

Madhya Pradesh Medical Science University, Jabalpur
MBBS Final Part-I Professional Examination March-2020
Paper Code:- 20AM0000100411
Subject- Ophthalmology

Time : 3:00 Hours

Maximum Marks : 40

Instructions:

- a) All questions are compulsory
- b) Draw diagrams wherever necessary
- c) Answers of Questions and Sub questions must be written strictly according to the serial order of question paper.
- d) MCQ has to be answered in theory answer book
- e) Please write MCQ answer neatly and in serial order with black or blue pen in brackets for example:- 1. (a) 2. (b)
- f) MCQ has to be answered only once, any kind for repetition or cutting or erasing or whitener will be consider as malpractice. Such answers will not be counted in the marks and action will be taken according to UFM rules of University

20 X ½ = 10

Q. 1 Total MCQs :20

- 1 All of the following are true about corneal endothelium EXCEPT:

a. Cell density is 3000cell/mm ² at birth	b. corneal decompensation occurs at decreased cell count by 50%	c. Endothelium cells contain active pump mechanism	d. Endothelium is best examined by specular microscopy
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- 2 All of the following are features of granulomatous iridocyclitis EXCEPT:

a. Minimal ciliary congestion	b. Mutton fat KP's	c. Marked aqueous flare	d. Nodules on the iris
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- 3 All are the causes of complicated cataract EXCEPT:

a. Pars Planitis	b. Retinitis Pigmentosa	c. Retinal Detachment	d. Posterior vitreous detachment
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- 4 All of the following are given global prominence in the VISION 2020 goal.EXCEPT:

a. Refractive error	b. Cataract	c. Trachoma	d. Glaucoma
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- 5 Bechet's disease is characterized by all of the following EXCEPT:

a. Unilateral granulomatous uveitis	b. Recurrent Hypopyon	c. Aphthous ulceration	d. Genital Ulceration
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- 6 Cataract is caused by all EXCEPT:

a. UV Rays	b. MRI	c. Ionizing Radiation	d. Infrared Radiation
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- 7 All of the following are features of asteroid hyalosis EXCEPT:

a. Usually bilateral	b. Solid vitreous	c. Spherical calcium bodies	d. Usually asymptomatic
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- 8 Following are the ocular association of retinitis pigmentosa EXCEPT:

a. Arterial attenuation	b. Waxy pallor disc	c. Bony spicules	d. Conical cornea
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- 9 Risk Factor for development of diabetic retinopathy include:

a. Duration of diabetes	b. Hereditary	c. Pregnancy	d. All of the above
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- 10 Pseudo-rosettes are seen in:

a. Retinoblastoma	b. Ophthalmic Nodosa	c. Phacolytic Glaucoma	d. Trachoma
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- 11 In optic atrophy pallor of the disc is an index of:

a. Degeneration of optic nerve fibers	b. Loss of vascularity	c. Demyelination of optic nerve fibers	d. All of the above
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- 12 All of the following are employed to evaluate a case of heterophoria EXCEPT:
- a. Maddox-rod test b. Alternate cover test measurement of fusional reserve d. measurement of near point of convergence
- 13 Which of the following types of entropion is not known?
- a. Spastic entropion b. Paralytic entropion c. Cicatricial entropion d. Involutional entropion
- 14 Which of the following is not true for binocular single vision?
- a. Provide stereoscopic vision b. Present since birth c. Is the cause of diplopia in paralytic squint d. Fusion is the second grade
- 15 Which is incorrect of papilloedema:
- a. Disc edema b. Transient blurring of vision c. Sudden painless loss of vision d. Vascular engorgement
- 16 In sympathetic ophthalmitis, Dalen Fuch's nodules are formed on the following:
- a. Iris b. ciliary body c. choroid d. All of the above
- 17 Absolute indication for enucleation is:
- a. Intraocular retinoblastoma b. Endophthalmitis c. Perforating ocular injury d. All of the above
- 18 Argon green laser is used in all EXCEPT:
- a. Retinal detachment b. Eales' diseases c. Retinitis pigmentosa d. Retinal vein occlusion
- 19 Most common cause of pulsating exophthalmos:
- a. Orbital varices b. Neurofibromatosis c. Cavernous haemangioma d. Corticocavernous fistula
- 20 Fasanella Servat Operation is specially indicated in:
- a. Congenital ptosis b. Traumatic Ptosis c. Neurogenic ptosis d. Horner syndrome

Q. 2 Long Answer Question

- a. Describe clinical features of Trachoma and its management. 2 X 5 = 10
- b. Describe Optic disc and Field changes in Primary open angle glaucoma with diagrammatic presentation.

