) All of the above
  
3. 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 type of refractive error
  
4. 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 patients age
  
5. 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

- 6. Symptoms of hyperopia in children include**
- (1) Squinting
  - (2) Eye rubbing
  - (3) Lack of interest in school
  - (4) All of the above
- 7. Generally, the full plus prescription determined without cycloplegia can be prescribed.**
- (1) True
  - (2) False
  - (3) Can't say
  - (4) Depends on type of refractive error
- 8.  $\pm 0.00/-1.00 \text{ cyl} \times 180^\circ$ , given prescription is the example of**
- (1) Simple Myopic Astigmatism
  - (2) Simple Hyperopic Astigmatism
  - (3) Both (1) and (2)
  - (4) None of the above
- 9.  $-2.00/-1.00 \text{ cyl} \times 180^\circ$ , given prescription is the example of**
- (1) Simple Myopic Astigmatism
  - (2) Simple Hyperopic Astigmatism
  - (3) Compound Myopic Astigmatism
  - (4) Compound Hyperopic Astigmatism
- 10. 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

11.  $\pm 0.00/+1.00 \text{ cyl} \times 90^\circ$ , given prescription is the example of
- (1) Simple Myopic Astigmatism
  - (2) Simple Hyperopic Astigmatism
  - (3) Compound Myopic Astigmatism
  - (4) Compound Hyperopic Astigmatism
12. Monovision can hinder
- (1) Depth perception
  - (2) Binocular vision
  - (3) Both (1) and (2)
  - (4) None of the above
13. Types of single vision lenses is/are
- (1) Convex lenses
  - (2) Concave lenses
  - (3) Both (1) and (2)
  - (4) None of the above
14. The optic nerve carries signals of light, dark, and colors to an area of the brain.
- (1) True
  - (2) False
  - (3) None of the above
  - (4) Can't say
15. Visual acuity is a measure of the clarity and sharpness of your vision.
- (1) True
  - (2) False
  - (3) None of the above
  - (4) Can't say

- 16. Spherical errors occur when the optical power of the eye is too powerful or too weak across one meridian of the optics.**
- (1) True
  - (2) False
  - (3) None of the above
  - (4) Can't say
- 17. The axial length of the eyeball is measured from the corneal apex to the posterior pole.**
- (1) True
  - (2) False
  - (3) None of the above
  - (4) Can't say
- 18. A refractive error means that the shape of your eye does not bend light correctly, resulting in a blurred image.**
- (1) True
  - (2) False
  - (3) None of the above
  - (4) Can't say
- 19. People with high degrees of myopia have a higher risk of detached retina which cannot be repaired with surgery.**
- (1) True
  - (2) False
  - (3) None of the above
  - (4) Can't say
- 20. Index myopia is attributed to variation in the index of refraction of one or more of the ocular media.**
- (1) True
  - (2) False
  - (3) None of the above
  - (4) Can't say

- 21. Induced myopia is the blurring of distance vision brought about by spasm of the ciliary muscle.**
- (1) True
  - (2) False
  - (3) None of the above
  - (4) Can't say
- 22. Low myopia usually describes myopia of - 3.00 diopters or less.**
- (1) True
  - (2) False
  - (3) None of the above
  - (4) Can't say
- 23. Latent hyperopia is the amount of hyperopia, which is corrected normally by the normal tone of ciliary muscles.**
- (1) True
  - (2) False
  - (3) None of the above
  - (4) Can't say
- 24. Astigmatism usually occurs when the front surface of the eye, the cornea, has an irregular curvature.**
- (1) True
  - (2) False
  - (3) None of the above
  - (4) Can't say
- 25. Retinoscopy is the best method to find out the total amount of refractive error.**
- (1) True
  - (2) False
  - (3) None of the above
  - (4) Can't say

- 26.** Diabetic retinopathy, the complication of diabetes, can lead to bleeding into the retina.
- (1) True
  - (2) False
  - (3) None of the above
  - (4) Can't say
- 27.** Most refraction in the eye occurs when light rays travel through the curved, clear iris.
- (1) True
  - (2) False
  - (3) None of the above
  - (4) Can't say
- 28.** "Emmetropia" has perfect vision with refractive error.
- (1) True
  - (2) False
  - (3) None of the above
  - (4) Can't say
- 29.** Bifocal and progressive lenses have shown significant differences in altering the progression of myopia.
- (1) True
  - (2) False
  - (3) None of the above
  - (4) Can't say
- 30.** Myopia is the most common refractive error seen in children.
- (1) True
  - (2) False
  - (3) None of the above
  - (4) Can't say

**SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK**