

ਬਾਬਾ ਫਰੀਦ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਆਫ ਹੈਲਥ ਸਾਇੰਸਜ਼, ਫ਼ਰੀਦਕੋਟ

ਮਿਤੀ 18/12/2025

ਜਨਤਕ ਨੋਟਿਸ

ਬਾਬਾ ਫਰੀਦ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਆਫ ਹੈਲਥ ਸਾਇੰਸਜ਼, ਫ਼ਰੀਦਕੋਟ ਵੱਲੋਂ **Written Test for recruitment to the Post of Ophthalmic Officer under Department of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of Punjab** ਦੀ ਭਰਤੀ ਲਈ ਮਿਤੀ 18/12/2025 ਦਿਨ ਐਤਵਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਭਰਤੀ ਪ੍ਰੀਖਿਆ ਕੇਂਦਰ ਬਣਾ ਕੇ ਕਰਵਾਈ ਗਈ ਸੀ ਇਸ ਪੇਪਰ ਦੀ Answer Key/Question Booklet ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਦੀ ਵੈਬਸਾਈਟ www.bfuhs.ac.in ਤੇ ਅਪਲੋਡ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ, ਜੇਕਰ ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਉਮੀਦਵਾਰ ਨੂੰ Answer Key ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਕੋਈ ਇਤਰਾਜ਼ ਹੋਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਉਮੀਦਵਾਰ ਅਰਜ਼ੀ ਅਤੇ ਇਤਰਾਜ਼ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਕਿਤਾਬ ਦੇ ਹਵਾਲੇ ਅਤੇ ਫੀਸ Rs. 500/- (Five Hundred only) Bank Demand Draft in favour of Registrar, BFUHS, Faridkot payable at Faridkot or Online fee (ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਵੈਬਸਾਈਟ ਦੁਆਰਾ) ਭਰਨ ਉਪਰੰਤ ਰਸੀਦ ਨੱਥੀ ਕਰਕੇ ਉਮੀਦਵਾਰ ਖੁੱਦ ਭਰਤੀ ਸ਼ਾਖਾ, ਕਮਰਾ ਨੰਬਰ-102, ਬਾਬਾ ਫਰੀਦ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਆਫ ਹੈਲਥ ਸਾਇੰਸਜ਼, ਫ਼ਰੀਦਕੋਟ ਵਿਖੇ ਆਪਣਾ ਇਤਰਾਜ਼ **ਮਿਤੀ 19/12/2025 (05:00 PM)** ਤੱਕ ਜਮ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਰਵਾ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ। ਨਿਰਧਾਰਤ ਫੀਸ ਤੋਂ ਬਿਨਾਂ ਕੋਈ ਵੀ ਇਤਰਾਜ਼ ਵਿਚਾਰਿਆ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ।

ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਗਏ ਸਮੇਂ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਵਿੱਚ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੋਏ ਇਤਰਾਜ਼ ਵਿਚਾਰੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਾਣਗੇ ਅਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੋਏ ਇਤਰਾਜ਼ ਦਾ ਨਿਪਟਾਰਾ ਕਰਨ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਪ੍ਰੀਖਿਆ ਦਾ ਨਤੀਜਾ ਘੋਸ਼ਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ।

ਨੋਟ: ਡਾਕ/ਈਮੇਲ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੋਏ ਇਤਰਾਜ਼ ਪ੍ਰਵਾਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਣਗੇ।

ਸਹੀ/-

ਰਜਿਸਟਰਾਰ

BABA FARID UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES, FARIDKOT

Ophthalmic Officer Under DHS, Punjab								
QUESTION BOOKLET NO.		IMPRESSION OF THE CANDIDATE						
OMR ANSWER SHEET NO.	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>							FULL SIGNATURE OF THE CANDIDATE
ROLL NO:	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>							
Co-ordinator Stamp		FULL SIGNATURE OF INVIGILATOR						

Time Allowed: 2.00 Hours (11.00 AM to 1.00 PM)

