

[MBBS 0223]

FEBRUARY 2023

Sub. Code :6071

**M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION**

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020 Batch onwards)

**THIRD YEAR – (CBME)****PART - I****PAPER I – OPHTHALMOLOGY****Q.P. Code: 526071****Time: 30 Minutes****Maximum : 20 Marks****Answer All Questions****Choose one correct answer in the box provided in the Answer Script. No overwriting should be done. Choice should be given in Capital Letters.****III. Multiple Choice Questions:****(20 x 1 = 20)**

1. Corneal endothelial counting is done by  
A) Pachymetry      B) Topography      C) Specular microscope      D) Perimetry
2. Munson's sign is seen in  
A) Keratoconus      B) Fungal keratitis      C) Chemical injury      D) Viral keratitis
3. Magnification in direct ophthalmoscope  
A) 5X      B) 15X      C) 20X      D) 10X
4. All are seen in diabetic retinopathy except  
A) Cotton wool spots      B) Hard exudates  
C) Dot and blot haemorrhages      D) Angioid streaks
5. Retinal detachment occurs due to separation of  
A) Retinal Pigment epithelium from choroid  
B) Outer nuclear layer from Layer of Rods and Cones  
C) Neurosensory retina from Retinal pigment epithelium  
D) External Limiting membrane from photoreceptors
6. Crystalline Lens develops from  
A) Neuroectoderm      B) Neural crest cells      C) Surface ectoderm      D) Mesoderm
7. Structures of the angle comprises of the following except  
A) Trabecular meshwork      B) Ciliary body      C) Zonules      D) Scleral spur
8. Objective method of detecting refractive error is  
A) Ophthalmoscopy      B) Retinoscopy  
C) Gonioscopy      D) Tonometry
9. All are true about myopia except  
A) Far point is at infinity      B) Rays converge in front of the retina  
C) Have good near vision      D) Requires correction with concave lenses

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10. All are types of astigmatism except  
A) Circular                      B) Regular                      C) Irregular                      D) Oblique
11. Sudden painless loss of vision occurs in  
A) Retinal detachment                      B) Uveitis  
C) Acute congestive glaucoma                      D) Optic neuritis
12. Total dioptric power of the eye is  
A) + 20 D                      B) + 60 D                      C) + 43 D                      D) + 6 D
13. Maximum contribution to the refractive power of the eye is by  
A) Anterior surface of cornea                      B) Posterior surface of cornea  
C) Anterior surface of Lens                      D) Posterior surface of Lens
14. Swinging flash test is used for diagnosing  
A) Marcus Gunn pupil                      B) Adies pupil  
C) Horner's syndrome                      D) Argyll Robertson's pupil
15. Treatment of choice in congenital glaucoma  
A) Trabeculoplasty                      B) Trabeculotomy with Trabeculectomy  
C) Miotics                      D) Topical dorzolamide
16. Imbert fick's law is used in which type of tonometry  
A) Applanation tonometry                      B) Indentation tonometry  
C) Dynamic contour tonometry                      D) Rebound tonometry
17. Prostaglandin analogues used in glaucoma acts primarily by  
A) Reducing aqueous formation                      B) Increasing uveoscleral outflow  
C) Releasing pupillary block                      D) Increasing trabecular outflow
18. Lagophthalmos occurs due to paralysis of  
A) 3<sup>rd</sup> cranial nerve                      B) 4<sup>th</sup> cranial nerve  
C) 6<sup>th</sup> cranial nerve                      D) 7<sup>th</sup> cranial nerve
19. Ishihara plates are used for diagnosing  
A) Colour blindness                      B) Night blindness  
C) Day blindness                      D) Low vision
20. All the following are seen in Trachoma except  
A) Arlt's line                      B) Stocker's line  
C) Herbert's pits                      D) Pannus.

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