

MEDICAL**[MBBS 0325]****MARCH 2025****Sub. Code :6071****M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS****(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020 & 2020-2021)****THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART – I – SUPPLEMENTARY - (CBME)****PAPER I – OPHTHALMOLOGY*****Q.P. Code: 526071*****Time: 20 Minutes****Maximum : 20 Marks****Answer All Questions****Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen****SET - A****III. Multiple Choice Questions:****(20 x 1 = 20)**

1. Corneal collagen cross linking is a treatment for
 - A) Keratoconus
 - B) Keratoglobus
 - C) Mooren's ulcer
 - D) Pellucid marginal degeneration
2. Horner's – Trantas dots seen in
 - A) Trachoma
 - B) Bulbar vernal keratoconjunctivitis
 - C) Angular conjunctivitis
 - D) Phlyctenular keratitis.
3. Occlusio papillae is
 - A) 360-degree adhesion of pupillary margin to anterior capsule of lens
 - B) Occlusion of pupil with exudates and opaque fibrous tissue
 - C) Segmental posterior synechiae
 - D) All of the above
4. Bowman's layer which of the following factor is true
 - A) It is the first layer of cornea
 - B) When damaged it does not regenerate
 - C) Contain Na⁺ - K⁺ - ATPase pump
 - D) It is elastic in nature
5. Circum corneal congestion which factor is correct
 - A) Most marked in fornices
 - B) Vessels blanch on applying 1:10000 adrenaline solution
 - C) Vessels fill from limbus towards fornix
 - D) Bright red in colour
6. All are secondary open angle glaucoma except
 - A) Steroid induced glaucoma
 - B) Pigmentary glaucoma
 - C) Pseudoexfoliative glaucoma
 - D) Neovascular glaucoma
7. Visual field defects in optic tract lesion
 - A) Bitemporal hemianopia
 - B) Incongruous homonymous hemianopia
 - C) Binasal hemianopia
 - D) Congruous homonymous hemianopia
8. Estimation of angle of deviation in strabismus is done by
 - A) Synoptophore
 - B) Hess chart
 - C) Amsler grid
 - D) Electrooculogram

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9. Lateral tarsal strip procedure is done for
A) Involutional ectropion
B) Congenital ectropion
C) Congenital entropion
D) Cicatricial ectropion
10. Ocular feature seen in Papilloedema is
A) Sudden visual loss
B) Defective color vision
C) Sixth nerve palsy
D) Centro caecal scotoma
11. Most common primary orbital tumor in children is
A) Retinoblastoma
B) Rhabdomyosarcoma
C) Optic nerve glioma
D) Cavernous
12. Clinical features in chalcosis is
A) Heterochromia iridis
B) Secondary open angle glaucoma
C) Sunflower cataract
D) ERG shows attenuation of b waves
13. Contraindications for Dacryocystorhinostomy are all except
A) Fibrosed sac
B) Encysted mucocele
C) Atrophic rhinitis
D) Mycotic infection of sac
14. The most common systemic association of scleritis
A) Ehlers Danlos syndrome
B) Giant cell arteritis
C) Marfan's syndrome
D) Rheumatoid arthritis.
15. Evisceration is contraindicated in
A) Malignancy
B) Panophthalmitis
C) Severe ocular trauma
D) Expulsive choroidal haemorrhage
16. Tylosis is
A) Hypertrophied and drooping eyelid
B) Inversion of eyelid
C) Eversion of eyelid
D) Extra row of eye lashes
17. Keratoconjunctivitis sicca is due to
A) Aqueous secretion deficiency
B) Lipid secretion deficiency
C) Mucin secretion deficiency
D) All of the above
18. Blow out fracture of orbit is characterised by all except
A) Diplopia
B) Positive force duction test
C) Exophthalmos
D) Tear drop sign
19. Which antiglaucoma drug is safe for asthmatic patients
A) Betaxolol
B) Timolol
C) Metipranolol
D) Levobunolol
20. Photo disruption is the mechanism of action of
A) Argon laser
B) Excimer laser
C) Nd YAG laser
D) All of the above

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