



Time Allowed: 2 HOURS

## THE SUPERIOR COLLEGE, LAHORE

4<sup>th</sup> PROFESSIONAL MBBS  
ANNUAL EXAMINATION 2020  
OPHTHALMOLOGY

**(SEQ'S)**

Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_

Total Marks: 45

### Instructions

1. Attempt all questions.
2. All question carry equal marks.
3. The SEQ's part is to be submitted within 2 hours, Extra time will not be given.
4. Neat Hand Writing use of margin and marker for headlines will increase the presentation of your paper.
5. Do not write your name or disclose your identity in anyway.

1. A 20 years female presented with a small nodule at her left upper eyelid margin with severe pain, watering & redness for last 3 days

- a) What is your diagnosis? 1
- b) What is pathogenesis of this condition? 2
- c) How will you manage this patient? 2

2. A 50 years old lady has come with severe pain and redness in right eye for last 4 days, associated with vomiting. On ocular examination, there is ciliary congestion, cornea is hazy and pupil mid-dilated, oval and non-reacting to light. She gives H/O episodes of halos around light and decreased vision.

- a) What is the most probable diagnosis 1
- b) Give differential diagnosis of red eye 2
- c) How will you manage this patient 2

3. A patient presented with severe pain and decreased vision in his left eye 3 days after phacoemulcification, on examination his vision is

decreased, anterior chamber is full of grade 4 cells with hazy fundus view. The red reflex is absent and there is hypopyon in the anterior chamber.

- a) What is your diagnosis? 1
  - b) Name the commonest pathogens responsible for this condition. 1
  - c) How you will manage this patient? 3
4. A young laborer has come to an eye clinic with complaints of splashing of his eyes with lime while whitewashing roof of a room followed by intense pain, redness, hazy vision and watering from his eyes.
- a) What type of chemical burn do you suspect in this case? 1
  - b) How will you manage this condition 4

5. A mother brought her 3 month baby with complaints of watering from his right eye since birth. There is no history of any birth trauma:
- a) What is most likely diagnosis? 1
  - b) What is differential diagnosis of epiphora at this age? 2
  - c) Briefly discuss management of this case. 2
  - d)
6. A 60 year old women presents in the eye out patient with gradual painless loss of vision of her left eye for last 6 months. She noticed that her problem gets aggravated in bright sunshine. There was no redness in her eye.
- a) What is most likely diagnosis? 1
  - b) How will you confirm the diagnosis? 2
  - c) How will you manage this case? 2
  - d)

- 
7. A patient presented with severe pain in her both eyes along with photophobia and blurring of vision. She is a contact lens wearer and she used tap water to clean the lenses. On examination there are pseudodendrities on cornea.
- a) What is the diagnosis? 1
  - b) What is the differential diagnosis? 2
  - c) How would you treat this patient? 2
8. A mother brought her 6 months old infant with complaints of deviation of his eyes. On examination the right eye is deviated inwards.
- a) The most probable diagnosis at this age would be? 1
  - b) Describe the line of management of this condition. 4
9. A 10 years old boy presented with ropy discharge and severe itching in both eyes, his mother states that the symptoms aggravate in summer season.
- a) What is the most probable diagnosis? 1
  - b) What is the differential diagnosis? 2
  - c) What is the treatment given to such patients? 2

4. A young laborer has come to an eye clinic with complaints of splashing of his eyes with lime while whitewashing roof of a room followed by intense pain, redness, hazy vision and watering from his eyes.
- a) What type of chemical burn do you suspect in this case? 1
  - b) How will you manage this condition 4
5. A mother brought her 3 month baby with complaints of watering from his right eye since birth. There is no history of any birth trauma:
- a) What is most likely diagnosis? 1
  - b) What is differential diagnosis of epiphora at this age?  
2
  - c) Briefly discuss management of this case.  
2
  - d)
6. A 60 year old women presents in the eye out patient with gradual painless loss of vision of her left eye for last 6 months. She noticed that her problem gets aggravated in bright sunshine. There was no redness in her eye.
- a) What is most likely diagnosis? 1
  - b) How will you confirm the diagnosis? 2
  - c) How will you manage this case?  
2
  - d)

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decreased, anterior chamber is full of grade 4 cells with hazy fundus view. The red reflex is absent and there is hypopyon in the anterior chamber.

- a) What is your diagnosis? 1
- b) Name the commonest pathogens responsible for this condition.1
- c) How you will manage this patient? 3

4. A young laborer has come to an eye clinic with complaints of splashing of his eyes with lime while whitewashing roof of a room followed by intense pain, redness, hazy vision and watering from his eyes.

- a) What type of chemical burn do you suspect in this case? 1
- b) How will you manage this condition 4

5. A mother brought her 3 month baby with complaints of watering from his right eye since birth. There is no history of any birth trauma:

- a) What is most likely diagnosis? 1
- b) What is differential diagnosis of epiphora at this age? 2
- c) Briefly discuss management of this case. 2
- d)

6. A 60 year old women presents in the eye out patient with gradual painless loss of vision of her left eye for last 6 months. She noticed that her problem gets aggravated in bright sunshine. There was no redness in her eye.

- a) What is most likely diagnosis? 1
- b) How will you confirm the diagnosis? 2
- c) How will you manage this case? 2
- d)

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7. A patient presented with severe pain in her both eyes along with photophobia and blurring of vision. She is a contact lens wearer and she used tap water to clean the lenses. On examination there are pseudodendrities on cornea.