Maximum Marks: 90

1. Use BLACK FINE TIP BALL PEN only. Use of pencil is not allowed.
2. Write your Roll number on the OMR answer-sheet and also on the question-booklet only in the space provided for the purpose and at no other place in the question booklets and Answer-sheet
3. Enter the Question Booklet Set and Number on the OMR Answer-sheet and also darken the corresponding bubbles with BLACK FINE TIP BALL PEN.
4. Do not put any marks anywhere on the OMR Answer-sheet.
5. **There are 90 objective type questions in all of 1 Mark each.** Before attempting the questions, check that the Question-booklet is complete. In case any question/part of question or page is missing, inform the Centre Superintendent within **5 minutes** of the start of the examination. After that no claim will be entertained.
6. **Each question is followed by four alternative responses listed as A), B), C) and D) out of which only one is correct / most correct. In case, all the ovals are left blank, there will be deduction of marks @ 0.25 marks for total marks of each such unattempted question. Fifth oval 'E' (introduced for security purpose) is to be darkened in case you do not want to attempt the question to avoid negative marking.**
7. To open the question booklet, remove the seal gently when asked to do so. Handover the OMR Answer-sheet to the officer on duty on the completion of the time before you leave the examination hall.
8. **The candidates are permitted to carry his/her question booklet after completion of the examination but OMR Sheets are compulsory required to be deposited with the invigilator.**
9. A candidate who create disturbance of any kind or changes his/her seat or is found in possession of any paper possibility of any assistance to him/her or unfair means will be expelled from the examination by the Centre superintendent/Observer, whose decision shall be final. ("Expulsion" for this purpose would mean cancellation of the entire examination of the candidate).
10. THE CANDIDATES ARE NOT PERMITTED TO CARRY ANY TELECOMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT SUCH AS WATCH, CELLULAR PHONE, WIRELESS SET, SCANNER ETC. INSIDE THE EXAMINATION HALL.
11. For rough work, use only the blank space of the Question booklet.
12. The candidates will not be allowed to leave the examination hall during the examination.
13. Borrowing any material is not allowed.
14. The answer-sheet is designed for Computer evaluation. If the instructions are not followed properly, the candidate alone shall be responsible for the resultant loss.
15. Smoking/Refreshment shall not be allowed in the Entrance Test Centre/Hall.
16. Male candidates shall affix their Left Thumb Impression (LTI) while Female candidates shall affix Right Thumb Impression (RTI) at the prescribed place on the OMR answer sheet, Question Booklet and attendance sheet. The Centre superintendent shall also obtain and retain it for record.
17. The candidate must fill both the question booklet number and OMR answer sheet number on the attendance sheet.
18. No candidate shall be allowed to leave the centre before **1.00 PM**.

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1. Which part of the retina has the greatest sensitivity to light
 - a) Optic disc
 - b) Ora serrata
 - c) Choroid
 - d) Fovea centralis
2. All of the following are a part of uvea EXCEPT:
 - a) Iris
 - b) Ciliary body
 - c) Choroid
 - d) Schwalbe's line
3. The avascular structure of eye is
 - a) Choroid
 - b) Lens
 - c) Iris
 - d) Ciliary body
4. The lipid layer of Tear film is produced by
 - a) Meibomian glands
 - b) Main lacrimal gland
 - c) Accessory lacrimal glands
 - d) Goblet cells
5. The junction of cornea and sclera is known as
 - a) Trabecular meshwork
 - b) ciliary body
 - c) pupil
 - d) limbus
6. During accommodation, radius of curvature of anterior lens surface
 - a) Increases
 - b) Decreases
 - c) Remains same
 - d) None of the above
7. Accommodative esotropia is usually associated with:
 - a) Myopia
 - b) Hypermetropia
 - c) Astigmatism
 - d) Presbyopia
8. Parasympathomimetic drugs like pilocarpine cause:
 - a) Insufficiency of accommodation
 - b) Spasm of accommodation
 - c) Total loss of accommodation
 - d) None of the above
9. Styel is acute inflammation of:
 - a) Glands of Manz
 - b) Glands of Krause
 - c) Glands of Wolfring
 - d) Glands of Zeis
10. The main elevator of the eyelids is:
 - a) Levator palpebrae superioris
 - b) Muller's muscle
 - c) Inferior rectus
 - d) Obicularis oculi
11. Approximately power of cornea in dioptries is
 - a) + 60 Dioptre
 - b) + 43 Dioptre
 - c) - 20 Dioptre
 - d) - 60 Dioptre
12. Roving ring scotoma is seen after correction of Aphakia by
 - a) Spectacle
 - b) Contact lens
 - c) IOL
 - d) None of the above
13. An increase in axial length of the eye will cause
 - a) Myopia
 - b) Hypermetropia
 - c) Astigmatism
 - d) Presbyopia
14. In Jackson's crossed cylinder, the handle is at _____ degrees to its major and minor cylindrical axes
 - a) 180°
 - b) 90°
 - c) 45°
 - d) None

