

OCULAR ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY**Time: 3 hrs****Max marks: 80**

- Answer all questions
- Write section A and section B in separate answer books(32 Pages). Do not mix up questions from section A and section B.

Q P Code: 207013 Section A – Ocular Anatomy**Marks: 40****Essay: (15)**

1. Draw and label - The section of eye ball. Mention briefly about the different coats of the eye ball and their functions.

Short notes: (2x5=10)

2. Surgical spaces of orbit
3. Anatomy of limbus and surgical importance

Answer briefly: (5x2=10)

4. Development of crystalline lens
5. Bruchs membrane
6. Which are the muscles supplied by the oculomotor nerve in the orbit.
7. Name the layers of retina
8. Draw a diagram of the section of upper eye lid and mark the different layers.

One word answer: (5x1=5)

9. Which extra ocular muscle is supplied by the sixth cranial nerve(abducent nerve)
10. The fluid filling the anterior chamber is called.....
11. Which layer of the cornea works as a pump to keep the cornea dehydrated.
12. Blood supply of inner retinal layers is by which artery.
13. The muscle that elevates the eye lid is

Q P Code: 208013 Section B – Ocular Physiology**Marks: 40****Essay: (15)**

1. Physiology of aqueous humour production, drainage and maintenance of intraocular pressure

Short notes: (2x5=10)

2. Grades of binocular single vision
3. Visual cycle

Answer briefly: (5x2=10)

4. Role of corneal endothelium in maintaining the transparency of cornea
5. What are the functions of the pre corneal tear film.
6. Electroretinogram
7. Name the extra ocular muscles involved in dextro elevation
8. Accomodation reflex

One word answer: (5x1=5)

9. Tracking movements of the eye as they follow moving objects is referred to asmovements
10. Power to superimpose two incomplete but similar images to form one complete image is called....
11. Occlusion therapy is used to treat
12. Chief source of glucose and other solutes for the cornea is
13. Vision in dim light is referred to asvision