



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2023-2024

Programme – B.Optomtry-2021/B.Optomtry-2022

Course Name – Ocular Diseases-I

Course Code - BOPTOC304

(Semester III)

Full Marks : 60

Time : 2:30 Hours

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 15=15

1. Choose the correct alternative from the following :

- (i) Preseptal Cellulitis can be described as
 - a) bacterial infection of subcutaneous tissue
 - b) viral infection of subcutaneous tissue
 - c) acute infection of subcutaneous tissue
 - d) chronic infection of subcutaneous tissue
- (ii) Hordeolum Internum can be described as
 - a) acute infection of meibomian gland
 - b) acute suppurative inflammation of meibomian gland
 - c) chronic lipogranulomatous inflammation of meibomian gland
 - d) chronic infection of meibomian gland
- (iii) Microblepharon is often associated with
 - a) buphthalmos
 - b) megalocornea
 - c) microphthalmos
 - d) microphthalmos and microcornea
- (iv) In case of Trachoma we should examine the eye in the following sequence
 - a) eyelid-conjunctiva-cornea
 - b) cornea-conjunctiva-lens
 - c) orbit-eyelid-eyelash
 - d) cornea-conjunctiva-lens-vitreous
- (v) In case of Chronic Dacryocystitis when we examine the lacrimal sac we find
 - a) positive regurgitation test
 - b) negative regurgitation test
 - c) no blockage of NLD
 - d) partial/total blockage of NLD
- (vi) Lagophthalmos usually describes
 - a) inward misdirection of eyelash
 - b) outward turning of eyelid margin
 - c) inadequate closure of eyelids
 - d) notch at the edge of the eyelid
- (vii) One of the common ocular symptom that we observe in case of Orbital cellulitis is
 - a) congestion in eye
 - b) concretions in eye
 - c) diplopia due to muscle palsy
 - d) diplopia due to limited ocular movements
- (viii) Cavernous Hemangioma is usually located in _____ of orbit.
 - a) subperiosteal space
 - b) retrobulbar space
 - c) extraconal space
 - d) intraconal space

- (ix) _____ usually develops around the limbus in case of Bulbar type of Vernal Conjunctivitis
- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) Horner-Trantas dots | b) redness with bleb formation |
| c) irritation, lacrimation | d) chemosis |
- (x) Patient with history of dry eye often develop
- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) follicular conjunctivitis | b) bulbar conjunctivitis |
| c) papillary conjunctivitis | d) viral conjunctivitis |
- (xi) Ecchymosis define
- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| a) black eye | b) conjunctival congestion |
| c) eye with subconjunctival haemorrhage | d) conjunctival chemosis |
- (xii) Ptosis describe
- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| a) drooping of upper eyelid | b) drooping of lower eyelid |
| c) absence of eyelid | d) partial obstruction in eyelid formation |
- (xiii) Select the correct option from the following: _____ is mostly found in the posterior capsule of lens during posterior polar cataract
- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| a) polychromatic lustre on lens | b) deposition of melanin |
| c) club shaped opacities in deep cortex | d) Mittendorf dot |
- (xiv) Pseudoproptosis is a feature of:
- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| a) Buphthalmos | b) High axial myopia |
| c) Upper lid retraction | d) All of these |
- (xv) NLD obstruction usually occurs in chronic dacryocystitis due to
- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) trauma | b) mass formation in NLD canal |
| c) presence of foreign body | d) conjunctivitis |

Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

2. Interpret the signs observed in patients suffering from Bacterial Conjunctivitis. (3)
3. Define dermoid cyst. (3)
4. What are the symptoms of Dry eye? (3)
5. List the names of any three causative organisms of bacterial corneal ulcer. (3)
6. Write in brief about Microcornea. (3)

OR

Write down the predisposing factors for Bacterial Keratitis.

(3)

Group-C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 6=30

7. Tabulate the etiology, clinical features, diagnosis and treatment for Preseptal Cellulitis. (5)
8. Describe in detail the pathology of corneal ulcer with diagram. (5)
9. Describe the types of Ectropion. (5)
10. Write about Conjunctival Xerosis. (5)
11. Summarize the pathology of corneal ulcers. (5)
12. Describe infective ulcerative keratitis in detail. (5)

OR

Describe the probable diagnosis, causative organisms, treatment and management of the given case. A 72 years old farmer sustained trauma by rice straw in his left eye while working in the field. He had complaints of foreign body sensation watering, diminution of vision and redness in the eye since injury. On examination, left eye revealed marked pericorneal congestion, corneal ulcer with feathery margins and hypopyon in anterior chamber. (5)