

# Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

## MBBS Phase – III (Part-I – CBME) Degree Examination - 30-May-2024

**Time: Three Hours****Max. Marks: 100****OPHTHALMOLOGY (RS-4)****Q.P. 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. A farmer while cutting hay for his cow got injured by the grass, after which he developed pain and watering. Over the next three days he developed a white lesion in the eye.
  - a) What is the probable diagnosis?
  - b) Discuss the clinical features, investigations and management
2.
  - a) Discuss differences between granulomatous and non-granulomatous iridocyclitis
  - b) How will you treat a patient with acute non-granulomatous uveitis?

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

3. Describe classification of ptosis and management
4. A 10 day old baby was brought with acute redness, discharge and matting of both eyes since two days.
  - a) What is the probable diagnosis?
  - b) Write the clinical features and management?
5. Discuss types of myopia and its management
6. Discuss management of Congenital Nasolacrimal Duct Obstruction
7. Discuss causes of dry eye and its management
8. Describe clinical classification and fundus findings in hypertensive retinopathy
9. Describe anatomy of the lens with a neat diagram. Briefly describe stages of cortical cataract
10. Drugs used in management of open angle glaucoma

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

11. Clinical features of Phlyctenular conjunctivitis
12. Three causes of Ectopia lentis
13. Enumerate three neurological visual field changes
14. Scleritis – classification
15. Uses of fluorescein in ophthalmology
16. Types of Optic atrophy
17. Causes of papilledema
18. Causes of Childhood blindness in India
19. Nerve supply of extra ocular muscles
20. Treatment of vitamin A deficiency in a one year old child

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## Multiple Choice Questions

**10 x 1 = 10 Marks**

- 21 i) Which of the following is defined as loss of eyelashes  
A. Madarosis  
B. Tylosis  
C. Blepharosis  
D. Trichiasis
- 21 ii) Muscle involved in ptosis in Horner's syndrome is  
A. Riolan muscle  
B. Levator muscle  
C. Muller's muscle  
D. Orbicularis oculi
- 21 iii) Treatment of choice in a 65 year old man with suspected tumor in the lacrimal sac is  
A. Lacrimal probing  
B. Dacrocystorhinostomy  
C. Dacrocystectomy  
D. Balloon dacryoplasty
- 21 iv) Test used to diagnose dry eye is  
A. Schirmer's test  
B. Jones test  
C. Siedel's test  
D. Amsler's test
- 21 v) Angle closure glaucoma – all are treatment options EXCEPT  
A. Trabeculectomy  
B. Pilocarpine  
C. Atropine  
D. Iridectomy
- 22 i) 100/90 day glaucoma is seen in  
A. Central retinal artery occlusion  
B. Central retinal vein occlusion  
C. Branch retinal artery occlusion  
D. Branch retinal vein occlusion
- 22 ii) Muscles arising from apex of the orbit are all except  
A. Superior rectus  
B. Superior oblique  
C. Inferior oblique  
D. Levator palpebrae superioris
- 22 iii) Important symptom differentiating preseptal cellulitis from orbital cellulitis is  
A. Pain  
B. Redness  
C. Limitation of eye movements  
D. Lid edema
- 22 iv) Which are the 2<sup>nd</sup> order neurons in visual pathway  
A. Bipolar cells  
B. Amacrine cells  
C. Ganglion cells,  
D. Optic tract
- 22 v) A 41 year old woman with a pituitary adenoma presents with following visual field defect  
A. Binasal hemianopia  
B. Ipsilateral homonymous hemianopia  
C. Contralateral homonymous hemianopia  
D. Bitemporal hemianopia

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