

**Date: 26-12-2023**

**1223 E568**

**Third Year MBBS Examination**

**MBBS Part 1 Ophthalmology**

**Time: 3 hours**

**Max Marks: 100**

## **Instructions:**

1. Answer to the points.
2. Figure to the right indicates marks.
3. Use separate answer books for each section.
4. Draw diagrams wherever necessary.
5. Write legibly.

## **Section 1**

### **1. Structured Long Questions (Any 1 out of 1) (10)**

- a) Discuss the pathophysiology of Diabetic Retinopathy. Enumerate its various stages and write about the management of proliferative diabetic retinopathy. (3+3+4)

b) Descrite the anatomy of the angle of the anterior chamber. Discuss the clinical features and manageshent of Primary angle closure disease (3+3+4)

## **2. Case based scenarios applied short notes: (Aay 2 out of 3) (12)**

a) Discuss the pathophysiology of Diabetic Retinopathy. Enumerate its various stages and write about the management of protiferative diabetic retinopathy. (3+3+4)

b) Descrite the anatomy of the angle of the anterior chamber. Discuss the clinical features and manageshent of Primary angle closure disease (3+3+4)

## **3. Write short notes (any 3 out of 4) (18)**

a) Cycleplegic retinoscopy

b) Clinical features of pathological myopia

c) Clinical features of acute anterior uveities

d) How would you as an ophthalmologist explain the need for

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surgery to the parents of a 2 year old child diagnosed with congenital cataract

**4. Answer only in 2-3 sentences (any 5 out of 6) (10)**

- a) Applanation tonometry
- b) Hypopyon
- c) Satellite lesions
- d) Chalazion
- e) Marcus Gunn pupil
- f) Entropion

## Section 2

**5. Structured Long Questions: (any 1 out of 2) (10)**

- a) Describe the clinical features of senile cataract. Write the preoperative evaluation of a patient posted for cataract surgery and enumerate the steps of phacoemulsification. (3+3+4)
- b) What is the etiopathogenesis of vernal keratoconjunctivitis. Describe the clinical features & management of

spring catarrh.

(2+4+4)

## 6. Case based scenario/applied

notes: (Any 2 out of 3)

(12)

- a) A 3 years old child is brought by the parents with complains of inward deviation of the right eye since birth. a) What test will you perform to measure the amount of deviation? b) How will you differentiate accommodative and non accommodative esotropia for this patient? c) How will you manage this patient if he is diagnosed to have accommodative esotropia? (1+2+3)
- b) A 45 year old agricultural worker presented with a mass on the nasal bulbar conjunctiva which is encroaching upon his cornea a) What is the most likely diagnosis? b) How will you manage this condition? c) What are the differential diagnosis for this condition (1+3+2)
- c) A 50 years old diabetic patient presented with sudden painless loss of vision in the right eye for 1 day. He

has a history of two similar episodes in the past also a) What is the most likely diagnosis. b) How will you manage this condition? c) What are the differential diagnosis for a patient presenting with sudden painless decrease in vision

(1+3+2)

**7. Write short note (any 3 out of 4)**

**(18)**

a) What are the various strategies described by WHO for prevention of trachoma infection and blindness?

b) What are the surgical treatments available for correcting myopia?

c) What are the uses of Nd YAG laser in ophthalmology?

d) How will you manage a patient diagnosed with post operative endophthalmitis?

**8. Answer only in 2-3 sentences (any 5 out of 6)**

**(10)**

a) Factors maintaining corneal transparency

b) Biometry

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c) Causes of avoidable blindness in India

d) Low vision aids

e) Seclusion Pupillae

f) Siderosis Bulbi

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