CENTRAL BHARAT SEVAK SAMAJ

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY, ESTABLISHED IN 1952 BY PLANNING COMMISSION, GOVT. OF INDIA

CENTRAL BOARD OF EXAMINATIONS

BSS NATIONAL VOCATIONAL EDUCATION MISSION

AHE016-BSS DIPLOMA IN OPTOMETRY

TWO YEARS (FIRST YEAR) EXAMINATION NOVEMBER-2025

AHE016-01 COMMUNICATIVE ENGLISH AND COMPUTER FUNDAMENTALS

TIME: 3 Hours **Marks: 100**

INSTRUCTIONS

* 43 questions are there in total
* Write answers to each question in proportion to the mark allotted
* During the first 15 minutes read the questions carefully

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS - ANSWER FOR ANY 10 QUESTIONS **1 x 10 = 10**

1) Noun is a _____ Word

2) Raju _____ the tallest in our class

3) 'Speak' is _____ verb.

4) The officer is bold _____ action.

5) I _____ seen the Tajmahal.

6) When _____ you meet him.

7) I waited for _____ hours

8) In Windows _____ function key used to get help

9) A to Z key are known as _____ keys

10) CPU stands for _____

11) The bird _____ made his nest by itself

12) Ramu is _____ doctor and he looks after patients well

13) CPU stands for _____

14) Consonants are _____ in number

15) _____ key I also used for checking spellings.

II. DEFINE THE FOLLOWING - ANSWER FOR ANY 10 QUESTIONS **2 x 10 = 20**

1) What is meant by adverb?
2) What is meant by preposition?
3) Define material noun?
4) What is meant by neuter Gender?
5) What is Internet
6) Define Mouse
7) What are the types of data
8) Write short notes on 'macro'
9) Explain Cut, Copy and 'Paste'
10) Subordinate clause
11) Object
12) Active form
13) Clause
14) Define Vowel
15) What is an Operating system?

III. WRITE BRIEF ANSWER FOR ANY 5 QUESTIONS **5 x 5 = 25**

1) Define common conjunctions
2) Define kinds of participle?
3) Formal menu
4) Write short notes on 'macro'
5) Custom filter
6) Find and replace
7) Calculator
8) Explain in detail about Degrees of comparison?

IV. WRITE LONG ANSWER FOR ANY 3 QUESTIONS **15 x 3 = 45**

1) Describe MS Windows
2) Prepare an essay on women empowerment
3) Describe status bar
4) Explain about mail merge
5) How to create a new folder

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AHE016-BSS DIPLOMA IN OPTOMETRY

TWO YEARS (FIRST YEAR) EXAMINATION NOVEMBER-2025

AHE016-02 ANATOMY & PHYSIOLOGY OF EYE

TIME: 3 Hours **Marks: 100**

INSTRUCTIONS

* 43 questions are there in total
* Write answers to each question in proportion to the mark allotted
* During the first 15 minutes read the questions carefully

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS - ANSWER FOR ANY 10 QUESTIONS **1 x 10 = 10**

1) Blood vessels in a trachomatous pannus lie _____

2) _____ is the photosensitive layer of the eye

3) _____ regulates the amount of light entering the eyes.

4) Head of the optic nerve is _____

5) Axial length of eye ball _____

6) Most common presenting feature of a patient with primary open angle glaucoma is _____

7) _____ is the primary focusing structure of the eye.

8) " Pink eye" is an inflammation of _____

9) Eye Strain-Prolonged periods of reading or performing tasks that require _____can lead to eye strain.

10) The pupil is _____in the center of the iris of the eye that allows light to enter the retina.

11) The fovea is located in the centre of the macula. _____is responsible for high-resolution, colour vision, provided by different types of photoreceptors.

12) The on bipolar cells function to detect light objects in a_____.

13) Micrograph showing _____The pia mater and arachnoid mater including blood vessels are seen at the top of the image.

14) Larger lags and _____are required to maintain the system at a higher level of response.

15) Due to innervation of_____, a direct and consensual pupillary response is produced.