OPHTHALMIC OFFICER

15. When a cycloplegic retinoscopy has been performed using atropine (1%), how many dioptres should be subtracted
- 1.00D
 - 0.75D
 - 0.50D
 - 0.00D
16. In Duochrome test, under corrected myopic patient will see:
- Red more clearly
 - Green more clearly
 - Both equally clear
 - Both blurred
17. Which of the following is not a cycloplegic drug
- Atropine
 - Cyclopentolate
 - Homatropine
 - Pilocarpine
18. If the horizontal meridian is more curved than the vertical meridian, the astigmatism is
- With the rule
 - Against the rule
 - Oblique astigmatism
 - Bi oblique astigmatism
19. When plane mirror retinoscopy is performed at a distance of 1 m (no cycloplegics used); in myopia less than 1D, the movement of reflex will be
- With movement
 - Against movement
 - No movement
 - No reflex
20. The refractive condition where 1 point of focus falls on the retina and the other point of focus falls in front of the retina
- Simple myopic astigmatism
 - Compound myopic astigmatism
 - Simple hypermetropic astigmatism
 - Compound hypermetropic astigmatism
21. Optical condition of the eye in which the refraction of the two eyes differs is called
- Aniseikonia
 - Anisocoria
 - Anisometropia
 - Compound astigmatism
22. Out of the following which is the shortest acting mydriatic
- Tropicamide
 - Homatropine
 - Cyclopentolate
 - Atropine
23. Power of lens with 10cm focal length is
- 1/10D
 - 1D
 - 10D
 - 100D
24. The spherical equivalent of a lens with power +3.00 D Sph/-2.00 D Cyl X120 degree is:
- +1.00 D Sph
 - +2.00 D Sph
 - 5.00 D Sph
 - 1.00 D Sph
25. Transpose the power -4.0DS/-3.00 DC x 45 degree
- 4.00 DS/+3.00 DC x 135 degree
 - +4.00 DS/-3.00 DC x 135 degree
 - 7.00 DS/+3.00 DC x 135 degree
 - 7.00 DS/-3.00 DC x 135 degree

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26. In compound hypermetropic astigmatism
- both the foci are in front of retina
 - both the foci are behind the retina
 - one focus is in front and one focus is behind the retina
 - none of the above
27. The complications of myopia include all EXCEPT
- Vitreous degeneration
 - Retinal detachment
 - Lattice degeneration
 - Acute angle closure glaucoma
28. Blurring of vision for near work occurs in
- Hypermetropia
 - Presbyopia
 - Both of the above
 - None of the above
29. A convex lens is also called
- Converging lens
 - Diverging lens
 - Both converging and diverging lens
 - Refracting lens
30. Chalazion is the infection of:
- Meibomian gland
 - Zeis gland
 - Lacrimal gland
 - Glands of Moll
31. Bitot's spots are associated with
- Vitamin A deficiency
 - Vitamin D deficiency
 - Vitamin E deficiency
 - None of the above
32. Inversion of the lid margin is called
- Entropion
 - Ectropion
 - Trichiasis
 - Ptosis
33. Iris shadow is seen in which stage of cortical cataract
- Incipient stage
 - Hyper mature stage
 - Mature stage
 - Immature stage
34. Gold standard for measurement of IOP is
- Digital tonometry
 - Schiotz tonometry
 - Pneumotonometry
 - Applanation tonometry
35. When a bright light is shown to one eye, the pupil will
- Constrict in same eye
 - Dilate in same eye
 - Constrict in both eyes
 - Constrict in same eye and dilate in the other eye
36. Ptosis and mydriasis are seen in:
- Facial nerve palsy
 - Optic nerve palsy
 - Oculomotor nerve palsy
 - Sympathetic palsy
37. The optic nerve, also known as
- First cranial nerve
 - Second cranial nerve
 - Third cranial nerve
 - Fourth cranial nerve
38. At the Optic Disc
- Only rod cells are present
 - Only cone cells are present
 - Both rods and cones are present
 - Both rods and cones are absent
39. In worth's 4 dot test, patient with Right eye suppression will see
- 2 dots
 - 3 dots
 - 4 dots
 - 5 dots

