



Name : .....  
Roll No. : .....  
Invigilator's Signature : .....

**CS/B.OPTM/SEM-4/BO-404/2012**

**2012**

**OCULAR DISEASE – I  
(ANTERIOR SEGMENT DISEASES)**

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 :  $10 \times 1 = 10$ 
  - i) Tyndall effect is associated with
    - a) leakage of proteins into aqueous in acute uveitis
    - b) total internal reflection in a gonioscope
    - c) seen in complicated cataract
    - d) anterior corneal dystrophy.
  - ii) Corneal dystrophy means
    - a) normal cells of a tissue undergo some 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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[ Turn over



- iii) Haabs striae are found in
  - a) advanced trachoma
  - b) immature cataract
  - c) absolute glaucoma
  - d) infantile glaucoma.
- iv) In glaucoma ..... retinal nerve fibres are affected at the very last.
  - a) arcuate nerve fibres
  - b) papillomacular bundle
  - c) retinal nerve fibres in Bjerrum area
  - d) fibres corresponding to Roenne's nasal step area.
- v) Marcus Gunn jaw winking phenomenon is associated with
  - a) neurogenic ptosis
  - b) mechanical ptosis
  - c) congenital ptosis
  - d) advanced trachoma.
- vi) Filtering surgery for glaucoma is
  - a) Goniotomy
  - b) Trabeculoplasty
  - c) Trabeculectomy
  - d) Trabeculotomy.
- vii) Horner Tranta's dots are found in
  - a) vernal conjunctivitis (palpebral type)
  - b) vernal conjunctivitis (bulbar type)
  - c) phlyctenular conjunctivitis
  - d) phlyctenular kerato conjunctivitis.
- viii) 'SAFE' Strategy in Vision, 2002 Programme refers to treatment of
  - a) glaucoma
  - b) operable cataract cases
  - c) prevention of eye injuries
  - d) none of these.



- ix) Intact corneal epithelium cannot be penetrated by any organism *except*
- a) *N. gonorrhoea*                      b) *C. trachomatis*  
c) *Moraxella*                              d) *Staphylococcus aureus*.
- x) ..... measures total secretion of tear.  
(basic + reflex)
- a) Schirmers test I                      b) Schirmers test II  
c) Jones test I                              d) Jones test II.

**GROUP - B**

**( Short Answer Type Questions )**

Write short notes on any *three* of the following.  $3 \times 5 = 15$

2. Scleritis.
3. Dry eye.
4. Macular function tests in a case of total cataract.
5. Gonioscopy.

**GROUP - C**

**( Long Answer Type Questions )**

Answer any *three* of the following.  $3 \times 15 = 45$

6. a) Describe the optic disc changes found in a case of advanced glaucoma.  
b) Discuss the role of 'Prostaglandin analogue' eyedrop medications in the management of glaucoma.  $10 + 5$
7. a) Discuss the management of a case of acute anterior uveitis.  
b) Discuss the management of Endophthalmitis.
8. a) In a case of suspected dacryocystitis how will you do a 'Patency test' ?  
b) Discuss hard stop, soft stop, fast regurgitation and slow regurgitation in the above patient.  $7\frac{1}{2} + 7\frac{1}{2}$

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9. a) What are the different ways in which the crystalline lens can cause glaucoma.
- b) Explain 'Roenne's nasal step' field defect found in glaucoma.  $7\frac{1}{2} + 7\frac{1}{2}$
10. a) What is Trichiasis ? How will you treat such a case ?
- b) Differentiate between conjunctival congestion and ciliary congestion.
- c) Discuss management of a case of vernal conjunctivitis (spring catarrh).  $5 + 5 + 5$

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