II. DEFINE THE FOLLOWING - ANSWER FOR ANY 10 QUESTIONS **2 x 10 = 20**

1) Anterior & posterior attachment of vitreous
2) Angle of anterior chamber
3) Nutrition of cornea
4) Cornea
5) Conjunctiva
6) Lens
7) List the layers of the retina?
8) Choroid?
9) External anatomy?
10) Role of the ciliary body in focusing?
11) Functions of the eyelids ?
12) Difference between near and far vision?
13) Distribution of photoreceptors?
14) Role of bipolar cells in signal transmission?
15) Visual processing in the brain?

III. WRITE BRIEF ANSWER FOR ANY 5 QUESTIONS **5 x 5 = 25**

1) Functions of the tears
2) Color blindness.
3) Layers of retina
4) Angles of anterior chamber
5) Intraocular pressure
6) Aqueous humor production and drainage?
7) The Back of the Eye?
8) Primary visual cortex (V1)?

IV. WRITE LONG ANSWER FOR ANY 3 QUESTIONS **15 x 3 = 45**

1) Nerve supply of the eye
2) Formation of Aqueous humour and drainage system.
3) Define binocular vision & describe the grades of binocular single vision.
4) Describe the role of the uvea in eye physiology?
5) Role of the iris in regulating pupil size and light entry?

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AHE016-BSS DIPLOMA IN OPTOMETRY

TWO YEARS (FIRST YEAR) EXAMINATION NOVEMBER-2025

AHE016-03 BASIC MICROBIOLOGY & PHARMACOLOGY & CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

TIME: 3 Hours **Marks: 100**

INSTRUCTIONS

* 43 questions are there in total
* Write answers to each question in proportion to the mark allotted
* During the first 15 minutes read the questions carefully

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS - ANSWER FOR ANY 10 QUESTIONS **1 x 10 = 10**

1) Organism that grow in the presence of oxygen are called _____

2) Disease considering organisations are called _____

3) Bacteria are _____ organism

4) _____ is an effective gas used for sterilising instruments and other materials

5) Hot air oven is used to sterlise _____

6) Local anasthetic drops used to anaesthise _____

7) Mydriasis drops used for _____

8) Rubeela are the _____ Virus

9) Eukaryotic cells DO have a membrane bound genome - consisting of more than one LINEAR chromosome, bounded by a_____.

10) Drugs producing pelvic congestion should be avoided during _____e.g. drastic purgatives.

11) Side effects are _____produced with therapeutic dose of the drug.

12) Peptic ulcer disease because of the increase in _____

13) Noradrenaline stimulates both alpha receptors and beta1 but has _____for beta2 receptors.

14) The process by which bacteria reproduce is called _____.

15) The _____ is the part of the cell responsible for producing energy in the form of ATP.

II. DEFINE THE FOLLOWING - ANSWER FOR ANY 10 QUESTIONS **2 x 10 = 20**

1) Lepra bacillus
2) Erythromycin
3) Microbiology
4) Pharmacology
5) Systemic drugs
6) Glycerol
7) Urea
8) Lubricants eye drops
9) Edward Jenner and the invention of vaccines?
10) Surface area to volume ratio (SA/V) in microbial cells?
11) Basics of taxonomy ?
12) Importance of Bergey's Manual ?
13) Requirements for bacterial growth?
14) Synergistic and antagonistic drug interactions?
15) Replication of bacteriophages

III. WRITE BRIEF ANSWER FOR ANY 5 QUESTIONS **5 x 5 = 25**

1) Explain Hyperosmatic agent
2) Advantages and disadvantages of drugs
3) Control measure of infection for lab worker's
4) Midriatic and cycloplegic drugs
5) Bacteria causing ocular infections
6) Lifecycle and characteristics of protists?
7) Mechanisms of drug distribution in body tissues?
8) Mechanism of action of antagonists ?

IV. WRITE LONG ANSWER FOR ANY 3 QUESTIONS **15 x 3 = 45**

1) Explain the types of infection
2) Explain the injection, purpose, advantages and disadvantages
3) Antiglaucoma drugs
4) Histoplasmosis and Aspergillosis: Causes, Symptoms, and Treatment?
5) Liver Function Tests and Their Diagnostic Applications?

