

015/25

The West Bengal University of Health Sciences
MBBS 3rd Professional Part-I Examination (New Regulation)
December 2025

Subject: Ophthalmology

Full Marks: 100

Time: 3 hrs

Attempt **all** questions and answer in **sequential** order. The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1.a) A 40 year old farmer presented in the Eye OPD with complaints of redness, pain, dimness of vision and watering in his right eye for 5 days. He gives history of injury with leaf 7 days ago. What is your provisional diagnosis? What will be the investigations and management of this patient? 2+6+7

b) A 42 year old female presents with history of painless watering and discharge from left eye for 1 year. 2+2+2+5+4

- i. What is your provisional diagnosis?
- ii. Name one clinical test you will do.
- iii. Name one investigation you will do to know the site of block.
- iv. Write the pre operative investigations you will do in this patient.
- v. Write the treatment of this patient.

2. Answer the following:

a. Describe the structures of upper eyelid with a labelled diagram. 6+4

b. Define myopia. Write the etiological classification of myopia. Write the clinical features of pathological myopia. 2+3+5

c. Describe the formation, circulation and drainage of aqueous humour. 4+2+4

3. Write short notes on the following: 5+5

a. Pterygium.

b. How will you counsel a patient with history of treatment of diabetes for more than 10 years?

4. Explain the following statements: 5x4

a. Sutures are not needed for manual small incision cataract surgery.

b. Refraction is done in children under cycloplegics.

c. Uncorrected high ametropia in preschool age can lead to permanent subnormal vision throughout life.

d. Atropine is given in acute iridocyclitis.

e. Ocular chemical injury with alkali is more dangerous than acid.

5. Choose the correct option for each of the following:

10x1

- i. Colour Vision is tested by:
a) Snellen's chart
b) Ishihara's chart
c) Pelli Robson chart
d) Hess Chart
- ii. The normal range of IOP is:
a) 5-10 mm of Hg
b) 11-21 mm of Hg
c) 22-31 mm of Hg
d) 32-35 mm of Hg
- iii. The posterior segment of eye is examined by all, except:
a) Applanation Tonometry
b) Direct Ophthalmoscope
c) Indirect Ophthalmoscope
d) Slit lamp with + 90 D lens.
- iv. Amsler grid test is done for:
a) Corneal thickness
b) Macular function
c) Visual field
d) Calculation of angle of squint
- v. Thinnest wall of orbit is:
a) Medial wall
b) Lateral wall
c) Roof
d) Floor
- vi. Iridodonesis is a feature of:
a) Hypermetropia
b) Iritis
c) Aphakia
d) Heterochromia iridis
- vii. Trichiasis means:
a) Misdirected eyelashes
b) Extra row of eyelashes
c) Whitening of eyelashes
d) Thick long eyelashes
- viii. A Constricted irregular pupil not reacting to light is seen in:
a) Acute congestive glaucoma
b) Primary Open Angle Glaucoma
c) Optic neuritis
d) Acute iridocyclitis
- ix. Normal axial length of eyeball in adults is:
a) 16 mm
b) 21mm
c) 24 mm
d) 27 mm
- x. The initial treatment of Congenital obstruction of nasolacrimal duct is:
a) Dacryocystectomy
b) Dacryocystorhinostomy
c) Oral antibiotics
d) Lacrimal sac massage