Q.3 Short Answer Question

10 X 2 = 20

- a. Fuch's heterochromic iridocyclitis
- b. Vernal catarrh
- c. After cataract
- d. Diabetic macular edema
- e. Regular Astigmatism
- f. Hypopyon corneal ulcer
- g. Corneal Transparency
- h. Consecutive Optic atrophy
- i. Blow out Fracture
- j. Acute Hydrops

Madhya Pradesh Medical Science University, Jabalpur
MBBS Final Part-I Professional Examination Nov-2020

Paper Code:- 20BM0000100411

Subject- Ophthalmology

Instructions:-

- All questions are compulsory
- Draw diagrams wherever necessary
- Answers of Questions and Sub questions must be written strictly according to the serial order of question paper.
- MCQ has to be answered in theory answer book
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Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 40

Q. 1 Total MCQs : 20

20 x ½ = 10

- The magnification obtained with a direct ophthalmoscope is-
a. 5 times b. 10 times c. 20 times d. 15 times
- Night Blindness is due to all EXCEPT-
a. Vit. A deficiency b. Retinitis Pigmentosa c. Congenital Night Blindness d. CNVM
- Unilateral Diplopia occurs in all EXCEPT-
a. Subluxated Lens b. Double Pupil c. eccentric iol d. thyroid disease
- Microorganism responsible for late onset endophthalmitis is
a. Pseudomonas aeruginosa b. staphylococcus epidermis c. E. coli d. propionibacterium
- Lacrimal glands are derived from-
a. Neural ectoderm b. Surface ectoderm c. mesoderm d. neural crest
- Hyaluronic acid is present in-
a. Aqueous humor b. vitreous humor c. lens d. cornea
- Berlin's edema is seen in
a. cataract b. blunt trauma c. Acute congestive glaucoma d. Keratoconus
- Femto laser is used for
a. retinal photocoagulation b. laser cataract surgery c. trabeculectomy d. laser iridotomy
- Sudden painful loss of vision caused by-
a. CRAO b. CRVO c. Chemical injury d. senile cataract
- Band shaped keratopathy is caused by
a. amyloid b. monopolysaccharide c. calcium d. lipid
- 'SAFE' strategy is recommended for
a. glaucoma b. Diabetic maculopathy c. trachoma d. Hypertensive maculopathy
- The crystalline lens derives its nourishment from
a. Blood vessels b. connective tissue c. aqueous humour d. iris
- Vitreous haemorrhage is caused EXCEPT-
a. Blunt trauma b. Diabetic retinopathy c. chemical injury d. Eale's disease
- In DCR, opening is made at
a. Superior meatus b. Inferior meatus c. middle meatus d. lateral meatus
- Cherry red spot is seen in
a. CRAO b. Cone dystrophy c. Achromatopsia d. glaucoma
- Vision 2020 includes all diseases EXCEPT-
a. Conjunctivitis b. Cataract c. Refractive error d. Trachoma
- Stocker's line is seen in
a. Pterygium b. Pinguecula c. Trachoma d. Concretions

- 18 Dalen –Fuchs nodules are seen in-
 a. sympathetic ophthalmitis b. endophthalmitis c. panophthalmitis d. corneal ulcer
- 19 Oculomotor nerve palsy causes all EXCEPT
 a. Miosis b. Ptosis c. Exotropia d. Diplopia
- 20 Shield cataract is seen in-
 a. Atopic dermatitis b. Ichthyosis c. Trauma d. Electric shock
 2 X 5 = 10

Q.2 Long Answer Question

- a. Define myopia. Write types, clinical picture and management of myopia.
- b. Write differential diagnosis of Acute red eye. Describe clinical features and management of acute congestive glaucoma.

