

THE TAMIL NADU DR. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

[MBBS 0223]

FEBRUARY 2023

Sub. Code :6071

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020 Batch onwards)

THIRD YEAR – (CBME)

PART - I

PAPER I – OPHTHALMOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526071

Time: 30 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Choose one correct answer in the box provided in the Answer Script. No overwriting should be done. Choice should be given in Capital Letters.

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

1. Corneal endothelial counting is done by
A) Pachymetry B) Topography C) Specular microscope D) Perimetry
2. Munson's sign is seen in
A) Keratoconus B) Fungal keratitis C) Chemical injury D) Viral keratitis
3. Magnification in direct ophthalmoscope
A) 5X B) 15X C) 20X D) 10X
4. All are seen in diabetic retinopathy except
A) Cotton wool spots B) Hard exudates
C) Dot and blot haemorrhages D) Angioid streaks
5. Retinal detachment occurs due to separation of
A) Retinal Pigment epithelium from choroid
B) Outer nuclear layer from Layer of Rods and Cones
C) Neurosensory retina from Retinal pigment epithelium
D) External Limiting membrane from photoreceptors
6. Crystalline Lens develops from
A) Neuroectoderm B) Neural crest cells C) Surface ectoderm D) Mesoderm
7. Structures of the angle comprises of the following except
A) Trabecular meshwork B) Ciliary body C) Zonules D) Scleral spur
8. Objective method of detecting refractive error is
A) Ophthalmoscopy B) Retinoscopy
C) Gonioscopy D) Tonometry
9. All are true about myopia except
A) Far point is at infinity B) Rays converge in front of the retina
C) Have good near vision D) Requires correction with concave lenses

10. All are types of astigmatism except
A) Circular B) Regular C) Irregular D) Oblique
11. Sudden painless loss of vision occurs in
A) Retinal detachment B) Uveitis
C) Acute congestive glaucoma D) Optic neuritis
12. Total dioptric power of the eye is
A) + 20 D B) + 60 D C) + 43 D D) + 6 D
13. Maximum contribution to the refractive power of the eye is by
A) Anterior surface of cornea B) Posterior surface of cornea
C) Anterior surface of Lens D) Posterior surface of Lens
14. Swinging flash test is used for diagnosing
A) Marcus Gunn pupil B) Adies pupil
C) Horner's syndrome D) Argyll Robertson's pupil
15. Treatment of choice in congenital glaucoma
A) Trabeculoplasty B) Trabeculotomy with Trabeculectomy
C) Miotics D) Topical dorzolamide
16. Imbert-Fick's law is used in which type of tonometry
A) Applanation tonometry B) Indentation tonometry
C) Dynamic contour tonometry D) Rebound tonometry
17. Prostaglandin analogues used in glaucoma acts primarily by
A) Reducing aqueous formation B) Increasing uveoscleral outflow
C) Releasing pupillary block D) Increasing trabecular outflow
18. Lagophthalmos occurs due to paralysis of
A) 3rd cranial nerve B) 4th cranial nerve
C) 6th cranial nerve D) 7th cranial nerve
19. Ishihara plates are used for diagnosing
A) Colour blindness B) Night blindness
C) Day blindness D) Low vision
20. All the following are seen in Trachoma except
A) Arlt's line B) Stocker's line
C) Herbert's pits D) Pannus.

THE TAMIL NADU DR. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

[MBBS 0623]

JUNE 2023

Sub. Code :6071

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART – I (CBME)

PAPER I – OPHTHALMOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526071

Time: 30 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Choose one correct answer in the box provided in the Answer Script. No overwriting should be done. Choice should be given in Capital Letters.

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

1. Development of Eye starts in
 - A) 3rd week of gestation
 - B) 4th week of gestation
 - C) 6th week of gestation
 - D) 7th week of gestation
2. Anisocoria
 - A) Difference in size between two pupils
 - B) Difference in reaction between two pupils
 - C) Difference in shape of both pupils
 - D) Absence of pupil
3. Metamorphopsia is seen in:
 - A) Age related macular degeneration
 - B) Diabetic macular edema
 - C) Central serous chorioretinopathy
 - D) All the above
4. Scheiner disc principle is used in
 - A) Keratometry
 - B) A-scan
 - C) Automated refractometer
 - D) Direct ophthalmoscopy
5. Hyperacute conjunctivitis seen in
 - A) Neisseria gonorrhoea
 - B) Hemophilus influenza
 - C) Corynebacterium diphtheria
 - D) Adenovirus
6. Hutchinson's sign seen in
 - A) Congenital syphilis
 - B) Herpes zoster
 - C) Herpes simplex
 - D) Acanthamoeba keratitis
7. Blue sclera seen in all except
 - A) Ehler danlos syndrome
 - B) Keratomalacia perforans
 - C) Keratoconus
 - D) Marfan's syndrome
8. All are true about nuclear cataract except
 - A) Causes second sight
 - B) Cataracta brunescens
 - C) Causes day blindness
 - D) Hypermaturity sets in few years
9. Scheimpflug camera is used for diagnosis of
 - A) Early glaucoma
 - B) Grading cataract
 - C) High myopia
 - D) Corneal endothelium

10. All are true about posterior capsular opacification except
 - A) Due to subcapsular cells proliferation
 - B) Higher rates with old patients
 - C) Lower rates with silicon lenses with square edges
 - D) Varies with duration after surgery
11. SRK - T formula is
 - A) Used for abnormally longer and short eyeballs
 - B) Not a regression formula
 - C) Used to calculate IOL power in patients with refractive errors
 - D) Used for patients with post-LASIK status
12. Normal optic nerve cup disc ratio is

A) 0.2:1	B) 0.3:1	C) 0.1:1	D) 0.4:1
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13. Normal tension glaucoma is

A) Intraocular pressure <15mmHg	B) Intraocular pressure <21mmHg
C) Intraocular pressure 10-15mmHg	D) Intraocular pressure 15-21mmHg
14. Keith Wagner barker classification is used in

A) Diabetic retinopathy	B) Central retinal vein occlusion
C) Hypertensive choroidopathy	D) Hypertensive retinopathy
15. Treatment options for diabetic retinopathy
 - A) Laser, Anti-VEGF, Pars plana vitrectomy
 - B) Glycemic control, LASER, Anti-VEGF, Intravitreal steroids, PPV
 - C) Glycemic control, LASER
 - D) LASER, Anti-VEGF
16. PVR is

A) Posterior vitreous rhegma	B) Proliferative vitreoretinopathy
C) Proliferative vascular retinopathy	D) Posterior venous retinopathy
17. Papilloedema is
 - A) Passive inflammatory edema of the optic disc
 - B) Active inflammatory edema of the optic disc
 - C) Passive non-inflammatory edema of the optic disc
 - D) Disc edema due to hypotony
18. Symblepharon is

A) Adhesion of margin of two lids	B) Adhesion of lid to the globe
C) Adhesion of a fold of skin to medial canthus	D) Also known as blepharophimosis
19. Modified chandler staging system used in

A) Orbital cellulitis	B) Proptosis	C) Ptosis	D) Orbital tumors
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20. Retinoblastoma is associated with
 - A) Deletion of q14 band of chromosome 13
 - B) Mutation of q14 band of chromosome 13
 - C) Deletion or mutation of q13 band of chromosome 14
 - D) A and B.

