



Name : .....

Roll No. : .....

Invigilator's Signature : .....

**CS/B.Optm/SEM-6/BO-601/2013**

**2013**

**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. Fill in the Blank / Choose the correct alternatives for any ten of the following : 10 × 1 = 10

- i) The organism causing leprosy is called .....
- ii) Multiple sclerosis is an example of ..... disease/disorder.
  - a) genetic
  - b) demyelinating
  - c) connective tissue disease
  - d) thyroid disease.
- iii) Papilloedema is usually associated with
  - a) Malignant hypertension
  - b) Pre-eclampsia
  - c) Severe malaria
  - d) Non-proliferative diabetic retinopathy.

CS/B.Optm/SEM-6/BO-601/2013



- iv) Hypertrophy is
- a) increase in cell size
  - b) increase in cell number
  - c) increase in cell DNA
  - d) increase in cell mitosis.
- v) Drugs used in thyrotoxicosis is/are
- a) propyl thiouracil
  - b) carbimazol
  - c) propranolol
  - d) all of these
  - e) none of these.
- vi) In neurosyphilis the most characteristic sign is
- a) Optic atrophy
  - b) Argyll Robertson pupil
  - c) Internal ophthalmoplegia
  - d) Horner syndrome.
- vii) Flexner-Wintersteiner Rosette is seen as a histopathological feature of
- a) malignant melanoma of choroid
  - b) retinoblastoma
  - c) adenocarcinoma of thyroid gland
  - d) abdominal tuberculosis.



- viii) Commonest extraocular muscle involved in ophthalmic Graves disease is
- a) lateral rectus                      b) superior rectus  
c) medial rectus                      d) lateral rectus.
- ix) ACE inhibitor drugs are used to control
- a) blood sugar                      b) blood pressure  
c) malaria                      d) thyroid.
- x) Ketoacidosis is frequently seen in case of
- a) Syphilis                      b) Thyrotoxicosis  
c) Juvenile diabetes                      d) Malignancy
- xi) Fever & inflammation of joints and carditis are features of
- a) Rheumatic heart disease  
b) Graves disease  
c) Demyelinating disease  
d) Leprosy.

**GROUP – B**

**( Short Answer Type Questions )**

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

3 × 5 = 15

2. Difference between benign and malignant tumours.
3. Effects of hypoglycaemia.
4. Vitamin A deficiency.
5. Struge-Weber syndrome.

CS/B.Optm/SEM-6/BO-601/2013



**GROUP – C**

**( Long Answer Type Questions )**

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

6. Discuss the diagnosis, investigation, complications & management of a Hypothyroid patient.
7. Discuss the causes, investigation, complications and management plan for a patient of Juvenile diabetes.
8. What is papilloedone. Mention the clinical findings. Discuss how you will investigate such a case.
9. What will be the features ( clinical finding and visual field defect ) that you expect in a case of injury and damage to Right side "Optic tract" of a patient ? Explain your answer with a diagram.

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