



Name :

Roll No. :

Invigilator's Signature :

**CS/B.OPTM/SEM-6/BO-601/2012
2012**

SYSTEMIC CONDITION & THE EYE

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) The anti-tubercular drug commonly responsible for optic neuritis is

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| a) Rifampicin | b) Pyrizinamide |
| c) Ethambutol | d) Streptomycin. |

ii) Malignant malaria is caused by

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| a) <i>P. vivax</i> | b) <i>P. malaria</i> |
| c) <i>P. ovale</i> | d) <i>P. falciparum.</i> |

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[Turn over



- iii) Surest sign of malignancy is
- a) lymph node enlargement
 - b) fever
 - c) weight loss
 - d) metastasis.
- iv) High dose vitamin A has
- a) growth promoting effect
 - b) growth reducing effect
 - c) carcinogenic effect
 - d) teratogenic effect.
- v) The following conditions are all phacomatoses *except*
- a) von Hippel-Lindau disease
 - b) von Recklinghausen disease
 - c) Sturge-Weber syndrome
 - d) Down's syndrome.
- vi) HLA-B27 positivity is associated with
- a) hypertensive retinopathy and uveitis
 - b) diabetic nephropathy and uveitis
 - c) leprotic uveitis
 - d) rheumatoid arthritis and uveitis.



- vii) "Caseation" is a term used in relation to
- a) tuberculosis b) leprosy
 c) malaria d) malignancy.
- viii) Absolute failure to produce insulin is seen in
- a) type I diabetes
 b) type II diabetes
 c) both types I and II
 d) diabetes type II with nephropathy.
- ix) For insulin uptake by cells a is required.
- a) receptor b) hormone
 c) enzyme d) catalyst.
- x) Microangiopathy is term used in connection with the pathophysiology of
- a) tuberculosis and the eye
 b) malaria and the eye
 c) hypertension and the eye
 d) diabetes and the eye.

GROUP - B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

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

2. Osmotic diuresis in type II diabetes.
3. Visual defects found in lesions involving optic chiasma
4. Pathophysiology of diabetic retinopathy
5. Differences between tuberculoid and lepromatous leprosy.



GROUP - C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

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

6. a) Discuss the differences in characteristics of benign and malignant neoplasm.
- b) Discuss the clinical features and management of any one important malignant conditions of the eye (in eyelid/ cornea/ conjunctiva). 5 + 10
7. a) Discuss the clinical features, diagnosis and management of pulmonary tuberculosis.
- b) What are the possible “ocular” complication of tuberculosis ? 10 + 5
8. Discuss on
- a) Ocular features that may be seen in malaria
- b) Prevention, control and treatment of malaria. 5 + 10
9. Classify thyroid diseases. Discuss the ophthalmic features of thyrotoxicosis.
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