THE TAMIL NADU DR. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

[MBBS 0224]

FEBRUARY 2024

Sub. Code :6071

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART – I (CBME)

PAPER I – OPHTHALMOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526071

Time: 30 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

**Choose one correct answer in the box provided in the Answer Script.
No overwriting should be done. Choice should be given in Capital Letters.**

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

1. The refractive index of cornea is
A) 1.38 B) 1.39 C) 1.32 D) 1.40
2. Match the following:
a) Argyll Robertson 1. Head injury
b) D shaped pupil 2. Tertiary syphilis
c) Hutchinson's pupil 3. Optic neuritis
d) Marcus Gunn pupil 4. Iridodialysis
A) a-1, b-2, c-4, d-3
B) a-2, b-3, c-4, d-1
C) a-3, b-1, c-2, d-4
D) a-2, b-4, c-1, d-3
3. Uniocular diplopia occurs in all except
A) Subluxated lens B) Large iridotomies C) Hypermature cataract D) Immature cataract
4. Newborns are
A) Myopic B) Hypermetropic C) Emmetropic D) Astigmatic
5. Swimming pool conjunctivitis is caused by
A) Acanthamoeba B) Chlamydia trachomatis C) Adenovirus D) Aspergillus
6. Interstitial keratitis caused by
A) Tuberculosis B) Syphilis C) Measles D) All the above
7. A 25 year old male came with pain in right eye, defective vision with keratic precipitates, flare 2+, cells 3+ in anterior chamber. What is the most likely association?
A) Reiter's syndrome B) Rheumatoid arthritis
C) Ankylosing spondylitis D) Behcet's syndrome
8. Ectopia lentis is seen in all the following except
A) Albinism B) Marfan's syndrome
C) Homocystinuria D) Ehler Danlos syndrome

9. Early post-operative complications of cataract surgery includes all except
A) Endophthalmitis B) Toxic Anterior Segment Syndrome
C) Corneal edema D) Anterior capsular phimosis
10. Visually significant developmental cataract is
A) Blue Dot cataract B) Sutural cataract
C) Lamellar cataract D) Cataracta centralis pulverulenta
11. Foldable IOLs are made of all except
A) Silicone B) Hydroxy ethyl methacrylate
C) Poly methyl methacrylate D) Polysiloxane
12. Primary open angle glaucoma is diagnosed by all except
A) Cup:disc ratio >0.3 B) Narrowing, notching or pallor of neuro-retinal rim
C) Disc hemorrhage D) Visual field changes
13. Target Intra ocular pressure is
A) Between 15-20 mmHg
B) Range between which glaucomatous damage not likely to progress
C) Range between which optic neuropathy reverses
D) $<15\text{mmHg}$
14. IRMA in Diabetic Retinopathy is
A) Intraretinal microangiopathies B) Intraretinal microvascular abnormalities
C) Inner retinal minor angiopathy D) Intraretinal microaneurysm
15. Cherry red spot seen in all except
A) Central retinal artery occlusion B) Berlin's edema
C) Tayssach's disease D) Branch retinal vein occlusion
16. Tractional retinal detachment is seen in
A) Malignant melanoma of choroid B) Retinopathy of prematurity
C) Pregnancy induced hypertension D) Toxoplasma chorioretinitis
17. Differential diagnosis of papilloedema include all except
A) Optic nerve head drusens B) Papillitis
C) Retrobulbar neuritis D) Hypermetropia
18. Fasanella servat procedure is performed in
A) Ptosis B) Proptosis C) Ectropion D) Entropion
19. Thyroid associated ophthalmopathy. All are true except
A) Orbital fibroblasts are mainly responsible B) Paralytic myopathy
C) Increased fat deposition D) Can occur in euthyroid state also
20. Chemoreduction in retinoblastoma uses
A) Vincristine, Carboplatin, Etoposide B) Cisplatin, Vincristine, Etoposide
C) Cyclophosphamide, Vincristine, Cisplatin D) Cisplatin, Etoposide, Carboplatin

THE TAMIL NADU DR. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

[MBBS 0524]

MAY 2024

Sub. Code: 6071

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART – I – SUPPLEMENTARY (CBME)

PAPER I – OPHTHALMOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526071

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

**Choose one correct answer in the box provided in the Answer Script.
No overwriting should be done. Choice should be given in Capital Letters.**

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

1. Cycloplegics are used in all clinical conditions except
 - A) Endophthalmitis
 - B) Acute congestive glaucoma
 - C) Acute iridocyclitis
 - D) Fungal corneal ulcer
2. Granulomatous uveitis is seen in
 - A) Traumatic uveitis
 - B) Fuchs heterochromic cyclitis
 - C) Retinal detachment
 - D) Syphilis
3. Jaegers chart is used to test
 - A) Colour vision
 - B) Distant vision
 - C) Contrast sensitivity
 - D) Near vision
4. Eye donation which is incorrect
 - A) Any age people can pledge to donate eyes
 - B) Donated eyes are never bought or sold
 - C) Eyes pledged can be donated to the nearest eye bank at the time of death
 - D) Eyes have to be removed within 3 hours of death
5. Causes of night blindness are all except
 - A) Pathological myopia
 - B) Central retinal vein occlusion
 - C) Retinitis pigmentosa
 - D) Vitamin A deficiency
6. Angular conjunctivitis is caused by
 - A) Pseudomonas
 - B) Gonococcus
 - C) Haemophilus influenza
 - D) Moraxella axenfeld
7. The feature of siderosis bulbi is
 - A) Sunflower cataract
 - B) Pigmentary degeneration of retina
 - C) Deposition of golden plaques on retina
 - D) Kayser – Fleischer ring
8. Normal tear film break up time is
 - A) 15- 35 seconds
 - B) Less than 10 seconds
 - C) More than 1 minute
 - D) None of the above

9. The three grades of binocular single vision are all except
A) Simultaneous macular perception B) Accommodation
C) Fusion D) Stereopsis
10. Adherence of the lids with the eye ball is known as
A) Ankyloblepharon B) Symblepharon
C) Blepharophimosis D) Blepharochalasis
11. Krukenberg spindle is seen in
A) Pigmentary glaucoma B) Neovascular glaucoma
C) Pseudoexfoliation glaucoma D) Post inflammatory glaucoma
12. Features of severe Non proliferative diabetic retinopathy are all except
A) Cotton wool spots B) IRMA
C) Neovascularisation of the disc D) Dot and blot haemorrhages
13. Social blindness is
A) Vision in better eye < 6/60 to 3/60
B) Vision in better eye < 3/60 to 1/60
C) No light perception
D) Vision in better eye < 1/60 to perception of light
14. 100 day glaucoma is seen in
A) Retinal detachment B) Central retinal artery occlusion
C) Central retinal vein occlusion D) Coats disease
15. Specular microscope is used to
A) Detect Corneal surface irregularities B) Measure corneal thickness
C) Endothelial cell counting D) Measure corneal curvature
16. Fungal corneal ulcer is treated with the following drugs except
A) Natamycin B) Gentamicin
C) Amphotercin - B D) Nystain
17. Evisceration is
A) Removal of orbital contents
B) Excision of entire eye ball
C) Photocoagulation of retina
D) Removal of inner contents of eye ball including uveal tissue
18. Which LASER is used to treat after cataract
A) ND:YAG laser B) Diode laser C) Excimer laser D) Carbon dioxide laser
19. Number of layers in Retina is
A) 7 B) 10 C) 12 D) 11
20. All are seen in Horner's syndrome except
A) Ptosis B) Miosis C) Anhydrosis D) Exophthalmos

