Department Of Ophthalmology

Azra Naheed Medical College, Lahore

Refractive Error, Uveitis   Total Marks: 50 Pass Marks: 25   Time allowed : 50 minutes

Attempt all Questions

Q No 1: Define the following → It is the inflammation of the uveal tract. It may be:-
Cornea (a) Uveitis   (3)   Ant. uveitis → iritis, iridocy
(b) Hypermetropia → when parallel rays of light coming from   Inter. uveitis → cycli
(c) Presbyopia   (3)   infinity focus at a point behind the retina when accomodation at rest.   Post. uveitis → corid
Cornea   Pan. uveitis → comp

Q No 2: A 15 years old girl presented in eye OPD with bilateral gradual progressive decrease in her vision for far. She had history of -1.5DS and -2.00*80 DC three years ago and was 6/6 in both eyes. What is your diagnosis? What is its pathogenesis? How you will manage this case? (1+3+6)

Q No 3: A 45 years old male presented in eye OPD with decreased vision first in his right eye followed by decreased vision in his left eye within last 2 months. There is history of weight loss, night sweats and low grade fever for last 4 months. On examination there is granulomatous KPs. What is your diagnosis? What other signs you will see in this patient? How will manage this case Anterior uveitis,   (1+3+6)

Q No 4: A 52 years male presented with gradual progressive decreased vision in his left eye. His vision in right eye is hand movements and had a retinal surgery 9 years ago after he encountered trauma to left eye. Now vision in his right eye is 6/18 with granulomatous uveitis. What is your diagnosis? What is its pathogenesis ? How you will manage this case? (1+3+6)

Q No 5: Enumerate different types of refractive errors. Describe pathogenesis of presbyopia and its pathway. • Emetropia   • Ametropia → Hypermetropia (3+7) Pres
Myopia -
Astigmatism .

→ prespopya :-
It is the loss of accomodation. It usually occurs in old age when person is unable to see the near objects. It occurs due to loss of elastic power of crystalline le