

MBBS Third Year Part-I Ophthalmology Important Question Bank

Essay Questions

1. Define hypermetropia. Discuss its clinical features and management.
2. Etiology and clinical varieties of Myopia. Signs and Symptoms. Management of Myopia.
3. Enumerate the pre-operative investigations for Cataract Surgery.
4. Discuss clinical features, management of acute congestive Glaucoma.
5. Describe the aetiology, clinical features, diagnosis and treatment of hypopyon corneal ulcer.
6. Describe the pathogenesis, classification, clinical features and management of diabetic retinopathy.
7. Discuss the aetiology, clinical features, investigations and management of chronic dacryocystitis.
8. Describe the pathogenesis, classification and clinical features and management of diabetic retinopathy.
9. Describe the clinical features diagnosis and management of senile cataract
10. Aetiology, clinical features and treatment of chronic dacryocystitis.
11. Define Glaucoma – Describe the clinical features and investigations and treatment of primary open Angle Glaucoma (POAG).
12. Define Retinal detachment, Aetiology, types, Clinical Features, investigation and treatment of Retinal Detachment.
13. Describe aetiology, clinical features, diagnosis and treatment of hypopyon corneal ulcer
14. Describe the classification, clinical features of Hypertensive Retinopathy.
15. What are all the ocular manifestation of tuberculosis.
16. Differential diagnosis of red eye. How will you manage acute congestive glaucoma?
17. What are the causes of sudden loss of vision, what are the signs and management of retinal detachment.
18. Etiopathogenesis of Acute iridocyclitis. How will you manage.
19. . Clinical features, diagnosis, investigations and management of corneal ulcer.
20. Mention the causes of gradual loss of vision and discuss the management of senile cortical cataract.
21. Write an essay on optic atrophy, its management.
22. Differential diagnosis of red eye. How will you manage acute congestive Glaucoma?
23. Discuss in detail about Retinal Detachment (RD).
24. Bacterial corneal ulcer – aetiopathogenesis and management.

25. Describe the stages, clinical features of primary angle closure glaucoma and its management.
26. Acute iridocyclitis – etiopathogenesis, clinical features and management.
27. What is the differential diagnosis for acute red eye? Describe the clinical features and management acute anterior uveitis (Iridocyclitis).
28. Define myopia. Enumerate the types, clinical picture, complications and management of myopia.
29. Etiology and clinical varieties of Myopia. Signs and Symptoms. Management of Myopia.

Short Answer Questions

1. Xerophthalmia
2. Lens induced glaucoma
3. District blindness control society
4. Sympathetic ophthalmia
5. Proptosis
6. Two tests for color vision
7. Two anti-fungal drugs
8. Clinical features of retinitis pigmentosa
9. Two indications for paracentesis
10. Types of central retinal vein occlusion
11. Applied Anatomy of Eye lids
12. Tonometry
13. Eye camps
14. Iridodialysis
15. Carbonic Anhydrase Inhibitors
16. Daily requirements and dietary sources of Vitamin A
17. Two causes for Ptosis
18. Two risk factors for Retinopathy of PrematurityROP
19. Two causes for Amblyopia
20. Two causes for Roth's spots
21. Clinical features and management of Herpes Zoster ophthalmicus
22. Sympathetic Ophthalmitis

23. Ophthalmia Neonatorum
24. Sturm's Conoid
25. Fundus picture in central retinal artery occlusion
26. Pterygeum
27. Dry eye
28. Acanth amoeba keratitis
29. Vitreous Hemorrhage
30. Causes of Cherry red spot
31. Indications for Keratoplasty
32. Legal Blindness
33. Vitamin A prophylaxis
34. Mention various antiglaucoma drugs
35. After cataract
36. Mention different surgeries for Retinal Detachment
37. Keratic precipitates
38. Management of Absolute Glaucoma
39. Mention causes of dislocation of lens
40. Keratoconus
41. Acute congestive glaucoma
42. Ophthalmia neonatorum
43. After cataract
44. Recurrent pterygium
45. Eye banking
46. Sympathetic ophthalmia
47. Pathological myopia
48. Malignant tumours of the eye lid
49. Orbital cellulites
50. Toxic optic neuropathies
51. Sturm's conoid
52. Blepharitis
53. Rubeosis iridis
54. Lens induced glaucoma
55. National programme for control of blindness
56. Phacoemulsification
57. Causes of tubular vision
58. Detachment of retina
59. Advantages of indirect ophthalmoscopy
60. Chronic dacryocystitis
61. Aetiology and complications of blepharoptosis
62. Aetiology, signs and treatment of spring catarrh

