

015/26

The West Bengal University of Health Sciences
MBBS 3rd Professional Part-II Examination (New Regulation)
April-2026

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

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

- 1.a) A 22-year old woman came to OPD with severe pain and redness in right eye (RE) which was associated with severe headache and several episodes of vomiting. On examination, RE was found to be stony hard. 2+5+8
- i. What is your most probable diagnosis?
 - ii. What are the other findings in that case?
 - iii. How will you manage this case?
- b) Describe the clinical features and management of a case of bacterial corneal ulcer. How would you treat a non-healing corneal ulcer? Enumerate the complications of corneal ulcer. 5+5+3+2
2. Answer the following:
- a) Write down the causes of vitreous haemorrhage. How will you manage a case vitreous haemorrhage? 3+7
 - b) What are the different types of pupillary reflexes? Describe the light reflex pathway with a diagram. Name two abnormal pupillary reflexes. 2+6+2
 - c) Define glaucoma. Write down 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
3. Write short notes on the following: 2x5
- a) School Eye Health Screening.
 - b) Counselling of a patient for contact lens use.
4. Explain the following statements: 5x4
- a) Eye lid is protective for the eye ball.
 - b) Corneal edema can develop following endothelial damage.
 - c) Hypopyon is not exclusively of infective etiology.
 - d) Cotton wool spots are a poor prognostic factor in diabetic retinopathy.
 - e) Fundus examination is important in high myopia.

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

10x1

- i. Blindness is defined as best corrected visual acuity in better eye is less than:
a) 1/60 b) 2/60 c) 3/60 d) 6/60
- ii. Retinitis Pigmentosa is characterized by:
a) Central vision loss first b) Bone spicule pigmentation
c) Cherry red spot d) Macular edema only
- iii. Which of the following extraocular muscle is an adductor?
a) Lateral Rectus b) Superior Oblique c) Medial Rectus d) Inferior Oblique
- iv. Ptosis is caused by paralysis of which of the following cranial nerve?
a) CN II b) CN III c) CN IV d) CN VI
- v. Which of the following is not a component of SAFE strategy of treating Trachoma?
a) Steroids b) Antibiotics c) Facial Cleanliness d) Environmental Hygiene
- vi. Argyll Robertson Pupil is seen in:
a) Diabetes mellitus b) Neurosyphilis c) Optic neuritis d) Myasthenia gravis
- vii. Nasolacrimal duct is directed:
a) Downwards, laterally, backwards b) Downwards, medially, backwards
c) Downwards, laterally, forwards d) Downwards, medially, forwards
- viii. Thinnest wall of the orbit is:
a) Medial wall b) Floor c) Roof d) Lateral wall
- ix. ROP is associated with:
a) High altitude b) Premature infants
c) Vitamin A deficiency d) Diabetes Mellitus
- x. Retinoblastoma is seen most commonly in:
a) 3-5 years b) 5-10 years c) 10-15 years d) 15-20 years