



## Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women

Deemed to be University Estd. u/s 3 of UGC Act 1956, Category 'A' by MHRD (now MoE)

Re-accredited with 'A++' Grade by NAAC. CGPA 3.65/4, Category I by UGC

Coimbatore - 641 043, Tamil Nadu, India

### Bachelor's Degree Examination – May 2025 VI Semester

Class : III UG  
Major : Optometry

Time: 3 Hours  
Max. Marks: 100

#### 22BOPC41 Law and Optometry

##### Course Outcomes:

On the successful completion of the course, students will be able to

- CO1: To describe the evolution of Indian Optometry, definition and theory of proximity.
- CO2: To cognize Professional conduct, etiquette and ethics necessary for Clinical Optometry practice in India.
- CO3: To apprehend on the nature of contract from Indian Perspective and the role of consent in medical negligence.
- CO4: To discuss about Consumer rights and nature of medical service.
- CO5: To comprehend role of evidence and witness in medical service.

##### Part A

10 x 1 = 10

##### Choose the Correct Answer

1. Professional conduct in Optometry is CO2K2
  - a. Following personal opinions in practice
  - b. Adhering to ethical and professional standards
  - c. Ignoring legal requirements
  - d. Providing treatment without patient consent.
2. Medical ethics in optometry ensure \_\_\_\_\_ CO2K1
  - a. Higher profit margin
  - b. More expensive treatments
  - c. Increased competition
  - d. Ethical practice and patient care
3. Code of medical ethics help in CO2K2
  - a. Regulating professional behavior
  - b. Encouraging malpractice
  - c. Avoiding legal responsibilities
  - d. Increasing patient fees
4. This is a key requirement for a valid medical consent CO2K1
  - a. It must be given under pressure
  - b. It can be obtained after treatment
  - c. It should be real and informed
  - d. It does not require patient awareness
5. Following is an example of medical negligence CO3K4
  - a. Risks before treatment
  - b. Providing explaining correct treatment due to carelessness
  - c. Following professional guidelines strictly
  - d. Providing drugs though the patient is allergic to the given medicine
6. Performing a medical procedure with patient consent What does civil liability reflection medical negligence CO3K2
  - a. Criminal punishment for a doctor
  - b. Suspension of medical license only
  - c. No consequences for malpractice
  - d. Compensation for the affected patient
7. The following is NOT a part of professional ethics in optometry CO2K4
  - a. Maintaining patient confidentiality
  - b. Providing incorrect prescriptions deliberately
  - c. Gaining informed consent before procedures
  - d. Following legal and ethical standards
8. The importance of etiquette in optometry CO2K1
  - a. It ensures proper communication with patients
  - b. It allows optometrists to ignore patient needs
  - c. It removes the need for professional behaviour
  - d. It increases treatment costs

9. This organization is responsible for regulating medical ethics in india CO2K1  
 a. Indian Medical Association(IMA)  
 b. American Optometry Association(AOA)  
 c. Securities and Exchange Board of India(SEBI)  
 d. Indian Optometry Association(IOA)
10. The law governs the contracts in India CO3K1  
 a. The Indian Penal Code, 1860                      b. The Indian Contract Act, 1872  
 c. The consumer Protection Act, 2019              d. The Medical Council Act, 1956

**Part B**

**5 x 6 = 30**

**Answer ALL questions**

**Each answer should not exceed 400 words or two pages**

- 11.a. Explain about the optometric code of ethics. List the code of ethics of American optometric association. CO1K2  
 (or)
- 11.b. Define a contract under the Indian contract act, 1872. Discuss the essential elements required for the formation of a valid contract. CO3 K1
- 12.a. Discuss the role of professional conduct, etiquette and ethics in the field of optometry. CO2 K2  
 (or)
- 12.b. Explain the provisions of the consumer protection act, 1986 in India. List out the key rights available to consumers under the act. CO4 K2
- 13.a. Explain the concept of medical evidence and role of medical witness in the legal system. What are the qualifications and responsibilities of medical witness? CO5 K2  
 (or)
- 13.b. Explain the concept of eye donation and its significance in restoring the vision. CO4 K2
- 14.a. Explain the concept of shifting the onus in the context of legal proceedings. Discuss the Do's and Dont's. CO3 K2  
 (or)
- 14.b. Explain the importance role of consenting the cases of medical negligence. CO3 K2
- 15.a. Discuss the concept of negligence in eye camp operations. CO3 K2  
 (or)
- 15.b. Explain the concepts of existence and breach of legal duty in context of negligence. CO3 K2

**Part C**

**5x12= 60**

**Answer ALL questions**

**Each answer should not exceed 800 words or four pages**

- 16.a. Explain the concept of eye donation. Discuss the transplantation of human organs act, 1994 in relation to eye donation and transplantation. CO5 K2  
 (or)
- 16.b. Discuss about the concept of medical negligence and liabilities of a doctor. CO3 K2
- 17.a. Discuss the importance of understanding the law in optometry practice. CO1 K2  
 (or)
- 17.b. List out the ethical concepts relevant to health care practice. CO2 K4
- 18.a. Explain about the data protection act, 1998. CO2 K2  
 (or)
- 18.b. Explain the various aspects of consent in medical practice, with particular reference to emergency cases, invalid - consent, implicit consent and re - exploration without consent. CO3 K2
- 19.a. Explain the various laws and liabilities in conducting eye camps and eye camp operations. CO3 K2  
 (or)
- 19.b. Explain the duties of Optometrists to their patients and their responsibilities to each other in the context of professional ethics and conduct. CO1K2
- 20.a. Explain the limitation in context of medical negligence, how the cause of action accrues in favour of complaint. CO3 K2  
 (or)
- 20.b. Explain the development of optometry in India, define optometry, and discuss the relevant laws governing optometry. CO1 K2