- a) What is the diagnosis? 1
- b) What is the differential diagnosis? 2
- c) How would you treat this patient? 2

8. A mother brought her 6 months old infant with complaints of deviation of his eyes. On examination the right eye is deviated inwards.

- a) The most probable diagnosis at this age would be? 1
- b) Describe the line of management of this condition. 4

9. A 10 years old boy presented with ropy discharge and severe itching in both eyes, his mother states that the symptoms aggravate in summer season.

- a) What is the most probable diagnosis? 1
- b) What is the differential diagnosis? 2
- c) What is the treatment given to such patients? 2

**1. A patient had undergone phacoemulsification surgery 3 days back, presented with severe pain and decreased vision in that eye, he. On examination anterior chamber has flare and grade 4 cells and hypopyon and there is no fundus view:**

a) What could be the most probable diagnosis?

1

b) Name commonest pathogen involved in this condition. 1

c) What treatments options do we have for this patient? 3

a) Diagnosis Acute Postoperative Endophthalmitis

Scanned with CamScanner

**1. An 18 year old male patient complaints of loss of vision like a curtain falling in-front of his Left eye, he has an old history of refractive error. On examination there is decreased vision and field defect. RAPD is present in the left**



Tools



Mobile View



Share



PDF to DOC

**defect that is present in the  
eye and on fundus examination  
there is a break at the  
superotemporal quadrant of retina.**

- a) What is the most probable diagnosis? 1
- b) What are the differential diagnosis of this condition? 2
- c) What are the types of retinal detachment? 2

**a) Dx: Rhegmatogenous Retinal detachment**

Scanned with CamScanner

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**3. A 55 years old farmer presented in eye out patient with a pinkish mass encroaching on black of his eyes for last few months. His distant vision is normal and he uses glasses for reading and there is no H/O trauma:**

- a) What is most probable diagnosis? 1
- b) How will differentiate it from other similar lesions? 1
- c) What are treatment options for this patient? 2
- d) What are indications for surgery in this condition? 1

4. A 60 years old female patient presented in ophthalmic emergency, with severe pain in her right eye, associated with headache and projectile vomiting. On examination, there is ciliary congestion, cornea is hazy and pupil is mid-dilated, oval and non-reacting to light. She gives past history of halos and decreased vision.

a) The most probable diagnosis is? 1

b) How will you manage this patient?

4

a) Acute Angle Closure Glaucoma

5. An eight years old boy is brought to the physician 3 days back after sustaining a small laceration of the left eyebrow. His temperature is 102.6F. Examination shows erythema and edema of the left eyelid and periorbital region with moderate proptosis and decreased ocular movement. Eye movements are painful.

- a) What is your diagnosis? 1
- b) What is pathogenesis of this condition? 2
- c) How will you manage this case? 2

a) Dx: Orbital Cellulitis

Scanned with CamScanner

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**6. A patient presented with sudden unilateral loss of vision, pain and defective colour vision of his left eye. On examination visual acuity 6/6 in right & 6/60 in left eye with positive RAPD, Fundus is normal and extra ocular movements are painful, there is enlargement of blind spot on V/F examination.**

- a) What is your diagnosis? 1
- b) Write down the differential diagnosis? 2
- c) What is the best possible treatment? 2

**A) diagnosis Optic Neuritis.**

Scanned with CamScanner

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**7. An 11 years old child presents in the eye outpatient with redness, chemosis and mucopurulent discharge from left eye followed by right after 2 days. His sister had similar symptoms a week ago. His tarsal conjunctiva shows severe follicular reaction:**

a) What is most likely diagnosis?

1

b) How will you manage this case?

2

c) Write down preventive measures to avoid spread of the disease? 2

**a) epidemic keratoconjunctivitis (adenovirus)**

Scanned with CamScanner

**8. A 60 year old women presents in the eye out patient with gradual painless loss of vision of her left eye for last 6 months. She noticed that her problem gets aggravated in bright sunshine. There was no redness in her eye.**

a) What is most likely diagnosis?

1

b) How will you confirm the diagnosis? 2

c) How will you manage this case? 2

**A) Dx: Posterior subcapsular  
Cataract (senile Cataract)**

Scanned with CamScanner

**9. A twenty year old boy presents with history of night blindness since early childhood. One of his elder brother is having same problem**

a) What is probable diagnosis? 1

b) What clinical findings do you expect on dilated fundus examination of this patient?

3

c) How will you do genetic counselling of the parents  
1

**A) Diagnosis: Retinitis Pigmentosa**

Scanned with CamScanner

**10. A child aged 4 years was brought to general physician by the parents complaining of squinted eyes. The child was referred to ophthalmology clinic.**

a. What ocular examination should be carried out in the clinic?

2

b. What should be the line of treatment in this case?

3



# THE SUPERIOR COLLEGE, LAHORE

4<sup>th</sup> PROFESSIONAL MBBS  
ANNUAL EXAMINATION 2019

**OPHTHALMOLOGY**

**(SEQ)**

Roll No. F15-23

Time Allowed: 2 hours

Total Marks: 45

## Instructions

1. The SEQ's part is to be submitted within 2 hours, Extra time will not be given.
2. Neat Hand Writing use of margin and marker for headlines will increase the presentation of your paper.
3. Do not write your name or disclose your identity in anyway.