THE TAMIL NADU DR. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

[MBBS 0125]

JANUARY 2025

Sub. Code: 6071

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART – I MBBS (CBME)

PAPER I – OPHTHALMOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526071

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - A

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

1. Placido disc is used for diagnosis of
A) Uveitis B) Keratoconus C) Retinoblastoma D) Retinal detachment
2. Which of the following is used as treatment for acute iridocyclitis
A) Moxifloxacin B) Prednisolone C) Olopatadine D) Prostaglandin analogues
3. The following are used to visualise the retina
A) Indirect ophthalmoscope B) Direct Ophthalmoscope
C) 90D Lens D) All of the above
4. Cherry red spot is seen in
A) Central retinal artery occlusion B) Diabetic retinopathy
C) Retinopathy of prematurity D) Central retinal vein occlusion
5. All are types of retinal detachment except
A) Tractional B) Haemorrhagic C) Exudative D) Rhegmatogenous
6. Uvea comprises of all except
A) Iris B) Ora serrata C) Ciliary body D) Choroid
7. Scissoring reflex during retinoscopy is seen in
A) Hypermetropia B) Keratoconus C) Myopia D) Emmetropia
8. All are Components of hypermetropia except
A) Manifest B) Latent C) Facultative D) Refractive
9. Painful decrease of vision occurs in
A) Retinitis pigmentosa B) Vitreous haemorrhage
C) Central retinal vein occlusion D) Optic neuritis
10. Normal axial length of the eye is
A) 18 mm B) 20 mm C) 24 mm D) 28 mm
11. Which of the following is seen in aphakia
A) Shallow anterior chamber B) Absent 1 and 2 Purkinje images
C) Iridodonesis D) White pupillary reflex

12. All of the following are seen in trachoma except
A) Follicles B) Trichiasis C) Corneal opacities D) Retinal detachment
13. Which of the following procedures does not require pupillary dilatation
A) Gonioscopy B) Fluorescein angiography
C) Wet Retinoscopy D) Pan retinal photocoagulation
14. Drug used in acute congestive glaucoma
A) Pilocarpine B) Atropine C) Olopatadine D) Phenylephrine
15. Haab's striae is seen in
A) Trachoma B) Congenital glaucoma C) Scleritis D) Cataract
16. All are components of Horner's syndrome except
A) Ptosis B) Miosis C) Exophthalmos D) Anhidrosis
17. SAFE strategy is used in the control of
A) Glaucoma B) Trachoma C) Corneal ulcer D) Uveitis
18. Vitamin A deficiency causes all except
A) Cataract B) Nyctalopia C) Keratomalacia D) Xerophthalmia
19. Fluorescein dye is used in
A) Applanation tonometry B) Corneal topography
C) Ocular coherence tomography D) Retinoscopy
20. KF ring is seen in
A) Keratoconus B) Buphthalmos
C) Wilson's disease D) Vitamin A deficiency

[MBBS 0125]

THE TAMIL NADU DR. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

[MBBS 0125]

JANUARY 2025

Sub. Code: 6071

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART – I MBBS (CBME)

PAPER I – OPHTHALMOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526071

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - B

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

1. Cherry red spot is seen in
A) Central retinal artery occlusion B) Diabetic retinopathy
C) Retinopathy of prematurity D) Central retinal vein occlusion
2. All are types of retinal detachment except
A) Tractional B) Haemorrhagic C) Exudative D) Rhegmatogenous
3. Uvea comprises of all except
A) Iris B) Ora serrata C) Ciliary body D) Choroid
4. Scissoring reflex during retinoscopy is seen in
A) Hypermetropia B) Keratoconus C) Myopia D) Emmetropia
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C) Ocular coherence tomography D) Retinoscopy
17. KF ring is seen in
A) Keratoconus B) Buphthalmos
C) Wilson's disease D) Vitamin A deficiency
18. Placido disc is used for diagnosis of
A) Uveitis B) Keratoconus C) Retinoblastoma D) Retinal detachment
19. Which of the following is used as treatment for acute iridocyclitis
A) Moxifloxacin B) Prednisolone C) Olopatadine D) Prostaglandin analogues
20. The following are used to visualise the retina
A) Indirect ophthalmoscope B) Direct Ophthalmoscope
C) 90D Lens D) All of the above

[MBBS 0125]

THE TAMIL NADU DR. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

[MBBS 0125]

JANUARY 2025

Sub. Code: 6071

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART – I MBBS (CBME)

PAPER I – OPHTHALMOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526071

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - C

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

1. Scissoring reflex during retinoscopy is seen in
A) Hypermetropia B) Keratoconus C) Myopia D) Emmetropia
2. All are Components of hypermetropia except
A) Manifest B) Latent C) Facultative D) Refractive
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12. Vitamin A deficiency causes all except
A) Cataract B) Nyctalopia C) Keratomalacia D) Xerophthalmia
13. Fluorescein dye is used in
A) Applanation tonometry B) Corneal topography
C) Ocular coherence tomography D) Retinoscopy
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17. The following are used to visualise the retina
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C) Retinopathy of prematurity D) Central retinal vein occlusion
19. All are types of retinal detachment except
A) Tractional B) Haemorrhagic C) Exudative D) Rhegmatogenous
20. Uvea comprises of all except
A) Iris B) Ora serrata C) Ciliary body D) Choroid

[MBBS 0125]

THE TAMIL NADU DR. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

[MBBS 0125]

JANUARY 2025

Sub. Code: 6071

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART – I MBBS (CBME)

PAPER I – OPHTHALMOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526071

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - D

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

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A) Shallow anterior chamber
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C) Iridodonesis
D) White pupillary reflex
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A) Follicles
B) Trichiasis
C) Corneal opacities
D) Retinal detachment
3. Which of the following procedures does not require pupillary dilatation
A) Gonioscopy
B) Fluorescein angiography
C) Wet Retinoscopy
D) Pan retinal photocoagulation
4. Drug used in acute congestive glaucoma
A) Pilocarpine
B) Atropine
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B) Miosis
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B) Buphthalmos
C) Wilson's disease
D) Vitamin A deficiency

