



Name :
Roll No. :
Invigilator's Signature :

CS/B.OPTM/SEM-4/BO-404/2012

2012

**OCULAR DISEASE – I
(ANTERIOR SEGMENT DISEASES)**

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.*

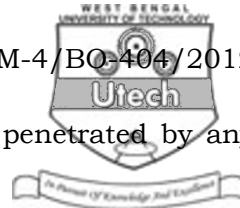
GROUP – A

(Multiple Choice Type Questions)

1. Choose the correct alternatives for the following : $10 \times 1 = 10$
 - i) Tyndall effect is associated with
 - a) leakage of proteins into aqueous in acute uveitis
 - b) total internal reflection in a gonioscope
 - c) seen in complicated cataract
 - d) anterior corneal dystrophy.
 - ii) Corneal dystrophy means
 - a) normal cells of a tissue undergo some 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.



- iii) Haabs striae are found in
 - a) advanced trachoma
 - b) immature cataract
 - c) absolute glaucoma
 - d) infantile glaucoma.
- iv) In glaucoma retinal nerve fibres are affected at the very last.
 - a) arcuate nerve fibres
 - b) papillomacular bundle
 - c) retinal nerve fibres in Bjerrum area
 - d) fibres corresponding to Roenne's nasal step area.
- v) Marcus Gunn jaw winking phenomenon is associated with
 - a) neurogenic ptosis
 - b) mechanical ptosis
 - c) congenital ptosis
 - d) advanced trachoma.
- vi) Filtering surgery for glaucoma is
 - a) Goniotomy
 - b) Trabeculoplasty
 - c) Trabeculectomy
 - d) Trabeculotomy.
- vii) Horner Tranta's dots are found in
 - a) vernal conjunctivitis (palpebral type)
 - b) vernal conjunctivitis (bulbar type)
 - c) phlyctenular conjunctivitis
 - d) phlyctenular kerato conjunctivitis.
- viii) 'SAFE' Strategy in Vision, 2002 Programme refers to treatment of
 - a) glaucoma
 - b) operable cataract cases
 - c) prevention of eye injuries
 - d) none of these.



- ix) Intact corneal epithelium cannot be penetrated by any organism *except*
- a) *N. gonorrhoea* b) *C. trachomatis*
c) *Moraxella* d) *Staphylococcus aureus*.
- x) measures total secretion of tear.
(basic + reflex)
- a) Schirmers test I b) Schirmers test II
c) Jones test I d) Jones test II.

GROUP – B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

Write short notes on any *three* of the following. $3 \times 5 = 15$

2. Scleritis.
3. Dry eye.
4. Macular function tests in a case of total cataract.
5. Gonioscopy.

GROUP – C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

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

6. a) Describe the optic disc changes found in a case of advanced glaucoma.
b) Discuss the role of 'Prostaglandin analogue' eyedrop medications in the management of glaucoma. $10 + 5$
7. a) Discuss the management of a case of acute anterior uveitis.
b) Discuss the management of Endophthalmitis.
8. a) In a case of suspected dacryocystitis how will you do a 'Patency test' ?
b) Discuss hard stop, soft stop, fast regurgitation and slow regurgitation in the above patient. $7\frac{1}{2} + 7\frac{1}{2}$

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9. a) What are the different ways in which the crystalline lens can cause glaucoma.
- b) Explain 'Roenne's nasal step' field defect found in glaucoma. $7\frac{1}{2} + 7\frac{1}{2}$
10. a) What is Trichiasis ? How will you treat such a case ?
- b) Differentiate between conjunctival congestion and ciliary congestion.
- c) Discuss management of a case of vernal conjunctivitis (spring catarrh). $5 + 5 + 5$

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