

Name :

Roll No. :

Invigilator's Signature :

**CS/B.OPTM/SEM-4/BO-404/2010
2010**

**OCULAR DISEASES-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

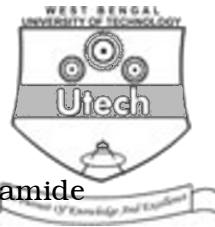
(Multiple Choice Type Questions)

1. Choose the correct alternatives for any ten of the following :

$$10 \times 1 = 10$$

- i) A viral corneal ulcer has
 - a) increased corneal sensation
 - b) decreased corneal sensation
 - c) altered corneal sensation
 - d) same corneal sensation.

- ii) Ferry's line is
 - a) iron deposition at the base of keratoconus
 - b) iron deposition in pterygium
 - c) copper deposition in Wilson's disease
 - d) iron deposition in filtering bleb.



- iii) Which is an antiglaucoma drug ?
 - a) Phenylephrine
 - b) Brinzolamide
 - c) Doxycycline
 - d) Atropine.
- iv) Lens subluxation in Marfan's syndrome is
 - a) supero-temporal
 - b) infero-temporal
 - c) infero-nasal
 - d) posterior.
- v) Inflammation of the glands of Moll & Zeis is known as
 - a) Meibomitis
 - b) Chalazion
 - c) Stye
 - d) None of these.
- vi) Common association of is found in acute anterior uveitis associated with ankylosing spondylitis.
 - a) HLA-DW-15
 - b) HLA-DR4
 - c) HLA-B5
 - d) HLA-B27.
- vii) Hutchinson's triad is seen in
 - a) congenital glaucoma
 - b) congenital ptosis
 - c) congenital syphilis
 - d) congenital cataract.
- viii) Management of subconjunctival haemorrhage is done by
 - a) antifungal drug
 - b) anti-bacterial drug
 - c) tear substitute
 - d) reassuring the patient.
- ix) In thin corneas, I.O.P. is
 - a) over-estimated
 - b) under-estimated
 - c) variable
 - d) not affected.
- x) Iris shadow is seen in cataract.
 - a) immature
 - b) mature
 - c) hypermature
 - d) nuclear type.



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- xi) Marcus-Gunn jaw winking phenomenon is associated with
a) Styte b) Ptosis
c) Chalazion d) None of these.
- xii) 'Mutton-fat' K.P.s are seen in
a) angle closure glaucoma
b) viral keratitis
c) granulomatous uveitis
d) infective conjunctivitis.

GROUP – B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

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

$3 \times 5 = 15$

2. Pterygium
3. Chronic dacryocystitis
4. Trichiasis
5. Phacomorphic glaucoma
6. Keratoconus
7. K.P.s

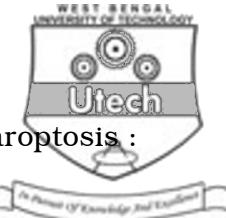
GROUP – C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

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

8. a) What are the clinical features of a typical bacterial corneal ulcer ?
- b) Discuss briefly the four stages of an uncomplicated localised corneal ulcer.
- c) Give the management (investigations and treatment) of bacterial keratitis.
- d) Give the causes and treatment of exposure keratitis.

$4 + 2 + 5 + 4$



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9. Discuss under the following headings Blepharoptosis :
- a) Definition
 - b) Aetiology
 - c) Clinical evaluation from history, examination and investigations.
 - d) Management. 2 + 3 + 6 + 4
10. Discuss primary open angle glaucoma (P.O.A.G.) under the following headings :
- a) Definition
 - b) Clinical features (symptoms and signs)
 - c) Investigations
 - d) Different modes of treatment.
 - e) Formation and drainage of aqueous humour.
- 1 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 2
11. Discuss acute anterinal uveitis under the following headings :
- a) Clinical features including slit-lamp findings.
 - b) Sequelae and complications
 - c) Management. 6 + 4 + 5
12. Discuss cataracts under the following headings :
- a) Definition
 - b) Zonular or lamellar cataract
 - c) Stages of cortical cataracts
 - d) Treatment options for cataracts. 2 + 4 + 4 + 5