

**THIRD PROFESSIONAL M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION, FEBRUARY 2007****Part I****OPHTHALMOLOGY**

(New Scheme)

Time : Two Hours

Maximum : 40 Marks

*Answer all the questions.**Draw diagrams wherever necessary.**MCQs should be answered first in the response sheet provided.***Section A**

- I. Multiple Choice Questions. Single response type 8 (separate sheet attached).  $(8 \times \frac{1}{2} = 4 \text{ marks})$
- II. Match the following. Single response type 8 (separate sheet attached).  $(8 \times \frac{1}{2} = 4 \text{ marks})$
- III. Draw and label :
  - 1 Histology of Retina.
  - 2 Fundus picture of Retinitis pigmentosa.  $(2 \times 1 = 2 \text{ marks})$
- IV. Short answer questions :
  - 1 Define Glaucoma.
  - 2 Define Retinal Detachment.
  - 3 Mention 4 causes of Congenital cataract.
  - 4 Mention 4 causes of Vitreous haemorrhage.  $(4 \times 1 = 4 \text{ marks})$
- V. Write short notes on :
  - 1 Pseudoglioma.
  - 2 Penetrating Keratoplasty.
  - 3 Complications of Cataract surgery.  $(3 \times 2 = 6 \text{ marks})$

**Section B**

- VI. A child presents with Acute development of Proptosis in one eye:
  - 1 Mention 2 possible causes.
  - 2 Discuss the clinical pictures.
  - 3 Briefly outline the management of any one of them.  $(2 + 5 + 3 = 10 \text{ marks})$

Turn over

VII. Short answer questions :

- 1 Mention the principles of management of Acute congestive glaucoma.
- 2 Mention the varieties of Diabetic Retinopathy.
- 3 How will you treat a case of Congenital Dacryocystitis ?
- 4 Mention the complications of orbital cellulitis.

( $4 \times 1 = 4$  marks)

VIII. Write short notes on :

- 1 Trabeculectomy.
- 2 Lagophthalmos.
- 3 Complicated cataract.

( $3 \times 2 = 6$  marks)

## OPHTHALMOLOGY

## I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- Note.—(1) Do not write anything on the question paper.  
 (2) Write your register number in the answer-sheet provided.  
 (3) Select one most appropriate response and encircle the corresponding alphabet against each question number in the answer-sheet provided.

1. The commonest cause of orbital cellulitis is :  
 (A) Frontal sinusitis. (B) Maxillary sinusitis.  
 (C) Sphenoid sinusitis. (D) Ethmoid sinusitis.
2. The causative agent of sympathetic ophthalmia is :  
 (A) Morax-Axenfeld bacillus. (B) Coryne bacterium diphtherial.  
 (C) Treponema pallidum. (D) None of the above.
3. Signs of Primary Open Angle Glaucoma include the following except :  
 (A) Cupping of Optic disc. (B) Circum corneal congestion.  
 (C) Raised Intraocular tension. (D) Visual field defects.
4. All the following drugs are used to lower the intraocular tension except :  
 (A) Pilocarpine. (B) Acyclovir.  
 (C) Acetazolamide. (D) Intravenous Mannitol.
5. The following are causes of secondary glaucoma except :  
 (A) Acute anterior uveitis. (B) Keratoconus.  
 (C) Chronic anterior uveitis. (D) Hyper mature cataract.
6. Atropine is :  
 (A) A pure mydriatic. (B) Pure cycloplegic.  
 (C) Used to lower the IOP. (D) Mydriatic and cycloplegic.
7. Sunflower cataract is typically seen in :  
 (A) Siderosis bulbi. (B) Wilson's disease.  
 (C) Uncontrolled Diabetes Mellitus. (D) Prolonged steroid therapy.
8. All the following conditions present with a nodule near the limbus except :  
 (A) Dermoid cyst. (B) Epithelioma.  
 (C) Corneal Dystrophy. (D) Phlyctenular disease.

## OPHTHALMOLOGY

II. Match the following:—

- A 1 Corneal ulcer  
2 Iridocyclitis  
3 Argyll-Robertson pupil  
4 Baring of Blind spot

- (a) Neuro syphilis.  
(b) Primary open angle Glaucoma.  
(c) Fungal.  
(d) K.F. ring.  
(e) Keratic precipitates.  
(f) Central Retinal artery occlusion.

- B 1 Papilloedema  
2 Secondary Glaucoma  
3 Retinitis pigmentosa  
4 Toxic amblyopias

- (a) Tubular vision.  
(b) Methyl alcohol poisoning.  
(c) Malignant hypertension.  
(d) Hyper mature cataract.  
(e) Disciform keratitis.  
(f) Ectropion.