Name :	
Roll No. :	A specie (V Kansing Sul Excland

Invigilator's Signature :

CS/B.OPTM/SEM-6/BO-601/2010 2010

SYSTEMIC CONDITIONS & 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 any *ten* of the following :

 $10 \times 1 = 10$

i) Glucagon is produced by

- a) δ -cells of pancreas b) β -cells of pancreas
- c) A_1 -cells of pancreas d) α -cells of pancreas.

ii) Usually papilloedema is associated with

- a) Proliferative diabetic retinopathy
- b) Malignant hypervension
- c) Pre-eclampsia
- d) Satellite cells.

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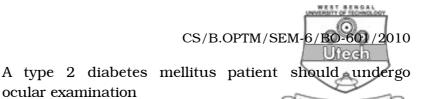
[Turn over

- iii) Normally a healthy individual needs how much of iodine daily ?
 - a) About 200 μ g b) About 110 μ g
 - c) About 150 μ g d) About 220 μ g.
- iv) Mycobacterium leprae is responsible for
 - a) Hansen's disease b) Pulseless disease
 - c) Cockayne's disease d) Harada's disease.
- v) All are true regarding syphilis, *except*
 - a) caused by treponema pallidum
 - b) VDRL test positive
 - c) does not involve the cornea
 - d) sexually transmitted disease.
- vi) Horner's syndrome consists of all of the following except
 - a) Miosis b) Mydriasis
 - c) Partial ptosis d) Enophthalmos.
- vii) The most common cause of blindness in children in India is
 - a) Trachoma b) Vit. A deficiency
 - c) Cataract d) Injuries.
- viii) Tuberculosis causes which ocular manifestation?
 - a) Anterior Uveitis b) Retinitis
 - c) Glaucoma d) Scleritis.
- ix) The most common cause of anterior uveitis associated with polyarthritis is

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- a) Rheumatoid arthritis
- b) Syphilis
- c) Ankylosing spondylitis
- d) Parvo.

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- a) as early as diagnosed
- b) 5 years after diagnosis
- c) 10 years after diagnosis
- d) after visual symptoms appear.
- xi) All of the following are features of central artery occlusion *except*
 - a) marked narrowing of retinal arterioles
 - b) cherry red spot of macula
 - c) retinal oedema
 - d) multiple superficial haemorrhages.
- xii) C-cells or parafollicular cells of thyroid secrete a hormone which is
 - a) Tri-iodo-thyronine (T3)
 - b) Thyrocalcitonin (TCT)
 - c) Tetra-iodothyronine
 - d) Thyroxine (T4).

GROUP – B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

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

 $3 \times 5 = 15$

2. OGTT.

X)

- 3. Vitamin deficiency and the eye.
- 4. Papilloedema.
- 5. Myasthenia gravis and the eye.
- 6. Reiter's syndrome.
- 7. Jone's criteria.

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8.



GROUP – C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

- Answer any *three* of the following. $3 \times 15 = 45$ What is the difference between hyperglycaemia and
- glucosuria ? Classify diabetes mellitus. Mention the complications. Describe briefly the diabetic retinopathy.

2 + 3 + 3 + 7

- 9. What is essential hypertension ? What are the complications of arterial hypertension ? What do you mean by malignant hypertension ? Mention the clinical features of malignant hypertension. Mention the arterio-venous crossing changes seen in hypertensive retinopathy. 2 + 3 + 2 + 4 + 4
- 10. What is the commonest primary intra-ocular tumour in adults? Describe the histopathological classification of the tumor. How will you investigate and treat such a case?

1 + 6 + 4 + 4

11. Enumerate some common causes of hyperthyroidism. What is Grave's disease ? Describe the different ocular signs of Grave's disease. How will you investigate such a case ? Describe the ocular management of Grave's disease.

2 + 1 + 4 + 4 + 4

12. What is TB ? What is causative organism ? What are the stages of TB ? What investigations should be done to help in diagnosis ? Discuss briefly the treatment of ocular TB ?

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2 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 4

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