

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-I EXAMINATION, JULY - 2020
OPHTHALMOLOGY

[Time allotted: Three hours]

Set – A

[Max Marks: 40]

Q. 1. Multiple choice questions (attempt all MCQs within allotted first 20 minutes in the OMR sheet) (½ x 16 = 08)

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| <p>1. The sixth cranial nerve:
 a. Supplies lateral rectus muscle
 b. Innervates lacrimal gland.
 c. Passes through medial wall of the cavernous sinus
 d. Is involved in light reflex</p> <p>2. The best immediate treatment for chemical splash to the eye is:
 a. Neutralization of the chemical with an alkali
 b. Cold compresses
 c. Ocular lubricants
 d. Copious irrigation with water</p> <p>3. The primary cause of blindness in India over the age of 55 years is:
 a. Cataract.
 b. Glaucoma
 c. Macular degeneration
 d. Diabetic retinopathy</p> <p>4. Which of the following is not a feature of orbital cellulitis?
 a. Proptosis
 b. Restricted ocular movements
 c. Pain
 d. Complicated cataract</p> <p>5. Which of the following is not a feature of optic neuritis?
 a. Usually recovered with time
 b. Young patient with acute unilateral loss of vision
 c. Pain with eye movement
 d. Increased blood pressure</p> <p>6. An important symptom/sign of an acute iritis is:
 a. White eye
 b. Photophobia
 c. Loss of corneal transparency
 d. Mydriatic pupil</p> <p>7. Treatment of iritis involves the use of?
 a. Aspirin and cyclopentolate
 b. Artificial tears
 c. Steroid eye drops and sodium cromoglycate eye drops
 d. Steroid eye drops and cyclopentolate eye drops</p> <p>8. Which statement is true about retina?
 a. Has more cones than rods
 b. Has cones and rods on its inner surface
 c. Contains optic disc which is nasal to the macula
 d. Receives all its blood supply from the central retinal artery</p> <p>9. Simple astigmatism occurs when:
 a. One image is focused on the retina and the other is in front of the retina
 b. Both images are in front of the retina
 c. Both images are behind the retina
 d. One image is in front of the retina and the other is behind the retina</p> | <p>10. 25 year old male gives history of sudden painless loss of vision in one eye for the past 2 weeks. There is no history of trauma. On examination the anterior segment is normal but there is no fundal glow. Which one of the following is the most likely cause?
 a. Vitreous haemorrhage
 b. Optic atrophy
 c. Developmental cataract
 d. Acute attack of angle closure glaucoma</p> <p>11. The mother of a one and a half year old child gives history of a white reflex from one eye for the past 1 month. On computed tomography scan of the orbit there is calcification seen within the globe. The most likely diagnosis is:
 a. Congenital cataract
 b. Retinoblastoma
 c. Endophthalmitis
 d. Coats disease</p> <p>12. The magnification obtained with a direct ophthalmoscope is:
 a. 5 times
 b. 10 times
 c. 15 times
 d. 20 times</p> <p>13. Congenital cataract:
 a. Is always bilateral
 b. Does not need surgery
 c. Can be reversed
 d. Surgery is done if cataract is significant</p> <p>14. Etiology of pterygium is:
 a. Degenerative
 b. Infective
 c. Neoplastic
 d. Inflammatory</p> <p>15. Cicatricial ectropion can result from all except:
 a. Burns
 b. Trauma
 c. Chalazion treatment
 d. Eyelid skin excision</p> <p>16. Dacryocystorhinostomy is the choice of surgery in all except:
 a. Lacrimal fistula
 b. Mucocele
 c. Atrophic rhinitis
 d. None of the above</p> |
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OPHTHALMOLOGY

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

- Q. 2. Give reasons:** (1 x 4 = 04)
- Enucleation is contraindicated in panophthalmitis.
 - Cornea is the most important refractive surface of the eye.
 - Patient of steroid induced glaucoma does not complain of pain and coloured halos.
 - Retained copper IOFB results in Kayser Fleischer ring.
- Q. 3. Problem based question:** (1 +1+2 = 04)
- A patient presents with both eyes redness, pain, watering & photophobia following penetrating injury of one eye few months ago.
- What is your probable diagnosis?
 - What are the signs you will look for?
 - Explain management of your case.
- Q. 4. Write short notes on:** (2 x 4 = 08)
- Hypopyon
 - Astigmatism
 - Phlycten
 - Optic atrophy
- Q. 5. (i) Discuss etiopathogenesis, clinical features and treatment of optic neuritis.** (1+2+1 = 04)
- (ii) Discuss etiopathogenesis, symptoms, signs and treatment of senile cataract.** (1+1+1+1 = 04)
- Q. 6. Write in brief about:** (2 x 4 = 08)
- Draw labeled diagram of cavernous sinus.
 - Draw labeled diagram of hypertensive retinopathy.
 - Types of entropion.
 - Etiopathogenesis of anterior staphyloma.