

Name :

Roll No. :

Invigilator's Signature :

CS/B.OPTM/SEM-4/BO-404/2011

2011

**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 any *ten* of the following : 10 × 1 = 10

- i) Steroids can be given in all, *except*
 - a) Uveitis
 - b) Patients recently operated for cataract
 - c) Episcleritis
 - d) Fungal corneal ulcer.

- ii) Pair is associated with all *except*
 - a) Acute angle closure glaucoma
 - b) Primary open angle glaucoma
 - c) Phacomorphic glaucoma
 - d) Secondary glaucoma due to uveitis.



- iii) Munson's sign is found in
- a) eyelid
 - b) optic disk
 - c) retina
 - d) lens.
- iv) All drugs act by increasing aqueous outflow in glaucoma, *except*
- a) Prostaglandin analogues
 - b) Beta blockers
 - c) Carbonic anhydrase inhibitors
 - d) both (A) & (B)
 - e) both (B) & (C)
 - f) None of these.
- v) Flare and cells are seen in the anterior chamber by slit lamp, in patients of acute anterior uveitis. This phenomenon is based on
- a) Total internal reflection
 - b) Retroillumination
 - c) Tyndall effect
 - d) Wavelength of light.
- vi) Subluxated lens are caused by all *except*,
- a) YAG capsulotomy
 - b) Homocystinuria
 - c) Marfan syndrome
 - d) Trauma.
- vii) Koeppe's nodules are situated
- a) at posterior pigmented layer of iris
 - b) near the collarette
 - c) at iris crypts
 - d) at pupillary margin.



- viii) Common association of HLA, is found in acute anterior uveitis.
- a) HLA-DW-15 b) HLA-DR4
c) HLA-B27 d) HLA-B5.
- ix) Marcus-Gunn jaw-winking syndrome is associated with
- a) Chalazion b) Ectropion
c) Ptosis d) Meibomitis.
- x) Polychromatic lustre is seen in
- a) traumatic uveitis
b) secondary glaucoma due to intumescent cataract
c) metabolic cataract
d) incipient cataract.
- xi) Rodent ulcer is another name for
- a) Squamous cell carcinoma
b) Meibomian carcinoma
c) Basal cell carcinoma
d) None of these.

GROUP – B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

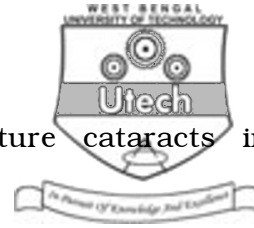
Write short notes on any *three* of the following.

3 × 5 = 15

2. Entropion.
3. Buphthalmos
4. Phlyctenular kerato-conjunctivitis
5. Difference between Corneal degeneration and Corneal dystrophy in a tabular form.

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6. Difference between mature and immature cataracts in tabular form.



GROUP – C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

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

7. a) What is trachoma ? Discuss its clinical features and laboratory investigations.
b) Write on its management and common complication.

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

8. a) Describe the different stages of narrow angle glaucoma.
b) Discuss any one 'provocative test' used for narrow angle glaucoma and one such 'provocative test' used for open angle glaucoma.

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

9. a) Discuss 'Herpes Zoster Ophthalmicus' (HZO). Mention clinical features and management of such a case.
b) Write about the slit lamp findings seen in cornea, anterior chamber, pupil and lens, in a case of acute anterior uveitis.

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

10. a) Discuss the basic steps of modern day phacoemulsification and IOL implantation.
b) Mention five common complications or conditions (related to the surgery) which can cause poor post-operative results.

$$10 + 5$$