

Paper ID: 03119303

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 iridocyclitis. Enumerate the principles in its management. (7)
2. Enumerate the extra ocular muscles along with their nerve supply and their actions. (7)
3. Write short notes on followings: (8x2=16)
 - a) Field defects in a patient with primary open angle glaucoma
 - b) Pterygium

MBBS III (Third) Professional Part-1 Examination 2019-20

Roll No.

[illegible]

Student's Signature _____

Course Code:MBS302

Student's Name

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Invigilator's Signature

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Paper ID: 03119303

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.

- Q.2 Usually prisms are used in management of:
- Myopia
 - Hypermetropia
 - Astigmatism
 - Strabismus
- Q.3 Seeing through a lens the image moves in opposite direction to the horizontal or vertical movement of lens. The lens is:
- Concave
 - Convex
 - Cylindrical
 - Prism
- Q.4 Parallel rays of light from infinity in a myopic eye with accommodation at rest will focus:
- In front of retina
 - On retina
 - Behind retina
 - Some rays in front and some behind retina
- Q.5 Angle (in degrees) between lateral walls of orbit is:
- 0
 - 90
 - 180
 - 270
- Q.6 A combination of Vossius ring & hyphaema suggests:
- Cyclitis
 - Endophthalmitis
 - Blunt injury
 - Malignant hypertension
- Q.7 Dellen is:
- Same as dermoid
 - A form of squamous cell carcinoma
 - A depressed area of cornea adjacent to head of pterygium
 - Corneal ulcer found in Vit A deficiency

- Q.16 Increased cup to disc ratio (C:D ratio) is usually seen in:
- Optic neuritis
 - Papilledema
 - Glaucoma
 - Age related macular degeneration
- Q.17 Descemetocoele is usually seen after:
- Sloughed corneal ulcer
 - Corneal edema
 - Iridocyclitis
 - Cataract removal
- Q.18 Enucleation of eye means:
- Removal all ocular contents leaving the sclera
 - Removal of whole globe
 - Removing whole globe along with orbital periosteum
 - Removal of crystalline lens
- Q.19 Ectropion is:
- Rolling of eyelid margin inward
 - Rolling of eyelid margin outward
 - Irregular direction of eye lashes
 - Additional row of eyelashes
- Q.20 Esotropia of 15° will produce:
- Crossed diplopia
 - Uncrossed diplopia
 - Altitudinal diplopia
 - No diplopia

Q.9 Colored haloes are present in all EXCEPT:

- Myopia less than 1D
- Acute congestive glaucoma
- Primary Open angle glaucoma
- Mucopurulent conjunctivitis

P.T.O

- Q.10 Secondary deviation is the deviation seen in :
- Eye with Paralytic muscle
 - Eye with normal muscle
 - In either eye
 - Eye with ptosis
- Q.11 Cells sensitive to colors are:
- Cones
 - Rods
 - Ganglion cells
 - Bipolar cells
- Q.12 Light rays coming out from a hypermetropic eye will be:
- Diverging
 - Parallel
 - Converging
 - Some diverging and some converging
- Q.13 Spring Catarrh or Vernal conjunctivitis may be managed by all EXCEPT:
- Antibiotic eye drops
 - Steroid eye drops
 - Olopatadine
 - Cold compresses
- Q.14 Recently discovered corneal layer is:
- Descemet's layer
 - Dua's layer
 - Bowman's layer
 - Bruch's layer
- Q.15 Couching was used in management of:
- Glaucoma
 - Cataract
 - Iridocyclitis
 - Endophthalmitis