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Ophthalmology (2019 Scheme)

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 7year old boy suffers from severe itching, redness and white discharge from both his eyes during summer season every year. He also has history of allergic rhinitis

- i. What is the most likely diagnosis for this 7-year-old boy
 - a) Vernal keratoconjunctivitis

c) Bacterial conjunctivitis

b) Allergic conjunctivitis

- d) Trachoma
- ii. Which of the following is the most characteristic symptom
 - a) Photophobia
- b) Severe itching
- c) Pain
- d) Blurred vision
- iii. What is the most common type of discharge associated with this
 - a) Purulent
- b) Watery

- c) Mucoid
- d) White ropy discharge

- iv. Which of the following is a classic sign off the disease
 - a) Pannus formation

c) Dendritic ulcer

b) Horner-Trantas dots

- d) Conjunctival hemorrhage
- v. Which of the following treatments is most appropriate for following
 - a) Topical antibiotics

c) Topical antiviral agents

b) Topical mast cell stabilizers

d) Intravitreal injection

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

- vi. (A): Amblyopia is most effectively treated in childhood.
 - (R): The visual cortex remains plastic and responsive to treatment during childhood
 - a) Both A & R are correct and R is the reason for A
- c) A is incorrect and R is correct
- b) Both A & R are correct but R is not the reason for A
- d) A is correct and R is incorrect
- vii. (A): Retinitis pigmentosa is a condition involving loss of central vision.
 - (R): Retinitis pigmentosa affects the rods in the peripheral retina first.
 - a) Both A & R are correct and R is the reason for A
- c) A is incorrect and R is correct
- b) Both A & R are correct but R is not the reason for A
- d) A is correct and R is incorrect
- viii. (A): Herpes simplex keratitis is treated with topical steroids.
 - (R): Steroids reduce inflammation in the cornea.
 - a) Both A & R are correct and R is the reason for A
- c) A is incorrect and R is correct
- b) Both A & R are correct but R is not the reason for A
- d) A is correct and R is incorrect
- ix. (A): Optic neuritis is commonly associated with multiple sclerosis.
 - (R): Demyelination of the optic nerve occurs in multiple sclerosis.
 - a) Both A & R are correct and R is the reason for A
- c) A is incorrect and R is correct d) A is correct and R is incorrect
- b) Both A & R are correct but R is not the reason for A
- x. (A): Open-angle glaucoma presents with sudden pain and visual loss. (R): Open-angle glaucoma is caused by a gradual increase in intraocular pressure.
 - a) Both A & R are correct and R is the reason for A
- c) A is incorrect and R is correct
- b) Both A & R are correct but R is not the reason for A
- d) A is correct and R is incorrect

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

xi. Which of the following are associated with congenital cataract

b) 1, 2, 3

1) Rubella infection during pregnancy

2) Galactosemia

c) 1, 3, 4

3) Birth canal injury a) 1, 2

4) Myopia

d) All