

## III Professional MBBS Part II Degree Regular/Supplementary Examinations

May 2025

Ophthalmology  
(2019 Scheme)

Time: 3 Hours

Total Marks: 100

- Answer all questions to the point neatly and legibly • Do not leave any blank pages between answers
- Indicate the question number correctly for the answer in the margin space
- Answer all parts of a single question together • Leave sufficient space between answers
- Draw table/diagrams/flow charts wherever necessary

## 1. Multiple Choice Questions

(20x1=20)

**The MCQ questions (Q.No. i to Q.No. xx) shall be written in the space provided for answering MCQ questions at page No. 51 of the answer book (the inner portion of the back cover page (PART III)).**

**Responses for MCQs marked in any other part/page of the answer book will not be valued**

## Question Numbers i - v are case scenario-based questions.

A 7 year old boy suffers from severe itching, redness and white discharge from both his eyes during summer season every year. He also has history of allergic rhinitis

- What is the most likely diagnosis for this 7-year-old boy
  - Vernal keratoconjunctivitis
  - Allergic conjunctivitis
  - Bacterial conjunctivitis
  - Trachoma
- Which of the following is the most characteristic symptom
  - Photophobia
  - Severe itching
  - Pain
  - Blurred vision
- What is the most common type of discharge associated with this
  - Purulent
  - Watery
  - Mucoid
  - White ropy discharge
- Which of the following is a classic sign off the disease
  - Pannus formation
  - Horner-Trantas dots
  - Dendritic ulcer
  - Conjunctival hemorrhage
- Which of the following treatments is most appropriate for following
  - Topical antibiotics
  - Topical mast cell stabilizers
  - Topical antiviral agents
  - Intravitreal injection

**For questions vi - x, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answers as per the options provided:**

- (A): Amblyopia is most effectively treated in childhood.  
(R): The visual cortex remains plastic and responsive to treatment during childhood
  - Both A & R are correct and R is the reason for A
  - Both A & R are correct but R is not the reason for A
  - A is incorrect and R is correct
  - A is correct and R is incorrect
- (A): Retinitis pigmentosa is a condition involving loss of central vision.  
(R): Retinitis pigmentosa affects the rods in the peripheral retina first.
  - Both A & R are correct and R is the reason for A
  - Both A & R are correct but R is not the reason for A
  - A is incorrect and R is correct
  - A is correct and R is incorrect
- (A): Herpes simplex keratitis is treated with topical steroids.  
(R): Steroids reduce inflammation in the cornea.
  - Both A & R are correct and R is the reason for A
  - Both A & R are correct but R is not the reason for A
  - A is incorrect and R is correct
  - A is correct and R is incorrect
- (A): Optic neuritis is commonly associated with multiple sclerosis.  
(R): Demyelination of the optic nerve occurs in multiple sclerosis.
  - Both A & R are correct and R is the reason for A
  - Both A & R are correct but R is not the reason for A
  - A is incorrect and R is correct
  - A is correct and R is incorrect
- (A): Open-angle glaucoma presents with sudden pain and visual loss.  
(R): Open-angle glaucoma is caused by a gradual increase in intraocular pressure.
  - Both A & R are correct and R is the reason for A
  - Both A & R are correct but R is not the reason for A
  - A is incorrect and R is correct
  - A is correct and R is incorrect

**Question numbers xi-xv are multiple-response type questions. Read the statements & mark the answers appropriately.**

- Which of the following are associated with congenital cataract
  - Rubella infection during pregnancy
  - Galactosemia
  - Birth canal injury
  - Myopia
  - 1, 2
  - 1, 2, 3
  - 1, 3, 4
  - All

- xii. Which of the following are clinical features of retro bulbar neuritis
- |                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1) Pain on eye movement | 2) Relative Afferent Pupillary Defect (RAPD) |
| 3) Hyperemic optic disc | 4) Decreased color vision                    |
| a) 1, 4                 | b) 3, 4                                      |
| c) 1, 2, 4              | d) 1, 3, 4                                   |
- xiii. Which of the following are true about retinoblastoma
- |   |            |
|---|------------|
| 1) It is the most common intraocular malignancy in children   |            |
| 2) Leucocoria is a common presenting sign                     |            |
| 3) It is associated with mutations in the TP53 gene           |            |
| 4) Hereditary cases are associated with bilateral involvement |            |
| a) 1, 3, 4  | b) 3, 4    |
| c) 2, 3, 4  | d) 1, 2, 4 |
- xiv. Which of the following conditions can lead to corneal neovascularization
- |                         |             |                    |                             |
|-------------------------|-------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) Contact lens overuse | 2) Trachoma | 3) Viral keratitis | 4) Stevens-Johnson syndrome |
| a) 1, 3                 | b) 1, 2, 4  | c) 2, 3, 4         | d) All                      |
- xv. Which of the following are complications of cataract surgery
- |                          |                                     |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1) Endophthalmitis       | 2) Posterior capsular opacification |
| 3) Cystoid macular edema | 4) Retinal detachment               |
| a) 1, 2, 3               | b) 3, 4                             |
| c) 2, 3, 4               | d) All                              |

**Question numbers xvi-xx are single-response type questions**

- xvi. A 45 year old diabetic patient complaints of decreased vision when he goes out in bright daylight for the last six months. He is more comfortable indoor. He does not have eye pain or any other complaint. What is the probable diagnosis
- |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| a) Cuneiform cataract  | c) Mature cataract     |
| b) Cupuliform cataract | d) Morgagnian cataract |
- xvii. Aniridia means
- |                    |                            |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| a) Absence of Iris | c) Absence of Ciliary body |
| b) Absence of Lens | d) Absence of Retina       |
- xviii. A boy gets hit by a tennis ball in the eye following which he has blurred vision in that eye. Which of the following can happen due to the blunt injury by the ball
- |                  |                     |              |                       |
|------------------|---------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| a) Pars planitis | b) Commotio retinae | c) Scleritis | d) Retinal vasculitis |
|------------------|---------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
- xix. According to NPCB & VI criteria, Blindness is defined as visual acuity of less than
- |         |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| a) 6/18 | b) 6/60 | c) 3/60 | d) 1/60 |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
- xx. The total refractive power of normal adult cornea in
- |            |            |            |            |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| a) 30-35 D | b) 40-45 D | c) 50-55 D | d) 60-65 D |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|

**Long Essays:**

**(2x10=20)**

2. A 25-year-old male complains of acute onset redness, pain, and photophobia in his right eye for the last two days. He has a history of contact lens use and admits to occasional non-compliance with lens hygiene. On examination, there is circumcorneal congestion, and fluorescein staining shows a central corneal ulcer with surrounding edema.
- |  |           |
|--|-----------|
| a) What is the most likely diagnosis.  |           |
| b) List two differential diagnoses.  |           |
| c) How will you manage this condition.                                       |           |
| d) Mention the preventive measures for this condition in contact lens users. | (1+2+4+3) |
3. Discuss in detail stages, clinical features and management of angle closure glaucoma.

**(6x6=36)**

**Short Essays:**

4. Describe types of Astigmatism.
5. Vitamin A deficiency.
6. Entropion.
7. Interstitial Keratitis.
8. Extra ocular muscles- actions and nerve supply.
9. Chemical injury to eye.

**Short Answers:**

**(6x4=24)**

10. Mention causes of cherry red spot.
11. Layers of tear film.
12. Types of IOL.
13. Indications of keratoplasty.
14. Causes of Proptosis.
15. Leucocoria.

\*\*\*\*\*