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C) Retinopathy of prematurity D) Central retinal vein occlusion
15. All are types of retinal detachment except
A) Tractional B) Haemorrhagic C) Exudative D) Rhegmatogenous
16. Uvea comprises of all except
A) Iris B) Ora serrata C) Ciliary body D) Choroid
17. Scissoring reflex during retinoscopy is seen in
A) Hypermetropia B) Keratoconus C) Myopia D) Emmetropia
18. All are Components of hypermetropia except
A) Manifest B) Latent C) Facultative D) Refractive
19. Painful decrease of vision occurs in
A) Retinitis pigmentosa B) Vitreous haemorrhage
C) Central retinal vein occlusion D) Optic neuritis
20. Normal axial length of the eye is
A) 18 mm B) 20 mm C) 24 mm D) 28 mm

[MBBS 0125]

THE TAMIL NADU DR. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

[MBBS 0325]

MARCH 2025

Sub. Code :6071

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020 & 2020-2021)

THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART – I – SUPPLEMENTARY - (CBME)

PAPER I – OPHTHALMOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526071

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - A

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

1. Corneal collagen cross linking is a treatment for
 - A) Keratoconus
 - B) Keratoglobus
 - C) Mooren's ulcer
 - D) Pellucid marginal degeneration
2. Horner's – Trantas dots seen in
 - A) Trachoma
 - B) Bulbar vernal keratoconjunctivitis
 - C) Angular conjunctivitis
 - D) Phlyctenular keratitis.
3. Occlusio papillae is
 - A) 360-degree adhesion of pupillary margin to anterior capsule of lens
 - B) Occlusion of pupil with exudates and opaque fibrous tissue
 - C) Segmental posterior synechiae
 - D) All of the above
4. Bowman's layer which of the following factor is true
 - A) It is the first layer of cornea
 - B) When damaged it does not regenerate
 - C) Contains Na⁺ - ATPase pump
 - D) It is elastic in nature
5. Circum corneal congestion which factor is correct
 - A) Most marked in fornices
 - B) Vessels blanch on applying 1:10000 adrenaline solution
 - C) Vessels fill from limbus towards fornix
 - D) Bright red in colour
6. All are secondary open angle glaucoma except
 - A) Steroid induced glaucoma
 - B) Pigmentary glaucoma
 - C) Pseudoexfoliative glaucoma
 - D) Neovascular glaucoma
7. Visual field defects in optic tract lesion
 - A) Bitemporal hemianopia
 - B) Incongruous homonymous hemianopia
 - C) Binasal hemianopia
 - D) Congruous homonymous hemianopia
8. Estimation of angle of deviation in strabismus is done by
 - A) Synoptophore
 - B) Hess chart
 - C) Amsler grid
 - D) Electrooculogram

9. Lateral tarsal strip procedure is done for
A) Involutional ectropion
B) Congenital ectropion
C) Congenital entropion
D) Cicatricial ectropion
10. Ocular feature seen in Papilloedema is
A) Sudden visual loss
B) Defective color vision
C) Sixth nerve palsy
D) Centro caecal scotoma
11. Most common primary orbital tumor in children is
A) Retinoblastoma
B) Rhabdomyosarcoma
C) Optic nerve glioma
D) Cavernous
12. Clinical features in chalcosis is
A) Heterochromia iridis
B) Secondary open angle glaucoma
C) Sunflower cataract
D) ERG shows attenuation of b waves
13. Contraindications for Dacryocystorhinostomy are all except
A) Fibrosed sac
B) Encysted mucocele
C) Atrophic rhinitis
D) Mycotic infection of sac
14. The most common systemic association of scleritis
A) Ehlers Danlos syndrome
B) Giant cell arteritis
C) Marfan's syndrome
D) Rheumatoid arthritis.
15. Evisceration is contraindicated in
A) Malignancy
B) Panophthalmitis
C) Severe ocular trauma
D) Expulsive choroidal haemorrhage
16. Tylosis is
A) Hypertrophied and drooping eyelid
B) Inversion of eyelid
C) Eversion of eyelid
D) Extra row of eye lashes
17. Keratoconjunctivitis sicca is due to
A) Aqueous secretion deficiency
B) Lipid secretion deficiency
C) Mucin secretion deficiency
D) All of the above
18. Blow out fracture of orbit is characterised by all except
A) Diplopia
B) Positive force duction test
C) Exophthalmos
D) Tear drop sign
19. Which antiglaucoma drug is safe for asthmatic patients
A) Betaxolol
B) Timolol
C) Metipranolol
D) Levobunolol
20. Photo disruption is the mechanism of action of
A) Argon laser
B) Excimer laser
C) Nd YAG laser
D) All of the above

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020 & 2020-2021)

THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART – I – SUPPLEMENTARY - (CBME)

PAPER I – OPHTHALMOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526071

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - B

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

1. All are secondary open angle glaucoma except
 - A) Steroid induced glaucoma
 - B) Pigmentary glaucoma
 - C) Pseudoexfoliative glaucoma
 - D) Neovascular glaucoma
2. Visual field defects in optic tract lesion
 - A) Bitemporal hemianopia
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C) Segmental posterior synechiae
D) All of the above
19. Bowman's layer which of the following factor is true
A) It is the first layer of cornea
B) When damaged it does not regenerate
C) Contain Na⁺ - ATPase pump
D) It is elastic in nature
20. Circumcorneal congestion which factor is correct
A) Most marked in fornices
B) Vessels blanch on applying 1:10000 adrenaline solution
C) Vessels fill from limbus towards fornix
D) Bright red in colour

THE TAMIL NADU DR. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

[MBBS 0325]

MARCH 2025

Sub. Code :6071

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020 & 2020-2021)

THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART – I – SUPPLEMENTARY - (CBME)

PAPER I – OPHTHALMOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526071

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - C

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

1. Most common primary orbital tumor in children is
 - A) Retinoblastoma
 - B) Rhabdomyosarcoma
 - C) Optic nerve glioma
 - D) Cavernous
2. Clinical features in chalcosis is
 - A) Heterochromia iridis
 - B) Secondary open angle glaucoma
 - C) Sunflower cataract
 - D) ERG shows attenuation of b waves
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 - C) Marfan's syndrome
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5. Evisceration is contraindicated in
 - A) Malignancy
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 - C) Severe ocular trauma
 - D) Expulsive choroidal haemorrhage
6. Tylosis is
 - A) Hypertrophied and drooping eyelid
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 - C) Metipranolol
 - D) Levobunolol

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M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020 & 2020-2021)

THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART – I – SUPPLEMENTARY - (CBME)

PAPER I – OPHTHALMOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526071

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - D

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

1. Tylosis is
 - A) Hypertrophied and drooping eyelid
 - B) Inversion of eyelid
 - C) Eversion of eyelid
 - D) Extra row of eye lashes
2. Keratoconjunctivitis sicca is due to
 - A) Aqueous secretion deficiency
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M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted in the Academic Year 2019-2020 & 2020-2021)

THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART I - MBBS (CBME)

