

015/23

The West Bengal University of Health Sciences
MBBS 3rd Professional Part-I Examination (New Regulation)
April-May 2023

Subject: Ophthalmology

Full Marks: 100

Time: 3 hours

Attempt all questions. The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. a) A 45 year old female patient presents to the eye OPD with severe pain right eye along with gross dimness of vision, nausea and vomiting, shortly after watching a movie in a theatre. What may be the possible clinical diagnosis? How will you manage this case? Mention the differential diagnosis of a red eye. 3+6+6

b) What is pupillary light reflex? Briefly describe the pathway of pupillary light reflex with a schematic and labelled diagram. What are the drugs affecting pupillary light reflex? 3+7+5
2. a) Classify Uveitis in different ways. Write down the symptoms and signs of anterior uveitis. Discuss the management of nongranulomatous iridocyclitis. 2+5+3
b) What is myopia? Classify myopia. Write down the signs and symptoms of pathological myopia. 2+3+5
c) Name the structures forming the angle of the anterior chamber. Draw a neat labelled diagram of the angle of the anterior chamber. Name two pathological features at the angle and two abnormal contents of anterior chamber. How do you examine the structures of the angle of anterior chamber? 3+3+2+2
3. Write short notes on the following : 2 x 5
 - a) How will you counsel the family members of a dead person for eye donation in your hospital under hospital cornea retrieval programme.
 - b) Difference between paralytic and non-paralytic squints.
4. Explain the following statements: 5 x 4
 - a) In small children atropine should be applied in ointment form.
 - b) Pterygium can recur after simple excision.
 - c) Genetic counseling is important in retinoblastoma.
 - d) Dilated funduscopy is done for evaluation of cataract.
 - e) Corneal edema can develop following endothelial damage.

P.T.O

5. Choose the correct option for each of the following :

10x1

i) Distichiasis is

- a) Misdirected eyelashes ☒ b) Accessory row of eye lashes
c) Downward drooping of upper lid d) Outward protrusion of lower lid

ii) Dense scar of cornea with iris incarceration is known as:

- a) Dense leucoma
☒ b) Adherent leucoma
c) Ciliary staphyloma
d) Iris bombe.

iii) Ptosis in horner's syndrome is due to paralysis of:

- a) Riolan's muscle
b) Horner's muscle
☒ c) Miller's muscle
d) Orbicularis oculi muscle

iv) Phacolytic glaucoma is best treated by:

- a) Trabeculectomy
☒ b) Cataract extraction
c) Miotics and beta blocker
d) Cyclo destructive procedure

v) Drug of choice in uncomplicated acute bacterial keratitis is:

- a) Prednisolone eye drop
b) Moxifloxacin eye drop
c) Pilocarpine eye drop
☒ d) Natamycin eye drop

vi) Where the oldest protein of lens located?

- ☒ a) In the nucleus b) In the cortex
c) At the equator d) In the subcapsular region

vii) An orbital floor fracture is suspected in a 23 year old patient examined in the emergency department following trauma. What imaging modality is best suited to evaluate the orbit in this case?

- a) Ultrasound biomicroscopy b) MRI
☒ c) CT scan d) Optical coherence tomography

viii) Amblyopia to be treated by

- a) Prednisolone eye drop ☒ b) Optical correction
c) Colour vision glasses d) Ocular massage

ix) Periphery of retina is best visualized by

- a) Direct Ophthalmoscope ☒ b) Indirect Ophthalmoscope
c) Retinoscopy d) USG

x) Complete Oculomotor nerve palsy is characterized by

- a) Incomplete ptosis with restricted all eye movements
☒ b) Complete ptosis with down and out eyeball
c) Complete ptosis with straight eyeball
d) Complete ptosis with upward and inward eyeball