



Name : .....

Roll No. : .....

Invigilator's Signature : .....

**CS/B.OPTM/SEM-4/BO-404/2013**

**2013**

**OCULAR DISEASE - I  
( ANTERIOR SEGMENT DISEASE )**

*Time Allotted : 3 Hours*

*Full Marks : 70*

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

*Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words  
as far as practicable.*

**GROUP - A**

**( Multiple Choice Type Questions )**

1. Choose the correct alternatives for the following :

10 × 1 = 10

- i) Corneal degeneration means
- a) normal cells of a tissue undergo pathological changes under influence of abnormal circumstances
  - b) cells have inborn defects which cause pathological changes
  - c) healthy cells undergo mutation
  - d) healthy cells become defective under influence of exogenous toxic substances.

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- ii) 'Riders' are seen in .....
  - a) zonular cataract
  - b) phacomorphic cataract
  - c) phacolytic cataract
  - d) hypermature morgagnian cataract.
- iii) Stoker's line can be seen in
  - a) progressive pterygium
  - b) angular conjunctivitis
  - c) chalcosis
  - d) xerosis of conjunctiva.
- iv) Evisceration operation is indicated in
  - a) phthisis bulbi
  - b) absolute glaucoma
  - c) atrophic bulbi
  - d) panophthalmitis.
- v) ..... are round swellings due to localised aggregation of lymphocytes, in sub-epithelia adenoid layer
  - a) Follicles
  - b) Papillae
  - c) Pannus
  - d) Herbert's pits.
- vi) Insidious onset, with chronic course and large "Mutton fat" K. P's are seen in
  - a) Granulomatous uveitis
  - b) Non granulomatous uveitis
  - c) Herpes zoster
  - d) Steroid induced glaucoma.



- vii) Vogt striae and Fleischers Ring are seen on cornea in
- a) progressive pterigium
  - b) siderosis
  - c) superficial punctate keretitis
  - d) keratoconus.
- viii) ..... is an example of Indirect gonioscopy lens and is commonly used in the hospital OPD. for Gonioscopy
- a) Koeppe lens
  - b) Goldmann 3 mirror lens
  - c) Barkan lens
  - d) panfunduscopy lens.
- ix) Peripheral anterior chamber depth =  $\frac{1}{4}$ th C.T ( corneal thickness ), in Van Herrick test means
- a) wide open angle
  - b) mild narrow angle
  - c) moderately narrow angle
  - d) extremely narrow angle.
- x) In "Immature cataract" if lens become swollen by progressive hydration of cortical layer tissues is called
- a) Incipient cataract
  - b) Intumescent cataract
  - c) Sclerotic cataract
  - d) Morgagnian cataract.

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**GROUP - B**

**( Short Answer Type Questions )**

Write short notes on any *three* of the following.

3 × 5 = 15

2. Episcleritis.
3. Hypermature cataract.
4. "Hard stop" and "Soft stop" during syringing for patency of lacrimal passages.
5. Secondary glaucoma due to lens disorders.

**GROUP - C**

**( Long Answer Type Questions )**

Answer any *three* of the following. 3 × 15 = 45

6. Describe the signs, symptoms, complications and treatment of vernal conjunctivitis ( spring catarrh )
7. Discuss the
  - a) Complications arising from perforation of corneal ulcer
  - b) Treatment of 'Acute ocular lesions' in HZO ( Herpes Zoster ophthalmicus ).

$7 \frac{1}{2} + 7 \frac{1}{2}$
8. a) Classify corneal dystrophies and explain Fuchs Endothelial dystrophy.  
b) Discuss management of Mycotic fungal corneal ulcer.  

$7 \frac{1}{2} + 7 \frac{1}{2}$
9. Discuss Trachoma under the following heads — definition, signs & symptoms, complications. ( sequelae ) of trachoma and give any one classification of Trachoma and give any one classification of Trachoma. 15
10. a) Important clinical findings in a case of keratioconus. ( only findings ).  
b) Investigation to be done in a case of "Suspected Glaucoma".