PAPER I – OPHTHALMOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526071

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - A

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

1. The lens nucleus consists of all except
A) Embryonic B) Fetal C) Infantile D) Adult
2. Causes of leukocoria are all except
A) Retinoblastoma B) Congenial cataract
C) Congenial glaucoma D) Persistent Hyperplastic Primary Vitreous
3. Nyctalopia is seen in
A) Cortical cataract B) Cone dystrophy
C) Leber's optic atrophy D) Vitamin A deficiency
4. Disadvantages of aphakic spectacles (+10 DS) are all except
A) Spherical aberrations B) Jack in the box effect
C) Image minification by 20% D) Prismatic errors
5. Granulomatous conjunctivitis caused by all except
A) Syphilis B) Fungal C) Parasitic D) Chlamydial
6. 60-year-old male with an ulcer at 5 o'clock position in the right eye. What is false about the ulcer?
A) Autoimmune etiology B) Perforates early
C) Whitish overhanging edge D) Degenerative ulcer
7. Cyclitic membrane
A) Formed between the lens Cortex and posterior lens capsule
B) Raises the intraocular pressure
C) May lead to tractional retinal detachment
D) Causes atrophic bulbi
8. Most common late complication following cataract surgery
A) Cystoid macular edema B) Glaucoma
C) Posterior capsular opacification D) Uveitis
9. 50-year male patient, a software engineer has immature cataract in right eye. The ideal choice of surgery would be
A) Manual small incision cataract surgery with PCIOL
B) Phacoemulsification with rigid IOL
C) Phacoemulsification with foldable IOL
D) Conventional Extracapsular cataract extraction with PCIOL

10. Imprint cataract is also known as
A) Posterior polar cataract B) Coronary cataract
C) Embryonic nuclear cataract D) Anterior polar cataract
11. Match the techniques of nucleus removal in cataract surgery
a) Small incision cataract surgery 1) Nucleus with the capsular bag
b) Conventional ECCE 2) Divide and conquer
c) Intra capsular cataract extraction 3) Pressure- Counter pressure
d) Phacoemulsification 4) Sandwich technique
A) a-1, b-2, c-4, d-3 B) a-2, b-3, c-4, d-1
C) a-3, b-1, c-2, d-4 D) a-4, b-3, c-1, d-2
12. Field changes in glaucoma include
A) Relative paracentral scotoma, Nasal step, Siedel scotoma, Arcuate scotoma
B) Siedel's scotoma, Central scotoma, Ring scotoma
C) Central scotoma, Centrocecal scotoma, Arcuate scotoma
D) Nasal step, Centrocecal scotoma, Siedel scotoma
13. Laser used for trabeculoplasty are all except
A) Argon B) Diode C) Xenon D) ND: YAG (frequency doubled)
14. Clinically Significant Macular Edema (CSME) is all except
A) Due to leakage from dilated capillaries
B) Commonest cause of defective vision in diabetic retinopathy
C) Best diagnosed with +90D lens
D) Ischaemia within 1DD of foveal centre
15. Cattle trucking is seen in
A) Branch retinal vein occlusion B) Central retinal vein occlusion
C) Central retinal artery occlusion D) Branch retinal artery occlusion
16. All are used for retinal detachment surgery except
A) Air B) Silicone oil C) C3F8 D) Co2
17. Foster Kennedy syndrome is
A) Ipsilateral optic atrophy and contralateral papilloedema
B) Ipsilateral optic atrophy and contralateral macular edema
C) Ipsilateral papilloedema with contralateral optic atrophy
D) Ipsilateral papilloedema with contralateral normal disc
18. Epiphora is due to all except
A) Obstruction B) Stenosis C) Conjunctival irritation D) Punctal malposition
19. Blow-out fracture of orbit commonly involves
A) Floor of orbit B) Medial wall of orbit C) Lateral wall of orbit D) Roof of orbit
20. All are true about retinoblastoma except
A) Recessive inheritance with variable penetrance
B) Small round cells with large cells in HPE
C) Calcification in 75% of cases and pathognomonic
D) Glioma endophytic grows into the vitreous

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted in the Academic Year 2019-2020 & 2020-2021)

THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART I - MBBS (CBME)

PAPER I – OPHTHALMOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526071

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - B

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

1. Granulomatous conjunctivitis caused by all except
A) Syphilis B) Fungal C) Parasitic D) Chlamydial
2. 60-year-old male with an ulcer at 5 o'clock position in the right eye. What is false about the ulcer?
A) Autoimmune etiology B) Perforates early
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3. Cyclitic membrane
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8. Field changes in glaucoma include
 - A) Relative paracentral scotoma, Nasal step, Siedel scotoma, Arcuate scotoma
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19. Nyctalopia is seen in
 - A) Cortical cataract B) Cone dystrophy
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20. Disadvantages of aphakic spectacles (+10 DS) are all except
 - A) Spherical aberrations B) Jack in the box effect
 - C) Image minification by 20% D) Prismatic errors

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

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THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART I - MBBS (CBME)

PAPER I – OPHTHALMOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526071

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - C

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

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 - c) Intra capsular cataract extraction
 - d) Phacoemulsification
 - 1) Nucleus with the capsular bag
 - 2) Divide and conquer
 - 3) Pressure- Counter pressure
 - 4) Sandwich technique
 - A) a-1, b-2, c-4, d-3
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7. All are used for retinal detachment surgery except
 - A) Air
 - B) Silicone oil
 - C) C3F8
 - D) Co2
8. Foster Kennedy syndrome is
 - A) Ipsilateral optic atrophy and contralateral papilloedema
 - B) Ipsilateral optic atrophy and contralateral macular edema
 - C) Ipsilateral papilloedema with contralateral optic atrophy
 - D) Ipsilateral papilloedema with contralateral normal disc

9. Epiphora is due to all except
A) Obstruction B) Stenosis C) Conjunctival irritation D) Punctal malposition
10. Blow-out fracture of orbit commonly involves
A) Floor of orbit B) Medial wall of orbit C) Lateral wall of orbit D) Roof of orbit
11. All are true about retinoblastoma except
A) Recessive inheritance with variable penetrance
B) Small round cells with large cells in HPE
C) Calcification in 75% of cases and pathognomonic
D) Glioma endophytic grows into the vitreous
12. The lens nucleus consists of all except
A) Embryonic B) Fetal C) Infantile D) Adult
13. Causes of leukocoria are all except
A) Retinoblastoma B) Congenial cataract
C) Congenial glaucoma D) Persistent Hyperplastic Primary Vitreous
14. Nyctalopia is seen in
A) Cortical cataract B) Cone dystrophy
C) Leber's optic atrophy D) Vitamin A deficiency
15. Disadvantages of aphakic spectacles (+10 DS) are all except
A) Spherical aberrations B) Jack in the box effect
C) Image minification by 20% D) Prismatic errors
16. Granulomatous conjunctivitis caused by all except
A) Syphilis B) Fungal C) Parasitic D) Chlamydial
17. 60-year-old male with an ulcer at 5 o'clock position in the right eye. What is false about the ulcer?
A) Autoimmune etiology B) Perforates early
C) Whitish overhanging edge D) Degenerative ulcer
18. Cyclitic membrane
A) Formed between the lens Cortex and posterior lens capsule
B) Raises the intraocular pressure
C) May lead to tractional retinal detachment
D) Causes atrophic bulbi
19. Most common late complication following cataract surgery
A) Cystoid macular edema B) Glaucoma
C) Posterior capsular opacification D) Uveitis
20. 50-year male patient, a software engineer has immature cataract in right eye. The ideal choice of surgery would be
A) Manual small incision cataract surgery with PCIOL
B) Phacoemulsification with rigid IOL
C) Phacoemulsification with foldable IOL
D) Conventional Extracapsular cataract extraction with PCIOL

