

QP. CODE: MB2019122**KALOJI NARAYANA RAO UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES****WARANGAL, TELANGANA STATE-506 002****MBBS FINAL YEAR PART-1 DEGREE EXAMINATIONS: JAN, 2024****OPHTHALMOLOGY****Time: 3 Hours****Max Marks: 100****Note: Answer all questions.****Give Diagrammatic representation whenever necessary**

Multiple Choice Questions:**10 X 1= 10**

1. The optic disc has no photoreceptors of its own, so is called the
 - a. dead zone
 - b. lacrimal gland
 - c. optic nerve
 - d. blind spot
2. This is an incorrect statement
 - a. Rhodopsin is the purplish-red protein situated in rods only
 - b. Retinal is a derivative of Vitamin C
 - c. Retinal is the light-absorbing part of visual photopigments
 - d. The rods in the retina have rhodopsin. a photopigment while cones have three different photopigments
3. What is the nature of the image that is formed on the retina of human eye?
 - a. virtual and inverted
 - b. real and straight
 - c. virtual and straight

d. real and inverted

4. All the following regarding the physiological testing of the eye are true, except:

a. The Snellen chart measures visual acuity, the resolving power of the eye

b. The Snellen chart is positioned at 4m from the patient

c. The Cardiff Acuity Test relies on preferential looking

d. An isopter on a visual field chart represents the eye's ability to see a point of light of given size and brightness.

5. All the following regarding the correction of ametropia is true, except:

a. A concave lens causes divergence of parallel rays and is used to correct myopia

b. A convex lens causes convergence of parallel rays and is used to correct hypermetropia

c. The natural lens provides 50% of the refractive power of the eye

d. Aphakic spectacles magnify the retinal image

6. A contact lens wearer presents with a red painful eye. There is a purulent discharge and vision is decreased. One of the following is false:

a. The most likely diagnosis is a bacterial corneal ulcer

b. Acanthamoeba keratitis is another possibility

c. The most likely diagnosis is a corneal dystrophy

d. Treatment with intensive topical antibiotics is necessary

7. In Retinopathy of Prematurity (ROP), one of the following is false:

a. Is caused by a failure of normal retinal vascularization

b. Is most commonly seen babies with a low birthweight

c. Is less commonly seen in babies exposed to supplementary oxygen

d. New vessels and haemorrhages may be seen in the retina

8. In Diabetic Retinopathy, one of the following is false:

a. is seen in 80% of patients who have had diabetes for 20 years

- b. Control of systemic hypertension is important in reducing the severity of the retinopathy
 - c. Vitreous haemorrhage is associated with the formation of new vessels on the retina or optic disc
 - d. Circinate patterns of exudates are treated with scattered laser
9. Regarding amblyopia, all the following are true, except:
- a. Refers to a developmental reduction in visual acuity
 - b. May be caused by Duane's syndrome
 - c. May be caused by the difference in refractive errors between two eyes
 - d. May be caused by a squint
10. All the following regarding the direct ophthalmoscope are true, except:
- a. Produces a magnified image of the retina
 - b. Contains lenses which increase the magnification
 - c. Can be used to examine the red reflex
 - d. The illumination can be altered

Essay/Long Answer Questions:**2X15=30**

11. Discuss etiology, clinical features, signs and symptoms, investigations, and management of Fungal Corneal Ulcer.
12. Discuss etiology, clinical features, complications and management of Chronic Dacrocystitis.

Short Answer Questions:**7x6=42**

13. Vitamin A Deficiency (Xerophthalmia) - WHO classification, ocular manifestation, and management.
14. Orbital cellulitis- clinical feature and management.
15. Pars planitis.
16. Discuss the various macular function tests.
17. Congenital cataract and management.

18. Herpes zoster Ophthalmicus- ocular manifestations, complication, and management.
19. Corticosteroid in ophthalmology- indications (uses), contraindication and complications.

Very Short Answer Questions:**6x3=18**

20. Laser- define, types of lasers, three uses of lasers in ophthalmology.
21. Causes of sudden loss of vision.
22. Hyphema- define, causes and complications.
23. Mention three differences between granulomatous and non-granulomatous uveitis.
24. Name different types of intraocular lenses
25. Define Presbyopia, causes and correction.
