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CS/B.OPTM/SEM-5/BO-504/2009-10 2009

OCULAR DISEASE - II (POSTERIOR & NEURO-EYE 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.

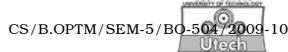
| | | | GRO | DUP – A | | |
|---|--|------|------------------|-----------|--|--|
| | | | (Multiple Choic | e Type Qu | estions) | |
| 1. Choose the correct alternatives for | | | | | y ten of the following: $10 \times 1 = 10$ | |
| | i) | A.I. | O.N. (Anterior | Ischaemic | Optic Neuropathy) | |
| classically results from occlusion of a | | | | | of arteries. | |
| | a) long posterior ciliary arteriesb) short posterior ciliary arteries | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | c) posterior communicating arteries | | | | | |
| | | d) | none of these. | | | |
| | ii) type of optic disc atrophy | | | | c atrophy is commonly | |
| seen classically in retinitis pigmentosa. | | | | entosa. | | |
| | | a) | Primary | b) | Post-neuritic | |
| | | c) | Consequtive | d) | Ischaemic. | |
| | iii) In Retinopathy of Prematurity (R.O.P.) "ridge form with fibrovascular proliferation" is found in | | | | R.O.P.) "ridge formation | |
| | | | | | is found in | |
| | | a) | stage 1 | b) | stage 2 | |
| | | c) | stage 3 | d) | stage 4 (a). | |
| | | | | | | |

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- iv) In early to moderate stage of retinitis pigmentosa, the classical field defect is
 - a) central scotoma
 - b) peripheral ring scotoma
 - c) enlargement of blind spot
 - d) nasal step defect.
- v) Retinitis pigmentosa, associated with hypogenitalism, polydactyly and mental retardation is found in
 - a) Usher's syndrome
 - b) Cockayne's syndrome
 - c) Lowe syndrome
 - d) Laurence-Moon-Biedl syndrome.
- vi) Classical FFA appearance in a case of CSR (Central Serous Retinopahy) is called appearance.
 - a) flower petal
- b) flower leaf
- c) honeycomb
- d) smoke stack.
- vii) In Argyle-Robertson pupil the accommodation is
 - a) present
- b) absent
- c) delayed
- d) equal to light reflex.
- viii) Smell of formaldehyde in breath is found (in cases of toxic Amblyopia) due to poisoining.
 - a) ethambutol
 - b) methyl alcohol
 - c) ethyl alcohol
 - d) raised cyanide level in blood due to smoking of tobacco.

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- ix) Typical visual field defect found in a case of arteritic A.I.O.N. (Anterior Ischaemic Optic Neuropathy) is
 - a) binasal hemianopia
 - b) altitudinal hemianopia
 - c) macular sparing homonymous hemianopia
 - d) none of these.
- x)is the classical sign of a case of pre-proliferative diabetic retinopathy.
 - a) Hard exudates
 - b) Hard exudates, forming circinate ring
 - c) soft (cotton wool) exudates
 - d) neovascularisation on optic disc.
- xi) In myasthenia gravis, during a diagnostic test, we use a drug called
 - a) carbamazepine
- b) edrophonium
- c) piperazine citrate
- d) azathioprim.
- xii)is an example of demylinating disease.
 - a) Myasthenia
- b) Eales disease
- c) Multiple myeloma
- d) Multiple sclerosis.

GROUP – B

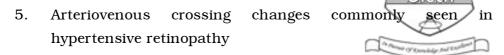
(Short Answer Type Questions)

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

- 2. Nystagmus
- 3. Malignant hypertension (with features of hypertensive retinopathy)
- 4. Rhegmatogenous retinal detachment

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6. Pupil sparing third (IIIrd) cranial nerve palsy.

GROUP - C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

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

- 7. What do you mean by the term 'Phakomatoses'? Name three conditions included under this term. Describe the clinical features, complications and management of Sturge- Weber syndrome.

 5 + 10
- 8. Describe the origin, course (in brief) and clinical features of a sixth (VIth) cranial nerve palsy.
- 9. Describe the clinical features, investigations, complications and management of a case of ischaemic CRVO.
- 10. a) What is retinoblastoma?
 - b) Name the various stages, giving one typical finding of that stage.
 - c) Mention your plan of management of such a case, in a boy aged two years.
 - d) What is the role of genetic counseling in these patients? 3+4+4+4
- 11. As an optometrist, describe any five tests, that you will use to establish, that a patient is malingering (pretending falsely to have poor vision in one eye). $5\times 3=15$

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