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BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2023
Programme – B.Optomety-2021
Course Name – Ocular Diseases-II
Course Code - BOPTOC403
(Semester IV)

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) Select the correct answer. The absence of both direct and consensual light reflex refers to as
- a) Adie's tonic pupil
b) wernicke's hemianopic pupil
c) argyll robertson pupil
d) amaurotic light reflex
- (ii) Identify the anomaly that may occur due to prolong use of steroids.
- a) iris atrophy
b) glaucoma
c) corneal opacity
d) retinopathy
- (iii) Select the correct option for buphthalmos.
- a) boys are affected more than girls
b) bilateral
c) trabeculectomy is the choice of treatment
d) all of the these
- (iv) Identify the drug that is contraindicated in primary open angle glaucoma.
- a) atropin
b) pilocarpine
c) adrenaline
d) eserine
- (v) Choose the option that is not a clinical feature of absolute glaucoma.
- a) completely blind eye
b) pain
c) shallow anterior chamber
d) constricted pupil
- (vi) Select the condition where you can find peripheral anterior synechia
- a) primary open angle glaucoma
b) closed angle glaucoma
c) neovascular glaucoma
d) none of these
- (vii) Select the LASER used in trabeculoplasty to reduce intraocular pressure in primary open angle glaucoma.
- a) YAG laser
b) argon laser
c) excimer laser
d) CO2 Laser
- (viii) Choose the correct option. visible retinal arterial pulsation is a feature of
- a) central retinal artery occlusion
b) normal eye
c) central retinal vein occlusion
d) raised IOP

- (ix) Identify the anomaly which sudden loss of vision doesnot occurs.
- a) retrobulbar neuritis
c) acute glaucoma
- b) papiloedema
d) central retinal vein occlusion
- (x) Identify the characteristic(s) of iridocyclitis
- a) dilated pupil
c) keratic precipitate
- b) normal IOP
d) hypotony
- (xi) Choose the correct option. A patient whit complete albinism will have
Colour iris.
- a) white
c) pink
- b) blue
d) black
- (xii) Identify the amino acid with inborn metabolism defect, that causes the essential atrophy of choroid ?
- a) Cystine
c) Arginine
- b) Lysine
d) Ornithine
- (xiii) Identify the best immediate treatment for chemical injury to the eye is
- a) neutralization of the chemical with an alkali
c) ocular lubricants
- b) cold compresses
d) copious irrigation with water
- (xiv) Select from the following which is not a sign of non-granulomatous uveitis
- a) iris nodules
c) ciliary congestion
- b) aqueous flare
d) photophobia
- (xv) Choose the correct answer. The clinical features of Sturge-weber syndrome is.....
- a) recurrent iridocyclitis
c) keratitis
- b) conjunctivitis
d) glaucoma

Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

2. Explain oclusio pupillae (3)
3. Explain neovascular glaucoma. (3)
4. Write a short note on intraocular foreign body. (3)
5. Name the predisposing factors of PACG. (3)
6. List the grades of chemical burns in the eye. (3)

OR

Identify which of the following is more serious type of injury. Justify your answer. Acid burn (3)
and alkali burn.

Group-C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 6=30

7. Write the signs of globe perforation. (5)
8. explain marcus gunn pupil (5)
9. List the differntial diagnosis of optic neuritis. (5)
10. Explain the clinical picture, prognosis and treatment of sympathetic ophthalmitis. (5)
11. Write the grades of chemical injury according to the changes in cornea and conjunctiva. (5)
12. Differentiate between granulomatous and non-granulomatous uveitis. (5)

OR

Define and classify open-globe injury. (5)