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AHE016-BSS DIPLOMA IN OPTOMETRY

TWO YEARS (FIRST YEAR) EXAMINATION NOVEMBER-2025

AHE016-04 PHYSIOLOGICAL OPTICS & PRINCIPLES OF REFRACTION

TIME: 3 Hours **Marks: 100**

INSTRUCTIONS

* 43 questions are there in total
* Write answers to each question in proportion to the mark allotted
* During the first 15 minutes read the questions carefully

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS - ANSWER FOR ANY 10 QUESTIONS **1 x 10 = 10**

1) Presbyopia usually starts around the age of _____ years

2) In prism the light rays are bent towards _____

3) Use of pinhole _____

4) Huygen's Wave theory proposed light moves in the form of _____

5) _____ is called the Planck's constant.

6) The electromagnetic wave nature of light explains the phenomena of _____, _____ and _____

7) _____ of a light wave is defined as the distance between two symmetrical parts of the wave motion.

8) In plane mirror the image is of _____ nature.

9) A cylinder has _____ sides

10) _____ aphakia means aphakia by birth

11) When two refraction power in two is unequal, it is terms as _____

12) What is a Bifocal Lens. Calculate the Near Value for the following. Sph +2.00 Add + 2.00 NV = Sph _____ 3.00 Add + 2.00 NV = Sph _____ 3.00 Cyl -3.00 Axis 90 Add +2.00 NV =

13) Angle of incidence is always equal to angel of _____

14) Optic nerve carries the electric signal from retina to _____

15) In Negative spherical lens, the rays are _____

II. DEFINE THE FOLLOWING - ANSWER FOR ANY 10 QUESTIONS **2 x 10 = 20**

1) Hygienc of eye
2) Movements of positive &negative lens.
3) What is Einstein' Quantum theory?
4) What is Simple Myopic Astigmatism?
5) What is Mixed Astigmatism?
6) What is a Keratometer?
7) What is a Tonometer?
8) What is AsthenopicSlit?
9) What are Silicon Hydrogel Contact lenses?
10) What is Cycle of Least Diffusion?
11) What are spherical lenses?
12) What are Lenticular Lenses?
13) What are Characterstics of a Flat Base Curve
14) What is mirror
15) Define visual acuity?

III. WRITE BRIEF ANSWER FOR ANY 5 QUESTIONS **5 x 5 = 25**

1) Explain 5 properties of light rays.
2) Law of Refraction.
3) What is Newton's Corpuscular Theory and How did Huygen Wave Theory differ?
4) Explain Spectrum of Light and different wave lengths and its effects?
5) What is Mixed Astigmatism. Draw and explain?
6) What is DuochromeTest. Draw and explain
7) List the part of human eyes
8) What are the differences between regular and irregular astigmatism?

IV. WRITE LONG ANSWER FOR ANY 3 QUESTIONS **15 x 3 = 45**

1) Entropin
2) What isLight.Explain Newton's Corpuscular Theory and How did Huygen Wave Theory differ. What are Einstein's findings?
3) What is a Snellen'sChart. Explain different types of charts by drawing?
4) What are the advantages and disadvantage of Spectacles and Contact Lenses?
5) Discuss the properties and applications of spherical lense in optometry?

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AHE016-BSS DIPLOMA IN OPTOMETRY

TWO YEARS (FIRST YEAR) EXAMINATION NOVEMBER-2025

AHE016-05 OPTOMETRIC INSTRUMENTS

TIME: 3 Hours **Marks: 100**

INSTRUCTIONS

* 43 questions are there in total
* Write answers to each question in proportion to the mark allotted
* During the first 15 minutes read the questions carefully

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS - ANSWER FOR ANY 10 QUESTIONS **1 x 10 = 10**

1) Plane forceps used for to hold _____ during blunt dissection
2) Oedema of the optic nerve head is called _____
3) Aphakia means _____
4) NCT means _____
5) slit lamp used for _____
6) Tonometer measure the _____
7) Retinoscope is used for ----------
8) If _____shows a repeated pattern of brightening and dimming it is probably rotating.
9) _____are typically surrounded by some plastic mount which can be held between two fingers or fixed at the eye.
10) A microscope usually has _____that differ in their magnification and resolving power.
11) The parallel light rays from the light source are focused on the specimen by _____system
12) Transverse CA _____of the image and increases towards the edge. It is not affected by stopping down.
13) Many types of glass have been developed to_____. These are low dispersion glass, most notably, glasses containing fluorite.
14) Prisms by _____are relatively easier to be centered in the lensometer than incorporated prisms.
15) In keratometry, the cornea is assumed to be _____with a fixed ratio between the anterior and posterior corneal curvature.