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted in the Academic Year 2019-2020 & 2020-2021)

THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART I - MBBS (CBME)

PAPER I – OPHTHALMOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526071

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - D

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

1. Cattle trucking is seen in
 - A) Branch retinal vein occlusion
 - B) Central retinal vein occlusion
 - C) Central retinal artery occlusion
 - D) Branch retinal artery occlusion
2. All are used for retinal detachment surgery except
 - A) Air
 - B) Silicone oil
 - C) C3F8
 - D) Co2
3. Foster Kennedy syndrome is
 - A) Ipsilateral optic atrophy and contralateral papilloedema
 - B) Ipsilateral optic atrophy and contralateral macular edema
 - C) Ipsilateral papilloedema with contralateral optic atrophy
 - D) Ipsilateral papilloedema with contralateral normal disc
4. Epiphora is due to all except
 - A) Obstruction
 - B) Stenosis
 - C) Conjunctival irritation
 - D) Punctal malposition
5. Blow-out fracture of orbit commonly involves
 - A) Floor of orbit
 - B) Medial wall of orbit
 - C) Lateral wall of orbit
 - D) Roof of orbit
6. All are true about retinoblastoma except
 - A) Recessive inheritance with variable penetrance
 - B) Small round cells with large cells in HPE
 - C) Calcification in 75% of cases and pathognomonic
 - D) Glioma endophytic grows into the vitreous
7. The lens nucleus consists of all except
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 - A) Retinoblastoma
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 - C) Congenial glaucoma
 - D) Persistent Hyperplastic Primary Vitreous
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 - A) Cortical cataract
 - B) Cone dystrophy
 - C) Leber's optic atrophy
 - D) Vitamin A deficiency
10. Disadvantages of aphakic spectacles (+10 DS) are all except
 - A) Spherical aberrations
 - B) Jack in the box effect
 - C) Image minification by 20%
 - D) Prismatic errors

11. Granulomatous conjunctivitis caused by all except
A) Syphilis B) Fungal C) Parasitic D) Chlamydial
12. 60-year-old male with an ulcer at 5 o'clock position in the right eye. What is false about the ulcer?
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14. Most common late complication following cataract surgery
A) Cystoid macular edema B) Glaucoma
C) Posterior capsular opacification D) Uveitis
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A) Manual small incision cataract surgery with PCIOL
B) Phacoemulsification with rigid IOL
C) Phacoemulsification with foldable IOL
D) Conventional Extracapsular cataract extraction with PCIOL
16. Imprint cataract is also known as
A) Posterior polar cataract B) Coronary cataract
C) Embryonic nuclear cataract D) Anterior polar cataract
17. Match the techniques of nucleus removal in cataract surgery
a) Small incision cataract surgery 1) Nucleus with the capsular bag
b) Conventional ECCE 2) Divide and conquer
c) Intra capsular cataract extraction 3) Pressure- Counter pressure
d) Phacoemulsification 4) Sandwich technique
A) a-1, b-2, c-4, d-3 B) a-2, b-3, c-4, d-1
C) a-3, b-1, c-2, d-4 D) a-4, b-3, c-1, d-2
18. Field changes in glaucoma include
A) Relative paracentral scotoma, Nasal step, Siedel scotoma, Arcuate scotoma
B) Siedel's scotoma, Central scotoma, Ring scotoma
C) Central scotoma, Centrocecal scotoma, Arcuate scotoma
D) Nasal step, Centrocecal scotoma, Siedel scotoma
19. Laser used for trabeculoplasty are all except
A) Argon B) Diode C) Xenon D) ND: YAG (frequency doubled)
20. Clinically Significant Macular Edema (CSME) is all except
A) Due to leakage from dilated capillaries
B) Commonest cause of defective vision in diabetic retinopathy
C) Best diagnosed with +90D lens
D) Ischaemia within 1DD of foveal centre

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted in the Academic Year 2019 - 2020 & 2020 - 2021)

THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART I – SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS

PAPER I – OPHTHALMOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526071

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET – A

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

1. Corneal thickness is measured using
A) Pachymetry B) Topography C) Specular microscope D) Perimetry
2. Which organism does not invade intact cornea
A) Pseudomonas B) N. Meningitidis C) N. Gonorrhoea D) C.Diphtheriae
3. The image produced by indirect ophthalmoscope is
A) Real and inverted B) Virtual and erect
C) Virtual and inverted D) Real and erect
4. Gunn sign is seen in
A) Diabetic retinopathy B) Hypertensive retinopathy
C) Retinopathy of prematurity D) None of the above
5. Bony corpuscle like pigmentation is seen in
A) Diabetic retinopathy B) Retinopathy of prematurity
C) Central retinal vein occlusion D) Retinitis pigmentosa
6. Which is the oldest part of the crystalline lens
A) Cortex B) Central nucleus C) Equator D) Anterior subcapsular region
7. Corneal layers are formed by all except
A) Bowman's membrane B) Descemet's membrane
C) Bruch's membrane D) Endothelial layer
8. Most powerful cycloplegic is
A) Cyclopentolate B) Homatropine C) Atropine D) Tropicamide
9. Lattice degeneration is common in
A) Presbyopia B) Myopia C) Hypermetropia D) Astigmatism

10. All are Components of accommodation except
A) Constriction of pupil
B) Convergence
C) Posterior movement of lens
D) Increase in Antero-posterior diameter of lens
11. Painful decrease of vision does not occur in
A) Retinal detachment
B) Uveitis
C) Acute congestive glaucoma
D) Optic neuritis
12. Pseudopapillitis is seen in
A) Myopia
B) Hypermetropia
C) Squint
D) Presbyopia
13. Shadow test or Skiascopy is also known as
A) Retinoscopy
B) Ophthalmoscopy
C) Fundoscopy
D) Gonioscopy
14. Relative afferent pupillary defect is seen in
A) Marcus Gunn pupil
B) Adie's pupil
C) Horner's syndrome
D) Argyll Robertson's pupil
15. Gold standard for measuring intraocular pressure
A) Schiottz tonometer
B) Applanation tonometer
C) Air puff tonometer
D) Pulse air tonometer
16. Which of the following is not a feature of Acute angle closure glaucoma
A) Deep anterior chamber
B) Vertically oval pupil
C) Raised intraocular pressure
D) Corneal edema
17. Beta blockers used in glaucoma acts primarily by
A) Reducing aqueous formation
B) Increasing uveoscleral outflow
C) Releasing pupillary block
D) Increasing trabecular outflow
18. Ectopia lentis is seen in all the following except
A) Albinism
B) Marfan's syndrome
C) Homocystinuria
D) Ehler Danlos syndrome
19. Chronic use of systemic steroids most commonly leads to
A) Cataract
B) Glaucoma
C) Squint
D) Optic neuritis
20. Conjunctival epithelium is
A) Pseudostratified
B) Stratified columnar
C) Stratified squamous
D) Keratinised columnar

