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TELANGANA STATE, WARANGAL – 506 002
MBBS FINAL YEAR PART-I DEGREE EXAMINATIONS: NOVEMBER, 2025
OPHTHALMOLOGY

Time: 3 Hours**Max Marks: 100****Note:** Answer all questions

Give Diagrammatic representation wherever necessary

Multiple Choice Questions:**10 X 1 = 10**

1. Following all are tests for contrast sensitivity except
 - a) Visitech chart
 - b) Functional Acuity contrast test (FACT)
 - c) Pelli Robson Contrast sensitivity chart
 - d) Visual Evoked Potential (VEP)
2. A 24 year old lady presents with a red eye. There is no discharge. The redness is located in the temporal quadrant of the bulbar conjunctiva. There is slight discomfort; the vision is normal. There is no other medical history, one of the following is true:
 - a) The most likely diagnosis is bacterial conjunctivitis
 - b) The most likely diagnosis is keratoconus
 - c) The most likely diagnosis is episcleritis
 - d) The most likely diagnosis is scleritis
3. Symptoms of congenital glaucoma include of the following, except:
 - a) Increased corneal diameter
 - b) A red eye
 - c) Splits in Descemet's membrane
 - d) Cloudiness of the cornea
4. A patient presents to casualty with a painful red eye and a cloudy cornea, the emergency doctor suspects the patient has acute glaucoma. One of the following is false:
 - a) He should arrange for him to be seen in the eye clinic in a week
 - b) Treatment is initially with intravenous acetazolamide and pilocarpine eye drops
 - c) A laser iridotomy should be performed
 - d) The condition may be caused by a block to the flow of aqueous through the pupil
5. A patient is found by his ophthalmologist to have an arcuate visual field defect, an enlarged optic cup and raised intra ocular pressure. One of the following is true:
 - a) The most likely diagnosis is acute glaucoma
 - b) The most likely diagnosis is chronic open angle glaucoma
 - c) Treatment is with intravenous acetazolamide
 - d) Treatment is confined to topical therapy
6. All the following regarding the pupils are true, except:
 - a) The term miosis means a constricted pupil
 - b) Anisocoria means that the pupils differ in size
 - c) Damage to oculomotor parasympathetic fibers causes miosis
 - d) A relative afferent pupillary defect indicates optic nerve disease

7. A 55-year-old woman presents with small ptosis, miosis on the same side. She is a smoker, The likely diagnosis is:
 - a) Myasthenia gravis
 - b) Marcus-Gunn syndrome
 - c) Horner's syndrome
 - d) Third nerve palsy
8. A 16-year-old boy presents with swollen eyelids, a red eye, proptosis, severe eye pain and tenderness and a pyrexia. The vision has become very blurred and colour vision is reduced. Which statement is false?
 - a) Orbital cellulitis
 - b) A relative afferent pupillary defect may be present
 - c) No investigations are necessary
 - d) Urgent orbital compression is indicated
9. Which of the following is the main cause of blindness in children worldwide?
 - a) Glaucoma
 - b) Cataracts
 - c) Protein deficiency
 - d) Vitamin A deficiency
10. Regarding trabeculectomy surgery, one of the following is false:
 - a) May be complicated by intraocular infection
 - b) Is associated with accelerated cataract development
 - c) Reverses damage to the optic disc caused by glaucoma
 - d) Success of surgery may be improved by using antimetabolites

Essay/ Long Answer Questions:

2 X 15 = 30

11. Describe etiopathogenesis, clinical features and management of Fungal Corneal Ulcer.
12. Define and classify Retinal Detachment. Describe etiology, clinical features and management of Rhegmatogenous Retinal Detachment.

Short Answer Questions:

7 X 6 = 42

13. Explain Fundus finding in pathological Myopia, add a note on management.
14. Vernal Kerato-conjunctivitis.
15. Etiology, clinical features and management of Traumatic Cataract.
16. Discuss the etiology, clinical features and management of Optic Neuritis.
17. Clinical features and management of Acute Iridocyclitis.
18. Describe etiopathogenesis, clinical features and management of Buphthalmos.
19. WHO classification of Vitamin A Deficiency.

Very Short Answer Questions:

6 X 3 = 18

20. Mention causes of Leukocoria.
21. Clinical signs of Trachoma.
22. Enumerate types of Intraocular Lens.
23. Mention causes of gradual painless loss of vision.
24. Mention causes of cherry red spot.
25. Structure of the precorneal tear film.