II. DEFINE THE FOLLOWING - ANSWER FOR ANY 10 QUESTIONS **2 x 10 = 20**

1) Duochrome test
2) Maddox wing
3) Retinoscope
4) Phoropter?
5) Gonioscopy?
6) Duochrome test?
7) Key features of optical instruments?
8) Monochromatic aberrations: Causes ?
9) Expression of the aberration function?
10) Types of chromatic aberration?
11) Lensmeter: Working?
12) Clinical significance of the retinoscope?
13) Snell's Law of Refraction in vector form?
14) Wave aberration and its optical impact?
15) Significance of wavefronts in ray tracing?

III. WRITE BRIEF ANSWER FOR ANY 5 QUESTIONS **5 x 5 = 25**

1) W-F-D Test
2) Perimeter
3) Typesof opthalmoscope
4) Write note on vision testing devices for illiterates?
5) Write note on corneal topography?
6) Write note about abberometer?
7) Light-curves?
8) Loupe Close to the Focused Eye?

IV. WRITE LONG ANSWER FOR ANY 3 QUESTIONS **15 x 3 = 45**

1) Explain Slit lamp (70, 71)
2) Retinoscopy procedure
3) Different types of Tonometer
4) Different type of perimeter.
5) Loop and Lens Examination

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AHE016-BSS DIPLOMA IN OPTOMETRY

TWO YEARS (FINAL YEAR) EXAMINATION NOVEMBER-2025

AHE016-11 CLINICAL OPTHALMOLOGY

TIME: 3 Hours **Marks: 100**

INSTRUCTIONS

* 43 questions are there in total
* Write answers to each question in proportion to the mark allotted
* During the first 15 minutes read the questions carefully

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS - ANSWER FOR ANY 10 QUESTIONS **1 x 10 = 10**

1) Black spots floating in front of eyes is a symptom of _____
2) Chronic inflammatory condition of the margin of the lids is known as _____
3) Acute dacryocystitis is an acute suppurative inflammation of the _____
4) Treatment for congenital cataract _____
5) Involuntary movement of eye ball is called _____
6) CSR means _____
7) In acute congestive glaucoma around the light _____ is observed by patient.
8) In angle closure glaucoma which drugs are not to be given?
9) A complete ophthalmic history includes information on visual symptoms, onset, duration, and any previous _____
10) _____ in ophthalmology should include systemic illnesses such as diabetes or hypertension that can impact ocular health.
11) _____ is a chronic inflammatory condition of the eyelid margins often associated with crusting and redness.
12) Ectropion is the outward _____, exposing the conjunctiva and often leading to tearing and irritation.
13) _____ is characterized by itching, redness, and tearing, often seen in response to environmental allergens.
14) _____ results from insufficient tear production or excessive evaporation and causes ocular discomfort.
15) Chronic uveitis can lead to _____ like cataracts, glaucoma, or macular edema.

II. DEFINE THE FOLLOWING - ANSWER FOR ANY 10 QUESTIONS **2 x 10 = 20**

1) Visual field defects in tobacco amblyopia explain with figure
2) Predisposing factors for Hypertensive Retinopathy
3) Blind spot
4) ARMD
5) Write the grade of cataract considering its hardness
6) Pupillary reaction?
7) Methods of assessing visual acuity?
8) Differences between chalazion and stye?
9) Surgical treatment options for eyelid malpositions?
10) Dry eye syndrome: symptoms ?
11) Thyroid-associated orbitopathy?
12) Stages of diabetic retinopathy?
13) Anterior uveitis: signs ?
14) Mechanical trauma and corneal abrasions?
15) Thermal burns and ocular damage?

III. WRITE BRIEF ANSWER FOR ANY 5 QUESTIONS **5 x 5 = 25**

1) Photophthalmia
2) Blepharitis
3) Intraocular tumours
4) Surgical management of Pterygium
5) Classification of Diabetic retinopathy
6) Clinical evaluation of pupillary reactions?
7) Orbital tumors – types and features?
8) Diabetic retinopathy – stages and management?

