

Paper ID: 03118303

## Ophthalmology

Time: 2 Hours 40 Minutes

**Max Marks: 30**

**Note:** Attempt all questions. Draw proper diagrams to support your answer.

### Part 'B'

1. Describe the symptoms and signs in a patient with attack of acute angle closure glaucoma. Enumerate the principles in its management. (7)
2. Enumerate the signs of mature senile cataract. Describe in brief the management of it. (7)
3. Write short notes on followings: (8x2=16)
  - a) Vision 2020
  - b) Vernal Kerato conjunctivitis (VKC)

**MBBS III (Third) Professional Part-1 Examination 2018-19**

Roll No.

[illegible]

<b>Student's Signature</b>						

--

**Course Code:**MBS302

**Student's Name**

\_\_\_\_\_

**Invigilator's Signature**

--	--

Paper ID: 03118303

## Ophthalmology

### Part 'A'

**Time: 20 Minutes**

**Max Marks: 10**

**Note:** 1. Attempt all questions and return this part of the question paper to the invigilator after 20 Minutes.  
2. Please tick (✓) correct one only. Cutting, overwriting or any other marking are not allowed.  
3. For answering please use Ball- pen only.

- FirstRanker.com**  
FirstRanker's choice
- Q.1 Ciliary body, Schwalbe's line  
a) Ciliary body, Schwalbe's line  
b) Trabecular meshwork  
c) Ciliary body, Scleral spur, Trabecular meshwork, Schwalbe's line  
d) Ciliary body, Scleral spur, Trabecular meshwork, Schwalbe's line
- Q.2 In management of acute irido cyclitis which of the following medications you will **NOT** use:  
a) Pilocarpine  
b) Atropine  
c) Prednisolone  
d) None of the above
- Q.3 Topical carbonic anhydrase inhibitor is:  
a) Acetazolamide  
b) Bimatoprost  
c) Brimonidine  
d) Brinzolamide
- Q.4 Convex lenses are used in all **EXCEPT**:  
a) Indirect ophthalmoscopy  
b) Hypermetropia  
c) Simple myopia  
d) Aphakia
- Q.5 Uncrossed diplopia occurs in:  
a) Exotropia  
b) Esotropia  
c) Hypertropia  
d) Alternative fixation
- Q.6 Color blindness in Protanopia is for which color:  
a) Red  
b) Green  
c) Blue  
d) Red + green +blue
- Q.7 Soemmering's ring is seen after:  
a) Glaucoma surgery  
b) Extra capsular cataract extraction (ECCE)  
c) Intra capsular cataract extraction (ICCE)  
d) Blunt Ocular trauma
- Q.8 Definitive management of buphthalmic patient is:  
a) Iridocyclitis  
b) Cataract removal  
c) Iridocyclitis  
d) Cataract removal
- Q.17 Exentration of eye means:  
a) Removal all ocular contents leaving the sclera  
b) Removal of whole globe  
c) Removing whole globe along with orbital periosteum  
d) Removal of crystalline lens
- Q.18 Entropion is:  
a) Rolling of eyelid margin inward  
b) Rolling of eyelid margin outward  
c) Irregular direction of eye lashes  
d) Additional row of eyelashes
- Q.19 Lateral Rectus muscle is supplied by:  
a) 3<sup>rd</sup> Cranial Nerve  
b) 4<sup>th</sup> Cranial Nerve  
c) 5<sup>th</sup> Cranial Nerve  
d) 6<sup>th</sup> Cranial Nerve
- Q.20 Extra ocular muscles are developed from:  
a) Neural ectoderm  
b) Surface ectoderm  
c) Mesoderm  
d) Endoderm
- Q.9 Iris shadow is usually seen in:  
a) Immature cataract  
b) Mature cataract  
c) Type 1 mature cataract  
d) After cataract
- Q.10 Keratic precipitates are seen in:  
a) Acute iridocyclitis  
b) Acute congestive glaucoma  
c) Conjunctivitis  
d) Cataract
- Q.11 Intorsion is caused by the action of:  
a) Superior rectus  
b) Inferior rectus  
c) Lateral rectus  
d) Medial rectus
- Q.12 Bilateral temporal hemianopia is seen in:  
a) Glaucoma  
b) Pituitary tumour  
c) Age Related Macular Degeneration  
d) Occipital cortex lesion
- Q.13 Painless progressive diminution of vision is seen in all **EXCEPT**:  
a) Senile cataract  
b) Primary open angle glaucoma  
c) Iridocyclitis  
d) Retinitis pigmentosa
- Q.14 Couching was used in management of:  
a) Glaucoma  
b) Cataract  
c) Iridocyclitis  
d) Endophthalmitis
- Q.15 Increased cup to disc ratio (C:D ratio) is usually seen in:  
a) Optic neuritis  
b) Papilledema  
c) Glaucoma  
d) Age related macular degeneration
- Q.16 Descemetocoele is usually seen after:  
a) Sloughed corneal ulcer  
b) Corneal edema

P.T.O