

015/26

The West Bengal University of Health Sciences
MBBS 3rd Professional Part-I Examination (New Regulation)
August-September, 2026

Subject: Ophthalmology**Full Marks: 100****Time: 3 hrs**

Attempt **all** questions and answer in **sequential** order. The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. a) Describe the anatomy of cornea with a labeled diagram. What are the factors maintaining the transparency of cornea? 10+5

b) A 45 year old male patient came to Eye OPD with an attack of acute pain, throbbing in nature worsening at night and blurring of vision in the right eye. On examination, right eye shows small, irregular pupil. Left eye is normal. He is having history of arthritis but no history of trauma. Answer the following: 2+4+3+6
 - i) What is the probable diagnosis?
 - ii) What are the clinical signs you will get to support your diagnosis?
 - iii) What are the other differential diagnoses?
 - iv) Describe in brief the management of the case.
2. a) Define glaucoma. Describe the classification of glaucoma. What are the visual field changes that can occur in a case of primary open angle glaucoma (POAG)? Enumerate the pharmacological agents available for management of POAG. 1+2+3+4

b) Describe the stages, clinical features and management of bacterial corneal ulcer. 3+3+4

c) Define hypermetropia. What are the components of hypermetropia? Write down the complications of uncorrected hypermetropia. 2+4+4
3. Write short notes on the following : 2x5
 - a) Counseling of an adult patient for enucleation of blind eye.
 - b) Keratomycosis.
4. Explain the following statements: 5x4
 - a) Atropine is the mainstay of treatment in acute anterior uveitis.
 - b) Exposure keratitis may occur in Bell's palsy.
 - c) Periodic retinal check up is necessary for all diabetic patients after 5 years of initial diagnosis.
 - d) Pterygium can recur after simple excision.
 - e) Screening for low vision is essential under school health programme.
5. Choose the correct option for each of the following : 10x1
 - i) Capacity of orbital cavity is:
a) 20 cc b) 30 cc c) 40 cc d) 50 cc
 - ii) Blindness is defined as best corrected visual acuity in better eye is less than:
a) 1/60 b) 3/60 c) 6/60 d) 2/60

- iii) Bitot's spots are found in:
a) Viral keratitis b) Fungal keratitis c) Vit A deficiency d) Uveitis
- iv) All are macular function tests except:
a) Color vision test b) Maddox rod test
c) Two point discrimination d) Schirmer test
- v) Which of the following organism can penetrate intact corneal epithelium?
a) Strept. pyogenes b) Staph. aureus
c) Pseudomonas pyocyanaea d) Corynebacterium diphtheriae
- vi) Patching of the eye is contraindicated in:
a) Corneal abrasion b) Post cataract surgery
c) Post glaucoma surgery d) Mucopurulent conjunctivitis
- vii) In central retinal vein occlusion, the most important determinant of visual prognosis is:
a) Degree of macular edema
b) Extent of haemorrhages
c) Ischemic vs non-ischemic type
d) Presence of cotton wool spots
- viii) In paralytic squint, the angle of deviation is:
a) Same in all gazes b) Maximum in direction of action of paralyzed muscle
c) Always minimal d) Not measurable
- ix) Choose the correct pair among the following:
a) Trichiasis: Extra row of cilia
b) Poliosis: Matting of eyelashes
c) Distichiasis: Inward misdirection of cilia
d) Madarosis: Complete or partial loss of eyelashes
- x) Papilledema is caused due to:
a) Raised intracranial pressure b) Glaucoma
c) Optic atrophy d) Retinal detachment