

Madhya Pradesh Medical Science University, Jabalpur
MBBS Final Part I Examination (Winter Session) - Jan-2023

Subject: Ophthalmology
Paper Code: 23BM0000100411

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 the 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 the University

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

Q.1 Total MCQs: 20 20 x 1/2 = 10

- 1. Fleischer ring is found in
 - a) Keratoconus**
 - b) Chalcosis
 - c) Argyrosis
 - d) Buphthalmos
- 2. Lens-induced glaucoma is least likely to occur in
 - a) Intumescent cataract
 - b) Anterior lens dislocation
 - c) Posterior subcapsular cataract**
 - d) Posterior lens dislocation
- 3. All are risk factors of chronic open-angle glaucoma except
 - a) Myopia
 - b) Hypermetropia**
 - c) Diabetes mellitus
 - d) Family history
- 4. Homocystinuria is associated with
 - a) Glaucoma
 - b) Cataract**
 - c) Subluxation of lens
 - d) Retinitis pigmentosa
- 5. All are seen in third cranial nerve palsy except
 - a) Ptosis
 - b) Diplopia
 - c) Miosis**
 - d) Outward eye deviation
- 6. In concomitant squint
 - a) Primary deviation > Secondary deviation
 - b) Primary deviation < Secondary deviation
 - c) Primary deviation = Secondary deviation**

d) None

7. The yoke muscle of the right superior oblique is

a) Left inferior rectus

b) Left lateral rectus

c) Left superior rectus

d) Left superior oblique

8. Immunoglobulin found in tear film is

a) IgA

b) IgM

c) IgE

d) IgG

9. Miotics (pilocarpine) cause all except

a) Increased myopia

b) Decreased range of accommodation

c) Central anterior chamber shallowing

d) Reduced night vision

10. Most common primary malignancy of eyelid

a) Basal cell carcinoma

b) Squamous cell carcinoma

c) Sebaceous carcinoma

d) Melanoma

11. Congenital Horner syndrome is associated with all except

a) Miosis

b) Ptosis

c) Anhidrosis

d) Lagophthalmos

12. All are seen in increased intracranial tension except

a) Macular edema

b) Papilloedema

c) Normal vision

d) Afferent pupillary defect

13. Most common cause of adult unilateral proptosis is

a) Thyroid ophthalmopathy

b) Metastasis

c) Lymphoma

d) Meningioma

14. Causes of premature presbyopia include all except

a) General debility

b) POAG

c) Uncorrected myopia

d) Premature sclerosis of lens

15. Associations of atopic keratoconjunctivitis include all except

a) Keratoconus

b) Cataract

c) Dermatitis

d) Interstitial keratitis

16. Neovascular glaucoma can occur in all except

a) Diabetes mellitus

b) Hypertension

c) CRVO

d) CRAO

17. Treatment for after-cataract (posterior capsular opacification) is

- a) Extra capsular extraction
- b) CO₂ laser surgery
- c) YAG laser**
- d) Argon laser

18. Surgical treatment for myopia with minimal complications

- a) Clear lens extraction
- b) LASIK**
- c) PRK
- d) DALK

19. Most of the refraction in eye occurs at the site of

- a) Cornea
- b) Lens**
- c) Pupil
- d) Retina

20. In illiterate patients one way to test visual acuity is by use of

- a) Pinhole
- b) Tumbling E's**
- c) Amsler grid
- d) Maddox rod

Q.2 Long Answer Questions (2 x 5 = 10)

a. A patient attended eye OPD with painful red congested eye and semidilated pupil. What is your diagnosis? What investigations will you do to confirm your diagnosis? Write a brief management plan. Also provide differential diagnoses.

b. Define hypermetropia. Discuss the etiology, types, clinical features, and management of hypermetropia.

Q.3 Short Answer Questions (10 x 2 = 20)

- a. Describe the uses of lasers in the management of retinal diseases.
- b. Write four clinical features of Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis.
- c. Management of fungal keratitis.
- d. Enumerate four factors responsible for transparency of cornea.
- e. Enumerate four tests to evaluate a case of epiphora.
- f. WHO classification of xerophthalmia.
- g. Management of acute anterior uveitis.
- h. Enumerate causes of hyphema.
- i. Cycloplegics in ophthalmology.
- j. Enumerate four causes of leukocoria.
