

Total No. = 03 pages**Q.P. Code: MBN301****M.B.B.S. Final Prof. Part-I**

(New Scheme w.e.f. 2019 admission onwards)

BF/2023/06

Ophthalmology

M.M. : 100

Time : 3 Hours(First 30 Min. for MCQs)

- Note: 1. **Use OMR Sheet to answer Multiple Choice Questions(MCQs).**
2. Attempt all questions. Illustrate your answers with suitable diagrams
3. **NO SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET SHALL BE ALLOWED/PROVIDED**
4. **The student must write Q.P. Code in the space provided on OMR Sheet and the Title page of the Answer Book.**

Q.1 MCQs (Attempt on OMR sheet) [1x20]

1. Corneal transparency is maintained by all, except:
 - a. Relative hydration of the cornea
 - b. Arrangement of collagen fibres
 - c. Unmyelinated nerve fibres
 - d. Corneal endothelial Na/K AT pase pump
2. Which of the following is an important feature of herpes simplex keratitis?
 - a. Circumciliary congestion
 - b. Corneal infiltrate
 - c. Pannus
 - d. Decrease in corneal sensation
3. A 17 year old girl with severe painful keratitis came to the hospital and acanthamoeba keratitis was suspected. Which of the following is not a risk factor for the same?
 - a. Extended wear contact lens
 - b. Exposure to dirty water
 - c. Corneal trauma
 - d. Squamous blepharitis
4. Which of the following is true about degenerative myopia?
 - a. More common in males as compared to females
 - b. Myopic degeneration can lead to retinal detachment
 - c. It is seen in <6 dioptres of myopia
 - d. Retinal tear is less common and is a late complication
5. Mydriatic to be used in a 3 year old child for refraction:
 - a. 1% Atropine drops
 - b. 1% Atropine eye ointment
 - c. 0.5% Tropicamide eye drops
 - d. 2% Homatropine eye drops
6. A 36 year old female develops pain in the eyes after prone dark room test. Which of the drugs should be avoided?
 - a. Acetazolamide
 - b. Pilocarpine
 - c. Atropine
 - d. Timolol
7. In POAG, which of the following is not seen:
 - a. Vertical cupping
 - b. Horizontal cupping
 - c. Bayonetting of vessels
 - d. Lamellar Dot sign
8. Which of the following drugs is not used in a patient of acute congestive glaucoma having a history of sulfa allergy?
 - a. Glycerol
 - b. Acetazolamide
 - c. Mannitol
 - d. Latanoprost
9. Which of the ocular lesion is seen in sturge weber syndrome?
 - a. Retinitis pigmentosa
 - b. Glaucoma
 - c. Keratitis
 - d. Uveitis

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10. A 35 year old male is not able to adduct his left eye while looking to the right. It indicates a lesion of which of the following cranial nerves?
- Abducens nerve
 - Oculomotor nerve
 - Trochlear nerve
 - Trigeminal nerve
11. Which of the following is the function of superior rectus muscle:
- Intorsion, Adduction and Elevation
 - Intorsion, Abduction and Depression
 - Extorsion, Adduction and Elevation
 - Extorsion, Abduction and Elevation
12. Onion ring appearance is seen in which of the following
- Posterior subcapsular cataract
 - Posterior polar cataract
 - Galactosemia
 - Zonular cataract
13. Essential parameters for IOL power calculation is:
- Keratometry and corneal thickness
 - Corneal thickness and axial length of the eyeball
 - Keratometry and axial length of the eyeball
 - Corneal thickness and anterior chamber depth
14. Most visually significant cataract:
- Nuclear cataract
 - Cortical cataract
 - Posterior subcapsular cataract
 - Zonular cataract
15. A 5 year old boy presents with leucocora in the right eye which is diagnosed as diffuse retinoblastoma involving the entire globe. Examination of the left eye revealed a small 2-3 mm tumour in the periphery, what will be the ideal management of this patient:
- Enucleation of both eyes
 - Enucleation of right eye and observation for left eye
 - Enucleation of right eye and focal therapy of the left eye
 - Six cycles of chemotherapy
16. Sea fan retinopathy is seen in:
- Diabetes
 - Sickle cell retinopathy
 - Hypertension
 - Central retinal vein occlusion
17. Outer blood-retina barrier is formed by
- Tight junction between endothelial cells of retinal capillaries
 - Tight junctions between retinal pigment epithelial cells
 - Tight junction between endothelial cells of choriocapillaris
 - Tight junctions between non-pigmented ciliary epithelium
18. A young patient with history of using glasses for the past 10 years comes with complains of photopsia and sudden loss of vision in the right eye. Which of the following tests should be done?
- Cycloplegic refraction
 - Gonioscopy
 - Direct ophthalmoscopy
 - Indirect ophthalmoscopy
19. HLA B51 is associated with:
- Vogt-Koyanagi-Harada's disease
 - Possner schlossman syndrome
 - Behcet's disease
 - Reiter's syndrome
20. Optic neuritis is characterized by all of the following except:
- Strongly associated with demyelinating disease
 - Subacute unilateral vision loss
 - Pain in exacerbated by ocular movements
 - Optic disc is always abnormal in the acute stage

- Q.2 A six year old boy with a history of redness, severe itching and roapy discharge from both eyes presents in the eye out patient department in the month of March. Patient had similar complaints during the last two years also during the same month. [2+5+5]
- What is the most likely diagnosis?
 - What are the different forms of this disease?
 - How is this condition managed?
- Q.3 **Write short notes on:** [5x4]
- Describe the clinical features and management of cavernous sinus thrombosis.
 - Discuss the aetiology and management of complicated cataract.
 - Describe the aetiopathogenesis and clinical features of retinopathy of prematurity.
 - Enumerate the clinical features of acute congestive glaucoma and describe its management.
- Q.4 **Explain why:** [3x5]
- Patients with post subcapsular cataract have early decrease in vision.
 - Whitish reflex in papillary area of a child is a very serious condition.
 - Ptosis which varies and gets worse in the evening cannot be congenital ptosis.
 - Refractive power of cornea is much more as compared to crystalline lens.
 - Blindness because of vitamin-A deficiency can be easily prevented.
- Q.5 **Write short notes on(applied aspects):** [6x3]
- Describe the pathology and clinical features of acute anterior uveitis.
 - Describe the various stages of maturation of cortical senile cataract.
 - How are visual fields charted? Describe the characteristic visual field defects in primary open angle glaucoma.
- Q.6 **Write short answer:** [5x3]
- Describe the clinical features of viral keratitis.
 - How you will counsel a patient for cataract surgery and inform him about risks. Describe the steps involved in the process.
 - Describe the clinical features and management of central retinal vein occlusion.