

VINAYAKA MISSION'S RESEARCH FOUNDATIONS, SALEM
(Deemed to be University)

B.OPTOMETRY DEGREE EXAMINATION – March 2019

Third Year

OCULAR DISEASES

Time: Three hours

Maximum: 80 marks

I. Choose the best answer

(10 x 1 = 10)

1. 100 day glaucoma is seen in
 - a. Central retinal artery occlusion
 - b. Central retinal vein occlusion
 - c. Steroid induced
 - d. Primary open angle glaucoma
2. Lens capsule is the thinnest at the
 - a. Centre anteriorly
 - b. Laterally
 - c. Superior pole
 - d. Posterior pole
3. Which of the following pupils is dilated
 - a. Pupil in Horner's syndrome
 - b. Adies pupil
 - c. Argyl Robertson pupil
 - d. Pupil in open angle glaucoma, with C/D of 0.3
4. Leucokoria is seen in
 - a. Glaucoma
 - b. Cataract
 - c. Retinitis pigmentosa
 - d. Acute dacryocystitis
5. Band shaped keratopathy is commonly caused by deposition
 - a. Magnesium Salt
 - b. Calcium Salt
 - c. Ferrous Salt
 - d. Copper Salt
6. All are seen in 3rd nerve palsy EXCEPT
 - a. Ptosis
 - b. Diplopia
 - c. Miosis
 - d. Outwards eye deviation
7. Papilloedema has all the following characteristics except
 - a. Marked loss of vision
 - b. Blurring of disc margins
 - c. Hyperemia of disc
 - d. Field defect
8. Distichiasis is
 - a. Misdirected eyelashes
 - b. Accessory layer of eyelashes
 - c. Downward drooping of upper lid
 - d. Outward protrusion of lower lid
9. Orbit is made of the following bones EXCEPT
 - a. Frontal bone
 - b. Zirconic bone
 - c. Maxillary bone
 - d. Ethmoid bone
10. Vogt striae are seen in
 - a. Keratoconus
 - b. Dry eye
 - c. RP
 - d. Uveitis

II. State whether the following statements are **TRUE** or **FALSE** (10 x 1 = 10)

1. Intermediate uveitis is also known as pars planitis.
2. Peripheral thinning of cornea is called Terreis Marginal Degeneration.
3. The earliest sign of Diabetic retinopathy is microaneurysm.
4. Mutton fat KP's are sign of active uveitis.
5. Anterior synechiae are adhesions between the posterior surface of iris and anterior capsule of crystalline lens.
6. The color of fluorescein staining in corneal ulcer is yellow.
7. Guttatta are found in Descemet's membrane.
8. Staphylococcus aureus is the most common cause of bacterial conjunctivitis.
9. Posterior staphyloma refers to bulge of weak sclera lined by the choroid behind the equator.
10. Branch retinal artery occlusion causes hemianopia.

III. Fill in the blanks: (10 x 1 = 10)

1. _____ disease refers to presence of tortuous dilated vessel at posterior pole with any stage of ROP.
2. An inflammation of the lacrimal gland is known as _____.
3. Lateral rectus is supplied by _____ nerve.
4. Orbit is made up of _____ bones.
5. _____ injury is one in which the eyewall (sclera and cornea) does not have a full thickness wound but there is intraocular damage.
6. _____ refers to displacement of the pupil.
7. A _____ is a partial or complete adhesion of the palperbal conjunctiva of the eyelid to the bulbar conjunctiva.
8. _____ is a common complaint by a patient having Vitreous degeneration.
9. _____ Spots are seen in Vitamin A deficiency.
10. _____ is abnormal contraction of the eyelid muscles.

IV. Write any **FIVE** answers of the following: (5 x 6 = 30)

1. Orbital Cellulitis.
2. Types of Age Related Macular Degeneration.
3. Blepharitis.
4. Differentiate Scleritis and Episcleritis.
5. Dry eye syndrome
6. Write in brief on: Iridodonesis, Iridodialysis, iritis and rubeosis iridis.
7. Layers of Retina anterior to posterior.

V Write any **TWO** essays of the following: (2 x 10 = 20)

1. Explain types of Retinal detachment.
2. Differentiate corneal dystrophy and degeneration.
3. Types of conjunctivitis.