



## BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2023-2024

Programme – B.Optomety-2021

Course Name – Systemic Conditions & Eye

Course Code - BOPTOC505

( Semester V )

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) Which ocular complication of AIDS is characterized by the presence of white, raised lesions on the conjunctiva?
- a) Cataracts  
b) Glaucoma  
c) Retinal detachment  
d) Ocular surface squamous neoplasia
- (ii) Which ocular complication is commonly associated with severe malaria?
- a) Glaucoma  
b) Retinal detachment  
c) Papilledema  
d) Dry eye syndrome
- (iii) Which vitamin deficiency can lead to dryness and inflammation of the eyes?
- a) Vitamin A  
b) Vitamin B12  
c) Vitamin C  
d) Vitamin D
- (iv) 10. Which ocular complication can arise from cancer metastasis to the choroid layer of the eye?
- a) Diabetic retinopathy  
b) Choroidal melanoma  
c) Optic neuritis  
d) Macular degeneration
- (v) Leprosy primarily affects which part of the nervous system, leading to ocular complications?
- a) Central nervous system  
b) Autonomic nervous system  
c) Peripheral nervous system  
d) Enteric nervous system
- (vi) Onchocerciasis can lead to visual impairment due to:
- a) Optic neuritis  
b) Macular degeneration  
c) Corneal opacities  
d) Uveitis
- (vii) What is the common term for the skin condition caused by onchocerciasis, which results in thickened and itchy skin?

- a) Elephantiasis  
c) Psoriasis
- b) Leprosy  
d) Lichen planus
- (viii) What is the main cause of thyroid eye disease?  
a) Autoimmune disorder  
c) Genetic mutation
- b) Bacterial infection  
d) Nutritional deficiency
- (ix) Hypertensive retinopathy is a condition that affects which part of the eye?  
a) Cornea  
c) Retina
- b) Lens  
d) Optic nerve
- (x) Which of the following ocular complications is commonly associated with cancer and AIDS?  
a) Cataracts  
c) Retinopathy
- b) Glaucoma  
d) Conjunctivitis
- (xi) Which ocular complication is characterized by increased pressure within the eye?  
a) Glaucoma  
c) Corneal ulcer
- b) Macular degeneration  
d) Diabetic retinopathy
- (xii) Which layer of the eye is primarily affected in Herpes simplex keratitis?  
a) Cornea  
c) Retina
- b) Sclera  
d) Lens
- (xiii) What is the main cause of diabetes?  
a) Genetic factors  
c) Lack of exercise
- b) Poor diet  
d) All of the above
- (xiv) Which type of vision loss is caused by Malaria?  
a) Permanent  
c) None of these
- b) Temporary  
d) All of the above
- (xv) Which type of diabetic retinopathy is characterized by the growth of abnormal blood vessels in the retina?  
a) Non-proliferative diabetic retinopathy  
c) Macular edema
- b) Proliferative diabetic retinopathy  
d) Background diabetic retinopathy

### Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

2. What are the common ocular complications associated with AIDS? (3)
3. What are the common ocular manifestations of vitamin B12 deficiency? (3)
4. What are the potential complications of untreated hypertensive retinopathy? (3)
5. What are the common symptoms of thyroid eye disease? (3)
6. Discuss the role of inflammation in the development and progression of ocular complications in both rheumatoid arthritis and Sjogren's syndrome. (3)

OR

Explain the mode of transmission and primary target cells of the Herpes virus. (3)

### Group-C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 6=30

7. Explain the treatment options available for diabetic retinopathy and their effectiveness. (5)
8. Define hypertensive retinopathy and explain its underlying cause. (5)
9. Explain the potential role of vitamin B12 deficiency in the development of optic neuropathy and its impact on visual function. (5)
10. Describe the typical symptoms and signs of Thyroid Eye Disease. (5)

11. Discuss the most common ocular manifestations seen in individuals with AIDS. (5)
12. Analyze the relationship between obesity and the development of dry eye syndrome, including the potential mechanisms involved. (5)

**OR**

Discuss the ocular manifestations of kwashiorkor, including corneal lesions and conjunctival changes, and their implications for vision. (5)

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