10 X 2 = 20

Q.3 Short Answer Question

- a. Entropion
- b. Congenital dacryocystitis
- c. Papilloedema
- d. Diabetic retinopathy
- e. Phlyctenular conjunctivitis
- f. After cataract
- g. Hypertensive uveitis
- h. Difference between paralytic and nonparalytic squint
- i. Retinitis pigmentosa
- j. Keratoplasty

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Madhya Pradesh Medical Science University, Jabalpur

Paper Code:-19BM0000100411

MBBS Final Part-1 Examination 2019

Subject- Ophthalmology

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 40

20 X ½ = 10

Q. 1 Total MCQs : 20

- 1 Sudden Painless loss of vision is due to all EXCEPT
a. CRA occlusion b. Massive Vitreous Haemorrhage c. Ischaemic CRVO d. Senile Cataract
- 2 Night Blindness is due to all EXCEPT
a. Vit. A deficiency b. Retinitis Pigmentosa c. Congenital Night Blindness d. CNVM
- 3 Unioocular Diplopia occurs in all EXCEPT
a. Subluxated Lens b. Double Pupil c. Eccentric IOL d. Thyroid disease
- 4 Diminution of vision for near occurs in all EXCEPT
a. Presbyopia b. Cycloplegia c. Internal ophthalmoplegia d. Diabetes Mellitus
- 5 Distortion of vision occurs in all EXCEPT
a. Central chorioretinitis b. ARMD c. CNVM d. Early Cataract
- 6 Photophobia occurs in all EXCEPT
a. Corneal abrasion b. Acute conjunctivitis c. Keratitis d. Thyroid disorder
- 7 Coloured halos occurs in all EXCEPT
a. Corneal oedema b. Acute congestive glaucoma c. Mucopurulent conjunctivitis d. Keratoconus
- 8 All are causes of deep anterior chamber EXCEPT
a. Aphakia b. Myopia c. Keratoconus d. Hypermetropia
- 9 All are causes of Hyphaema EXCEPT
a. Ocular injuries b. Gonococcal iritis c. Herpes zoster Iritis d. Glaucoma
- 10 All Causes hard exudates on retina EXCEPT
a. Diabetic retinopathy b. Hypertensive retinopathy c. Coat's disease d. Cataract
- 11 All causes macular oedema EXCEPT
a. Trauma b. Uveitis c. Diabetic maculopathy d. Hypertensive maculopathy
- 12 All are causes of mydriasis EXCEPT
a. Coma b. Optic atrophy c. Retinal detachment d. Uveitis
- 13 All are layers of cornea EXCEPT
a. Epithelium b. Descemet's membrane c. Stroma d. Desmosomes
- 14 All are layers of retina EXCEPT
a. Outer plexiform layer b. Inner nuclear layer c. Ganglion cell layer d. Bowman's membrane
- 15 All are Causes of hemeralopia EXCEPT
a. Hereditary b. Cone dystrophy c. Achromatopsia d. Glaucoma
- 16 All are Causes of Argyl Robertson's pupil EXCEPT
a. Early stage of neurosyphilis b. Late stage of neurosyphilis c. Diabetic neuropathy d. None of the above
- 17 Causes of nystagmus are all EXCEPT
a. Drugs b. Multiple sclerosis c. Lesion of medulla d. Night blindness
- 18 Causes of Simple retinal detachment are all EXCEPT
a. Retinal holes b. Retinal tear c. Pathological myopia d. Vitritis
- 19 Causes of CSR are all EXCEPT
a. Idiopathic b. High level of cortisol c. Low level of cortisol d. None of the above
- 20 All are methods of cataract surgery EXCEPT
a. Phacoemulsification b. SICS c. ECCE d. DALK

Q. 2. Long Answer Question

2 X 5 = 10

- a. Describe causes of pars planitis and detail out management protocol.
- b. Describe primary angle closure glaucoma in detail.