63. Discuss ocular manifestations and management of Vitamin A deficiency
64. Discuss features and management of episcleritis
65. Classify Uveitis and describe the management of acute iridocyclitis
66. Discuss the management of acute angle closure glaucoma
67. Classification and clinical features of hypermetropia
68. Describe the fundus picture in AIDS
69. Write briefly on Acanthameba keratitis
70. Discuss different diagnosis of leucocoria
71. Two causes of Rubeosis Iridis
72. Two advantages of indirect ophthalmoscopy
73. Mention four mydriatics
74. Two main advantages of phacoemulsification
75. Two differences between granulomatous and non-granulomatous uveitis
76. WHO definition of blindness
77. Four visual field defects in open angle glaucoma
78. Four differences between papilloedema and papillitis
79. Describe the layers and functions of tear film
80. Two anti-glaucoma surgeries
81. Mention two causes of toxic optic neuropathies
82. Write about siderosis bulbi
83. Write about varieties of retinal detachment
84. Draw a diagram of strum's conoid
85. Classify diplopia with one example for each
86. Medical management of primary open angle glaucoma
87. Prevention and management of corneal ulcer perforation
88. Granulomatous uveitis - clinical features and management
89. Management of diabetic retinopathy
90. Hypermetropia –management
91. Sympathetic ophthalmia and its management
92. Causes for blindness—management of trachoma
93. Clinical features and management of congenital glaucoma
94. Viral keratitis - clinical features
95. Ophthalmia neonatorum and its management
96. Two differences between pterygium and pseudoptyerygium
97. Name two tests for colour vision
98. Probable causes for congenital cataract
99. Types of lenses used for correcting astigmatism
100. Difference between papilloedema and papillitis
101. Use of Fincham test
102. Difference between cupuliform cataract and cuneiform cataract

103. What is siderosis? What is chalcosis?
104. Two bacterial organisms which can penetrate intact cornea
105. What is entropion? Different types of entropion
106. Two causes of sudden painless loss of vision
107. Accommodation- changes occurring in the eye
108. Curable causes of blindness?
109. What is preventable blindness, give example for each
110. Hordeolum externum and its management
111. What is ptosis? Name two different types of ptosis
112. Draw cross section of the upper lid anatomy
113. Define ophthalmia Neonatorum and management
114. Aetiology, signs and treatment of phlyctenular conjunctivitis
115. Lens induced Glaucoma
116. Describe the retinal function tests
117. Classify Uveitis, management and complications of acute iridocyclitis
118. Various lasers used in ophthalmology
119. Pathological myopia – recent trends in myopia correction
120. Clinical features and management of Orbital Cellulitis
121. Goals of Vision
122. Viral infection of cornea
123. Antimetabolites in ophthalmology
124. Two syndrome associated with subluxated lenses
125. Advantages of Phaco emulsification
126. Newer drugs in Glaucoma
127. Merits of Indirect Ophthalmoscopy
128. Anisometropia
129. Indications and types of keratoplasty
130. Two causes of tubular vision
131. Intravitreal drugs used in Endophthalmitis
132. WHO classification of trachoma
133. Two causes of Bilateral Proptosis
134. Two differences between Papillitis and Papilloedema
135. Two syndromes associated with retinitis Pigmentosa
136. Berlin's Oedema
137. Lens induced glaucoma
138. Complicated cataract
139. Staphyloma
140. Management of Absolute glaucoma
141. Hypermetropia management
142. Acanthamoeba keratitis

143. Photocoagulation
144. Central Retinal Artery Occlusion
145. Vision
146. Indication for keratoplasty
147. Causes of aphakia
148. Antimetabolites in Ophthalmology
149. Treatment for Chronic Dacrocystitis
150. Keratoconus
151. Newer Drugs in glaucoma
152. Spring Catarrh
153. Four causes for dislocated lens
154. Vitamin A prophylaxis
155. Legal Blindness
156. Causes for Tubular Vision
157. Causes complication and management of ectropion
158. Clinical features, prophylaxis and management of Vitamin A deficiency
159. Circulation of aqueous humor
160. Anatomy of lacrimal drainage system
161. Causes, clinical appearance and management of complicated cataract
162. Different types of hypermetropia
163. Types of optic atrophy
164. Fundus findings in central retinal vein occlusion
165. Clinical features and management of herpes simplex keratitis
166. How will you test pupil? Why it is important?
167. II Short Answers on:
168. Causes for symblepharon
169. What is vossius ring?
170. What are the characteristics of physiological cup of optic nerve head?
171. What is ocular hypertension?
172. Name two syndrome associated with uveitis
173. Name joint disorder often associated with uveitis
174. Name the common fungi which frequently produce hypopion corneal ulcer
175. What is Hutchinson triad?
176. What are the characteristics histopathology of Retinoblastoma
177. What are all the grades of binocular vision
178. Clinical features of Pseudophakia
179. Causes and management of Spring Catarrh
180. Management of Keratoconus
181. Causes and investigation of Chalazion
182. Post operative Complications of cataract surgery