OPHTHALMIC OFFICER

40. In paralytic squint
- Primary deviation is more than Secondary deviation
 - Primary deviation is equal to Secondary deviation
 - Primary deviation is less than Secondary deviation
 - Secondary deviation is absent
41. Primary action of superior Rectus is
- Adduction
 - Abduction
 - Depression
 - Elevation
42. Movement caused by superior oblique muscle
- Depression
 - Intorsion
 - None of the above
 - Both a and b
43. Nerve supply of inferior oblique muscle is by:
- 3rd Cranial Nerve
 - 4th Cranial Nerve
 - 6th Cranial Nerve
 - 7th Cranial Nerve
44. In retinoscopy using plane mirror at 1m, Movement of red reflex opposite to the movement of the retinoscope indicate
- Myopia more than 1 D
 - Myopia less than 1 D
 - Myopia of 1 D
 - Hypermetropia
45. Total hypermetropia includes:
- Facultative + absolute
 - Manifest + Latent
 - Manifest + absolute
 - Absolute + latent
46. Maddox V test is used in the evaluation of
- Hypermetropia
 - Myopia
 - Astigmatism
 - Presbyopia
47. RAF Rule is used for evaluation of
- Heterophoria
 - Convergence and accommodation
 - Field of vision
 - Intra ocular pressure
48. In Hirschberg corneal reflex test, if the light reflex is seen at the limbus, the approximate squint measurement is
- 15°
 - 30°
 - 45°
 - 70°
49. Cover Uncover test is used for evaluation of
- Refractive error
 - Cataract
 - Squint
 - Glaucoma
50. Which test is used for assessing colour vision?
- Ishihara chart
 - Snellen chart
 - Humphrey field analyzer
 - Pachymetry
51. Herbert's pits are seen in -
- Trachoma
 - Phlyctenular conjunctivitis
 - Spring Catarrh
 - Sarcoidosis
52. One of the adverse effects of topical steroid therapy is –
- Posterior subcapsular Cataract
 - Band Keratopathy
 - Vernal Conjunctivitis
 - Neovascularization
53. Corneal endothelial cell count is measured by –
- Specular Microscopy
 - Gonioscopy
 - Keratometry
 - Slit lamp

OPHTHALMIC OFFICER

54. Anterior chamber depth
- Is more in Malignant glaucoma
 - Is more in intumescent cataract
 - Is more in Hypermetropes
 - Is more in Myopes
55. Symptoms of cataract include all of the following **except**:
- Decreased vision
 - Pain
 - Glare
 - Frequent change of glasses
56. Which laser is used in the management of after-cataract?
- Argon
 - Krypton
 - Nd:YAG
 - Excimer
57. The following is not a definitive feature of conjunctivitis:
- Floaters
 - Discharge
 - Redness
 - Irritation
58. Trichiasis is:
- Permanent absence of eyelashes
 - Whitening of eyelashes
 - Misdirected eyelashes rubbing against cornea
 - Acute inflammation of the orbital soft tissue
59. Imbert-Fick's law states that the pressure inside a sphere (P) is equal to the force (F) multiplied by the area of flattening (A) — True or False?
- True
 - False
 - None
 - All
60. When tested with the distance Worth Dot Test, how many dots would a patient with 30-degree exotropia who is not suppressing report to see?
- 2
 - 3
 - 4
 - 5
61. Which of the following clinical instruments is utilized to measure corneal thickness?
- Direct ophthalmoscope
 - Photokeratoscope
 - Pachymeter
 - Ophthalmodynamometer
62. Visual field defect is detected by which instrument?
- Keratometer
 - Biometer
 - Perimeter
 - Topographer
63. The ophthalmoscope was invented by:
- Babbage
 - Von-Helmholtz
 - Goldmann
 - Lister
64. Radius of curvature of the posterior cornea can be detected by the Keratometer?
- True
 - False
 - None
 - All
65. What does ETDRS stand for?
- Early Treatment Diabetic Retinopathy Study
 - Easy Treatment Red Dots Study
 - None of these
 - A and B

OPHTHALMIC OFFICER

66: Which of the following structure continues to grow throughout life-

- a) Cornea
- b) Iris
- c) Lens
- d) Retina

67: Patient complaining after dilated fundus examination that he is experiencing pain around the eye, halos around lights, and headache. You would suspect:

- a) Migraine
- b) Acute angle closure glaucoma
- c) Retinal detachment
- d) Acute anterior uveitis

68: The cycloplegic that produces the longest duration of cycloplegia is:

- a) 1% Atropine
- b) 0.5% Scopolamine
- c) 1% Tropicamide
- d) 1% Cyclopentolate

69: In an acute angle closure where the patient is nauseated and vomiting, the drug of choice is:

- a) 50% Glycerol 1 ml/kg po
- b) Acetazolamide 500 mg po
- c) 20% Mannitol IV
- d) Pilocarpine

70: Which powers are commonly available for soft contact lenses?

