

M.B.B.S. THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART-I EXAMINATION, JANUARY-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. Weight of an adult eyeball is:
 - a. 7 gm
 - b. 9 gm
 - c. 11 gm
 - d. 13 gm
2. In a normal adult person, the depth of anterior chamber in the centre is about:
 - a. 2.5 mm
 - b. 3 mm
 - c. 3.5 mm
 - d. 4 mm
3. The longest extraocular muscle is:
 - a. Superior oblique
 - b. Inferior oblique
 - c. Superior rectus
 - d. Inferior rectus
4. In the nasolacrimal duct, valve of Hasner is present at its:
 - a. Upper end
 - b. Lower end
 - c. Middle
 - d. None of the above
5. The aqueous flare is best demonstrated by:
 - a. Biomicroscope
 - b. Keratoscope
 - c. Pentoscope
 - d. Ophthalmoscope
6. Which of the following is used for treatment of myopia:
 - a. Nd YAG laser
 - b. Excimer laser
 - c. Argon laser
 - d. Holmium laser
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 meridian 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 eh above
9. Hypopyon ulcer may be produced by:
 - a. Pneumococcus
 - b. Pseudomonas
 - c. Gonococcus
 - d. All of the above
10. All are true for Mooren's ulcer except:
 - a. Peripheral ulcerative keratitis
 - b. Advancing edge is undermined
 - c. Perforation is common
 - d. Floor of ulcer is quickly vascularized
11. All are true about keratoconus except:
 - a. Increased curvature of cornea
 - b. Astigmatism
 - c. K. F. ring in cornea
 - d. Thick cornea
12. Commonest cause of posterior staphyloma is:
 - a. Glaucoma
 - b. Retinal detachment
 - c. Iridocyclitis
 - d. High myopia
13. Dalen Fuch's nodules are pathognomic of:
 - a. Pathological myopia
 - b. Sympathetic ophthalmitis
 - c. Fuch's uveitis syndrome
 - d. Sarcoidosis
14. Malignant melanoma of the choroid of following histological features has got the best prognosis:
 - a. Epitheloid cell melanoma
 - b. Spindle – A melanoma
 - c. Spindle – B melanoma
 - d. Mixed cell melanoma
15. Photopsia occurs in:
 - a. Iritis
 - b. Choroiditis
 - c. Cyclitis
 - d. Scleritis
16. Visual prognosis is poor in:
 - a. Bilateral congenital cataract
 - b. Unilateral congenital cataract
 - c. Zonular cataract
 - d. Cataract pulverulenta
17. 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
18. Rosette cataract is seen due to:
 - a. Trauma
 - b. Copper foreign body
 - c. Diabetes
 - d. Hyperparathyroidism
19. Modern IOL is not made up of:
 - a. Acrylic acid
 - b. PMMA
 - c. Silicon
 - d. Glass
20. IOL preferred in children is:
 - a. Foldable acrylic lens
 - b. Foldable silicon lens
 - c. Three piece PMMA lens
 - d. Single piece PMMA lens

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

- Q. 2. Give reasons why:** (5 x 2 = 10)
- Cycloplegic is must in treatment of corneal ulcer.
 - In 80 years male patient having shallow anterior chamber, pupil should not be dilated.
 - In central retinal artery occlusion, immediate ocular management should be done.
 - Cycloplegic refraction is must in children.
 - Pupil should not be dilated in head injury patient.
- Q. 3. Problem based question-** (4 x 2.5 = 10)
- A 40 years male patient working in sugar cane field got injury in his left eye. Immediately, he had pain, watering, redness and blurring of vision. Answer the following questions.
- What is your diagnosis?
 - What are the clinical signs?
 - How you will confirm your diagnosis?
 - What is the treatment?
- Q. 4. Short notes on:** (4 x 6 = 24)
- Ectropion
 - Orbital cellulitis
 - Strum's conoid
 - Herpes simplex keratitis
- Q. 5. Structured questions:** (2 x 10 = 20)
- (i) What is acute anterior uveitis? Discuss its symptoms, signs and treatment. (1+2+3+4=10)
- (ii) What is epiphora? Discuss clinical symptoms, signs and treatment of congenital dacryocystitis. (1+2+2+5=10)
- Q. 6. Answer in brief.** (4 x 4 = 16)
- Staphylluma
 - Heterophoria
 - Common ocular causes of headache
 - DBCS
