

OPHTHALMOLOGY

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

- Q. 2. Give reasons:** (1 x 4 = 04)
- There is retrobulbar pain in Optic neuritis.
 - There is neovascular glaucoma in CRVO
 - There is raised intraocular pressure in uveitis
 - There is severe pain in corneal abrasions
- Q. 3. Problem based question:** (1 x 4 = 04)
- A 25 years old patient complained of redness, watering, photophobia and diminution of vision since 15 days. Patient has pain in opening his eye in bright light. There is a history of lower back pain more in morning since 5 years for which patient takes oral medication.
- What is your provisional diagnosis?
 - What are the causes of photophobia?
 - What are the complications of this condition?
 - How will you manage this patient?
- Q. 4. Write short notes on:** (2 x 4 = 08)
- Non proliferative diabetic retinopathy
 - Keratoconus
 - Storage media for cornea in eye bank
 - Classification of entropion
- Q. 5. (i) Classify congenital cataract. What are the signs and management of congenital cataract?** (1+1+2 = 04)
- (ii) Define glaucoma. What are the symptoms of open angle glaucoma? What are the field and optic disc changes in open angle glaucoma?** (1+1+1+1 = 04)
- Q. 6. Write in brief about:** (2 x 4 = 08)
- Conjunctival Xerosis
 - Congenital dacrocystitis
 - Optic neuritis
 - Paralytic versus nonparalytic squint

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROFESSIONAL PART-I EXAMINATION, APRIL-2021
OPHTHALMOLOGY

[Time allotted: Three hours]**SET - A****[Max Marks: 40]****Q. 1. Multiple choice questions (attempt all MCQs in the allotted 15 minutes in the OMR sheet)****(½ x 16= 08)**

1. LPS resection operation should be avoided in cases of ptosis with:
 - a. Very poor LPS function
 - b. Weak mullers muscle
 - c. Multiple failed surgery
 - d. None of the above
2. All are features of optic neuritis **except**:
 - a. Retro-orbital pain
 - b. Photopsia
 - c. Decreased vision
 - d. Normal disc
3. Iris develops from:
 - a. Surface ectoderm
 - b. Neuro ectoderm
 - c. Visceral mesoderm
 - d. Paraxial mesoderm
4. Malignant glaucoma can occur in:
 - a. Diabetes mellitus
 - b. After Glaucoma surgery
 - c. Vitreous Hemorrhage
 - d. Retinal tumours
5. Vossius ring is seen on:
 - a. Cornea
 - b. Iris
 - c. Lens
 - d. Retina
6. Which of the following is used for treatment of hypermetropia?
 - a. Nd: YAG Laser
 - b. Excimer laser
 - c. Argon laser
 - d. Holmium laser
7. Snow banking opacities is pathognomic of:
 - a. Fungal Endophthalmitis
 - b. Pars Planitis
 - c. Diabetic Retinopathy
 - d. All of the above
8. Chalazion is inflammation of gland of:
 - a. Moll
 - b. Zeis
 - c. Meibomian
 - d. None of the above
9. Flower pattern appearance is a sign of:
 - a. Chronic uveitis
 - b. Secondary Cataract
 - c. Cystoid macular edema
 - d. Trachoma
10. Capsule of crystalline lens is thickest at:
 - a. Anterior Capsule
 - b. Posterior Capsule
 - c. Equator
 - d. None of the above
11. Which muscle is supplied by sympathetic innervation?
 - a. Medial Rectus
 - b. Lateral Rectus
 - c. Dilator Pupillae
 - d. Superior Rectus
12. Retinal Thickness can be measured by:
 - a. Pentacam
 - b. Keratometer
 - c. FFA
 - d. OCT
13. Irregular anterior chamber is seen in all **except**:
 - a. Subluxated lens
 - b. Anterior uveitis
 - c. Angle recession Glaucoma
 - d. None of the above
14. Cranial Nerve frequently involved in raised intracranial pressure is:
 - a. 3rd
 - b. 4th
 - c. 5th
 - d. 6th
15. HLA B51 is associated with:
 - a. Cataract
 - b. Uveitis
 - c. Glaucoma
 - d. Keratoconus
16. Tacrolimus is **not** used in:
 - a. Uveitis
 - b. Vernal keratoconjunctivitis
 - c. Cataract
 - d. Dry eye