REV-01
BOP/15/20

2025/12

SET A

BACHELOR OF OPTOMETRY
THIRD SEMESTER
OCULAR DISEASE-I
BOP-306
[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs. **Full Marks: 70**

Objective

Time: 30 mins. **Marks: 20**

Choose the correct answer from the following: ***1×20=20***

1. What is the primary cause of dacryocystitis?
   a. Overproduction of tears
   b. Obstruction of the nasolacrimal duct (NLD)
   c. Corneal abrasion
   d. Viral conjunctivitis

2. Which treatment involves inserting plugs into the tear ducts?
   a. Warm compresses
   b. Scleral lenses
   c. Cyclosporine drops
   d. Punctal occlusion

3. Distichiasis can lead to which complication if untreated?
   a. Corneal ulceration
   b. Ptosis
   c. Entropion
   d. Blepharospasm

4. Which of the following is *not* a symptom of squamous blepharitis?
   a. Redness of the eyelid margins
   b. Burning sensation
   c. Yellow crusts at eyelash roots
   d. Epiphora (watery eyes)

5. Ablepharon refers to:
   a. Partial absence of the eyelashes
   b. Absence of the eyelid
   c. Outward turning of the eyelid
   d. Extra fold of skin near the nose

6. What is the most common demographic affected by episcleritis?
   a. Infants
   b. Young adults, especially females
   c. Elderly males
   d. Adolescents of both genders

7. Which type of scleritis is the most severe and vision-threatening?
   a. Diffuse anterior scleritis
   b. Nodular anterior scleritis
   c. Necrotizing scleritis
   d. Posterior scleritis

8. What is the primary cause of pterygium?
   a. Bacterial infection
   b. Ultraviolet (UV) radiation exposure
   c. Viral infection
   d. Genetic mutation

9. Which condition is characterized by cobblestone papillae on the palpebral conjunctiva?
   a. Phlyctenular conjunctivitis
   b. Membranous conjunctivitis
   c. Subconjunctival hemorrhage
   d. Giant papillary conjunctivitis (GPC)

10. What is the most common causative organism of acute mucopurulent conjunctivitis?
    a. Adenovirus
    b. *Chlamydia trachomatis*
    c. *Moraxella*
    d. *Staphylococcus aureus*

11. What is the primary treatment for breaking posterior synechiae in anterior uveitis?
    a. Topical antibiotics
    b. Cycloplegics (e.g. atropine)
    c. Systemic NSAIDs
    d. Laser therapy

12. Which systemic condition is most commonly associated with scleritis?
    a. Asthma
    b. Rheumatoid arthritis
    c. Hypertension
    d. Diabetes mellitus

13. Which clinical feature is characteristic of bacterial keratitis?
    a. Salmon patch
    b. Dendritic ulcer
    c. Hypopyon
    d. Feathery margins

14. What is the definitive surgical treatment for end-stage absolute glaucoma with unbearable pain?
    a. Cyclophotocoagulation
    b. Corneal transplant
    c. Enucleation
    d. Vitrectomy

15. Which of the following is a classic symptom of PACG during the prodromal stage?
    a. Floaters
    b. Colored halos around lights
    c. Night blindness
    d. Diplopia

16. What is the definitive surgical management for advanced panophthalmitis?
    a. Enucleation
    b. LASIK
    c. Cataract surgery
    d. Corneal transplant

17. What is the most common location for the initial opacity in a complicated cataract?
    a. Anterior cortex
    b. Posterior cortex (axial region)
    c. Equatorial region
    d. Nucleus

18. What is the most common type of senile cataract?
    a. Nuclear cataract
    b. Morgagnian cataract
    c. Cortical (cuneiform) cataract
    d. Posterior subcapsular cataract

19. Which symptom is characteristic of nuclear cataract?
    a. Unocular diplopia
    b. Fixed black spots
    c. Improved near vision ("second sight")
    d. Colored halos around lights

20. What is the hallmark sign of a mature cataract?
    a. Iris shadow present
    b. Lens appears pearly-white with absent iris shadow
    c. Purkinje's 4th image distorted
    d. Fundus glow visible

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Descriptive

Time : 2 hr. 30 mins. **Marks : 50**

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

1. Write the definition of Stye, Chalazion, Ptosis, Ectropion and Entropion with diagrams and discuss about the parts of Pterygium with diagrams. 5+5=10

2. Discuss in details about the examination procedure and treatment of Ptosis. 10

3. Define Vernal conjunctivitis and its symptoms, signs and treatment. 10

4. Write the definition, signs and treatment of: 5+5=10
   a) Angular Conjunctivitis (Diagram need)
   b) Acute Mucopurulent Conjunctivitis (Diagram need)

5. Write short notes about: 5+5=10
   a) Keratic Precipitates of iridocyclitis with diagram.
   b) Superficial Punctate Keratitis with diagram.

6. Mention about the treatment of Primary open angle glaucoma. 10

7. Write the classification of cataract and write short note about complicated cataract. 5+5=10

8. Explain in details surgical techniques of Senile Cataract with diagram. 10

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