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted in the Academic Year 2019 - 2020 & 2020 - 2021)

THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART I – SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS

PAPER I – OPHTHALMOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526071

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET – B

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

1. Bony corpuscle like pigmentation is seen in
A) Diabetic retinopathy B) Retinopathy of prematurity
C) Central retinal vein occlusion D) Retinitis pigmentosa
2. Which is the oldest part of the crystalline lens
A) Cortex B) Central nucleus C) Equator D) Anterior subcapsular region
3. Corneal layers are formed by all except
A) Bowman's membrane B) Descemet's membrane
C) Bruch's membrane D) Endothelial layer
4. Most powerful cycloplegic is
A) Cyclopentolate B) Homatropine C) Atropine D) Tropicamide
5. Lattice degeneration is common in
A) Presbyopia B) Myopia C) Hypermetropia D) Astigmatism
6. All are Components of accommodation except
A) Constriction of pupil
B) Convergence
C) Posterior movement of lens
D) Increase in Antero-posterior diameter of lens
7. Painful decrease of vision does not occur in
A) Retinal detachment B) Uveitis
C) Acute congestive glaucoma D) Optic neuritis
8. Pseudopapillitis is seen in
A) Myopia B) Hypermetropia C) Squint D) Presbyopia

9. Shadow test or Skiascopy is also known as
A) Retinoscopy B) Ophthalmoscopy C) Fundoscopy D) Gonioscopy
10. Relative afferent pupillary defect is seen in
A) Marcus Gunn pupil B) Adie's pupil
C) Horner's syndrome D) Argyll Robertson's pupil
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A) Cataract B) Glaucoma C) Squint D) Optic neuritis
16. Conjunctival epithelium is
A) Pseudostratified B) Stratified columnar
C) Stratified squamous D) Keratinised columnar
17. Corneal thickness is measured using
A) Pachymetry B) Topography C) Specular microscope D) Perimetry
18. Which organism does not invade intact cornea
A) Pseudomonas B) N. Meningitidis C) N. Gonorrhoea D) C. Diphtheriae
19. The image produced by indirect ophthalmoscope is
A) Real and inverted B) Virtual and erect
C) Virtual and inverted D) Real and erect
20. Gunn sign is seen in
A) Diabetic retinopathy B) Hypertensive retinopathy
C) Retinopathy of prematurity D) None of the above

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted in the Academic Year 2019 - 2020 & 2020 - 2021)

THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART I – SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS

PAPER I – OPHTHALMOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526071

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET – C

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

1. Gold standard for measuring intraocular pressure
 - A) Schiotz tonometer
 - B) Applanation tonometer
 - C) Air puff tonometer
 - D) Pulse air tonometer
2. Which of the following is not a feature of Acute angle closure glaucoma
 - A) Deep anterior chamber
 - B) Vertically oval pupil
 - C) Raised intraocular pressure
 - D) Corneal edema
3. Beta blockers used in glaucoma acts primarily by
 - A) Reducing aqueous formation
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 - D) Increasing trabecular outflow
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 - C) Homocystinuria
 - D) Ehler Danlos syndrome
5. Chronic use of systemic steroids most commonly leads to
 - A) Cataract
 - B) Glaucoma
 - C) Squint
 - D) Optic neuritis
6. Conjunctival epithelium is
 - A) Pseudostratified
 - B) Stratified columnar
 - C) Stratified squamous
 - D) Keratinised columnar
7. Corneal thickness is measured using
 - A) Pachymetry
 - B) Topography
 - C) Specular microscope
 - D) Perimetry
8. Which organism does not invade intact cornea
 - A) Pseudomonas
 - B) N. Meningitidis
 - C) N. Gonorrhoea
 - D) C.Diphtheriae
9. The image produced by indirect ophthalmoscope is
 - A) Real and inverted
 - B) Virtual and erect
 - C) Virtual and inverted
 - D) Real and erect

10. Gunn sign is seen in
A) Diabetic retinopathy
B) Hypertensive retinopathy
C) Retinopathy of prematurity
D) None of the above
11. Bony corpuscle like pigmentation is seen in
A) Diabetic retinopathy
B) Retinopathy of prematurity
C) Central retinal vein occlusion
D) Retinitis pigmentosa
12. Which is the oldest part of the crystalline lens
A) Cortex
B) Central nucleus
C) Equator
D) Anterior subcapsular region
13. Corneal layers are formed by all except
A) Bowman's membrane
B) Descemet's membrane
C) Bruch's membrane
D) Endothelial layer
14. Most powerful cycloplegic is
A) Cyclopentolate
B) Homatropine
C) Atropine
D) Tropicamide
15. Lattice degeneration is common in
A) Presbyopia
B) Myopia
C) Hypermetropia
D) Astigmatism
16. All are Components of accommodation except
A) Constriction of pupil
B) Convergence
C) Posterior movement of lens
D) Increase in Antero-posterior diameter of lens
17. Painful decrease of vision does not occur in
A) Retinal detachment
B) Uveitis
C) Acute congestive glaucoma
D) Optic neuritis
18. Pseudopapillitis is seen in
A) Myopia
B) Hypermetropia
C) Squint
D) Presbyopia
19. Shadow test or Skiascopy is also known as
A) Retinoscopy
B) Ophthalmoscopy
C) Fundoscopy
D) Gonioscopy
20. Relative afferent pupillary defect is seen in
A) Marcus Gunn pupil
B) Adie's pupil
C) Horner's syndrome
D) Argyll Robertson's pupil

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted in the Academic Year 2019 - 2020 & 2020 - 2021)

THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART I – SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS

PAPER I – OPHTHALMOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526071

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET – D

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

1. Conjunctival epithelium is
 - A) Pseudostratified
 - B) Stratified columnar
 - C) Stratified squamous
 - D) Keratinised columnar
2. Corneal thickness is measured using
 - A) Pachymetry
 - B) Topography
 - C) Specular microscope
 - D) Perimetry
3. Which organism does not invade intact cornea
 - A) Pseudomonas
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 - D) Real and erect
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6. Bony corpuscle like pigmentation is seen in
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A) Schiottz tonometer B) Applanation tonometer
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17. Which of the following is not a feature of Acute angle closure glaucoma
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M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION
(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020 & 2020-2021)

THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART – I (CBME)

