

THIRD PROFESSIONAL M.B.B.S. (PART I) DEGREE EXAMINATION
MARCH 2009
OPHTHALMOLOGY

Time : Two Hours

Maximum : 40 Marks

*Answer all questions.**Draw diagrams wherever necessary.**Answer Sections A and B in separate answer-books.**MCQs should be answered first in the response sheet provided.*

Section A

- I. Multiple Choice Questions. Single response type 8. (Separate sheet attached). ($8 \times \frac{1}{2} = 4$ marks)
- II. Match the following. Single response type 8 (separate sheet attached). ($8 \times \frac{1}{2} = 4$ marks)
- III. Draw a labelled diagram of the visual paths showing probable sites of lesions and diagrams of the corresponding field defects.
(2 marks)

IV. Short answer questions :

- 1 Mechanism of accommodation.
- 2 Four complications of Pathological Myopia.
- 3 Four causes of Unilateral Diplopia.
- 4 Different types of keratic precipitates.

($4 \times 1 = 4$ marks)

V. Write short notes on :

- 1 Fungal Corneal Ulcer.
- 2 Congenital Dacryocystitis.
- 3 National Programme for control of blindness.

($3 \times 2 = 6$ marks)

Section B

- VI. A 55-year old man attended the clinic complaining of a painless gradual fall in vision over the preceding 6 months. He was finding difficulty in seeing objects and people approaching from the side :

- 1 What diagnosis would you consider in this case of gradual loss of peripheral vision ?
- 2 Which tests will you do to establish Intraocular pressure changes in glaucoma ?
- 3 What are the optic nerve head changes suggestive of glaucomatous damage ?
- 4 Describe the Visual Field changes consistent with glaucomatous defects.
- 5 Medical treatment of Primary Open Angle Glaucoma.

($1 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 3 = 10$ marks)

VII. Short answer questions :

- 1 *Four causes of granulomatous uveitis.*
- 2 *Four drugs causing toxic amblyopia.*
- 3 *Differential diagnosis of leukocoria.*
- 4 *Causes of seeing flashes and floaters.*

(4 × 1 = 4 marks)

VIII. Write short notes on :

- 1 *Types and choice of surgical techniques for cataract surgery.*
- 2 *Clinical features of Cavernous Sinus Thrombosis.*
- 3 *Causes of Optic Disc oedema.*

(3 × 2 = 6 marks)

Part I—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 causative organism which can invade the intact corneal epithelium and produce purulent corneal ulcer is :
(A) Staphococcus. (B) Corynebacterium Diphtheriae.
(C) Fungus. (D) Steptococcus.
2. Iris bombi occurs with :
(A) Total posterior synechiae. (B) Total anterior synechiae.
(C) Ring synechiae. (D) Angle closure glaucoma.
3. Dalen Fuch's nodules are pathognomonic of :
(A) Pathological Myopia. (B) Sympathetic Ophthalmitis.
(C) Fuch's uveitis. (D) Sarcoidosis.
4. A true Diabetic cataract is also known as :
(A) Sunflower cataract. (B) Rosette shaped cataract.
(C) Snowstorm cataract. (D) Coronary cataract.
5. All of the following are features of central Retinal Artery Occlusion **except** :
(A) Retinal oedema.
(B) Cherry red spot at macula.
(C) Marked narrowing of Retinal arterioles.
(D) Multiple Superficial hemorrhages.
6. Subconjunctival hemorrhage can occur in all conditions **except** :
(A) Trauma. (B) Whooping cough.
(C) High Intraocular tension. (D) Blood dyscrasias.
7. Intra Orbital Calcification in a patient with proptosis is observed in all **except** :
(A) Retinoblastoma. (B) Orbital varix.
(C) Hydatid cyst. (D) Pseudo tumour.
8. Diabetic Retinopathy is essentially an angiopathy affecting retinal :
(A) Precapillary arterioles. (B) Capillaries.
(C) Venules. (D) All of the above.

(8 × ½ = 4 marks)

OPHTHALMOLOGY

II. Match the following :—

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| (A) 1 Amaurosis fugax | (a) Horner's syndrome. |
| 2 Altitudinal hemianopia | (b) Anterior Ischemic Optic Neuropathy. |
| 3 Bilateral Centrocaecal scotoma | (c) Carotid Artery Occlusion. |
| 4 Scintillating Scotoma | (d) Migraine. |
| | (e) Retinitis Pigmentosa. |
| | (f) Toxic Amblyopia. |
| | (g) Myasthenia gravis. |
| (B) 1 Dacryocystectomy | (a) Mucocoele of the lacrimal sac. |
| 2 Cyclodialysis | (b) Atrophic Rhinitis. |
| 3 Cyclocrypexy | (c) Open Angle Glaucoma. |
| 4 Vitrectomy | (d) Aphakic glaucoma. |
| | (e) Traction Retinal Detachment. |
| | (f) Intraocular Tumour. |