



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

IV Semester

Class : II UG
Major : Optometry

Time: 3 Hours
Max. Marks: 100

22BOPC21 Ocular Diseases - II

Course Outcomes:

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

- CO1: To understand the symptoms of diseases, diagnostic approach and treatment of Vitreous.
- CO2: To identify the symptoms of diseases, diagnostic approach and treatment of retinal and macular disorders.
- CO3: To analyse the symptoms of diseases, diagnostic approach and treatment of neuro ophthalmology disorders.
- CO4: To explain disease, diagnostic approach and treatment of glaucoma.
- CO5: To describe the symptoms of diseases, diagnostic approach and treatment of Ocular Injuries.

Part A

10 x 1 = 10

Choose the Correct Answer

1. This field defect observed in nutritional optic neuropathy
a. central scotoma b. Nasal step c. cecocentral scotoma d. peripheral CO3 K1
2. The retinal breaks due to traction is called
a. holes b. dialysis c. tears d. none CO2 K1
3. The common orbital bone that is easily affected in fracture is
a. Floor b. Medial c. Roof d. Frontal CO5 K1
4. Commotio retinae is seen in
a. Concussion injury b. Papillaedema c. CRAO d. CRVO CO5 K1
5. The laser that is used for capsulotomy is
a. Diode laser b. ND YAG laser c. Carbon laser d. Excimer laser CO1 K2
6. Haab's striae is seen in
a. Injury b. Congenital Glaucoma c. POAG d. CRVO CO4 K2
7. The injury that severely affect the cornea is
a. Acid b. Alkaline c. Thermal d. Electric CO5 K2
8. The sign of CRAO is
a. Ketchup retina b. Ruth spot c. Cherry red spot d. White on pressure CO2 K2
9. Visual field defects are not seen in
a. Papilloedema b. Papillitis c. Glaucoma d. Pseudopapillitis CO3 K2
10. Krukenberg spindle is seen in
a. Pigment dispersion syndrome b. Retinopathy
c. Opticneuropathy d. Vitritis CO4 K2

Part B
Answer ALL questions
Each answer should not exceed 400 words or two pages

5 x 6 = 30

- 11.a. Describe congenital glaucoma. CO4 K2
(or)
- 11.b. Differentiate asteroid hyalosis and synchysis scintillans. CO1 K2
- 12.a. Describe the complications of vitreous followed by cataract surgery. CO1 K2
(or)
- 12.b. Differentiate between Papillitis and Papilledema. CO3 K2
- 13.a. Describe macular degenerations. CO2 K2
(or)
- 13.b. Explain the stages of macular hole. CO2 K2
- 14.a. Notes on non-mechanical injuries and its ocular manifestations. CO5 K2
(or)
- 14.b. Differentiate penetrating and perforating injury. CO5 K2
- 15.a. Describe the clinical features, signs and symptoms of retinitis pigmentosa. CO2 K2
(or)
- 15.b. Explain the pathophysiology, clinical features and management of CSCR. CO2 K2

Part C
Answer ALL questions
Each answer should not exceed 800 words or four pages

5 x 12 = 60

- 16.a. POAG- Stages and management. CO4 K2
(or)
- 16.b. Describe the anatomy of visual pathway with diagram. CO3 K2
- 17.a. Describe mechanical eye injury. CO5 K2
(or)
- 17.b. Describe angle closure glaucoma – signs, symptoms & Management. CO4 K2
- 18.a. Describe diabetic retinopathy- signs, symptoms & stages. CO2 K2
(or)
- 18.b. Describe any three pathologies of choroid. CO1 K2
- 19.a. Describe retinal degenerations. CO2 K2
(or)
- 19.b. Describe parasitic infestation of vitreous. CO1 K2
- 20.a. CRAO- signs, symptoms & Management. CO2 K2
(or)
- 20.b. Explain open globe injury and Clinical approach towards injury patients. CO5 K2
