



## **BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY**

## Term End Examination 2023-2024 Programme - B.Optometry-2021/B.Optometry-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.]

1 x 15=15

- Group-A (Multiple Choice Type Question) 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 d) chronic infection of meibomian gland meibomian gland (iii) Microblepharon is often associated with a) buphthalmos b) megalocornea d) microphthalmos and microcornea c) microphthalmos (iv) In case of Trachoma we should examine the eye in the following sequence a) evelid-conjunctiva-cornea b) cornea-conjunctiva-lens d) cornea-conjunctiva-lens-vitreous c) orbit-eyelid-eyelash (v) In case of Chronic Dacryocystitis when we examine the lacrimal sac we find b) negative regurgitation test a) positive regurgitation test d) partial/total blockage of NLD c) no blockage of NLD (vi) Lagophthalmos usually describes
  - - a) inward misdirection of eyelash
  - c) inadequate closure of eyelids
- b) outward turning of eyelid margin
- 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
  - c) diplopia due to muscle palsy
- (viii) Cavernous Hemangioma is usually located in \_
- a) subperiosteal space
  - c) extraconal space

- b) concretions in eye
- d) diplopia due to limited ocular movements
- of orbit.
- b) retrobulbar space
- d) intraconal space

| (ix)  | usually develops around the limbus in case of Bulbar type of Vernal Conjunctivitis  |  |                   |
|---|---|--|-------------------|
| (x)   | <ul><li>a) Horner-Trantas dots</li><li>c) irritation, lacrimation</li><li>Patient with history of dry eye often develop</li></ul>   | b) redness with bleb formation d) chemosis   |                   |
| (xi)  | a) follicular conjunctivitis c) papillary conjunctivitis Ecchymosis define  | <ul><li>b) bulbar conjunctivitis</li><li>d) viral conjunctivitis</li></ul>   |                   |
| (xii)   | <ul><li>a) black eye</li><li>c) eye with subconjunctival haemorrhage</li><li>Ptosis describe</li></ul>  | <ul><li>b) conjunctival congestion</li><li>d) conjunctival chemosis</li></ul>  |                   |
| (xiii)  | <ul> <li>a) drooping of upper eyelid</li> <li>c) absence of eyelid</li> <li>Select the correct option from the following:</li> <li>capsule of lens during posterior polar cataract</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>b) drooping of lower eyelid</li> <li>d) partial obstruction in eyelid formatio</li> <li>is mostly found in the posterior</li> </ul> | n                 |
| (xiv)   | <ul><li>a) polychromatic lustre on lens</li><li>c) club shaped opacities in deep cortex</li><li>Pseudoproptosis is a feature of:</li></ul>  | b) deposition of melanin<br>d) Mittendorf dot  |                   |
| (xv)  | <ul><li>a) Buphthalmos</li><li>c) Upper lid retraction</li><li>NLD obstruction usually occurs in chronic dacryo</li></ul>   | b) High axial myopia<br>d) All of these<br>ocystitis due to  |                   |
|   | a) trauma<br>c) presence of foreign body  | <ul><li>b) mass formation in NLD canal</li><li>d) conjunctivitis</li></ul>   |                   |
| Group-B (Short Answer Type Questions) 3   |   |  | 3 x 5=15          |
| <ol> <li>Interpret the signs observed in patients suffering from Bacterial Conjunctivitis.</li> <li>Define dermoid cyst.</li> <li>What are the symptoms of Dry eye?</li> <li>List the names of any three causative organisms of bacterial corneal ulcer.</li> </ol>   |   |  | (3)<br>(3)<br>(3) |
| 6. Write in brief about Microcornea.  OR  |   |  | (3)               |
| Write down the predisposing factors for Bacterial Keratitis.  |   |  | (3)               |
| Group-C (Long Answer Type Questions) 5 >  |   |  | 5 x 6=30          |
| 8. [<br>9. [<br>10. \<br>11. S  | 8. Describe in detail the pathology of corneal ulcer with diagram.  |  |                   |
| 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. |   |  |                   |