



RAN-2606000104050901
3rd MBBS Part II - Examination May - 2026
Ophthalmology (Set - 1)

[Total Marks: 100

સૂચના : / Instructions

- (1) ઉપરોક્ત દશાવિલ વિગતો ઉત્તરવહી પર અવશ્ય લખવી.
 Fill up strictly the above details on your answer book

Seat No.:

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Student's Signature

Section I

(20 marks)

- Q. 1.** 1. A 40-year-old man presents with severe eye pain, photophobia, circumcorneal redness and blurred vision. Pupil is small and irregular. Slit lamp shows keratic precipitates.
 What is the most likely diagnosis?
 A. Acute conjunctivitis
 B. Acute angle-closure glaucoma
 C. Acute iridocyclitis
 D. Keratitis
2. A 60-year-old woman presents with sudden severe eye pain, headache, vomiting and halos around lights. Vision is blurred and the cornea appears hazy with mid-dilated pupil.
 Most likely diagnosis:
 A. Acute conjunctivitis
 B. Acute angle-closure glaucoma
 C. Uveitis
 D. Keratitis
3. A patient with an immature cataract develops sudden painful red eye and raised intraocular pressure due to swollen lens pushing iris forward.
 The condition is:
 A. Phacolytic glaucoma
 B. Phacomorphic glaucoma
 C. Neovascular glaucoma
 D. Pigmentary glaucoma
4. A patient presents with dendritic ulcer on fluorescein staining and reduced corneal sensation.
 Most likely cause:
 A. Adenovirus
 B. Herpes simplex virus
 C. Fungal infection
 D. Bacterial infection
5. A patient cannot abduct the right eye and complains of horizontal diplopia.
 Which nerve is affected?
 A. Oculomotor nerve
 B. Trochlear nerve
 C. Abducens nerve
 D. Optic nerve

6. A 2-year-old child presents with white reflex in pupil (leukocoria) and strabismus.
Most likely diagnosis:
 - A. Irridocyclitis
 - B. Retinoblastoma
 - C. Congenital glaucoma
 - D. Corneal opacity
7. A newborn presents with watering, photophobia and enlarged cornea.
Most likely Diagnosis:
 - A. Congenital cataract
 - B. Congenital glaucoma
 - C. Keratitis
 - D. Retinoblastoma
8. A patient complains of glare and difficulty of vision at night. Examination reveals spoke-like opacities in lens cortex.
Most likely Diagnosis:
 - A. Cortical cataract
 - B. Nuclear cataract
 - C. Posterior subcapsular cataract
 - D. Congenital cataract
9. A 65-year-old woman presents with sudden severe eye pain, headache, vomiting, and blurred vision On examination: Cornea: hazy, Pupil: mid-dilated and fixed, IOP: 50 mmHg.
What is the next immediate management?
 - A. Start topical antibiotics
 - B. Intravenous mannitol
 - C. Topical steroids
 - D. Artificial tears
10. A farmer presents with painful red eye after injury with-a plant leaf. Slit lamp examination shows dry corneal ulcer with feathery margins and satellite lesions.
Which investigation will confirm the diagnosis?
 - A. Gram stain
 - B. Viral culture
 - C. KOH mount
 - D. PCR
11. A patient with bullous keratopathy after cataract surgery has painful blisters on cornea.
The definitive treatment is:
 - A. Antibiotics
 - B. Hypertonic saline
 - C. Corneal transplant
 - D. Steroids
12. Endophthalmitis involves inflammation of all layers EXCEPT:
 - A. Sclera
 - B. Uvea
 - C. Retina
 - D. vitreous
13. After cataract surgery, patient develops gradual painless decrease in vision after 1 year. Fundus view is hazy but red reflex present.
The most likely cause is:
 - A. Endophthalmitis
 - B. Secondary glaucoma
 - C. Posterior capsular opacification
 - D. Retinal detachment