- a) -1.00 to -1.50
- b) -0.75 to -1.25
- c) -1.50 to -2.00
- d) None of these

71: When a myopic person switches from spectacles to contact lenses, their convergence for near objects:

- a) Increases
- b) Decreases
- c) Remains the same
- d) Cannot be determined

72: When myopic switch from spectacles to contact lenses, the effective back vertex power:

- a) Becomes more minus
- b) Becomes less minus
- c) Remains the same
- d) Becomes more plus

73: Suppose spectacle power is OD = -6.50 D and vertex distance is 14 mm. What will be estimated contact lens power?

- a) -6.00 D
- b) -7.50 D
- c) -5.00 D
- d) -4.50 D

74: Why is contact lens power different from spectacle power?

- a) Due to difference in refractive index
- b) Due to the difference in distance between eye and lens
- c) Due to the difference in lens curvature
- d) Due to the difference in thickness of the lens

75: What is the secondary action of the Inferior Rectus Muscle?

- a) Adduction
- b) Extorsion
- c) Depression
- d) None of these

76: Which of the following is the example of Intra-ocular muscle?

- a) Levator palpebrae superioris
- b) Ciliary muscle
- c) Inferior tarsal muscle
- d) Medial rectus

77: Which of the examples of the monocular movement?

- a) Levoversion
- b) Dexteoversion
- c) Divergence
- d) Abduction

OPHTHALMIC OFFICER

78: How many grades of Binocular vision are there?

- a) 1 grades
- b) 2 grades
- c) 3 grades
- d) 4 grades

79: Binocular single vision is present since birth?

- a) True
- b) False
- c) Don't understand
- d) Maybe

80: The number of short posterior ciliary arteries are about –

- a) 10
- b) 20
- c) 30
- d) 40

81. Sphincter and dilator pupillae muscles are derived embryologically from the –

- a) Surface Ectoderm
- b) Mesoderm
- c) Neuroectoderm
- d) None

82. Image magnification in direct ophthalmoscopy is:

- a) 5 times
- b) 10 times
- c) 15 times
- d) 20 times

83. Which cells of the retina are responsible for scotopic vision?

- a) Bipolar cells
- b) Rod cells
- c) Ganglion cells
- d) Cone cells

84. In worth's 4 dot test, patient with Abnormal Retinal Correspondence will see

- a) 2 dots
- b) 3 dots
- c) 4 dots
- d) 5 dots

85. SAFE strategy implemented for control of

- a) Onchocerciasis
- b) Trachoma
- c) Xerophthalmia
- d) Conjunctivitis

86. Main cause of blindness in India

- a) Refractive error
- b) Cataract
- c) Glaucoma
- d) Diabetic retinopathy

87. Schirmer's test is used to diagnose:

- a) Infective keratitis
- b) Horner's syndrome
- c) Dry eye disease
- d) Epiphora

88. Most common cause of proptosis in adults is

- a) Metastasis
- b) Lymphoma
- c) Thyroid orbitopathy
- d) None of the above

89. Commotio retinae is seen in

- a) Uveitis
- b) Blunt trauma
- c) Retinal detachment
- d) Glaucoma

90. Grade 2 of Binocular Vision is

- a) Stereopsis
- b) Simultaneous macular perception
- c) Fusion
- d) None of the above

ANSWER KEY

**Recruitment test conducted on 18/12/2025 for post of Ophthalmic
Officer under Department of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of
Punjab vide Advt. no. BFU-25/28**

1	D	26	B	51	A	76	B
2	D	27	D	52	A	77	D
3	B	28	C	53	A	78	C
4	A	29	A	54	D	79	B
5	D	30	A	55	B	80	B
6	B	31	A	56	C	81	C
7	B	32	A	57	A	82	C
8	B	33	D	58	C	83	B
9	D	34	D	59	A	84	C
10	A	35	C	60	D	85	B
11	B	36	C	61	C	86	B
12	A	37	B	62	C	87	C
13	A	38	D	63	B	88	C
14	C	39	B	64	B	89	B
15	A	40	C	65	A	90	C
16	A	41	D	66	C		
17	D	42	D	67	B		
18	B	43	A	68	A		
19	A	44	A	69	C		
20	A	45	B	70	D		
21	C	46	C	71	B		
22	A	47	B	72	B		
23	C	48	C	73	A		
24	B	49	C	74	B		
25	C	50	A	75	B		