IV. WRITE LONG ANSWER FOR ANY 3 QUESTIONS **15 x 3 = 45**

1) Predisposing factors, Pathogenesis and management of Diabetic Retinopathy
2) Common Topical anti-glaucoma Drugs
3) Conjunctivitis
4) What is nasolacrimal duct block? Describe its treatment in detail
5) Clinical features and treatment of ptosis?

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AHE016-BSS DIPLOMA IN OPTOMETRY

TWO YEARS (FINAL YEAR) EXAMINATION NOVEMBER-2025

AHE016-12 PRACTICE OF REFRACTION

TIME: 3 Hours **Marks: 100**

INSTRUCTIONS

* 43 questions are there in total
* Write answers to each question in proportion to the mark allotted
* During the first 15 minutes read the questions carefully

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS - ANSWER FOR ANY 10 QUESTIONS **1 x 10 = 10**

1) Visual angle subtended by a letter of the Snellens' chart is _____
2) Refraction means _____
3) Prosthetic lens used for _____
4) Inretinoscopy working distance means _____
5) Refractive index of the glass _____
6) On which side the power is created in contact lens?
7) A child goes nearer to watch t.v, what is the refractive error of child?
8) A lady can read near clear but squizes her eyes to see distant object, her refractive error is _____
9) ---------- are used to evaluate the alignment and coordination of both eyes under binocular conditions.
10) The cover-uncover test is used to detect ---------- like tropias and latent deviations like phorias.
11) Regular astigmatism can be corrected with ----------, while irregular astigmatism often requires contact lenses or surgery.
12) The push-up test is a common method to determine ----------
13) Low vision aids are ---------- that help visually impaired individuals make the best use of their remaining vision.
14) Hand-held magnifiers are ---------- suitable for short-term near tasks such as reading labels or menus.
15) The type of ---------- must consider the patient's facial structure, comfort, and lens thickness.

II. DEFINE THE FOLLOWING - ANSWER FOR ANY 10 QUESTIONS **2 x 10 = 20**

1) Objective Methods to determination of Refraction
2) Principle & Method of radial keratotomy
3) Adtantages of PRK
4) Myopia is
5) Glass prescription format
6) Accomadation
7) When refraction is not to be done?
8) What is presbyopia?
9) What is cycloplegic refraction ?
10) What is the Maddox rod test?
11) What is the role of convergence in near vision?
12) Name two types of optical low vision aids?
13) Name two non-optical low vision aids?
14) Name two types of squint?
15) Name two types of spectacle frames?

III. WRITE BRIEF ANSWER FOR ANY 5 QUESTIONS **5 x 5 = 25**

1) Cylindrical Lens
2) Presbyopia
3) Advantage & Disadvantages of Spectacles for treatment of Aphakia
4) Astigmatism
5) Types of Astigmatism
6) Presbyopia and solution.
7) Anisometropia and types.
8) draw figure of hypermetropia with correction by convex lens?

IV. WRITE LONG ANSWER FOR ANY 3 QUESTIONS **15 x 3 = 45**

1) Principal, Types, Indications, disadvantages & complications of contact lenses
2) Types of contact lens, fitting and teaching procedures.
3) Describe anisometropia, its causes, effects on binocular vision, and optical management?
4) Explain in detail the procedures used for near vision testing and their interpretations?
5) Describe the principles of prescribing and training patients to use low vision aids?

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AHE016-BSS DIPLOMA IN OPTOMETRY

TWO YEARS (FINAL YEAR) EXAMINATION NOVEMBER-2025

AHE016-13 OPTOMETRY WORKSHOP

TIME: 3 Hours **Marks: 100**

INSTRUCTIONS

* 43 questions are there in total
* Write answers to each question in proportion to the mark allotted
* During the first 15 minutes read the questions carefully

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS - ANSWER FOR ANY 10 QUESTIONS **1 x 10 = 10**