14. Posterior synechiae are adhesions between:
 - A. Iris and cornea
 - B. Iris and lens
 - C. Cornea and lens
 - D. Retina and choroid
15. Tremulousness of iris is seen in
 - A. Acute Iridocyclitis,
 - B. Closed Angle Glaucoma
 - C. Aphakia,
 - D. Senile Immature Cataract
16. A 55 year old male patient presented with redness and mild pain. There is no discharge His Mantoux test is positive. The most probable diagnosis.
 - A. Conjunctivitis.
 - B. Dacryocystitis.
 - C. Episcleritis
 - D. Angle closure Glaucoma
17. A 45-year-old female has epiphora and swelling near medial canthus. Pressure over swelling produces regurgitation of pus from punctum. The most probable diagnosis is:
 - A. Acute conjunctivitis
 - B. Chronic dacryocystitis
 - C. Chalazion
 - D. Pre-septal cellulitis.
18. A 7-year-old child presents with unilateral decreased vision. Fundus is normal. Cover test shows esotropia. Best corrected vision does not improve beyond 6/36. The most likely diagnosis is:
 - A. Myopia
 - B. Amblyopia
 - C. Optic neuritis
 - D. Congenital cataract
19. One of the measure shown bellow of "SAFE" strategy is FALSE.
 - A. Screening,
 - B. Antibiotics
 - C. Facial cleanliness
 - D. Environmental cleaning
20. Which one of the following contributes to the aqueous layer of the tear film?
 - A. Glands of Wolfring
 - B. Glands of Zeiss
 - C. Goblet cells
 - D. Meibomian gland

Section II

- Q.1** Define refractive errors. Describe myopia in detail including etiology, clinical features, complications and management. (2+2+2+2+2=10 marks)
- Q.2.** A 10-year-old child presents with itching, redness, and ropy discharge from both eyes, especially in summer. Examination shows giant papillae on upper tarsal conjunctiva.
- a) What is the most likely diagnosis? (2)
 - b) Classify this condition. (2)
 - c) What are the complications? (3)
 - d) Outline management. (3)

OR

- Q.2.** A 55-year-old woman complains of watering and discharge from eye. Pressure over lacrimal sac causes regurgitation of pus through punctum. (2)
- What is your Diagnosis? (2)
 - What are the investigations to be done in this patient (4)
 - Outline the management Plan of this disease (4)

Q.3. Write Short notes on: (Any 4) (20 marks)

- Corneal transparency and factors responsible for it.
- Enumerate the Layers of tear film and functions of each layer in brief
- Define pterygium and its treatment modalities.
- Draw a labelled diagram of pupillary light reflex
- What is blepharitis? Write about types of blepharitis and its features.

Section III

Q.1. Describe the causes, clinical features, investigations and management of Acute Iridocyclitis. (2+3+2+3=10 marks)

- Q.2** A 55-year-old diabetic patient complains of sudden painless loss of vision and floaters in the right eye.
- What is the probable diagnosis? (1)
 - Classify diabetic retinopathy. (2)
 - Describe fundus findings in proliferative diabetic retinopathy. (3)
 - List investigations used in diagnosis. (2)
 - Outline management. (2)

OR

- Q.2.** A 25-year-old female presents with sudden loss of vision in one eye with pain on eye movement. Fundus examination shows unilateral disc oedema.
- What is this most likely diagnosis? (1)
 - Classify optic neuritis. (2)
 - Describe clinical features. (3)
 - List investigations. (2)
 - Outline treatment. (2)

Q.3. Write Short Notes On:(any 4) (20 marks)

- Write about clinical features, complications and management of orbital cellulitis.
- Write about the stages of senile cataract.
- Visual field defects in Primary Open angle glaucoma.
- A patient scheduled for cataract surgery appears anxious and asks multiple questions regarding procedure.
 - Mention two important elements of effective doctor-patient communication in this situation? (2)
 - Mention two components of informed consent. (2)
 - Why empathy is important in patient. (1)
- Write a note on Ocular manifestation of patient suffering from HIV with CD4 count 250 cells.