



**GOVERNMENT OF KERALA
DIRECTORATE OF MEDICAL EDUCATION
DIPLOMA IN OPHTHALMIC ASSISTANT COURSE REGULAR EXAMINATION
MAY 2023**

DOA-F-I- MAY 2023

Time -3hrs.

Max.marks: 100

PART I - PAPER-I

BASIC SCIENCE IN OPHTHALMOLOGY AND VISUAL OPTICS

(Answer Section A & B separately and draw diagrams wherever necessary)

SECTION-A

- I. What is Presbyopia? Describe the pathophysiology of Presbyopia. Basic principles to correct presbyopia. (12)
- II. Write Short notes on (6x5=30)
- a. Treatment of myopia
 - b. Maddox rod
 - c. Difficulties in retinoscopy
 - d. Mydriatics
 - e. Schirmmer's test
 - f. Convex lens
- III. Answer to the point (8x1=8)
- a. Expansion of OCT
 - b. One cause for sudden painless loss of vision
 - c. Name a material used in intraocular lens manufacture
 - d. Name one extraocular muscle which cause intortion
 - e. Name one cause of night blindness
 - f. Image formed by concave lens is
 - g. Hirschberg test is used to detect
 - h. At birth eye is

P.T.O

SECTION B

- I. What are the coats of the eyeball? With the help of a neatly labeled diagram, explain the anatomy of eyeball. (12)
- II. Write short notes on (6x5=30)
- a. Trial frame
 - b. Worths four dot test
 - c. Uses of prisms
 - d. Aphakia
 - e. Cover test
 - f. Perimetry
- III. Answer to the point (8x1=8)
- a. One cause for deep anterior chamber
 - b. Central thickness of cornea is measured by
 - c. Jack in the box phenomenon is seen in
 - d. Strongest cycloplegic drug is
 - e. Pincushion distortion is seen in
 - f. Action of inferior oblique muscle is
 - g. Instrument which is used to view angle of anterior chamber
 - h. Name one ophthalmic aberration

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**PART I - PAPER-II
OPTICS AND REFRACTION AND OPHTHALMIC EQUIPMENTS
(Answer Section A & B separately and draw diagrams wherever necessary)**

SECTION-A

- I. What is perimetry? What are different methods of Perimetry. Discuss about automated perimetry (3+5+4=12)
- II. Write short notes on (6x5=30)
- a. Atropine
 - b. Prisms in ophthalmology
 - c. Transposition of lens
 - d. Cylindrical lenses
 - e. Lensometer
 - f. Post mydriatic test
- III. Answer tp the point (8x1=8)
- a. Refractive error in keratoconus is
 - b. Name two antibiotics used in ophthalmology as eyedrops.....
 - c. Refractive error in Aphakia is
 - d. Power of lens is expressed as
 - e. Presbyopia is corrected by
 - f. Expansion of LASIK
 - g. Placido disc is used to detect.....
 - h. The size of pinhole

P.T.O

SECTION B

- I. Describe the principle of retinoscopy. Describe how you do retinoscopy. What are the problems encountered during retinoscopy (12)
- II. Write short notes on (6x5=30)
- a. Trial frame
 - b. Snellens chart
 - c. Treatment of myopia
 - d. Presbyopia
 - e. Maddox rod
 - f. Aphakia
- III. Answer to the point. (8x1=8)
- a. Astigmatism seen in scarred cornea
 - b. Gonioscopy is done for
 - c. Two uses of contact lenses
 - d. The commonest dye used in Ophthalmology
 - e. Image formed by concave lens is
 - f. Prisms are used in Ophthalmology to measure and treat
 - g. RAF rule is used to measure.....
 - h. Corneal curvature is measured by

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**PART II - PAPER-I
HEALTH EDUCATION, COMMUNITY OPHTHALMOLOGY AND COMMON EYE
DISORDERES**

(Answer Section A & B separately and draw diagrams wherever necessary)

SECTION-A

- I. Enumerate the causes of acute red eye. Differentiate between the 3 common causes. Describe the management of any one of them. (2+5+5=12)
- II. Write precise answers (8x1=8)
- a. Angular conjunctivitis is caused by
 - b. 2 causes of proptosis
 - c. Pus in anterior chamber is
 - d. 2 ocular features of vitamin A deficiency
 - e. 2 types of corneal opacity
 - f. 2 antifungal drugs
 - g. D shaped pupil is seen in
 - h. 2 causes of leuocoria
- III. Write short notes on (6x5=30)
- a. Spring catarrh
 - b. Complicated cataract
 - c. Clinical features & management of fungal corneal ulcer
 - d. Pterygium
 - e. Ectropion
 - f. Accommodative esotropia

P.T.O

SECTION – B

- I. Define corneal blindness. What are the indications of keratoplasty? Discuss the important components of an eye bank. Mention the various methods of preserving the donor cornea. (2+3+3+4=12)
- II. Write one word answers (8x1=8)
- a. Siedel's scotoma is seen in
 - b. Nerve supply of superior oblique muscle
 - c. Two causes of sudden painless loss of vision
 - d. Refractive error in aphakia is
 - e. Drooping of eyelid is called
 - f. Lagophthalmos is due to palsy
 - g. One cause for relative afferent pupillary defect
 - h. Two types of retinal detachment
- III. Write short notes on (6x5=30)
- a. Cycloplegics
 - b. Trachoma
 - c. Acute dacryocystitis
 - d. District Blindness Control Society
 - e. Stages of senile cortical cataract
 - f. Diabetic retinopathy

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**PART II - PAPER-II
OPHTHALMIC TECHNIQUES, OPTICS AND REFRACTION
(Answer Section A & B separately and draw diagrams wherever necessary)**

SECTION-A

- I. Discuss the optics of astigmatism with neat diagrams. What are the types of astigmatism. How is it corrected? (4+4+4=12)
- II. Write precise answers (8x1=8)
- a. Formula used to calculate IOL power
 - b. Corneal thickness is measured by
 - c. 2 uses of fluorescein dye
 - d. Cardiff acuity cards is used for
 - e. Normal axial length of eyeball
 - f. The principles used in autorefractometers
 - g. The configuration of rays refracted through a toric surface is called the
 - h. Near point of accommodation is measured with
- III. Answer briefly (6x5=30)
- a. Principles of retinoscopy
 - b. Hess Screen
 - c. Uses of convex lens
 - d. Tests for Colour vision
 - e. Low vision aids
 - f. Photochromatic lenses

P.T.O

SECTION – B

I. Define visual field. What are the different methods of perimetry. Discuss in detail about automated perimetry. (3+4+5=12)

II. Write precise answers (8x1=8)

- a. Presbyopia is corrected by
- b. Size of pinhole is
- c. Maddox wing is used to measure
- d. Normal near point of convergence is
- e. Type of refractive error in nuclear cataract
- f. Scissor reflex is seen in
- g. Rigid IOLs are made of
- h. Name one miotic drug

III. Answer briefly (6x5=30)

- a. Contact lenses
- b. Visual rehabilitation in aphakia
- c. Cycloplegic refraction
- d. Donder's reduced eye
- e. Fresnel's prisms
- f. Optical Coherence Tomography in Ophthalmology..

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