

Q.P. Code: 314001

Reg. no.: .....

**III Professional MBBS Part I Degree Supplementary (SAY) Examinations  
May 2025  
Ophthalmology**

Time: 3 Hours

Total Marks: 100

- Answer all questions to the point neatly and legibly • Do not leave any blank pages between answers
- Indicate the question number correctly for the answer in the margin space
- Answer all parts of a single question together • Leave sufficient space between answers
- Draw table/diagrams/flow charts wherever necessary

**1. Multiple Choice Questions****(20x1=20)**

**The MCQ questions (Q.No. i to Q.No. xx) shall be written in the space provided for answering MCQ questions at page No. 51 of the answer book (the inner portion of the back cover page (PART III)). Responses for MCQs marked in any other part/page of the answer book will not be valued**

**Question Numbers i - v are case scenario-based questions.**

A 10 year old boy with complaints of redness, itching and ropy discharge in both eyes for past 10 days. Patient gives history of similar complaints 1 year back

- Which of the following is the most common allergen associated with the above clinical condition  
a) Pollen                      b) Dust mites                      c) Animal dander                      d) Mold spores
- Which immunoglobulin is associated with this condition  
a) IgG                      b) IgM                      c) IgA                      d) IgE
- Which of the following is a hallmark feature of this condition  
a) Sudden onset of severe eye pain  
b) Occurrence during certain times of the year, particularly spring and fall  
c) History of previous eye trauma  
d) Chronic, long-lasting symptoms throughout the year.
- Which of the following classes of drugs is considered first-line treatment for this condition  
a) Topical corticosteroids                      c) NSAIDs  
b) Mast cell stabilizers                      d) Systemic corticosteroids
- Which of the following is a potential complication of untreated allergic conjunctivitis  
a) Glaucoma                      c) Cataracts  
b) Secondary bacterial conjunctivitis                      d) Retinal detachment

**For questions vi - x, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answers as per the options provided:**

- Assertion (A): Fuchs' endothelial dystrophy primarily affects the corneal endothelium.  
Reason (R): Loss of endothelial cells causes corneal edema and reduced transparency.  
a) Both A and R are true, R is the correct explanation of A                      c) A is false, but R is true  
b) Both A and R are true, R is not the correct explanation of A                      d) A is true, but R is false
- Assertion (A): Acute angle-closure glaucoma is not a medical emergency.  
Reason (R): Sudden blockage of aqueous outflow causes rapid rise in intraocular pressure.  
a) Both A and R are true, R is the correct explanation of A                      c) A is false, but R is true  
b) Both A and R are true, R is not the correct explanation of A                      d) A is true, but R is false
- Assertion (A): Myasthenia gravis can cause fluctuating ptosis.  
Reason (R): Myasthenia gravis leads to overaction of the levator palpebrae superioris due to overstimulation of receptor  
a) Both A and R are true, R is the correct explanation of A                      c) A is false, but R is true  
b) Both A and R are true, R is not the correct explanation of A                      d) A is true, but R is false
- Assertion (A): Mechanical ptosis can result from large chalazion or tumors.  
Reason (R): Mechanical factors increase the weight of the upper eyelid, overcoming the action of the levator muscle.  
a) Both A and R are true, R is the correct explanation of A                      c) A is false, but R is true  
b) Both A and R are true, R is not the correct explanation of A                      d) A is true, but R is false
- Assertion (A): Retinopathy of prematurity (ROP) primarily affects preterm infants with low birth weight.  
Reason (R): Immature retinal blood vessels in preterm infants are highly susceptible to abnormal angiogenesis.  
a) Both A and R are true, R is the correct explanation of A                      c) A is false, but R is true  
b) Both A and R are true, R is not the correct explanation of A                      d) A is true, but R is false

**(PTO)**

**Question numbers xi-xv are multiple-response type questions. Read the statements & mark the answers appropriately.**

- xi. Cherry red spot is found in
  - 1) Central retinal artery occlusion    2) ARMD    3) Tay-sachs disease    4) CRVO
  - a) 1, 2 and 3 are correct    b) 1 and 3 are correct    c) 1 only is correct    d) 1, 2 and 4 are correct
- xii. Which of the following are symptoms of retinal detachment
  - 1) Flashing lights    2) Floaters    3) Sudden loss of vision    4) Tunnel vision
  - a) 1, 2 and 3 are correct    b) 1 and 3 are correct    c) 1 only is correct    d) 1, 2 and 4 are correct
- xiii. Which of the following are possible causes of optic atrophy
  - 1) Glaucoma    2) Vitamin A deficiency    3) Multiple sclerosis    4) Optic neuritis
  - a) 1, 2 and 3 are correct    b) 1 and 3 are correct    c) 1 only is correct    d) 1, 3 and 4 are correct
- xiv. Third cranial nerve supplies
  - 1) Medial rectus    2) Inferior rectus    3) Superior oblique    4) Inferior oblique
  - a) 2 and 3 are correct    b) 1, 2 and 4 are correct    c) 1 only is correct    d) 1, 3 and 4 are correct
- xv. Haemorrhagic conjunctivitis is caused by
  - 1) Adenovirus    2) Enterovirus - 70    3) Papilloma virus    4) Coxsackie virus
  - a) 1, 2 and 3 are correct    b) 1 and 3 are correct    c) 1 only is correct    d) 1, 2 and 4 are correct

**Question numbers xvi-xx are single-response type questions**

- xvi. Herbert's pits are found in:
  - a) Mucopurulent conjunctivitis    c) Trachoma
  - b) Phlyctenular keratoconjunctivitis    d) Spring catarrh
- xvii. Homonymous hemianopia is due to lesion at:
  - a) Optic tract    b) Optic nerve    c) Optic chiasma    d) Optic disc
- xviii. Onion peel appearance is seen in
  - a) Posterior sub capsular cataract    c) Posterior polar cataract
  - b) Anterior subcapsular cataract    d) Anterior polar cataract
- xix. Fleischer ring is found in:
  - a) Keratoconus    b) Chalcosis    c) Argyrosis    d) Buphthalmos
- xx. Corneal sensations are diminished in:
  - a) Herpes simplex keratitis    c) Fungal infections
  - b) Conjunctivitis    d) Marginal keratitis

**Long Essays:**

**(2x10=20)**

- 2. A 40 year old female patient came to casualty with pain in her left eye associated with defective vision and intolerance to light for the last 3 days. she gives history of joint pain and morning stiffness of her hand for the last 10 years. On examination there is circum corneal congestion and sluggish pupillary reactions in her left eye
  - a) What is the most probable diagnosis
  - b) Name four conditions causing circum corneal congestion
  - c) Describe the clinical signs you will get in this patient on detailed ocular examination
  - d) Outline the investigations
  - e) Write the treatment and rationale for the drugs you will use for this patient (1+2+2+2+3)
- 3. Describe the Etiopathogenesis of cataract and describe stages of maturation of cataract. Write the different types of cataract surgeries available. What are the complications of cataract surgery. (2+2+2+4)

**Short Essays:**

**(6x6=36)**

- 4. Buphthalmos
- 5. Corneal ulcer types, causes and management
- 6. Papilloedema
- 7. Ptosis
- 8. Diabetic retinopathy
- 9. Describe preventable causes of blindness and national programs for control of blindness

**Short Answers:**

**(6x4=24)**

- 10. Chalazion
- 11. Horner syndrome
- 12. Newer antiglaucoma drugs
- 13. Pterygium
- 14. Describe parts and layers of eye ball
- 15. Lasers in ophthalmology

\*\*\*\*\*