1. A 60 year old man presents with tired sore eyes with his eyelids crusting in the morning. Sometimes the white of his eye is red. He is otherwise fit and well.

- a) What is probable diagnosis? 1
- b) What other signs would you look for? 2
- c) How can this condition be treated? 2

2. A 13-year-old boy presented with recurrent irritation and severe itching in his both eyes, he has this complaint since his childhood and his condition gets aggravated in spring and summer season. On examination there are cobblestone papillae on upper eyelid conjunctiva:

- a) What is most likely diagnosis? 1
- b) What is etiology of this disease? 2
- c) How will you manage this case? → P 2

3. A lady brought her 1 year old child and her complaints is that she noticed the whitish opacity in his right eye since birth, the rest of the siblings are normal. She suffered from some viral infection during her pregnancy:

- a) What is your diagnosis? 1
- b) Give differential diagnosis of leukocoria? 2
- c) How will you manage this case? 2

P.T.O



4. A 70 year old man presented in eye OPD with sudden loss of vision in his right eye, he is hypertensive and diabetic for last 30 years, on fundus examination there is generalized ischemia/ paler and a cherry red spot at macula.

- a) Write down the diagnosis 1
- b) What is the pathogenesis? 2
- c) Write down the treatment. 2

5. A 68 years old female presented in outpatient department with gradual painless decrease in vision in both eyes for the last 2 years. There is no H/O diabetes or hypertension:

- a) Write down the differential diagnosis. 1
- b) How will you evaluate a patient of cataract surgery pre operatively? 2 ?
- c) Enumerate late postoperative complications of cataract surgery? 2 ?

6. A child of 2 years age was brought to eye OPD. He was diagnosed a case of congenital squint

- a) Classify squint 2
- b) Write down the treatment of congenital squint. 3

7. A 55 years old farmer presented with severe pain in his right eye. He told that his vision was all right <sup>2 weeks</sup> 15 days ago when he encountered a vegetative trauma while working in the field. On examination there is decreased vision, eye is red and painful, cornea is hazy and fluorescein staining is positive

- a) What is your diagnosis? 1 cornea
- b) What is differential diagnosis? 2
- c) How will you manage this patient? 2

8. A 62 years old man has come to eye OPD with severe pain in his left eye for last 2 days; the pain is associated with vomiting and headache. On examination there is ciliary congestion, cornea is hazy and pupil is mid-dilated, oval and non-reacting to light. His IOP is 50 mm Hg. He gives past history of halos and decreased vision in the same eye.

- a. What would be the most probable diagnosis? 1
- b. What is emergency/immediate treatment of this case? 2
- c. What is long term management of this patient? 2

9.

- a. What is Optic Neuritis? 1
- b. Enumerate its different causes 2
- c. How will you manage a case of retro bulbar optic neuritis 2



SEND UP 2019

SEQ PAPER

Date: 19-09-19

Time allowed: 2 hours

Maximum Marks: 45

1. A 24 years female presented with a small nodule at her right upper eyelid margin with severe pain & redness for last 3 days

- a) What is your diagnosis 1
- b) What is pathogenesis of this condition 2
- c) How will you manage this patient 2

2. A patient presented with severe pain in his left eye 3 days after phacoemulsification cataract surgery. His vision is much decreased, anterior chamber is full of grade 4 cells with hazy fundus view.

- a) What is your diagnosis? 1
- b) What precautionary measures are required to avoid such condition? 2
- c) How you will manage this patient? 2

3. A 60 year man has come with pain in his left eye with decreased vision. There is watering and photophobia. On examination there is a typical branching type corneal lesion with positive fluorescein staining.

- a) What is your diagnosis? Epithelial 1
- b) What pathogenesis of this disease? 2
- c) How will you treat this patient? 2

4. A 60 year old patient presents with occasional headaches & discomfort in his eyes. On examination his vision was normal, his intra ocular pressure was 30 mm Hg in right & 28 mm Hg in left eye. On fundoscopy he has enlarged optic cup in both eyes.

- a) What is most likely diagnosis? 1
- b) How will you further investigate this case 2
- c) How will you manage this condition 2

5. An old man of 70 yrs is admitted for cataract surgery

- a) What are pre-operative investigations to be done before surgery? 1
- b) Name surgical procedures available to treat this patient? 2
- c) What are late post operative complications of cataract surgery? 2

6. A 30 years old man came to eye opd with intense pain in his left eye with decreased vision. There is watering and photophobia. On examination there is marked perilimbal congestion. Pupil is small and non-reacting to light. The eyeball is tender.

- a) What investigations are necessary in this patient?
- b) How will you treat this patient?

*acute conjunctivitis*  
3

7. Describe briefly clinical features of

- a) Rhegmatogenous Retinal Detachment 3
- b) Diabetic retinopathy 2

8. A 3 year child was thought of having squint by his parents and was brought to the GP clinic. He referred the case to hospital.

- a) What ocular examination should be conducted in the hospital? 2
- b) What should be the line of treatment in this case? 3

9. A seven years old boy is brought to the physician 3 days back after sustaining a small laceration of the left eyebrow. His temperature is 101.6 Fo. Examination shows erythema and edema of the left eyelid and periorbital region with moderate proptosis and decreased and painful ocular movement.

