

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROFESSIONAL PART-I EXAMINATION, JANUARY-2023**OPHTHALMOLOGY****[Time allotted: Three hours]****SET - A****[Max Marks: 100]****Q. 1. Multiple choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet. Time allotted 20 minutes) (1 x 20= 20)**

1. Capsule of the crystalline lens is thinnest at:
 - a. Anterior pole
 - b. Posterior pole
 - c. Equator
 - d. None of the above
2. Nasolacrimal duct opens into:
 - a. Superior meatus
 - b. Middle meatus
 - c. Inferior meatus
 - d. Maxillary sinus
3. Volume of the vitreous is:
 - a. 2 ml
 - b. 3 ml
 - c. 4 ml
 - d. 7 ml
4. Kayser-Fleischer ring is pathognomonic of:
 - a. Keratoconus
 - b. Wilson's disease
 - c. Lowe's syndrome
 - d. All of the above
5. Amsler's grid is used in:
 - a. Detecting colour vision
 - b. Retinal function test
 - c. Maculopathy
 - d. Refractive errors
6. Sturm's conoid refers to configuration of the rays refracted through:
 - a. Concave spherical surface
 - b. Convex spherical surface
 - c. Toric surface
 - d. Irregular surface
7. Which is the most common complication of high myopia:
 - a. Glaucoma
 - b. Cataract
 - c. Haemorrhage
 - d. Retinal detachment
8. Presently surgical treatment of choice in a 22 year male with - 10 D myopia is:
 - a. Phakic refractive lens
 - b. Refractive lens exchange
 - c. Wavefront guided LASIK
 - d. LASIK with femtosecond laser
9. Unilateral conjunctivitis is commonly seen in:
 - a. Blepharitis
 - b. Vernal conjunctivitis
 - c. Dacryocystitis
 - d. Trachoma
10. Radial keratoneuritis is a features of:
 - a. Acanthamoeba keratitis
 - b. Herpes zoster keratitis
 - c. Neuroparalytic keratitis
 - d. All of the above
11. Senile ptosis is:
 - a. Neurogenic
 - b. Myogenic
 - c. Aponeurotic
 - d. Mechanical
12. Commonest cause of posterior staphyloma is:
 - a. Glaucoma
 - b. Retinal detachment
 - c. Iridocyclitis
 - d. High myopia
13. Behcet's disease is characterized by all of the following **except**:
 - a. Unilateral granulomatous uveitis
 - b. Recurrent hypopyon
 - c. Aphthous ulceration
 - d. Genital ulcerations
14. One of the most common complication of iridocyclitis is:
 - a. Scleritis
 - b. Secondary glaucoma
 - c. Band-shaped keratopathy
 - d. Corneal ulcer
15. The type of cataract seen in Wilson's disease is:
 - a. Sunflower cataract
 - b. Snowflake cataract
 - c. Posterior subcapsular cataract
 - d. Coronary cataract
16. A mature unioocular cataract in a 3 year old child:
 - a. Will require refraction
 - b. May be absorbed
 - c. Should be removed
 - d. Should be left as such
17. Second sight phenomenon is seen in:
 - a. Nuclear cataract
 - b. Cortical cataract
 - c. Senile cataract
 - d. Iridocyclitis
18. All are the causes of neovascular glaucoma **except**:
 - a. Intraocular tumour
 - b. Central retinal vein occlusion
 - c. Diabetic retinopathy
 - d. Central serous retinopathy
19. Type of laser used for posterior capsulotomy is:
 - a. CO₂
 - b. Ruby
 - c. Nd:YAG
 - d. Argon
20. The most common site of obstruction in central retinal artery is:
 - a. In front of the lamina cribrosa
 - b. At the lamina cribrosa
 - c. Behind the lamina cribrosa
 - d. The point where the artery enters the optic nerve

OPHTHALMOLOGY

Note: Attempt all questions.
Draw suitable diagrams (wherever necessary)

- Q. 2. Give reasons why:** (2 x 5 = 10)
- Pupil is mid-dilated and vertically oval in acute angle glaucoma.
 - Probe can be passed under the pseudo-ptyerygium and not in true pterygium.
 - There is cherry red spot in CRAO.
 - Night blindness occur in retinitis pigmentosa.
 - Atropine is prescribed in corneal ulcer.
- Q. 3. Problem based question:** (2 x 5 = 10)
- A 32 year old male patients with history of low backache with morning stiffness complains of pain, redness, photophobia in his right eye for 4 days. Answer following questions.
- What is the most probable diagnosis?
 - What are the clinical signs of this entity?
 - Enumerate two systemic disorders associated with it.
 - How will you manage this condition?
 - Mention two complications if left untreated.
- Q. 4. Write short notes on:** (6 x 4 = 24)
- Presbyopia
 - Proliferative diabetic retinopathy
 - Management of Primary Open Angle Glaucoma
 - Ocular lesions is Herpes zoster ophthalmicus
- Q. 5. (i) Discuss etiology, clinical features and management of chronic dacryocystitis?** (3+3+4 = 10)
- (ii) Describe etiology, clinical features and management of congenital cataract?** (3+3+4 = 10)
- Q. 6. Write in brief about:** (4 x 4 = 16)
- Difference between paralytic and non-paralytic squint
 - Scleritis
 - Sequelae of trachoma and its management
 - ARMD