Q3 Short Answer Question

10 X 2 = 20

- a. VKH Syndrome
- b. Asteroid hyalosis
- c. Ophthalmia neonatorum
- d. Corneal dystrophies
- e. Deep Sclerectomy procedure for glaucoma
- f. Berlin's oedema
- g. Myopia
- h. Hypertensive retinopathy
- i. C.S.R.
- j. Keratoplasty

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M-1091

**Pre Final MBBS (Professional) Examination,
Feb-March 2018**

OPHTHALMOLOGY

Time Allowed : Three hours

Maximum Marks : 40

Minimum Pass Marks : 20

Note : Attempt all questions.

1. Describe in brief difference between the following :

(a) Granulomatous and non granulomatous iridocyclitis. 5

(b) Paralytic and non paralytic squint. 5

2. Write short notes on :

(a) Post Capsular Opacification (PCO) 5

(b) Papillitis 5

(c) Field Change in Glavcome 5

3. Discuss in brief :

(a) Central Serous Retinopathy 5

(b) Siderosis bulbi 5

(c) Orbital cellulitis 5

M-1091

**Pre Final M. B. B. S. (Professional) Examination,
Oct.-Nov. 2018**

OPHTHALMOLOGY

Paper : First

Time Allowed : Three hours

Maximum Marks : 40

Minimum Pass Marks : 20

Note : All questions are compulsory.

1. Describe in brief :

2×5=10

(a) Complication of corneal ulcer

(b) Recent treatment of myopia

M-1091

PTO

3×5=15

2. Write short notes on :

- (a) Age related macular degeneration (ARMD)
- (b) Spring catarrh
- (c) Disc changes in glaucoma

3. Discuss in brief :

3×5=15

- (a) Alkali Burn
- (b) Blepharitis
- (c) Phacoemulsification

M-1217

**Pre final M. B. B. S. (Professional) Examination,
Sept.-Oct. 2017**

OPHTHALMOLOGY

Time Allowed : Three hours

Maximum Marks : 40

Minimum Pass Marks : 20

Note : All questions are compulsory.

1. Describe Pathogenesis, clinical features and management of anterior Uveitis.

10

2. Describe the anatomy of the tear drainage system. How will you do clinical evaluation of a case of watering eye? 10
3. Describe the management of :
- (a) Intra Ocular Foreign Body 5
 - (b) LENS Induced glaucoma 5
4. Write short notes on :
- (a) CRVO 5
 - (b) Myopia 5

M-1217

Pre-Final M. B. B. S. (Professional) Examination,
Feb.-March, 2017

OPHTHALMOLOGY

Paper : First

Time Allowed : Three hours

Maximum Marks : 40

Minimum Pass Marks : 20

Note : Attempt all questions and attempts in serial order.

1. Write short notes on :

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| (i) Avoidable childhood blindness | 5 |
| (ii) Sturm's conoid | 5 |

M-1217

PTO

2. Describe in brief :

- (i) Aetiopathogenesis of Cataract
- (ii) Hypopyon Corneal Ulcer
- (iii) Antiglaucoma Drugs

3. Discuss in short :

- (i) Retinitis Pigmentosa
- (ii) Management of Anterior Uveitis
- (iii) Chalazion

M-1217

**Pre-Final M. B. B. S. (Professional) Examination,
Feb.-March, 2016**

OPHTHALMOLOGY

Paper : First

Time Allowed : Three hours

Maximum Marks : 40

Minimum Pass Marks : 20

*Note : Attempt all questions and attempts in serial
order.*

1. Enumerate the followings :

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| (i) Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis | 5 |
| (ii) Fungal corneal ulcer | 5 |

M-1217

PTO

2. Write short notes on :

(i) Clinical features of acute anterior uveitis

5

(ii) Branch retinal vein occlusion

5

(iii) Traumatic cataract

5

3. Describe in brief :

(i) Management of acute congestive glaucoma

5

(ii) Hypermetropia

5

(iii) Vision 2020

5