OPHTHALMOLOGY

PAPER - I

Time : 3 hours
Max. Marks : 100

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS
• This question paper consists of 10 questions divided into Part 'A' and Part 'B', each part containing 5 questions.
• Answers to questions of Part 'A' and Part 'B' are to be strictly attempted in separate answer sheet(s) and the main + supplementary answer sheet(s) used for each part must be tagged separately.
• Answers to questions of Part 'A' attempted in answer sheet(s) of Part 'B' or vice versa shall not be evaluated.
• Answer sheet(s) of Part 'A' and Part 'B' are not be tagged together.
• Part 'A' and Part 'B' should be mentioned only on the covering page of the respective answer sheet(s).
• Attempt all questions in order.
• Each question carries 10 marks.

PART A

1. Enumerate the conditions associated with corneal neovascularization. Briefly discuss the mechanism and various treatment modalities with their rationale of treatment in the management of this condition. 3+3+4

2. Give principle of keratometry. What are the types of keratometers and basic difference between them? Give typical keratometric features in keratoconus. 4+3+3

3. Briefly write on the development of crystalline lens. Enlist the biochemical mechanism of cataractogenesis. Briefly write about various congenital and developmental anomalies of lens. 3+3+4

4. Discuss all the possible ocular injuries with a cricket ball to the eye in a 20 year old male. Give management of traumatic retinal disorders. 5+5

5. Describe AV pattern deviations. Discuss etiology, clinical features and management of these deviations. 2+(2+3+3)
OPHTHALMOLOGY
PAPER –I

Please read carefully the important instructions mentioned on Page ‘1’

PART B

6. What are the common tumors of optic nerve in adults? Give clinical features to differentiate them clinically and give salient pathologic features of these tumours.

7. What are spherical aberrations? How do the spectacle lenses induce these aberrations? What modifications are done to minimize these spectacle induced aberrations?

8. Discuss clinical features, classification, investigations and management of diabetic macular edema.

9. Discuss in detail the ocular manifestations of AIDS.

10. What is Horner’s syndrome? Discuss clinical features, diagnosis and management of this syndrome.

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OPHTHALMOLOGY
PAPER –II

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

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PART A

1. What are the factors affecting the SIA (Surgery Induced Astigmatism). How do you manage these cases having pre-operative astigmatism during the surgery for cataract. 5+5

2. Give indications of surgery for pediatric cataract. Outline complete management and specific surgical challenges in a 2 year old child with unilateral cataract. 3+3+4

3. What are femtosecond Lasers? What are the current indications of femtosecond Lasers in corneal refractive surgery? What is opaque bubble Laser? 3+5+2

4. How do you diagnose severe ocular surface disease? Discuss causes and management of these entities, when existing in unilateral and bilateral manner. 3+(3+4)

5. Discuss clinical features, differential diagnosis and management of metastatic endophthalmitis in a 15 year old boy. 4+3+3

P.T.O
6. Define flow rate, vacuum, rise time, surge and duty cycle in (1+1+1+1+1)+3+2 phacoemulsification surgery. What are the basic principles in ultrasonic power modulations and advantages of these modulations?

7. Discuss clinical features, diagnosis and management of intraocular and extraocular cysticercosis. 3+3+4

8. Discuss clinical features, differential diagnosis and management of lid tumor. 3+3+4

9. Write clinical features and management of retinal detachment with giant retinal tear in a 22 year old boy with Marfan's Syndrome. 3+7

10. Write diagnostic features of glaucomatous visual field defect on automated perimetry (30-2). 10

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OPHTHALMOLOGY
PAPER –III

OPHTH/J/13/26/III

Time : 3 hours
Max. Marks : 100

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

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PART A

1. Describe the clinical features and management of intermittent divergent squint. 3+7

2. How you will diagnose diabetic macular edema? Discuss its investigation and management. 2+3+5

3. Describe the pathophysiology of vernal keratoconjunctivitis (VKC) correlating with clinical picture and rationale of treatment. 4+3+3

4. What are the clinical features of blow out fracture? Discuss its investigation and management. 2+2+6

5. What are the causes of posterior capsular rupture and how you will manage it in a phacoemulsification surgery? 5+5

P.T.O

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OPHTALMOLOGY
PAPER –III

Please read carefully the important instructions mentioned on Page ‘1’

PART B

6. Define complicated cataract. What are the various causes for it? How will you manage such cases? 2+4+4

7. What are the minimum criteria for Primary Open Angle Glaucoma (POAG)? Give severity classification of POAG with concept of target pressure. 3+7

8. What are various clinical features and complications of acute attack of anterior uveitis? Discuss its management. (2+3)+5

9. What is amblyopia? Explain the concept of critical period in development of vision. Outline the principles of treating strabismic amblyopia. 4+3+3

10. Discuss pathophysiology and management of ocular toxoplasmosis. 7+3

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OPHTHALMOLOGY
PAPER –IV

OPHTHO/J/13/26/IV

Time : 3 hours
Max. Marks : 100

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PART A

1. What is the principle of Ocular Coherence Tomography (OCT). What are its uses in corneal and retinal diseases? 2+(4+4)

2. What are the various types of anesthesia used for cataract surgery? Describe briefly merits and demerits of each. 2+(4+4)

3. Describe optics of ‘Jack in the Box’ phenomenon. How can you prevent it? 5+5

4. Describe the anatomy of cavernous sinus. Name all the structures passing through it. 5+5

5. Discuss the role of genetics in Ophthalmology. 10
OPHTALMOLOGY
PAPER - IV

Please read carefully the important instructions mentioned on Page '1'

PART B

6. What is Scheimpflug's principle? How is it useful in Ophthalmology? Name the appliance which uses this principle. 4+4+2

7. To establish an ocular microbiology lab, which all medias will be needed? Name the diseases in which each of these media are useful? 6+4

8. What are viscoelastics? How do you classify them? Briefly give the indications of each and their side effects. 1+3+(4+2)

9. Describe the pupillary pathway of the eye. Write in brief about the lesions in light near dissociations and its implications. 5+5

10. What is a cross cylinder? Where all is it used during refractions? How can you create a cross cylinder by using lenses from the trial set, please explain giving an example. 2+4+4

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