

015/25

The West Bengal University of Health Sciences
MBBS 3rd Professional Part-I Examination (New Regulation)
December 2025

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) A 40 year old farmer presented in the Eye OPD with complaints of redness, pain, dimness of vision and watering in his right eye for 5 days. He gives history of injury with leaf 7 days ago. What is your provisional diagnosis? What will be the investigations and management of this patient? 2+6+7

b) A 42 year old female presents with history of painless watering and discharge from left eye for 1 year. 2+2+2+5+4

- i. What is your provisional diagnosis?
- ii. Name one clinical test you will do.
- iii. Name one investigation you will do to know the site of block.
- iv. Write the pre operative investigations you will do in this patient.
- v. Write the treatment of this patient.

2. Answer the following:

a. Describe the structures of upper eyelid with a labelled diagram. 6+4

b. Define myopia. Write the etiological classification of myopia. Write the clinical features of pathological myopia. 2+3+5

c. Describe the formation, circulation and drainage of aqueous humour. 4+2+4

3. Write short notes on the following: 5+5

- a. Pterygium.
- b. How will you counsel a patient with history of treatment of diabetes for more than 10 years?

4. Explain the following statements: 5x4

- a. Sutures are not needed for manual small incision cataract surgery.
- b. Refraction is done in children under cycloplegics.
- c. Uncorrected high ametropia in preschool age can lead to permanent subnormal vision throughout life.
- d. Atropine is given in acute iridocyclitis.
- e. Ocular chemical injury with alkali is more dangerous than acid.

5. Choose the correct option for each of the following: 10x1

- i. Colour Vision is tested by:

a) Snellen's chart	b) Ishihara's chart
c) Pelli Robson chart	d) Hess Chart
- ii. The normal range of IOP is:

a) 5-10 mm of Hg	b) 11-21 mm of Hg
c) 22-31 mm of Hg	d) 32-35 mm of Hg
- iii. The posterior segment of eye is examined by all, except:

a) Applanation Tonometry	b) Direct Ophthalmoscope
c) Indirect Ophthalmoscope	d) Slit lamp with + 90 D lens.
- iv. Amsler grid test is done for:

a) Corneal thickness	b) Macular function
c) Visual field	d) Calculation of angle of squint
- v. Thinnest wall of orbit is:

a) Medial wall	b) Lateral wall
c) Roof	d) Floor
- vi. Iridodonesis is a feature of:

a) Hypermetropia	b) Iritis
c) Aphakia	d) Heterochromia iridis
- vii. Trichiasis means:

a) Misdirected eyelashes	b) Extra row of eyelashes
c) Whitening of eyelashes	d) Thick long eyelashes
- viii. A Constricted irregular pupil not reacting to light is seen in:

a) Acute congestive glaucoma	b) Primary Open Angle Glaucoma
c) Optic neuritis	d) Acute iridocyclitis
- ix. Normal axial length of eyeball in adults is:

a) 16 mm	b) 21mm
c) 24 mm	d) 27 mm
- x. The initial treatment of Congenital obstruction of nasolacrimal duct is:

a) Dacryocystectomy	b) Dacryocystorhinostomy
c) Oral antibiotics	d) Lacrimal sac massage