	Utech
Name:	
Roll No. :	The Description and Colored
Invigilator's Signature :	

CS/B.OPTM/SEM-4/BO-404/2013 2013

OCULAR DISEASE - I (ANTERIOR SEGMENT DISEASE)

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:

 $10 \times 1 = 10$

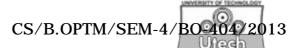
- i) Corneal degeneration means
 - a) normal cells of a tissue undergo pathological changes under influence of abnormal circumstances
 - b) cells have inborn defects which cause pathological changes
 - c) healthy cells undergo mutation
 - d) healthy cells become defective under influence of exogenous toxic substances.

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- ii) 'Riders" are seen in
 - a) zonular cataract
 - b) phacomorphic cataract
 - c) phacolyic cataract
 - d) hypermature morgagnian cataract.
- iii) Stoker's line can be seen in
 - a) progressive pterygium
 - b) angular conjunctivitis
 - c) chalcosis
 - d) xerosis of conjunctiva.
- iv) Evisceration operation is indicated in
 - a) phthisis bulbi
 - b) absolute glaucoma
 - c) atrophic bulbi
 - d) panophthalmitis.
- v) are round swellings due to localised aggregation of lymphocytes, in sub-epithelia adenoid layer
 - a) Follicles
 - b) Papillae
 - c) Pannus
 - d) Herbert's pits.
- vi) Insidious on set, with chronic course and large "Mutton fat" K. P's are seen in
 - a) Granulometous uveitis
 - b) Non granulomatous uveitis
 - c) Herpes zoster
 - d) Steroid induced glaucoma.





- vii) Vogt striae and Fleischers Ring are seen on cornea in
 - a) progressive pterigium
 - b) siderosis
 - c) superficial punctate keretitis
 - d) keratoconus.
- viii) is an example of Indirect gonioscopy lens and is commonly used in the hospital OPD. for Gonioscopy
 - a) Koeppe lens
 - b) Goldmann 3 mirror lens
 - c) Barkan lens
 - d) panfunduscopy lens.
- ix) Peripheral anterior chamber depth = 1/4th C.T (corneal thickness), in Van Herrick test means
 - a) wide open angle
 - b) mild narrow angle
 - c) moderately narrow angle
 - d) extremely narrow angle.
- x) In "Immature cataract" if lens become swollen by progressive hydration of cortical layer tissues is called
 - a) Incipient cataract
 - b) Intumescent cataract
 - c) Sclerotic cataract
 - d) Morgagnian cataract.

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(Short Answer Type Questions)

Wrirte short notes on any three of the following.

$$3 \times 5 = 15$$

- 2. Episcleritis.
- 3. Hypermature cataract.
- 4. "Hard stop" and "Soft stop" during syringing for patency of lacrimal passages.
- 5. Secondary glaucoma due to lens disorders.

GROUP - C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

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

- 6. Describe the signs, symptoms, complications and treatment of vernal conjunctivitis (spring catarrh)
- 7. Discuss the
 - a) Complications arising from perforation of corneal ulcer
 - b) Treatment of 'Acute ocular lesions' in HZO (Herpes Zoster opthalmicus). $7\frac{1}{2} + 7\frac{1}{2}$
- 8. a) Classify corneal dystrophies and explain Fuchs Endothelial dystroply.
 - b) Discuss management of Mycotic fungal corneal ulcer.

$$7\frac{1}{2} + 7\frac{1}{2}$$

- 9. Discuss Trachoma under the following heads definition, signs & symptoms, complications. (sequelae) of trachoma and give any one classification of Trachoma and give any one classification of Trachoma.
- 10. a) Important clinical findings in a case of keratioconus. (only findings).
 - b) Investigation to be done in a case of "Suspected Glaucoma".

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