

# 2019 Scheme

Q.P. Code: 314001

Reg. no.: .....

## Third Professional MBBS Part I Degree Supplementary Examinations April 2026 Ophthalmology

Time: 3 Hours

Total Marks: 100

- Answer all questions to the point neatly and legibly • Do not leave any blank pages between answers
- Indicate the question number correctly for the answer in the margin space
- Answer all parts of a single question together • Leave sufficient space between answers
- Draw table/diagrams/flow charts wherever necessary

### 1. Multiple Choice Questions

(20x1=20)

The MCQ questions (Q.No. i to Q.No. xx) shall be answered **only in the OMR sheet provided at page No. 51** of the answer book (the inner portion of the back cover page (PART III)). Responses for MCQs marked in any other part/page of the answer book will not be valued. **For marking the correct responses use X mark only**

**Question Numbers i - v are case scenario-based questions.**

A 65 year old patient presents with complaints of redness of right eye associated with watering and yellowish discharge. No other complaints.

- Which organism causes Angular bacterial Conjunctivitis  
a) Streptococcus      b) Moraxella Axenfield      c) Gonococci      d) Chlamydia
- What is the commonest cause of viral Conjunctivitis  
a) Molluscum      b) Poxvirus      c) Adenovirus      d) Herpes simplex
- The slight blurring of vision in conjunctivitis is due to  
a) Uveitis      b) Hyphaema      c) Mucus flakes      d) Retinitis
- Newcastle Conjunctivitis is caused due to contact with  
a) Diseased Owls      b) Diseased cows      c) Diseased sheep      d) Diseased cats
- The word chemosis refers to  
a) Oedematous conjunctiva      b) Papillae      c) Redness      d) Discoloration

**For questions vi - x, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answers as per the options provided:**

- a) Both A and R are true, R is the correct explanation of A      c) A is false, but R is true  
b) Both A and R are true, R is not the correct explanation of A      d) A is true, but R is false
- Assertion (A):** Cyclitic membrane is a late Complication of iridocyclitis  
**Reason (R):** it results due to organisation of exudates present behind the lens
  - Assertion (A):** intraocular pressure is elevated in perforated corneal ulcer.  
**Reason (R):** perforation of corneal ulcer occurs when ulceration reaches the descemet's membrane.
  - Assertion (A):** Drug induced spasm of accommodation occurs after use of miotics  
**Reason (R):** spasm of accommodation refers to exertion of abnormally excessive accommodation.
  - Assertion (A):** Solar retinopathy refers to retinal injury induced by sun viewing.  
**Reason (R):** Solar retinopathy is produced by UV, Infrared rays and Visible blue light
  - Assertion (A):** Total Ophthalmoplegia is a common feature of Orbital Apex Syndrome.  
**Reason (R):** all extraocular and intraocular muscles are paralysed in Total Ophthalmoplegia

**Question numbers xi-xv are multiple-response type questions. Read the statements & mark the answers appropriately.**

- Further damage in chemical injuries is prevented by  
1) Immediate irrigation      2) Removal of contaminants  
3) Removal of necrotic tissue      4) Patching the eye  
a) 1, 2, 4 are correct      b) 1, 3, 4 are correct      c) 1, 2, 3 are correct      d) 2, 3, 4 are correct
- Corticosteroids are indicated in  
1) Uveitis      2) Scleritis      3) Fungal keratitis      4) Dry eye  
a) 1, 3, 4 are correct      b) 2, 3, 4 are correct      c) 1, 3, 4 are correct      d) 1, 2, 4 are correct

(PTO)

- xiii. Vitamin A deficiency causes-  
 1) Night blindness    2) Bitots spots    3) Corneal ulcer    4) Day blindness  
 a) 1, 3, 4 are correct    b) 2, 3, 4 are correct    c) 1, 3, 4 are correct    d) 1, 2, 3 are correct
- xiv. Prisms are used in  
 1) Prism bar cover test    2) Gonioscopes    3) In presbyopia    4) To relieve diplopia  
 a) 1, 3, 4 are correct    b) 1, 2, 4 are correct    c) 1, 3, 4 are correct    d) 1, 2, 3 are correct
- xv. Convex lens are used in  
 1) Myopia    2) Presbyopia    3) Hypermetropia    4) Aphakia  
 a) 1, 3, 4 are correct    b) 2, 3, 4 are correct    c) 1, 3, 4 are correct    d) 1, 2, 3 are correct

**Question numbers xvi-xx are single-response type questions**

- xvi. Cherry red spot is seen in  
 a) CRVO    c) Papilledema  
 b) Diabetic Retinopathy    d) Central Artery Occlusion
- xvii. Rosette Cataract is seen in  
 a) Congenital cataract    c) Blunt trauma  
 b) Senility    d) Radiation exposure
- xviii. Foster-Fuch's spot is seen in  
 a) Hypertensive Retinopathy    c) ARMD  
 b) Pathological Myopia    d) CSR
- xix. Koeppe's nodules are seen  
 a) Granulomatous Uveitis    b) Intermediate uveitis    c) Posterior uveitis    d) Choroiditis
- xx. Lipid layer of Tear film is secreted by  
 a) Glands of wolf    b) Meibomian glands    c) Goblet cells    d) Lacrimal glands

**Long Essays:**

**(2x10=20)**

2. A 47 year old Female patient presented to Ophthalmology OPD with history of pain and diminution of vision after coming out of a movie theatre watching a movie.  
 a) What is the probable diagnosis  
 b) Write the classification of this condition  
 c) What is the normal intra ocular pressure  
 d) What are the clinical features of this condition  
 e) What is the treatment for this patient (1+2+1+3+3)
3. What is cataract. Classify cataracts. write the difference between small incision cataract surgery and phacoemulsification. What are the immediate post operative complications of cataract surgery. (1+3+3+3)

**Short Essays:**

**(6x6=36)**

4. What are the factors responsible for transparency of cornea.  
 5. Write a note on investigations in a case of Uveitis.  
 6. Diabetic Retinopathy- pathogenesis, classification and clinical features.  
 7. Draw a labelled neat diagram of visual pathways and depict the lesions of visual pathways at various levels.  
 8. Trichiasis - Definition, causes, clinical features and treatment.  
 9. Acute Dacrocystitis - Definition, clinical features and treatment.

**Short Answers:**

**(6x4=24)**

10. Name the stages of corneal ulcer.  
 11. Write the actions of all extraocular muscles.  
 12. What is Amblyopia. Write about clinical features and management.  
 13. Write a note on fundamental principles of doctor patient communication.  
 14. Write a note on indications for surgery and surgical management of pterygium.  
 15. What are the manifestations of Blunt trauma to the Eye.

\*\*\*\*\*