

KMCT COLLEGE OF ALLIED HEALTH SCIENCES  
MUKKOM, KOZHIKKODE, KERALA

DEPARTMENT OF OPTOMETRY

COMMUNITY OPTOMETRY- QUESTION BANK

**ESSAY QUESTIONS :**

1. How to design and conduct eye screening camps. Discuss the roles of optometrists in eye camps
2. Mention the causes of blindness and write the concept of prevention of blindness
3. Discuss in detail the various charts used to assess visual acuity in children
4. mention the types of refractive errors and methods used to identify them in schools
5. Explain myopia. Discuss the compensatory and remedial treatment for myopia.
6. What is amblyopia. Discuss its types and management methods. What's is the role of vision therapy in the management of amblyopia
7. Role of Optometrist in public health
8. Enumerate NPCB Vision 2020
9. Enumerate the major nutritional public health problems in India
10. What are the difference types of healthcare systems available in India? Elaborate the role and responsibilities of each of the systems
11. Discuss in detail the structural changes in each part of the eye due to aging
12. Discuss about an eye care model and its protocol for the screening of refractive errors in children aged 3-6 years.
13. Discuss the role of optometrists in ensuring occupational safety
14. What is medical negligence. Elaborate the elements of medical negligence
15. Define blindness. List the common causes of blindness. Discuss NPCB, How vision 2020 is implemented.
16. Enumerate the refractive errors in children from birth till 10 years of age. What are the considerations in prescribing correction for refractive errors in children
17. Discuss the various levels of disease prevention and levels of health care problems.

18. Medical ethics
19. Explain the dispensing aspects in elderly geriatric groups.
20. Discuss the methods of sterilization of ophthalmic instruments..
21. Explain in detail on mechanical eye injuries with the management options and prophylactic measures.
22. Discuss the health problems due to industrialization. Explain in detail about the effect of diabetes and hypertension on eye.
23. Explain in detail about the different methods of rehabilitation available for visually impaired and blind. Add a note on concession available for them.

#### SHORT NOTES:

1. Classification of visual impairment and blindness
2. Eye protectors
3. School eye screening programmes.
4. Congenital cataract- common types, investigation and management
5. Blunt trauma- effects on eye
6. Industrial vision screening
7. Role of optometrists in eradication of avoidable blindness.
8. Rehabilitation of the blind.
9. Assessment of vision in infants and toddlers.
10. Computer vision syndrome
11. School eye health programmes
12. Sterilization techniques used in operation theatre.
13. Childhood blindness. Add a note on why childhood blindness is a priority case.
14. Spectacle dispensing for vehicle drivers and sportsmen
15. Allergic conjunctivitis of childhood
16. Acid and alkali burns
17. UV radiations – its ocular effects
18. Dryness of eyes- common causes and management
19. Management of amblyopia

20. Birth history and its importance.
21. Cataract and its types.
22. Age related pathological and physiological changes in eye
23. Occupational eye injuries/ occupational hygiene.
24. tests for colour vision
25. Snellen's chart
26. Levels of preventive healthcare
27. WHO
28. Retinoblastoma
29. Astigmatism and its management
30. Optometric examination of the older adult
31. VDU and its effects on eye
32. ROP
33. Vascular diseases of the eye
34. Remedial and compensatory treatment of nystagmus.
35. compare and contrast clinical and community health care programmes
36. Teleoptometry and its application in public health
37. NPCB
38. Vision 2020: The right to sight
39. Challenges of optometrist and optometry profession in India.
40. Occlusion therapy
41. Workmen's compensation act
42. Ergonomical setups advised for a desktop user in the office setting.
43. District blindness control society
44. Visual standard for various jobs
45. Diabetic retinopathy.
46. Emmetropization
47. Nutritional blindness.
48. Salient features of eye donation.
49. AUTOCLAVE
50. Down's syndrome

## SHORT ANSWERS:

1. Disinfection methods
2. Binocular single vision
3. School screening
4. Concepts of disease control
5. Effects of electromagnetic radiation on eyes.
6. Importance of maintaining medical records
7. What are the things to be considered while prescribing contact lens to pediatric age group
8. Birth history and its significance.
9. Any four causes of low vision in elderly
10. Morphological changes of eyes seen in geriatric patients
11. Indication of Hirschberg test
12. Importance of licensure
13. xerophthalmia
14. Characteristic of good pediatric frame.
15. name the tests for motor evaluation
16. Squint history and its significance.
17. Conditions in which contract cannot be enforced.
18. Informed consent
19. list the indicators of health
20. List down types of anesthesia using in ophthalmology
21. Resources of vitamin A
22. Importance of industrial hygiene
23. Thermal methods of disinfection
24. accommodation of vision
25. Solid wastes
26. Manage a case of convergence insufficiency computer professional
27. Protective wears against penetrating injuries
28. Sight threatening age related eye diseases of public health concern

29. Glare and its solutions
30. Effects of eye on radiation
31. Different types of lighting design
32. Compare and contrast between Snellen and LogMAR chart
33. Consumer protection act
34. TORCH
35. Genetic factors in ageing
36. Importance of birth history
37. ESI act
38. Cycloplegic refraction
39. Trachoma and its control
40. Age related macular degeneration

#### ONE WORD ANSWERS :

1. Drooping of eye is called .....
2. Procedures to check refractive errors is called .....
3. Tears are secreted by the .....
4. Vascular coat of the eyeball is called the .....
5. Vaccination always boosts .....
6. The ..... Is the statutory body for establishing uniform and high standards of medical education in India
7. The first grade of binocular vision is .....
8. .... are used to check vision in infants
9. Myopia is the inability to see .... objects
10. The interval between invasion of a microorganism and first appearance of symptom is called .....
11. .... Is an eye disease that affects the optic nerve over the age of 40 years
12. .... Is an ocular condition characterized by absence of iris tissue
13. .... charts are based on geometric progression
14. Individuals who cannot see red colour are called .....

15. Method of visual field testing is called .....
16. Maddox rod test is used for detecting .....
17. A-scan is used to detect the ..... of eyeball
18. Clouding of human crystalline lens is called .....
19. The normal IOP of eye is .....
20. .... is an unequal state with unequal refraction of the two eyes.
21. Neonatal conjunctivitis is also known as .....
22. Applanation tonometer works on the principle of .....
23. Tuberculosis is caused by the organism .....
24. Vitamin A deficiency causes .....
25. .... lenses are recommended for children
26. NPCB stands for .....
27. Viewing distance for ergonomically adjusted computer monitor is about .... Inches.
28. .... is a common occupational hazard for optometrists.
29. One important ocular side effect of smoking is .....
30. .... is a protective gear against heat hazard exposure.
31. The lighting level required for ophthalmic examination is .... lux
32. .... is the instrument used to measure the corneal thickness of the eye
33. Fleisher's ring is seen in .....
34. .... Is the most common ocular condition that causes blindness in Indian population
35. DBCS stands for .....
36. Absence of human crystalline lens is called as .....
37. The head quarters of WHO is situated at .....
38. .... is the most leading cause of blindness in the developed countries
39. Refractive index of polycarbonate lens is .....

***Prepared by :***

**ASLY P**  
LECTURER, DEPARTMENT OF OPTOMETRY  
KMCT COLLEGE OF ALLIED HEALTH SCIENCES  
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