1) When the rays of light passes from one medium to another, some of light is reflected orbent back to the original medium. The phenomenon is known as _____
2) While doing the front fitting, attention has to be given to three important things. a) Front inclination, b) Front Alignments, c) Apical curve
3) Draw the picture of Biconcave lens _____
4) Base curve of lens measured by _____
5) Red oxide used for _____
6) LVA means _____
7) Mirrors reflect light based on the law of reflection where ---------- is equal to the angle of reflection.
8) A lens is ---------- with at least one curved surface that refracts light to form images.
9) Accurate vertex distance measurement is critical for ---------- to ensure correct effective power.
10) Meniscus lenses are commonly used in ---------- because they reduce aberrations and improve comfort.
11) High minus lenses cause ----------, which may reduce visual clarity in some patients.
12) ---------- occurs when a lens is tilted relative to the visual axis, changing effective power.
13) ---------- must be considered when fitting lenses to avoid inducing unwanted cylinder.
14) Spherical aberration occurs when ---------- focus at a different point than central rays.
15) ---------- is the distance between the back surface of the spectacle lens and the corneal apex.

II. DEFINE THE FOLLOWING - ANSWER FOR ANY 10 QUESTIONS **2 x 10 = 20**

1) Types of convex lens
2) Types of soft contact lens
3) Define Aphakia& psudophakia?
4) Datum line
5) What is the difference between reflection and refraction?
6) Define refraction ?
7) What is the apex and base of a prism?
8) How does light deviate through a prism?
9) Define rotary prism ?
10) State one function of rotary prisms ?
11) Write a short note on effectivity calculation?
12) What is meant by lens form?
13) What is the role of edge thickness in lens design?
14) How do you calculate spherical equivalent?
15) State one use of spherical equivalent?

III. WRITE BRIEF ANSWER FOR ANY 5 QUESTIONS **5 x 5 = 25**

1) Effectivity calculation and clinical use?
2) Features of sphero-cylindrical lenses?
3) Simple lens transposition steps?
4) The synoptophore and its use in muscle balance testing?
5) Accommodation is tested clinically in young adults?
6) Classification of heterotropia and its clinical relevance?
7) The management of intermittent exotropia?
8) Common problems faced in bifocal lens dispensing?

IV. WRITE LONG ANSWER FOR ANY 3 QUESTIONS **15 x 3 = 45**

1) Explain 5 steps of lens Grinding
2) Photocromatic lens and their features
3) Write classification of ophthalmic lenses with figure only write methods to find out concave, convex, cylindrical & spherocylindrical lenses?
4) Clinical uses of prisms in vision correction?
5) Simple, toric, and spherical equivalent transpositions?

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AHE016-BSS DIPLOMA IN OPTOMETRY

TWO YEARS (FINAL YEAR) EXAMINATION NOVEMBER-2025

AHE016-14 COMMUNITY OPTOMETRY

TIME: 3 Hours **Marks: 100**

INSTRUCTIONS

* 43 questions are there in total
* Write answers to each question in proportion to the mark allotted
* During the first 15 minutes read the questions carefully

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS - ANSWER FOR ANY 10 QUESTIONS **1 x 10 = 10**

1) Cornea is thinned in _____
2) In case of central dense leucoma (5mm) treatment of choice _____
3) Aphakia means _____
4) Retinopathy of prematurity affects premature infants and can result in blindness if early screening and treatment are ----------
5) ---------- is a leading cause of childhood blindness due to its critical role in maintaining corneal and retinal health.
6) A diet rich in ----------, liver, eggs, and fortified foods can prevent Vitamin A deficiency.
7) ---------- in schools and anganwadis can prevent Vitamin A-related visual problems in children.
8) Public health campaigns focusing on nutrition can effectively ---------- caused by Vitamin A deficiency.
9) WHO promotes ---------- into general health services for better community outreach.
10) School teachers are also trained to identify and refer students showing ----------
11) Cataract screening camps help detect ---------- in underserved populations and refer them for surgery.
12) ---------- are deployed in rural areas to conduct cataract screening and preoperative evaluation.
13) Visual acuity assessment and slit-lamp examination are ---------- evaluation in cataract camps.
14) Donor corneas are preserved in specialized media and screened for ---------- before use.
15) Legal permissions and documentation are required ---------- can be harvested.