- a) What is most likely diagnosis? 1
- b) How will you investigate this case? 2
- c) How will you manage this condition? 2

*orbital cellulitis*

AZRA NAHEED MEDICAL  
THE SUPERIOR UNIVERSITY LAHORE  
SEND UP EXAMINATION 2018  
OPHTHALMOLOGY  
Short Essay Questions (SEQs)

Time allowed:- 2 Hours

Total Marks:- 45

Date 13-09-18

1. A girl of 12 years age presented in the eye out patient with drooping of his eye lid since early childhood:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| a) What is most likely diagnosis?                           | 1 |
| b) What treatment options are available for this patient?   | 2 |
| c) How will you differentiate between Ptosis & Pseudoptosis | 2 |

2. A 10 year girl presents with severe itching & ropy discharge from eyes. Her parents say that her symptoms get aggravated in every spring and summer season and respond well to topical medication:

- |                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| a) What is probable diagnosis?      | 1 |
| b) What is etiology of the disease? | 2 |
| c) How will you treat this case?    | 2 |

3. A 60 years old farmer presented with severe pain in his right eye. He told his vision was alright 15 days ago when he encountered injury while working in the field. On examination there is decreased vision, eye is red and painful:

- |                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| a) what is your diagnosis?           | 1 |
| b) How you will manage this patient? | 4 |

4. A 57 year old male presents in the eye out patient with gradual painless loss of vision of his left eye for last 6 months. He was operated for cataract in his right eye 1 year ago.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| a) What is most likely diagnosis?                             | 1 |
| b) What pre operative assessment will you do in this patient? | 2 |
| c) What surgical options are available to treat this case?    | 2 |



5. An 41 year old lady presents in the eye out patient department with difficulty in reading especially small prints, his distance vision is 6/6 in both eyes. His eyes are otherwise normal. There is no H/O diabetes or Hypertension. There is no previous H/O wearing glasses:

- ~~PP~~
- a) What is your diagnosis? 1
  - b) What is pathogenesis of the condition? 2
  - c) How will you treat this patient? 2

6. A 16 years old boy presents with night blindness which is progressive in nature. His father and uncle also have difficulty at night vision. *RP*

- a) What signs will you look for in the retina of this patient? 1
- b) What is the most likely hereditary pattern? 2
- c) What advice will you give to this patient? 2

*retina*  
7. A 70 years old man presents with sudden painless loss of vision in his left eye. Fundus shows dilated veins and haemorrhages all over the retina:

- a) What is your diagnosis?
- b) How will you investigate this case?
- c) What complications do you expect in this patient?

*1*  
- cystoid macular oedema  
- chronic cystoid macular oedema  
- Rubeosis iridis  
- Neovascular glaucoma  
- Macular ischemia.

8. A 25 years old female has come to eye out patient department with intense pain in her left eye with decreased vision. There is watering and photophobia. On examination there is marked peri-limbal congestion. Pupil is small and non-reacting to light. The eyeball is tender, on examination there are kp's on cornea.

- What investigations are necessary in this patient? 2
- How will you treat this patient 3

*glaucoma*

9. A young labourer has come to an eye clinic with splashing of his eyes with lime while whitewashing roof of a room followed by intense pain, redness, hazy vision and watering from his eyes

- a) What type of ocular burn do you suspect in this case? 2
- b) How will you manage this condition 3



# THE SUPERIOR COLLEGE, LAHORE

4<sup>th</sup> PROFESSIONAL MBBS

ANNUAL EXAMINATION 2018

**OPHTHALMOLOGY**

**SEQ**

Roll No. 76

Time Allowed: 2 hours

Total Marks: 45

### Instructions

The SEQ's part is to be submitted within 2 hours, Extra time will not be given.

Neat Hand Writing use of margin and marker for headlines will increase the presentation of your paper.

Do not write your name or disclose your identity in anyway.

1. A 60 year old man presents with tired sore eyes with his eyelids crusting in the morning. Sometimes the white of his eye is red. He is otherwise fit and well.
  - a. What is probable diagnosis? 1
  - b. What other signs would you look for? 2
  - c. How can this condition be treated? 2
2. An eight years old boy is brought to the physician 3 days back after sustaining a small laceration of the left eyebrow. His temperature is 101.6F. Examination shows erythema and edema of the left eyelid and periorbital region with moderate proptosis and decreased ocular movement. Eye movements are painful.
  - a) What is your diagnosis 1
  - b) What are the treatment options? 4
3. A patient presented with severe pain and blurring of vision in his operated eye, he had undergone phacoemulsification 3 days back. On examination anterior chamber has flare and grade 4 cells and hair line hypopyon and fundus view is hazy:
  - a) What could be the most probable diagnosis? 1
  - b) What treatments options do we have for this patient? 4
4. A 16 year old girl presented with gradual decrease in vision, on examination visual acuity was 6/24 in the right eye and 6/12 in left eye. The visual acuity got better with pin hole test.
  - a. Enumerate different types of refractive errors. Define myopia? 2
  - b. How will you evaluate & treat a case of refractive error? 3

~~Orbital~~  
Orbital Cellulitis

*Orbital Cellulitis*

*A - seen all  
retinal surgery  
Cataract  
Myopia*

5. A 70 year old patient complaint of occasional headaches & discomfort in his both eyes. On examination his vision was decreased; his intra ocular pressure was 30 mm Hg in right & 28 mm Hg in left eye. On fundusoscopic examination optic cup in both eyes is enlarged

- a) What is most likely diagnosis?
- b) How will you further investigate this case?
- c) How will you manage this condition?

