

015/25

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

Subject: Ophthalmology**Full Marks: 100****Time: 3 hours**

Attempt all questions. The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. a) A 67 year old man had cataract surgery 2 days back. He was all right. On 3rd post-operative day, the eye has become increasingly red and painful and the vision is severely reduced. What is the probable diagnosis? What other comparatively benign condition may present in such a way without much pain? How will you differentiate the two conditions? Outline its management. 2+2+5+6

b) A 35 year old man presents to emergency OPD with erythematous, swollen right upper and lower eyelids, worsening over previous 2 days. He is unable to open the eyes. He feels unwell and has a temperature. Examination reveals marked lid swelling, tender globe and on manual opening of the lids, a proptosis with congested conjunctiva is seen. Eye movements are limited in all direction. 1+4+5+3+2

i) What is the probable diagnosis?

ii) Enumerate the differential diagnoses and how will you differentiate each D/d from each other?

iii) How will you examine such case?

iv) Describe in brief about the management of such case.

v) Enumerate the complications of such condition if not treated.

2. Answer the following:

a) Write down the etiology, clinical features and management of congenital nasolacrimal duct obstruction. (CNLDO) 3+2+5

b) How will you approach in a case of lime burns? Write down its management. Enumerate the complications with such a case. 3+5+2

c) Write down the classification of Diabetic retinopathy. Describe the fundus findings with a diagram. 5+5

3. Write short notes on the following: 2x5

a) How to counsel a patient of pathological myopia?

b) Recurrent pterygium.

4. Explain the following statements: 5x4

a) Spectacle correction is not the preferred treatment in aphakia.

b) Anisometropia can not be corrected by accommodation.

c) There is no posterior epithelial layer in the lens.

d) Cotton wool spot is a poor prognostic factor.

e) Exposure keratitis may occur in Bell's palsy.

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

10x1

i. Refractive status of eye of a newborn commonly is:

- a. Emmetropia
- c. Myopia

- b. Hypermetropia
- d. Astigmatism

ii. The most common cause of vitreous hemorrhage in young adults:

- a. Retinal hole
- c. Trauma

- b. Hypertension
- d. Diabetes

iii. Which is not macular function test?

- a. Color vision test
- c. Maddox rod test

- b. Amsler Grid test
- d. Automated perimetry

iv. Commotio retinae is seen in:

- a. Concussion injury
- c. Central Retinal Vein thrombosis

- b. Papilloedema
- d. Central Retinal Artery thrombosis

v. Color vision is the function of:

- a. Retinal pigment epithelial cells
- c. Cone cells

- b. Rod cells
- d. Muller cells

vi. Refractive index of cornea is:

- a. 1.38
- c. 1.32

- b. 1.39
- d. 1.40

vii. Fine KPs are seen in:

- a. Tuberculosis
- c. Sarcoidosis

- b. Leprosy
- d. Fuchs iridocyclitis

viii. Treatment of choice in congenital glaucoma is:

- a. Trabeculoplasty
- c. Goniotomy

- b. Trabeculotomy with trabeculectomy
- d. Topical Dorzolamide

ix. Which laser is used for capsulotomy in patients with posterior capsular opacification?

- a. Diode laser
- c. CO₂ Laser

- b. Excimer Laser
- d. Nd: Yag laser

x. Topical carbonic anhydrase inhibitor is:

- a. Brimonidine
- c. Pilocarpine

- b. Brinzolamide
- d. Latanoprost