



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

22BOPC38 Binocular Vision - II

Course Outcomes:

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

- CO1: To Visualize and cater to the needs of patients with special needs and unify diplopia
- CO2: To unravel the course of acquired brain injury and help patients overcome their difficulty
- CO3: To demystify Esotropias
- CO4: To cognify Exotropias
- CO5: To simplify A-V pattern tropias, cyclovertical deviations and special forms of strabismus.

Part A

10 x 1 = 10

Choose the Correct Answer

1. _____ diplopia occurs with abductor muscles paralysis CO1 K1
 - a. Crossed
 - b. Uncrossed
 - c. Both a & b
 - d. None of the above
2. Anomalous head position will be seen in _____ diplopia. CO1 K1
 - a. Monocular
 - b. Binocular
 - c. Common in both a & b
 - d. Uncommon in both a & b
3. Most common causes of brain injury is CO2K1
 - a. Falls
 - b. Blunt trauma
 - c. Accidents
 - d. Assaults
4. Pseudoesotropia can be seen in one of the following. CO3 K2
 - a. Epicanthal fold
 - b. LR Palsy
 - c. MR Palsy
 - d. Myasthenia gravis
5. _____ is a type of concomitant strabismus. CO3 K2
 - a. Paralytic squint
 - b. Restrictive squint
 - c. Accommodative squint
 - d. Spastic squint
6. One of the clinical signs of refractive esotropia with normal accommodation is CO3 K1
 - a. Uncorrected hyperopia
 - b. Uncorrected myopia
 - c. Presbyopia
 - d. Astigmatism
7. _____ is the most common type of strabismus. CO4 K1
 - a. Intermittent esotropia
 - b. Intermittent exotropia
 - c. Paralytic esotropia
 - d. Paralytic exotropia
8. Divergent strabismus is seen in _____. CO4 K2
 - a. Exodeviations
 - b. Esodeviations
 - c. Orthophoria
 - d. Vertical deviations

9. Convergence insufficiency or Divergence excess causes _____ at near. CO4 K2
 a. Esodeviation b. Exodeviation
 c. Erthophoria d. All of the above
10. Most common cause of a true vertical tropia is CO5 K1
 a. 3rd nerve palsy b. 4th nerve palsy
 c. 6th nerve palsy d. 7th nerve palsy

Part B **5 x 6 = 30**
Answer ALL questions
Each answer should not exceed 400 words or two pages

- 11.a. Explain about diplopia charting. CO1 K2
(or)
- 11.b. Explain the steps involved in Park's 3-step test. CO1 K2
- 12.a. Write in brief about common visual problems in Acquired Brain Injuries (ABI). CO2 K1
(or)
- 12.b. Write the detailed history taking in the cases of Acquired Brain Injuries (ABI). CO2 K2
- 13.a. Explain the corneal reflex tests with picture. CO3 K1
(or)
- 13.b. Write about the accommodative esotropia. CO3 K1
- 14.a. Write a note on AC/A ratio in association with Exotropia. CO4 K2
(or)
- 14.b. Write in brief about the surgical interventions in Exotropia. CO4 K2
- 15.a. Write a note on Brown's Syndrome and its clinical manifestations. CO5 K3
(or)
- 15.b. Explain Myasthenia Gravis and its ocular implications. CO5 K2

Part C **5 x 12 = 60**
Answer ALL questions
Each answer should not exceed 800 words or four pages

- 16.a. Explain in detail about Diplopia. CO1 K2
(or)
- 16.b. Classify visual perceptual disorders and explain each. CO1 K2
- 17.a. Explain the management of Acquired Brain Injuries (ABI). CO2 K2
(or)
- 17.b. Classify Acquired Brain Injuries (ABI). CO2 K1
- 18.a. Explain in detail about the non-surgical management of Esotropia. CO3 K1
(or)
- 18.b. Explain in detail about the clinical manifestations of A-V pattern strabismus. CO5 K1
- 19.a. Describe the different types of Esotropia. CO3 K1
(or)
- 19.b. Explain the clinical manifestations of Exotropia. CO4 K1
- 20.a. Write in detail about Duane Retraction Syndrome. CO5 K1
(or)
- 20.b. Explain in detail about the non-surgical management of Exotropia. CO3 K1