POAG

1  
2  
2

6. A patient presented with sudden unilateral loss of vision, pain and defective color vision of his left eye, on examination visual acuity 6/6 in right & 6/60 in left eye with positive RAPD, Fundus is normal and extra ocular movements are painful, there is enlargement of blind spot on V/F examination

- a. What is the diagnosis?
- b. Write down the differential diagnosis?
- c. What is the best possible treatment?

optic neuritis

Papilloedema

1  
2  
2

7. A 25 year old male gives history of redness, pain and diminution of vision for past 5 days. There is also history of low backache for the past one year. On examination there is circum corneal congestion, cornea has few keratic precipitates on endothelium, there are 2+ cells in anterior chamber and intraocular pressure is within normal limits. Pupil is small and irregular.

- a) What is your diagnosis?
- b) What investigations are done to evaluate this patient?
- c) What treatment is advised in this condition?

1  
2  
2

8. A painter had a lime splash on his face, he presented in ophthalmic emergency

- a. What is the emergency/ immediate treatment?
- b. What is the long term treatment?

2  
3

9. A 60 year old man presented in eye OPD with sudden loss of vision in his right eye, he is hypertensive and diabetic for last 30 years, on fundus examination there is generalized ischemia/ paler and a cherry red spot.

- a. Write down the diagnosis
- b. What is the pathogenesis?
- c. Write down the treatment.

1  
2  
2

Retina

Refractive

2-2000



# THE SUPERIOR COLLEGE, LAHORE

3<sup>rd</sup> PROFESSIONAL MBBS

ANNUAL EXAMINATION 2017

**OPHTHALMOLOGY**

**(SEQ'S)**

Roll No. 11111

Time Allowed: 2 hours

Total Marks: 45

### Instructions

- The SEQ's part is to be submitted within 2 hours, Extra time will not be given.
- Neat Hand Writing use of margin and marker for headlines will increase the presentation of your paper.
- Do not write your name or disclose your identity in anyway.

1. A 10 year old girl presented in eye OPD with ltd swelling redness, chemosis and watery discharge from eyes. Her siblings had similar symptoms a week ago. Her conjunctiva shows follicular reaction:

- Epidemic keratitis*
- What is the most likely diagnosis? 1
  - How would u treat this patient? 2
  - What measures should be taken to prevent the spread of the disease? 2

2. An 8 years old boy was brought to eye OPD with history of trauma to left eye 3 days back, sustaining a small laceration of eyebrow. His temperature is 101.6 F. Examination shows erythema and edema of the left eyelid and periorbital region with moderate proptosis and decreased ocular movement.

- orbital cellulitis*
- What is differential diagnosis? 1
  - What is your diagnosis? 1
  - Name one life threatening complication? 1
  - Give your treatment plan. 2

3. A patient presented with severe pain and blurring of vision in his operated eye, he had undergone phacoemulsification 3 days back. On examination anterior chamber has flare and grade 4 cells and hair line hypopyon and fundus view is hazy:

- Endophthalmitis*
- What could be the most probable diagnosis? 1
  - What treatments options do we have for this patient? 3
  - Name 3 important precautions to avoid such complications? 1

4. A mother brought her 1 week old infant to eye OPD, she complains that her child's eyes are large, there is constant lacrimation, cornea is hazy and he is photophobic since birth, vision also seems to be defective:

- Congenital cataract glaucoma*
- What is your diagnosis? 1
  - Write down the differential diagnosis of this condition 1
  - How will you treat this patient? 3

5. A 45 year old patient complaints of occasional headaches & discomfort in both eyes. On examination his vision was decreased; his intra ocular pressure was 25 mm Hg in right & 28 mm Hg in left eye. On funduscopic examination optic cup in both eyes is enlarged. *Primary open angle glaucoma*

- a) What is most likely diagnosis? 1
- b) How will you further investigate this case? 2
- c) How will you manage this condition? 2

6. A patient sustained blunt ocular trauma, after that his vision decreased; there was diplopia and pain.

- a) What signs would you notice in this patient of blunt trauma to orbit? 2
- b) Write down the treatment of hyphema. 3

7. A 25 year old male gives history of redness, pain and diminution of vision for past 5 days. There is also history of low backache for the past one year. On examination there is circumcorneal congestion, cornea has few keratic precipitates on endothellum, there are 2+ cells in anterior chamber and intraocular pressure is within normal limits. *Anterior uveitis*

- a) What is your diagnosis? 1
- b) What investigations are done to evaluate this patient? 2
- c) What treatment is advised in this condition? 2

8. A 5 months old infant was brought to OPD having white pupillary reflex and squint in his right eye, his 2-year-old brother had the same history, his B-Scan showed whitish calcification.

