

PAPER CODE: MB2019122**KALOJI NARAYANA RAO UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES****TELANGANA STATE, WARANGAL – 506 002****MBBS FINAL YEAR PART-I DEGREE EXAMINATIONS: NOVEMBER,2025****OPHTHALMOLOGY****Time: 3 Hours****Max Marks: 100****Note:** Answer all questions

Give Diagrammatic representation wherever necessary

Multiple Choice Questions:**10 X 1 = 10**

1. Following all are tests for contrast sensitivity except
 - a) Visitech chart
 - b) Functional Acuity contrast test (FACT)
 - c) Pelli Robson Contrast sensitivity chart
 - d) Visual Evoked Potential (VEP)
2. A 24 year old lady presents with a red eye. There is no discharge. The redness is located in the temporal quadrant of the bulbar conjunctiva. There is slight discomfort; the vision is normal. There is no other medical history, one of the following is true:
 - a) The most likely diagnosis is bacterial conjunctivitis
 - b) The most likely diagnosis is keratoconus
 - c) The most likely diagnosis is episcleritis
 - d) The most likely diagnosis is scleritis
3. Symptoms of congenital glaucoma include of the following, except:
 - a) Increased corneal diameter
 - b) A red eye
 - c) Splits in Descemet's membrane
 - d) Cloudiness of the cornea
4. A patient presents to casualty with a painful red eye and a cloudy cornea, the emergency doctor suspects the patient has acute glaucoma. One of the following is false:
 - a) He should arrange for him to be seen in the eye clinic in a week
 - b) Treatment is initially with intravenous acetazolamide and pilocarpine eye drops
 - c) A laser iridotomy should be performed
 - d) The condition may be caused by a block to the flow of aqueous through the pupil
5. A patient is found by his ophthalmologist to have an arcuate visual field defect, an enlarged optic cup and raised intra ocular pressure. One of the following is true:
 - a) The most likely diagnosis is acute glaucoma
 - b) The most likely diagnosis is chronic open angle glaucoma
 - c) Treatment is with intravenous acetazolamide
 - d) Treatment is confined to topical therapy
6. All the following regarding the pupils are true, except:
 - a) The term miosis means a constricted pupil
 - b) Anisocoria means that the pupils differ in size
 - c) Damage to oculomotor parasympathetic fibers causes miosis
 - d) A relative afferent pupillary defect indicates optic nerve disease

