

M.B.B.S. THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART-I EXAMINATION, MARCH-2025
OPHTHALMOLOGY

[Time allotted: Three hours]

SET-A

[Max Marks: 100]

Q. 1. Multiple choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet. Time allotted 20 minutes) (20 x 01= 20)

1. Thickness of the adult crystalline lens is:
 - a. 2.5 mm
 - b. 3.5 mm
 - c. 4.25 mm
 - d. 5 mm
2. The number of ciliary processes is about:
 - a. 20-30
 - b. 50-60
 - c. 70-80
 - d. 90-100
3. In the nasolacrimal duct, valve of Hasner is present at its:
 - a. Upper end
 - b. Lower end
 - c. Middle
 - d. None of the above
4. Sudden, transient and painless loss of vision may be complained by the patients with all of the following diseases **except**:
 - a. Carotid transient ischaemic attacks
 - b. papilloedema
 - c. Papillitis
 - d. Migraine
5. Thickness of cornea is best measured by:
 - a. Keratometer
 - b. Pachymeter
 - c. Optometer
 - d. Pentoscope
6. Snellen's chart is used to test:
 - a. Vision
 - b. Refraction
 - c. Presbyopia
 - d. Colour blindness
7. In against the rule astigmatism:
 - a. Vertical meridian is more curved than the horizontal
 - b. Horizontal meridian is more curved than the vertical
 - c. Both meridia are equally curved
 - d. None of the above
8. Pathognomic features of trachoma follicle are:
 - a. Presence of Leber's cells
 - b. Areas of necrosis
 - c. Both of the above
 - d. None of the above
9. Horner Tranta's spots are seen in:
 - a. Vernal conjunctivitis
 - b. Phlyctenular conjunctivitis
 - c. Angular conjunctivitis
 - d. Follicular conjunctivitis
10. Filamentary keratitis may occur:
 - a. In trachoma
 - b. In kerato conjunctivitis sicca
 - c. Following cataract surgery
 - d. All of the above
11. Thinning of cornea occurs in:
 - a. Megalocornea
 - b. Bullous keratopathy
 - c. Endothelial dystrophy
 - d. Keratoconus
12. Commonest casue of posterior staphyloma is:
 - a. Glaucoma
 - b. Retinal detachment
 - c. Iridocyclitis
 - d. High myopia
13. The most earliest sign of anterior uveitis is:
 - a. Aqueous flare
 - b. Keratic precipitates
 - c. Constriction of pupil
 - d. Raised intraocular pressure
14. During IOL implantation, corneal endothelial damage can be prevented by use of:
 - a. Methyl cellulose
 - b. Sodium hyaluronate
 - c. Chondroitin sulfate
 - d. All of the above
15. Commonest type of cataract is:
 - a. Blue dot
 - b. Zonular
 - c. Cupuliform
 - d. Cuneiform
16. Best site of IOL implant is:
 - a. Endocapsular
 - b. Scleral fixation
 - c. Anterior chamber
 - d. Iris claw implant
17. Treatment of malignant glaucoma is:
 - a. Pilocarpine
 - b. Cyclocryotherapy
 - c. Vitreous aspiration
 - d. Trabeculectomy
18. Vitreous haemorrhage is seen in all **except**:
 - a. Coat's diseases
 - b. Eales's diseases
 - c. CRVO
 - d. CRAO
19. All of the following are causes of leukocoria **except**:
 - a. Coloboma of choroid
 - b. Coloboma of optic disc
 - c. Retinopathy of prematurity
 - d. Retinoblastoma
20. Pupil is small in all of the following **except**:
 - a. During sleep
 - b. Adie's pupil
 - c. Argyll Robertson Pupil
 - d. Pontine haemorrhage

OPHTHALMOLOGY

Note: Attempt all questions in sequence.
Draw suitable diagrams (wherever necessary)

- Q.2. Give reasons:** (5 x 2=10)
- a. Atropine is given for management of corneal ulcer.
 - b. In treatment of central artery occlusion, ocular massage should be done
 - c. Anterior chamber intraocular lens is contraindicated in pediatrics cataract surgery.
 - d. Hypopyon in fungal corneal ulcers is thick and non-sterile.
 - e. Pupil should not be dilated in head injury patient.
- Q.3. Problem based question:** (2+2+2+2+2 = 10)
- A 2-year-old child presented with a complaint of white reflex in the pupillary area, as reported by the mother. The child had divergent squint and hypopyon in the anterior chamber. Answer the following questions:
- a. What is your diagnosis?
 - b. What are the differential diagnosis?
 - c. What are the after clinical presentations of the condition?
 - d. How will you investigate?
 - e. Discuss its management.
- Q.4. Short notes on:** (4 x 6 = 24)
- a. Deep Keratitis
 - b. Field changes in open angle glaucoma
 - c. Lamellar keratoplasty
 - d. Congenital epiphora
- Q.5. Structured questions:**
- (i) What is an ulcer serpens? Discuss its symptoms, signs and management. (1+2+3+4=10)
 - (ii) What is sympathetic ophthalmia? Describe its clinical features and management. (1+4+5=10)
- Q.6. Answer in brief.** (4 x 4 = 16)
- a. Staphylocoma
 - b. Keratomalacia
 - c. Posterior capsular opacification
 - d. Role of consent in Ophthalmology