- a) What is the most likely diagnosis? *Retinoblastoma* 1
- b) Name 4 differential diagnosis of this patient? 1
- c) How would you treat this patient? 2
- d) How will you counsel the patient? *Enucleation* 1

9. A 60-year-old male patient presented in eye OPD with gradual decrease in vision in his both eyes. He noticed that his problem aggravated in bright light & better in dim light. His vision was 6/12 and 6/18 respectively in both eyes and fundus examination was normal. *Senile cataract*

- a) What is most likely diagnosis? 1
- b) How will you confirm this diagnosis? 1
- c) Name 2 surgical options for this patient. 1
- d) Name procedure of your 1<sup>st</sup>. Choice with two justifications? 2

*Congenital glaucoma*

④ ✓

AZRA NAHEED MEDICAL COLLEGE

Sendup Examination- OPHTHALMOLOGY

4th Year- session 2016-2017

Short Essay Questions (SEQ, s)

14/11/17  
Fala  
Lubna

Time allowed: - 2 Hours

Total Marks 45

① Cataract  
 A patient has undergone cataract surgery for cataract 2 days back, now he presents with decrease in vision and pain in the operated eye, On examination anterior chamber has hypopyon and fundus view is hazy the red glow is absent:

a) What could be the most probable diagnosis? *Endophthalmitis* 1

b) What treatments options do we have for this patient? 4

② AG  
 A 56 years old woman presented to eye OPD with severe pain in her right eye, the pain is associated with vomiting and headache. On examination there is ciliary congestion, cornea is hazy and pupil is mid-dilated, oval and non-reacting to light. She gives past history of halos and decreased vision in the same eye

a) What would be the most probable diagnosis? *Acute angle closure glaucoma* 1

b) How will you manage this patient? 4

③ OR  
 A 10 year old man presented in eye OPD with complaints of sudden painless decrease in vision in left eye for the last 4 days, he stated that it started like a curtain falling in front of his eyes; he had myopia since childhood. On fundus examination there was a horse shoe tear in retina superiorly.

a) What is the most likely diagnosis? *Rhegmatogenous retinal detachment* 1

b) What is the classification of this disease? 2

c) What are the signs and symptoms of this disease? 2

④ Conjunctivitis  
 A 7 year old boy presented in eye OPD with lid swelling redness, chemosis and watery discharge from both eyes. His conjunctiva showed follicular reaction, His siblings had similar symptoms:

a) What is the most likely diagnosis? *Viral* 1

b) How would u treat this patient? 2

c) What measures should be taken to prevent the spread of the disease? 2

Shafiq Taha  
14/11/17

Orbital Cellulitis

5. A 22 year old male gives history of redness, pain and diminution of vision for past week. There is history of low backache. On examination there is circumcorneal congestion, keratic precipitates on endothelium, 2+ cells in anterior chamber and intraocular pressure is within the normal limits

- a) What is your diagnosis? Anterior uveitis 1
- b) What investigations are done to evaluate this patient? 2
- c) What treatment is advised in this condition? 2

bible

6. A 5 years old boy sustained a small laceration on the right periorbital area. On examination there is erythema and edema of the periorbital region with moderate proptosis and decreased ocular movements. His eye movements are painful. His temperature is 101.6 F.

- a) What is most likely diagnosis? Orbital cellulitis: 1
- b) How will you investigate this case? 2
- c) How will you manage this condition? 2

Orbital cellulitis

7. A 23 years old girl presents with a painful red eye and increasingly blurred vision for last 2 days. On examination her vision was 6/60 in the right eye. Conjunctiva is inflamed and there is a central corneal opacity with small hypopyon. She wore soft contact lenses on a party 2 days ago

- What is the most likely diagnosis? Bacterial corneal ulcers 1
- What is the differential diagnosis? 2
- What is the appropriate treatment for this condition? 2

Bacterial corneal ulcers

8. A child of 2 years age was brought to OPD; he was diagnosed a case of congenital squint

Write down the treatment of congenital squint. 5

- a) Enumerate five common causes of optic disc pallor 2.5
- b) How will you manage a case of chemical injury 2.5

Acute Congestive  
Neuritic  
Congestive

THE SUPERIOR COLLEGE, LAHORE

3<sup>rd</sup> PROFESSIONAL MBBS  
ANNUAL EXAMINATION 2016

Ophthalmology

SEOs

Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_

Time Allowed: 2 hours

Total Marks: 45

Instructions

- The SEOs part is to be submitted within 2 hours, extra time will not be given.
- Neat hand writing, use of margin and marker for headlines will increase the presentation of your paper.
- Do not write your name or disclose your identity in anyway.

Cataract

Q.1 A 9 month old child was referred from pediatrics OPD with complaint of mother that there is something shining (like cat eye) in his Right eye. On examination there was leukocoria in right. On distant direct ophthalmoscopy there was no red glow in that eye while it was normal red glow in his left eye. On Pediatrics evaluation he is otherwise a healthy child with normal mile stones.

- What does leukocoria means? whitish papillary reflex (1)
- Give your differential diagnosis of leukocoria. cataract, retinoblastoma (2)
- How will you manage this case? ECCE, Phacolytic (2)

Q.2 A boy of 12 years age presented in the eye out patient with drooping of his right eye lid since early childhood:

- What is most likely diagnosis? ptosis (1)
- How will you manage this case? Medical; According to underlying cause surgery: tarsorrhaphy, levator resection, sling procedure, aponeurotic strengthening. (2)
- How will you differentiate between Ptosis & Pseudoptosis? (2)

Q.3 A 55 years old farmer presented with severe pain in his right eye. He told his vision was alright 15 days ago when he encountered injury while working in the field. On examination there is decreased vision, eye is red and painful.

- What is your diagnosis? Fungal Keratitis, Traumatic Keratitis (1)
- How will you manage this patient? (4)

Q.4 A 50 years old lady has come with severe pain in right eye for last 4 days associated with vomiting. On examination, there is ciliary congestion, cornea is hazy and pupil mid-dilated, oval and non-reacting to light. She gives past history of halos around light and decreased vision:

- What is the most probable diagnosis? Acute Congestive glaucoma (1)
- How will you manage this patient? acetazolamide, topical beta blockers, pupil dilators (4)

Cataract

Q.5 A 60 years old patient presented with gradual painless loss of vision in both eyes. His visual acuity is 5/60 in right eye and 6/36 in left eye. Examination revealed posterior sub capsular opacities in line lens and rest of eye examination was unremarkable.

