

Madhya Pradesh Medical Science University, Jabalpur
M.B.B.S. Final Part-I Examination May-2023
Subject: Ophthalmology (New Scheme)
Paper Code: 23AM0000100411

Instructions:

- a) All questions are compulsory
- b) Draw diagrams wherever necessary
- c) Answers of Questions and Sub-questions must be written strictly according to the serial order of question paper
- d) MCQs have to be answered in the theory answer book
- e) Please write MCQ answers neatly and in serial order with black or blue pen in brackets for example: 1. (a)
2. (b)
- f) MCQs have to be answered only once; any repetition, cutting, erasing, or use of whitener will be considered malpractice. Such answers will not be counted and action will be taken as per UFM rules of University

Time: 3 Hours**Maximum Marks: 100****Q.1 Total MCQs: 10 10 x 1 = 10**

1. A patient comes with history of penetrating trauma and a diagnosis of sympathetic ophthalmia was made. Which of the following will be seen
 - a) Acute anterior uveitis
 - b) Chronic anterior uveitis
 - c) Pars planitis
 - d) Pan uveitis
2. A patient comes with photophobia, lacrimation and headache. Which nerve is affected?
 - a) Optic
 - b) Oculomotor
 - c) Trigeminal
 - d) Abducens
3. Stocker line is seen in
 - a) Pinguecula
 - b) Pterygium
 - c) Congenital conjunctival melanosis
 - d) Wilson's disease
4. Brown rings around iris/cornea. Investigation of choice?
 - a) Serum ceruloplasmin
 - b) Alpha-1 antitrypsin
 - c) Serum iron
 - d) Serum ferritin
5. An elderly patient with decreasing far vision but does not need near glasses now?
 - a) Index myopia
 - b) Positional myopia
 - c) Axial myopia
 - d) Curvature myopia
6. A newborn child with big blue eyes and watering, blepharospasm and photophobia. What will be the probable diagnosis?
 - a) Congenital glaucoma

- b) Mucopolysaccharidosis
 - c) Congenital cataract
 - d) Ophthalmia neonatorum
7. Immune ring in the cornea is a feature of
- a) Bacterial corneal ulcer
 - b) Fungal corneal ulcer
 - c) Ring ulcer of the cornea
 - d) Disciform keratitis
8. Sickle-shaped extension of blind spot is known as
- a) Bjerrum's sign
 - b) Seidel's sign
 - c) Down's sign
 - d) Baring of blind spot
9. Mass treatment with azithromycin is indicated if prevalence of Trachoma follicles (TF) in 1-9 years population is more than
- a) 10%
 - b) 8%
 - c) 6%
 - d) 4%
10. Which morphological type of cataract is most visually handicapping
- a) Cortical
 - b) Nuclear
 - c) Posterior subcapsular
 - d) Zonular

Q.2 Long Answer Questions (2 x 20 = 40)

- a. Enumerate causes of Painful Red eye. Discuss the stages of primary angle closure glaucoma. Describe the investigation and management of acute congestive glaucoma.
- b. Classify uveitis and discuss etiopathogenesis, clinical features and management of acute iridocyclitis.

Q.3 Short Answer Questions (6 x 5 = 30)

- a. Ophthalmia neonatorum
- b. How will you create awareness for eye donation among attendants of terminally ill patients, communicating the need.
- c. Enumerate causes of epiphora. How will you evaluate a case of epiphora.
- d. Keratoconus
- e. Papilloedema
- f. Astigmatism

Q.4 Very Short Answer Questions (10 x 2 = 20)

- a. Enumerate structures forming angle of anterior chamber.
- b. Enumerate four causes of miosis.
- c. Enumerate factors responsible for transparency of lens.
- d. Four causes of neovascularization of iris.
- e. Enumerate lesions of Vogt-Koyanagi-Harada syndrome.
- f. Difference between primary and secondary optic atrophy.
- g. Horner's syndrome.
- h. Difference between lacrimation and epiphora.
- i. Anti-VEGF agents.

j. Four causes of sudden painless loss of vision.

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