II. DEFINE THE FOLLOWING - ANSWER FOR ANY 10 QUESTIONS **2 x 10 = 20**

1) Types of cataract lenses
2) Types of hypermetropia
3) Write the importance of amblyopic treatments
4) Pre-operative instruction to phaco(cataract) surgery?
5) Method of scrubbing hand?
6) The impact of corneal opacity on vision?
7) Xerophthalmia in brief?
8) State the aim of Vision 2020 by WHO?
9) Mention the contribution of WHO?
10) Mention the role of teachers in school eye health?
11) Mention two visual exercises used ?
12) List two methods for amblyopia diagnosis?
13) State the purpose of cataract screening camps?
14) List two preoperative assessments done ?
15) List any two days observed for eye care awareness?

III. WRITE BRIEF ANSWER FOR ANY 5 QUESTIONS **5 x 5 = 25**

1) Treatment schedule for xerophthalmia
2) Pre operation patient care
3) Preventable causes of blindness?
4) Role of optometrists in blindness prevention?
5) Role of WHO in global blindness control?
6) Role of school teachers in identifying visual problems
7) Preservation methods for donor corneas?
8) Need for eye care awareness in rural communities?

IV. WRITE LONG ANSWER FOR ANY 3 QUESTIONS **15 x 3 = 45**

1) National programme for the control of blindness (NPCB)
2) How will you conduct community eye camp
3) Public health approaches to reduce blindness prevalence?
4) Barriers to blindness prevention in rural populations?
5) Use of media and health workers in eye care promotion?

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AHE016-BSS DIPLOMA IN OPTOMETRY

TWO YEARS (FINAL YEAR) EXAMINATION NOVEMBER-2025

AHE016-15 OPTOMETRY NURSING

TIME: 3 Hours **Marks: 100**

INSTRUCTIONS

* 43 questions are there in total
* Write answers to each question in proportion to the mark allotted
* During the first 15 minutes read the questions carefully

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS - ANSWER FOR ANY 10 QUESTIONS **1 x 10 = 10**

1) Near vision is recorded at a distance of _____

2) Hyphaema is _____

3) Distance vision is recorded at the distance of _____

4) Retinoscopy should be done at _____ room

5) OPD assisting involves guiding the patient, preparing instruments, and supporting the ophthalmologist during ----------

6) Proper ---------- involves sterile techniques and the application of medicated eye pads.

7) Eye pad preparation requires sterile gauze and cotton pads for ---------- protection.

8) ---------- instructions include medication use, activity restrictions, and follow-up visits.

9) Bed making ensures a clean and comfortable recovery environment for ----------

10) ---------- includes floor cleaning, fumigation, and surface sterilization protocols.

11) ---------- of instruments prevents surgical infections and ensures safe procedures.

12) Preparation of operation tables and instrument trolleys should be done ----------.

13) ---------- must understand sterile technique, surgical asepsis, and infection control principles.

14) Eye drop instillation and ointment application should be done using ----------.

15) Maintaining ----------for drugs like mitomycin C or fluorescein is part of nursing responsibilities.

II. DEFINE THE FOLLOWING - ANSWER FOR ANY 10 QUESTIONS **2 x 10 = 20**

1) Tono – pen
2) Enuclation
3) DCR
4) Slit lamp Photography
5) Cataract dressing
6) Post pf cataract patient instruction
7) Method of suture removal?
8) Pulse check-up steps?
9) Pre-operative evaluation steps?
10) Orbit surgery meaning?
11) LASIK procedure basics?
12) Eyelid cleaning technique?
13) Retinoscopy assisting?
14) Trial frame use?
15) Eye drop instillation technique?

III. WRITE BRIEF ANSWER FOR ANY 5 QUESTIONS **5 x 5 = 25**

1) Contact Lens
2) After cataract
3) Steps in Eye Irrigation and Syringing?
4) Pre-operative Preparation of Ophthalmic Patients?
5) Methods of Tonometry and Intraocular Pressure Measurement?
6) Sterilization of Instruments Using CSD?
7) Eye Pad and Shield Preparation Techniques?
8) Post-operative Dressing in Retinal Detachment Surgery?

IV. WRITE LONG ANSWER FOR ANY 3 QUESTIONS **15 x 3 = 45**

1) Preoperative Investigation for cataract surgery
2) Epilation procedure in eye care?
3) Preparation of eye pad and shield?
4) Intravenous infusion techniques in eye care?
5) Operation theater disinfection and sterilization?