

**MANIPAL UNIVERSITY****SECOND YEAR MASTER OF OPTOMETRY DEGREE EXAMINATION – JUNE 2017****SUBJECT: PAPER – V: ADVANCED CONTACT LENS STUDIES  
(2014 BATCH)**

Thursday, June 01, 2017

Time: 10:00 – 13:00 Hrs.

Maximum Marks: 80

✍ Attempt questions as instructed. Draw diagrams and flowcharts wherever necessary.

✍ Answer the following questions:

1. Write in detail about following contact lens complication and mention your plan of management.

1A. 3 & 9 O'clock staining

1B. CLARE

1C. Lens adherence

(7+7+6 = 20 marks)

2. Describe recurrent corneal erosion and explain how you would like to select bandage contact lens for such condition? How you would like to plan care and maintenance and follow up for the above condition?

(3+4+3 = 10 marks)

3. Write short notes on:

3A. Management of aphakia with contact lens

3B. Contact lens deposits and management

(5+5 = 10 marks)

4. Explain Orthokeratology. Describe the adverse responses related to orthokeratology.

(6+4 = 10 marks)

5. Write in detail about different monovision contact lens fitting.

10 marks)

6. How lacrimal lens works? Mention different conditions where these lenses are useful. Write a note on your fit assessment technique for a lacrimal lens. List three common complications associated with lacrimal lenses.

(3+5+2 = 10 marks)

7. Write in detail about any two latest contact lens correction options for severe to advanced keratoconus cases.

(5+5 = 10 marks)



**MANIPAL UNIVERSITY****SECOND YEAR MASTER OF OPTOMETRY DEGREE EXAMINATION – JUNE 2017****SUBJECT: PAPER – VI: OCULAR DISEASES AND THERAPEUTICS  
(2014 BATCH)**

Saturday, June 03, 2017

Time: 10:00 – 13:00 Hrs.

Maximum Marks: 80

- ✍ Answer ALL questions.
- ✍ Attempt questions as instructed.
- ✍ Draw diagrams and flowchart wherever necessary.

1. What the common lid and adnexal disease? For any two of these diseases, explain what is the etiology, risk factors, clinical presentation, diagnostics methods available and explain the role of optometry care in clinical management.  
(5+10+5 = 20 marks)
2. Patient complains of poor vision in right eye and was diagnosed to have hypertensive retinopathy. What are the associated risk factors and differential diagnosis? How would you detect it in a regular clinical setup and what are the newer diagnostic methods available?  
(5+5 = 10 marks)
3. What are the various clinical presentations of comitant and non-comitant squint and what are the tests (Clinical + Diagnostic) that help identify?  
(6+4 = 10 marks)
4. What is the principle of non mydriatic cameras and discuss on the newer methods and its application in clinical management.  
(6+4 = 10 marks)
5. What are the various causes of facial Palsy and what are the tests (Clinical + Diagnostic) that help identify them at the respective stages?  
(4+6 = 10 marks)
6. What is the principle of tonometry and discuss on the newer methods of Perimetry and its application in clinical management.  
(3+7 = 10 marks)
7. Describe about the pathogenesis of plateau iris syndrome and what are the early signs and symptoms?  
(4+6 = 10 marks)



Reg. No.

**MANIPAL UNIVERSITY**

**SECOND YEAR MASTER OF OPTOMETRY DEGREE EXAMINATION – JUNE 2017**

**SUBJECT: PAPER – VII: ADVANCED OPHTHALMIC DIAGNOSTICS  
(2014 BATCH)**

Tuesday, June 06, 2017

Time: 10:00 – 11:30 Hrs.

Maximum Marks: 40

✍ **Attempt questions as instructed.**

✍ **Draw diagrams and flowcharts wherever necessary.**

✍ **Answer all the following questions:**

1. Compare between different imaging technologies available for diagnosis and evaluation of glaucoma.

(10 marks)

2. **Write short notes on:**

2A. B-Scan

2B. Corneal aberrometry

(5+5 = 10 marks)

3. What is the principle of non mydriatic camera? Discuss on the newer methods and its application in clinical management.

(5+5 = 10 marks)

4. Explain the following terminologies:

4A. Ray trace triangulation

4B. Color Doppler imaging

4C. Elevation map

4D. Spectral domain OCT

(2½+2½+2½+2½ = 10 marks)

