

Time: Three Hours**Max. Marks: 100 Marks****OPHTHALMOLOGY - (RS-4)****QP CODE: 1033****(QP contains two pages)**

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked

Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary

LONG ESSAYS**2 x 10 = 20 Marks**

1. Classification, clinical features and treatment of diabetic retinopathy.
2. A 35 year old male patient complaints of pain, redness, watering and decreased vision in his right eye for 5 days following trauma to his eye by the tail of a cow. On examination he was found to have a white corneal lesion and visual acuity of counting finger at one meter distance in that eye. His left eye was normal. What is the probable diagnosis? Which investigations should be done for this patient? Write the treatment plan and the possible complications in this patient.

SHORT ESSAYS**8 x 5 = 40 Marks**

3. A 7 year old boy suffers from severe itching, redness and white ropy discharge from both his eyes during summer season every year. He also has history of allergic rhinitis. Diagnose the ocular condition. Write the typical clinical signs seen in this disease and the treatment for this case.
4. Papilloedema.
5. WHO classification of vitamin A deficiency.
6. A 58 year old man has a history of frequent change of his presbyopic glasses. His visual acuity is 6/9 in both eyes. His Intraocular pressure is 28mm of Hg in the right eye and 32mm of Hg in the left eye. Write the visual field defects seen in this condition.
7. Describe the clinical features of paralytic squint.
8. Describe the clinical features of Orbital cellulitis and its management.
9. Write in detail about the Postoperative complications of cataract surgery.
10. Describe in detail the structural anatomy of upper eyelid with the help of a labeled diagram.

SHORT ANSWERS**10 x 3 = 30 Marks**

11. Tarsorrhaphy.
12. Etiological classification of hypermetropia.
13. Schirmer test.
14. Write the stages of acute dacryocystitis.
15. Describe three macular function tests.
16. Treatment modalities for myopia.
17. Endophthalmitis.
18. Tonometry.
19. Episcleritis.
20. Name the extra ocular muscles along with their nerve supply.

Multiple Choice Questions
10 x 1 = 10 Marks

- 21 i) 'SAFE' strategy is used for control of
- Viral keratitis
 - Trachoma
 - Vitamin A deficiency
 - Vernal keratoconjunctivitis
- 21 ii) A boy has a history of watering from his left eye since birth. He was diagnosed to have congenital nasolacrimal duct obstruction. Already two sittings of probing are done for him, which has failed. Optimum age for performing dacryocystorhinostomy operation for this child is
- 1 year
 - 2 year
 - 4 year
 - 8 year
- 21 iii) The type of optic atrophy seen in Retinitis pigmentosa is
- Secondary optic atrophy
 - Consecutive optic atrophy
 - Glaucomatous optic atrophy
 - Segmental optic atrophy
- 21 iv) Toxic amblyopia is caused by:
- Propranolol
 - Loteprednol
 - Ethambutol
 - Paracetamol
- 21 v) All are features of an acute attack of primary angle closure glaucoma except
- Red, painful and tender eye
 - Intraocular pressure is raised to 40 mm of Hg
 - Pupil is constricted and fixed
 - Fellow eye shows shallow anterior chamber
- 22 i) A 45 year old diabetic patient complaints of decreased vision when he goes out in bright daylight for the last six months. He is more comfortable indoor. He does not have eye pain or any other complaint. What is the probable diagnosis
- Cuneiform cataract
 - Cupuliform cataract
 - Mature cataract
 - Morgagnian cataract
- 22 ii) Aniridia means
- Absence of Iris
 - Absence of Lens
 - Absence of Ciliary body
 - Absence of Retina
- 22 iii) A boy gets hit by a tennis ball in the eye following which he has blurred vision in that eye. Which of the following can happen due to the blunt injury by the ball
- Pars planitis
 - Comotio retinae
 - Scleritis
 - Retinal vasculitis
- 22 iv) According to NPCB & VI criteria, Blindness is defined as visual acuity of less than
- 6/18
 - 6/60
 - 3/60
 - 1/60
- 22 v) The total refractive power of normal adult cornea in
- 30-35 D
 - 40-45 D
 - 50-55 D
 - 60-65 D
