

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka**MBBS Phase – III (PART I) CBME Degree Examination - 02-Feb-2024****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. Describe the visual field changes in Primary open angle Glaucoma? Discuss two common drugs used in open angle glaucoma.
2. A 60yr old male complaining of sudden painless loss of vision in the Left eye from 1 days. There was no history of Flashes or Floaters. Patient is a hypertensive and a chronic smoker from the past 10 years. What is the probable diagnosis? What are the differential diagnoses of this case? How will you manage a case of Central retinal artery occlusion?

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

3. Explain about Light reflex pathway with a neat Diagram.
4. District blindness control society and its function
5. A 5 year old female presented to eye OPD with history of pain, redness, lid edema from 3 days following which she developed protrusion of eye ball with fever. What is the probable diagnosis? What are the clinical features of this condition? What are the investigations you order in this case?
6. Classify Blepharitis. Describe the clinical features and treatment of posterior Blepharitis.
7. Describe the clinical features and treatment of Fungal corneal ulcer?
8. What is Aphakia? What are the treatment options available for Aphakia?
9. A 45 Year old female presented with watering and discharge from Right Eye of 6 months duration on and off. On examination she had a painless swelling near the medial canthus of the eye. What is the probable diagnosis? How do you manage the case? Enumerate the complications if not treated?
10. After Cataract and its treatment.

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

11. Clinical Features of Adherent Leucoma.
12. Classification of Staphyloma.
13. Different Types of Intraocular lenses depending on Material.
14. Preservation methods of Donor Cornea.
15. Four features of Granulomatous uveitis.
16. WHO classification of Trachoma.
17. Anisocoria.
18. Optic Atrophy.
19. What is Hemeralopia? Mention its causes?
20. Extra ocular muscle supplied by Oculomotor nerve.

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Multiple Choice Questions

10 x 1 = 10 Marks

- 21 i) Age related Macular degeneration (ARMD) is responsible for which type of visual field defect.
- Central
 - Peripheral
 - Sectoral
 - Hemianopia
- 21 ii) The most visually disabling type of cataract is
- Cortical cataract
 - Nuclear cataract
 - Cuneiform cataract
 - Posterior subcapsular cataract
- 21 iii) At birth the Eye is usually
- Hypermetropic
 - Emmetropic
 - Myopic
 - Anisokenic
- 21 iv) Horner's tranta spot is seen in
- Membranous conjunctivitis
 - Vernal Kerato conjunctivitis
 - Toxic conjunctivitis
 - Chlamydia trachomatis
- 21 v) Munson's sign is seen in
- Keratoconus
 - Cornea plana
 - Microcornea
 - Keratomalacia
- 22 i) Single oral drug recommended for Trachoma control is
- Tetracycline
 - Azithromycin
 - Streptomycin
 - Penicillin
- 22 ii) WHO defines blindness if visual acuity in Snellen's chart is less than
- 1/60
 - 6/60
 - 3/60
 - NO PL
- 22 iii) Which of the rectus muscles insert close to the limbus
- Lateral rectus
 - Medial rectus
 - Superior rectus
 - Inferior rectus
- 22 iv) The image formed in Indirect Ophthalmoscope is
- Erect and magnified
 - Inverted and Normal
 - Inverted and magnified
 - Erect and Normal
- 22 v) Atropine eye drops are contraindicated in
- Acute Iridocyclitis
 - Acute congestive glaucoma
 - Corneal ulcer
 - Malignant Glaucoma
