

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 :

10x1 = 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.
- ii) 'Riders' are seen in
 - a) zonular cataract
 - b) phacomorphic cataract
 - c) phacolytic 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 onset, with chronic course and large "Mutton fat" K. P's are seen in
- a) Granulomatous 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 keratitis
 - 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 = $\frac{1}{4}$ th 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.

GROUP – B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

Write short notes on any three of the following.

3x5 = 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. 3x15 = 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 ophthalmicus). $7\frac{1}{2}+7\frac{1}{2}$

8. a) Classify corneal dystrophies and explain Fuchs

Endothelial dystrophy.

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. 15

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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