- Give possible causes of this condition. Senile Cataract (1)
- How will you manage this patient? Phacolytic cataract, Phacolytic glaucoma, Phacolytic uveitis (2)



AZRA NAHEED MEDICAL COLLEGE

Sendup Examination- OPHTHALMOLOGY

4th Year- session 2016-2017

Short Essay Questions (SEQ, s)

Time allowed: - 2 Hours

Total Marks 45

1. A patient has undergone cataract surgery for cataract 2 days back; now he presents with decrease in vision and pain in the operated eye, On examination anterior chamber has hypopyon and fundus view is hazy the red glow is absent :
  - a) .What could be the most probable diagnosis? 1
  - b) What treatments options do we have for this patient? 4
  
2. A 56 years old woman presented to eye OPD with severe pain in her right eye, the pain is associated with vomiting and headache. On examination there is ciliary congestion, cornea is hazy and pupil is mid-dilated, oval and non-reacting to light. She gives past history of halos and decreased vision in the same eye
  - a) What would be the most probable diagnosis? 1
  - b) How will you manage this patient? 4
  
3. A 40 year old man presented in eye OPD with complaints of sudden painless decrease in vision in left eye for the last 4 days, he stated that it started like a curtain falling in front of his eyes; he had myopia since childhood. On funduscopy examination there was a horse shoe tear in retina superiorly.
  - a) What is the most likely diagnosis? 1
  - b) What is the classification of this disease? 2
  - c) What are the signs and symptoms of this disease? 2
  
4. A 7 year old boy presented in eye OPD with lid swelling redness, chemosis and watery discharge from both eyes. His conjunctiva showed follicular reaction, His siblings had similar symptoms:
  - a) What is the most likely diagnosis? 1
  - b) How would u treat this patient? 2
  - c) What measures should be taken to prevent the spread of the disease? 2

5. A 22 year old male gives history of redness, pain and diminution of vision for past week. There is history of low backache. On examination there is circumferential congestion, keratic precipitates on endothelium, 2+ cells in anterior chamber and intraocular pressure is within the normal limits

- a) What is your diagnosis? 1
- b) What investigations are done to evaluate this patient? 2
- c) What treatment is advised in this condition? 2

6. A 5 years old boy sustained a small laceration on the right periorbital area. On examination there is erythema and edema of the periorbital region with moderate proptosis and decreased ocular movements. His eye movements are painful. His temperature is 101.6 F.

- a) What is most likely diagnosis? 1
- b) How will you investigate this case? 2
- c) How will you manage this condition? 2

7. A 23 years old girl presents with a painful, red eye and increasingly blurred vision for last 2 days. On examination her vision was 6/60 in the right eye. Conjunctiva is inflamed and there is a central corneal opacity with small hypopyon. She wore soft contact lenses on a party 2 days ago

- What is the most likely diagnosis? 1
- What is the differential diagnosis? 2
- What is the appropriate treatment for this condition? 2

8. A child of 2 years age was brought to OPD; he was diagnosed a case of congenital squint

Write down the treatment of congenital squint. 5

- 9. a) Enumerate five common causes of optic disc pallor 2.5
- b) How will you manage a case of chemical injury 2.5

Q. No. 1. Endophthalmitis

2 - Acute Primary angle closure glaucoma.

# AZRA NAHEED MEDICAL COLLEGE

## Send Up Examination- OPHTHALMOLOGY

4th Year- session 2014-2015

### Short Essay Questions (SEQs)

Time allowed:- 2 Hours

Total Marks:-45

Attempt all questions

03-08-2015

All question carry equal marks

Q.1. A 20 year old girl presents in the eye out patient department with a painless nodular, swelling in her right upper eyelid well away from the lid margin for last 2 months.

- a) What is most likely diagnosis? *Chalazion* 1  
b) What options are available to manage this condition? 2  
c) Briefly explain the surgical procedure for its treatment? 2

*cataract*

Q.2. A 60 year old women presents in the eye out patient with gradual painless loss of vision of her left eye for last 6 months. She noticed that her problem aggravated in bright sunshine. There was no redness in her eye.

- a) What is most likely diagnosis? *Cataract* 1  
b) How will you confirm the diagnosis? 2  
c) How will you manage this case? 2

*cataract*

Q.3. a) What are the advantages of Phacoemulcification over extra capsular cataract extraction (ECCE). 3

b) What are per-operative complications of cataract surgery? 2

*uvietis*

Q.4. A middle aged man has come with intense pain in his left eye with decreased vision. There is watering and photophobia. On examination there is marked ciliary injection. Pupil is small and non-reacting to light. The eyeball is tender.

- a) what is the most probable diagnosis *Ant. Uveitis* 1  
b) How will you investigate this case 2  
c) how will you treat this patient 2

orbit  
orbit

A seven years old boy is brought to the physician 3 days back after sustaining a small laceration of the left eyebrow. His temperature is 101.6 F°. Examination shows erythema and edema of the left eyelid and periorbital region with moderate proptosis and decreased ocular movement. His eye movements are painful.

