

**M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-I EXAMINATION, JANUARY/FEBRUARY- 2018
OPHTHALMOLOGY**

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 40]

Q. 1. Multiple choice questions (attempt all MCQs within allotted first 15 minutes in the OMR sheet) (½ x 16= 08)

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| <p>1. Ideal cure for subacute angle closure glaucoma is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Timolol Peripheral iridectomy Pilocarpine Trabeculectomy <p>2. Which of following is not a feature in diabetic retinopathy on fundus examination?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Microaneurysms Retinal hemorrhages Arteriolar dilatation Neo-vascularisation <p>3. Salt and pepper fundus is seen in:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Multiple sclerosis Cystinosis Weil-Marchaesani syndrome Congenital rubella <p>4. The most common cause of vitreous hemorrhage in adults is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Retinal hole Trauma Hypertension Diabetes <p>5. Fundoscopic features of papilledema include all the following except:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ill-defined disc margin Deep physiological cup Absent venous pulsation Bending of blood vessels <p>6. Treatment of bilateral retinoblastoma is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Chemotherapy Enucleation Radiotherapy Cryo <p>7. In blunt injury to eye, following changes are seen except:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Macular hole Berlin's edema Subluxation of lens Soft exudates <p>8. In sympathetic ophthalmitis, earliest sign is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> KP Retrolental flare Aqueous flare Hypopyon | <p>9. In pupillary reflex, nerve tested is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2nd cranial nerve 3rd cranial nerve Both 2nd and 3rd cranial nerve 4th cranial nerve <p>10. Bitemporal hemianopic field defect is characteristic of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Glaucoma Optic neuritis Pituitary tumour Retinal detachment <p>11. Anteroposterior stability of eye ball is provided by all except:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Suspensory ligament of the eye ball Superior oblique Superior rectus Orbital fat <p>12. Hemorrhagic conjunctivitis occurs with:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Herpes zoster Herpes simplex Acanthamoeba Picornavirus <p>13. In keratoconus, all are seen except:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Munson's sign Thinning of cornea in center Distortion of cornea reflex at center Hypermetropic refractive error found <p>14. Steroid induced cataract is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Posterior subcapsular cataract Anterior subcapsular cataract Nuclear cataract Cupuliform cataract <p>15. Dislocation of lens is seen in:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Trachoma Diabetes mellitus Homocystinuria Turner's syndrome <p>16. First sign seen in open angle glaucoma:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Arcuate scotoma Extension above blind spot Roene's nasal step Siedel's scotoma |
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OPHTHALMOLOGY

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

- Q. 2. Give reasons why:** (1 x 4 = 04)
- Daily sweeping of fornix is important in chemical burn of eye.
 - Inj. Hyaluronidase (Hylase) is added in peribulbar block.
 - Unilateral total congenital cataract should be operated as early as possible.
 - Total hyphaema in blunt ocular injury should be drained early.
- Q. 3. Problem based question:** (1 x 4 = 04)
- A 55 year female developed sudden, painless and marked decrease vision from right eye. She was operated for fracture shaft femur bone of right side recently. Answer following questions:
- What is your diagnosis?
 - What is the cause of decreased vision?
 - Write differential diagnosis of this condition.
 - What is the management?
- Q. 4. Write short notes on:** (2 x 4 = 08)
- Acanthamoeba keratitis
 - Choroiditis
 - Thyroid eye disease
 - Hypertensive retinopathy
- Q. 5. (i) What is sympathetic ophthalmitis? Discuss etiology, symptoms, signs & management of this condition.** (1+3 = 04)
- (ii) Discuss symptoms, signs, investigations and treatment of malignant glaucoma.** (1+1+1+1=04)
- Q. 6. Write in brief about:** (2 x 4 = 08)
- Tests for dry eye diseases
 - Per-operative complications of cataract surgery
 - Posterior scleritis
 - Paralytic squint