183. Management of Chronic dacryocystitis
184. Fundus features of diabetic retinopathy
185. Management of fascicular ulcer
186. Types of astigmatism
187. Cause & management of Geographical ulcer
188. Causes of Shallow anterior chamber
189. Causes of Symblepharon
190. Define ptosis
191. Common fungi affecting the cornea
192. Mention two gram negative micro organisms
193. Mention four signs of thyroid ophthalmopathy
194. Mention two common types of Congenital Cataract
195. Advantages of indirect ophthalmoscope
196. What is buphthalmos
197. Name two eye drops used to treat open angle glaucoma
198. Ophthalmia Neonatorum
199. Describe Fundus picture in Retinitis Pigmentosa
200. Endophthalmitis
201. Vitreous Haemorrhage
202. Ocular manifestations of Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
203. Name the layers of cornea
204. Draw the optical diagram of Emmetropia, Hypermetropia and myopia
205. Scleromalacia Perforans
206. Types of Iredectomy
207. Causes of childhood blindness
208. Hypermetropia
209. Esotropia
210. Keratic precipitates
211. Describe field defects in chronic simple Glaucoma with diagram
212. Marcus Gunn pupil
213. Axial biometry
214. Causes of cherry red spot
215. What is evisceration? Give two indications for evisceration
216. Define social blindness and legal blindness
217. Atropine
218. Sturm's conoid
219. Congenital dacryocystitis
220. Entropion – classification, complication, management
221. Herpes simplex keratitis
222. Optic neuritis

223. Clinical features of complicated cataract
224. Preservation of donor cornea
225. Define legal blindness
226. Causes of vitreous hemorrhage
227. Differential diagnosis of limbal nodule
228. Describe uses of fluorescein in ophthalmology
229. Lagophthalmos
230. Subluxation of Lens
231. Describe anatomy of cornea
232. Aphakia
233. Iris nodules
234. Presbyopia
235. Mention three causes for preventable blindness
236. Phlycten
237. Cycloplegics
238. Vision
239. Keratoconus
240. Staphylomas
241. Hypertensive iridocyclitic crisis
242. Management of open angle glaucoma
243. Two uses of Electroretinography ERG
244. Two anti mitotic drugs anti-metabolites
245. Two dyes used for corneal staining
246. Two types of tonometry
247. Two indications for evisceration
248. Treatment for myopia
249. Endophthalmitis
250. Field defects in primary open angle glaucoma
251. Abnormalities of pupillary reflex
252. Retinopathy of prematurity
253. Anti VEGF Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor agents
254. Hypermature cataract
255. Applanation tonometry
256. Nyctalopia
257. Posterior synechiae
258. Complicated cataract
259. Common causes of blindness in India
260. Diabetic retinopathy
261. Endophthalmitis
262. Stages of retinoblastoma

263. Two differences between corneal opacity and corneal ulcer
264. Two complications of acute dacryocystitis
265. Two causes of nyctalopia
266. Two systemic diseases associated with scleritis
267. Nerve supply and action of superior oblique
268. Vernal keratoconjunctivitis
269. Zonular cataract
270. Hypermetropia
271. Chalcosis
272. Orbital cellulitis
273. Retinitis pigmentosa – fundus findings
274. Indications for enucleation
275. Organisms invading normal corneal epithelium
276. Extra ocular muscles supplied by third cranial nerve
277. Two causes of complicated cataract
278. Post operative complications of cataract surgery
279. Functions of eye bank
280. Fundus picture of hypertensive retinopathy
281. Blepharitis
282. Mydriatics and cycloplegics
283. Two investigations for intraocular foreign body
284. Two differences between paralytic squint and concomitant squint
285. Two tests to evaluate vision in children
286. Two treatment modalities for posterior capsular opacification
287. Action and nerve supply of lateral rectus muscle
288. WHO grading system for trachoma
289. Pupillary reflexes
290. Stages of retinopathy of prematurity
291. Thyroid eye disease
292. Corneal blindness
293. Two uses of ultrasound in ophthalmology
294. Two syndromes associated with retinitis pigmentosa
295. Two types of surgery for glaucoma
296. Two types of lenses used to visualise the retina
297. Two causes for axial proptosis
298. Applied Anatomy of Eye lids
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