- a) What is most likely diagnosis? AC 1
- b) How will you investigate this case? 2
- c) How will you manage this condition? 2

uveitis

Q.6

A middle aged man has come with intense pain in his left eye with decreased vision. There is watering and photophobia. On examination there is marked ciliary injection. Pupil is small and non-reacting to light. The eyeball is tender.

- a) What is the most probable diagnosis? uveitis 1
- b) How will you investigate this case 2
- c) How will you treat this patient 2

Q.7

A 50 years old lady has come with severe pain in right eye for last 4 days, associated with vomiting. On ocular examination, there is ciliary congestion, cornea is hazy and pupil mid-dilated, oval and non-reacting to light. She gives past history of halos and decreased vision.

- a) What is the most probable diagnosis? glaucoma 1
- b) How will you manage this patient 4

Q.8

Describe briefly clinical features of

- a) Proliferative Diabetic Retinopathy 2
- b) Rhegmatogenous Retinal Detachment 3

Q.9

Enumerate five common causes of optic disc pallor

How will you manage a case of chemical injury

Handwritten notes: - Retinitis pigmentosa, - glaucoma, - optic atrophy, - optic neuritis, - optic disc drusen, - optic disc coloboma, - optic disc hypoplasia, - optic disc telangiectasia, - optic disc glioma, - optic disc melanoma, - optic disc metastasis, - optic disc arteriovenous malformation, - optic disc hamangioma, - optic disc meningioma, - optic disc glioma, - optic disc melanoma, - optic disc metastasis, - optic disc arteriovenous malformation, - optic disc hamangioma, - optic disc meningioma.

THE SUPERIOR UNIVERSITY LAHORE

3<sup>rd</sup> Professional MBBS 1<sup>st</sup> Annual Examination

OPHTHALMOLOGY

Short Essay Questions (SEQs) Paper 3

Time allowed:- 2 Hours

Total Marks:- 45

Date

*Eyelid*  
1. A 20 year old girl presents in the eye out patient department with a painless nodular, swelling in her right upper eyelid well away from the lid margin for last 2 months.

- a) What is most likely diagnosis? *C* 1  
b) What options are available to manage this condition? *ectropion* 2  
c) Briefly explain the surgical procedure for its treatment? 2

? *Eyelid*  
2.

- a) What are different causes of entropion? 2  
b) How will you treat a case of senile entropion? 3

*conjunctiva*  
3.

A 12 year old boy presents with burning, severe itching in his eyes with thickropy discharge. His condition gets aggravated in spring and summer season.

- a) What is most likely diagnosis? *vernal* 1  
b) What is etiology of the disease? 2  
c) How will you manage this case? 2

4. A 60 year old women presents in the eye out patient with gradual painless loss of vision of her left eye for last 6 months. She noticed that her problem gets aggravated in bright sunshine. There was no redness in her eye.

*Cataract*

- a) What is most likely diagnosis? *Conspital cataract* 1 *Senile*  
b) How will you confirm the diagnosis? 2  
c) How will you manage this case? 2

*Cataract*  
5.

- a) Enumerate early postoperative complications of cataract surgery 3  
b) Name 2 important groups of drugs used in the treatment of uveitis 2

*1/19/18 Mydriatics*



# Mega Test (1) 4<sup>th</sup> Year MBBS (SEQs)

Total Marks:-40

Time Allowed:-50 min

02-08-2017

Q1. A 62 years old man has come to eye OPD with severe pain in his left eye for last 2 days; the pain is associated with vomiting and headache. On examination there is ciliary congestion, cornea is hazy and pupil is mid-dilated, oval and non-reacting to light. He gives past history of halos and decreased vision in the same eye

- a. What would be the most probable diagnosis? *Acute congestive glaucoma* 1  
b. How will you manage this patient? 4

Q2. A 10 days old neonate is having profuse purulent discharge from his both eyes.

- a) What is your diagnosis? *Ophthalmia neonatorum* 1  
b) Name two commonest bacteria responsible for the disease? 2  
c) What prophylactic treatment is advised in this condition? 2

Q3. A 23 years old girl presents with a painful, red eye and increasingly blurred vision for last 2 days. On examination her vision was 6/60 in the right eye. Conjunctiva is inflamed and there is a central corneal opacity with small hypopyon. She wore soft contact lenses on a party 2 days ago

- a) What is the most likely diagnosis? *Bacterial corneal ulcer* 1  
b) What is the differential diagnosis? 2  
c) What is the appropriate treatment for this condition? 2

Q4. A 65 year old man presented in the eye out patient with gradual painless loss of vision of his left eye for last 1 year. He noticed that his problem aggravated in bright light and was better in dim light. Otherwise he has no other active complaints

- a) What is most likely diagnosis? *Posterior subcapsular cataract* 1  
b) How will you confirm this diagnosis? *Senile cataract* 1  
c) What is the differential diagnosis? 2

Q5. An 18 year old boy presents in the eye out patient department with a painless nodular swelling on his right upper eyelid well away from the lid margin for last 2 months. It is neither infected nor painful

- a) What is most likely diagnosis? *Chalazion* 1  
b) What options are available to manage this condition? *Corticosteroid* 2  
c) Briefly explain the surgical procedure for its treatment? *Antibiotics* 2

*Posterior capsule opacification*  
→ *Keratoconus* *Traumatic cataract*

→ *Age related macular degeneration*  
→ *Diabetic Retinopathy*