

Q.P. Code - 1033

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (Part-I – CBME) Degree Examination - 19-Nov-2025

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. Discuss the etiology, pathogenesis, clinical features and management of viral keratitis
2. A 50 year old person came with gradual painless decrease of vision noticed since 6 months. On examination he has 6/60 in both eyes, anterior segment was normal and his intraocular pressure was found to be 30 mm Hg.
 - a) Discuss differential diagnosis
 - b) Discuss etiology, clinical features and management

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

3. Astigmatism – types and treatment
4. A young child came with complaints of itching in both eyes since six months, he also gives history of recurrent sneezing.
 - a) What is the likely diagnosis?
 - b) Discuss the management
5. Describe WHO classification of trachoma. Briefly discuss SAFE strategy
6. Describe types and management of entropion
7. Discuss Anatomy of lacrimal drainage system with a neat diagram
8. Central Retinal Artery Occlusion
9. Complications of cataract surgery
10. Management of Endophthalmitis

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

11. Differential diagnosis of coloured halos
12. Age related macular degeneration
13. Thyroid eye signs
14. Swinging flash light test
15. 30 year old female came with complaints of sudden loss of vision and pain on eye movement in right eye. On examination she had relative afferent pupillary defect in the right eye
 - a) What is your diagnosis?
 - b) Name a systemic cause for the same
16. Differences between concomitant and incomitant squint
17. Vision 2020
18. Dry eye causes
19. Composition of tear film
20. SRK formula

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Multiple Choice Questions

10 x 1 = 10 Marks

- 21 i) Weiss operation is done for
A. Ectropion
B. Ptosis
C. Trichiasis
D. Entropion
- 21 ii) Refractive error seen in extensive corneal scar is
A. Regular astigmatism
B. Irregular astigmatism
C. Myopic astigmatism
D. Hypermetropic astigmatism
- 21 iii) Procedure of choice in a young lady with chronic dacrocystitis is
A. Dacrocystorhinostomy
B. Probing of nasolacrimal duct
C. Dacrocystectomy
D. Balloon dacryoplasty
- 21 iv) Commotio retinae is seen in
A. Retinitis pigmentosa
B. Blunt injury
C. Diabetic retinopathy
D. Penetrating injury
- 21 v) All are changes seen in diabetic retinopathy EXCEPT
A. Papilledema
B. Macular edema
C. Hard exudates
D. Retinal haemorrhages
- 22 i) Following clinical finding is seen in Vitamin A deficiency
A. Roth spots
B. Foster fuchs spots
C. Bitot spots
D. Horner tranta s spots
- 22 ii) National Program for control of Blindness was launched in the year
A. 1967
B. 1976
C. 1987
D. 1998
- 22 iii) All are layers of tear film except
A. Aqueous layer
B. Lipid layer
C. Mucous layer
D. Protein layer
- 22 iv) Patient develops adhesion between palpebral and bulbar conjunctiva after chemical injury. This condition is called
A. Ectropion
B. Entropion
C. Symblepharon
D. Trichiasis
- 22 v) A diabetic patient with ketoacidosis present with loss of vision, acute proptosis, headache and facial pain. Most likely diagnosis is
A. Mucormycosis
B. Thyroid orbitopathy
C. Papillitis
D. Iridocyclitis