PAPER I – OPHTHALMOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526071

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - A

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

1. Visual acuity is a sense of
A) Light B) Form C) Colour D) Contrast
2. Asteroid hyalosis is composed of
A) Calcium-lipid complex B) Protein complexes
C) Cholesterol complexes D) Degenerated blood
3. Timolol maleate
A) Hyperosmosis B) Beta blocker
C) Increases uveo scleral out flow D) Decreases carbonic anhydrase enzyme
4. Gunn signs is
A) Right angled deflection of vein B) Tapering of vein on either side
C) Banking of veins distal to AV crossing D) Narrowing of arterioles
5. Christmas tree cataract is associated with
A) Diabetes B) Hypertension C) Myotonic dystrophy D) Wilsons
6. Herbert pits is a feature of
A) Viral conjunctivitis B) Trachoma
C) Allergic conjunctivitis D) VKC
7. Homonymous hemianopia is due to lesions of
A) Optic tract B) Optic nerve
C) Optic chiasma D) Retina
8. Action of superior rectus is
A) Elevation, Intorsion, Abduction B) Elevation, Intorsion, Adduction
C) Elevation, Extorsion, Adduction D) Elevation, Extorsion, Abduction

9. Haabs striae is
A) Break in Descemet membrane B) Break in Bowmans membrane
C) Break in Choroid D) Break in Epithelium
10. Word sclera in Greek means
A) White B) Hard C) Red D) Soft
11. Band shape keratopathy occurs due to depositions of
A) Protein B) Calcium C) Phospholipids D) Iron
12. Risk factors for primary open-angle glaucoma are all except
A) Family history of glaucoma B) High myopia
C) Hypertension D) Young age
13. Chalky white disc is a feature of
A) Retinitis pigmentosa B) Primary optic atrophy
C) Glaucoma D) Secondary optic atrophy
14. Old keratic precipitates are all except
A) Dull B) Crenated C) Pigmented D) Round and fine
15. Munson's sign is seen in:
A) Keratoglobus B) Keratoconus C) Microcornea D) All
16. Bird shot retinopathy is associated with
A) HLA A 29 B) HLA DR4 C) HLA B6 D) HLA C35
17. Amaurotic cats eye reflex is seen in
A) Papilloedema B) Papillitis C) Retinoblastoma D) Retinitis pigmentosa
18. Tear drop sign in CT orbit suggest
A) Fracture of inferior orbital wall B) Pseudotumor orbit
C) Orbital Metastasis D) Dermoid
19. Atropine is used in all except
A) Uveitis B) Corneal ulcer C) Myopia D) Primary Angle Closure glaucoma
20. Maxwell Lyon sign appears in which type of Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis
A) Palpebral form B) Limbal form C) Bulbar form D) Forniceal form

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020 & 2020-2021)

THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART – I (CBME)

PAPER I – OPHTHALMOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526071

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - B

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

1. Christmas tree cataract is associated with
 - A) Diabetes
 - B) Hypertension
 - C) Myotonic dystrophy
 - D) Wilsons
2. Herbert pits is a feature of
 - A) Viral conjunctivitis
 - B) Trachoma
 - C) Allergic conjunctivitis
 - D) VKC
3. Homonymous hemianopia is due to lesions of
 - A) Optic tract
 - B) Optic nerve
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 - B) Elevation, Intorsion, Adduction
 - C) Elevation, Extorsion, Adduction
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 - A) Retinitis pigmentosa
 - B) Primary optic atrophy
 - C) Glaucoma
 - D) Secondary optic atrophy

...2...

10. Old keratic precipitates are all except
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A) Hyperosmosis B) Beta blocker
C) Increases uveo scleral out flow D) Decreases carbonic anhydrase enzyme
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A) Right angled deflection of vein B) Tapering of vein on either side
C) Banking of veins distal to AV crossing D) Narrowing of arterioles

[MBBS 0826]

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020 & 2020-2021)

THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART – I (CBME)

PAPER I – OPHTHALMOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526071

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - C

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

1. Word sclera in Greek means
A) White B) Hard C) Red D) Soft
2. Band shape keratopathy occurs due to depositions of
A) Protein B) Calcium C) Phospholipids D) Iron
3. Risk factors for primary open-angle glaucoma are all except
A) Family history of glaucoma B) High myopia
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A) Keratoglobus B) Keratoconus C) Microcornea D) All
7. Bird shot retinopathy is associated with
A) HLA A 29 B) HLA DR4 C) HLA B6 D) HLA C35
8. Amaurotic cats eye reflex is seen in
A) Papilloedema B) Papillitis C) Retinoblastoma D) Retinitis pigmentosa
9. Tear drop sign in CT orbit suggest
A) Fracture of inferior orbital wall B) Pseudotumor orbit
C) Orbital Metastasis D) Dermoid
10. Atropine is used in all except
A) Uveitis B) Corneal ulcer C) Myopia D) Primary Angle Closure glaucoma

...2...

11. Maxwell Lyon sign appears in which type of Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis
A) Palpebral form B) Limbal form C) Bulbar form D) Forniceal form
12. Visual acuity is a sense of
A) Light B) Form C) Colour D) Contrast
13. Asteroid hyalosis is composed of
A) Calcium-lipid complex B) Protein complexes
C) Cholesterol complexes D) Degenerated blood
14. Timolol maleate
A) Hyperosmosis B) Beta blocker
C) Increases uveo scleral out flow D) Decreases carbonic anhydrase enzyme
15. Gunn signs is
A) Right angled deflection of vein B) Tapering of vein on either side
C) Banking of veins distal to AV crossing D) Narrowing of arterioles
16. Christmas tree cataract is associated with
A) Diabetes B) Hypertension C) Myotonic dystrophy D) Wilsons
17. Herbert pits is a feature of
A) Viral conjunctivitis B) Trachoma
C) Allergic conjunctivitis D) VKC
18. Homonymous hemianopia is due to lesions of
A) Optic tract B) Optic nerve
C) Optic chiasma D) Retina
19. Action of superior rectus is
A) Elevation, Intorsion, Abduction B) Elevation, Intorsion, Adduction
C) Elevation, Extorsion, Adduction D) Elevation, Extorsion, Abduction
20. Haabs striae is
A) Break in Descemet membrane B) Break in Bowmans membrane
C) Break in Choroid D) Break in Epithelium

[MBBS 0826]

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020 & 2020-2021)

THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART – I (CBME)

PAPER I – OPHTHALMOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526071

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - D

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

1. Munson's sign is seen in:
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16. Word sclera in Greek means
A) White B) Hard C) Red D) Soft
17. Band shape keratopathy occurs due to depositions of
A) Protein B) Calcium C) Phospholipids D) Iron
18. Risk factors for primary open-angle glaucoma are all except
A) Family history of glaucoma B) High myopia
C) Hypertension D) Young age
19. Chalky white disc is a feature of
A) Retinitis pigmentosa B) Primary optic atrophy
C) Glaucoma D) Secondary optic atrophy
20. Old keratic precipitates are all except
A) Dull B) Crenated C) Pigmented D) Round and fine

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