

Name : .....

Roll No. : .....

Invigilator's Signature : .....

**CS/B.OPTM/SEM-5/BO-504/2010-11**

**2010-11**

**OCULAR DISEASE - II POSTERIOR SEGMENT  
( RETINA & NEURO-OPHTHALMOLOGY )**

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 )**

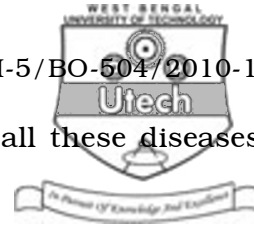
1. Choose the correct alternatives for any *ten* of the following :  
10 × 1 = 10
- i) Which is not an important diagnostic criterion of giant cell arteritis ?
    - a) ESR > 70 mm/hour
    - b) C-reactive protein > 2.45 mg/dl
    - c) Jaw claudication
    - d) Neck pain.
  - ii) Unilateral blindness in a male child with massive exudation under the retina is most likely a case of
    - a) Coat's disease
    - b) Retinoblastoma
    - c) Sturge-Weber syndrome
    - d) Louis-Bar's syndrome.

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[ Turn over



- iii) A retinal detachment patient mostly complains of
- a) pain
  - b) good vision
  - c) flashes and floaters
  - d) diplopia.
- iv) In myasthenia gravis, during a diagnostic test, we use a drug called
- a) Piperazine citrate
  - b) Azathioprim
  - c) Edrophonium
  - d) Carbamazepine.
- v) Silicone oil is a/an
- a) aqueous substitute
  - b) lens substitute
  - c) vitreous substitute
  - d) artificial lens.
- vi) In retinoblastoma, if the microscopical examination shows Flexner-Wintersteiner rosettes, it is considered to be
- a) highly malignant
  - b) less malignant
  - c) not malignant
  - d) none of these.
- vii) Dyschromatopsia is the term for defective
- a) day vision
  - b) night vision
  - c) colour vision
  - d) light brightness sensitivity.
- viii) Wernicke's hemianopic pupil is damage to the
- a) optic nerve
  - b) optic tract
  - c) chiasma
  - d) occipital lobe.
- ix) Cherry Red spot is found in
- a) CSR
  - b) CRVO
  - c) CRAO
  - d) diabetic retinopathy.
- x) Macular disease presents with
- a) pain
  - b) low peripheral vision
  - c) low central vision
  - d) floaters.



- xi) Papilloedema is commonly found in all these diseases, *except*
- proliferative diabetic retinopathy
  - optic neuritis
  - vein occlusion
  - hypertensive retinopathy grade IV.
- xii) Flame-shaped haemorrhages are situated in the
- ganglion cell layer of the retina
  - internal limiting membrane
  - nerve fibre layer
  - inner plexiform layer.

**GROUP – B**

**( Short Answer Type Questions )**

Answer any *three* of the following.  $3 \times 5 = 15$

- What is Rhegmatogenous retinal detachment ?
- What are OKN and other tests with special reference to malingering ?
- Write the classification of hypertensive retinopathy.
- What are the clinical features of optic nerve damage ?
- What are the features of Neurofibromatosis I ?
- What is leukocoria ? Name the causes and discuss any one of these causes in detail.

**GROUP – C**

**( Long Answer Type Questions )**

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

- Give the causes of vitreous haemorrhage and examination findings. What investigations should be done ? Discuss the clinical features of proliferative diabetic retinopathy.

$4 + 3 + 3 + 5$



9. Name the horizontal and vertical gaze centres and give their locations. Draw labelled diagrams to explain the findings in the following :
- a) Unilateral horizontal gaze palsy
  - b) Left internuclear ophthalmoplegia
  - c) Right one-and-a-half syndrome. 3 + 4 + 4 + 4
10. Discuss retinitis pigmentosa under the following headings :
- a) What is it ?
  - b) How is it inherited ?
  - c) Clinical features
  - d) Treatment and role of genetic counselling nowadays. 2 + 3 + 5 + 5
11. What do you mean by the term "Phakomatosis" ? Name three conditions that include under this term. Discuss the systemic and ocular features of tuberous sclerosis. 2 + 3 + 5 + 5
12. Name the 4th cranial nerve. Describe the origin, course ( in brief ) and clinical features of a 4th cranial nerve palsy. How will you detect a 4th nerve palsy in the presence of a 3rd nerve palsy ? 1 + 2 + 4 + 5 + 3
13. Write short notes on any *five* of the following : 5 × 3
- a) Homonymous hemianopia
  - b) Bitemporal hemianopia
  - c) Amblyopia
  - d) Altitudinal hemianopia
  - e) Hemeralopia
  - f) Nystagmus.

