

14058

AZRA NAHEED MEDICAL COLLEGE
DEPARTMENT OF OPHTHALMOLOGY
Class Test MBBS 4th year
(Glaucoma)

Time allowed: - 1 Hour

Dated: 26-04-2018

Total Marks: - 25

- 1. a. Classify Glaucoma. Define Primary Closed Angle Glaucoma 141 5
- b. Briefly describe treatment of Primary Closed Angle Glaucoma 144 5

2. A 60 year old patient 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 funduscopic examination; there is enlarged optic cup in both eyes

- a. What is most likely diagnosis? POAG (Primary open angle glaucoma)
 - b. How will you further investigate this case - tonometry, perimetry, 2
 - c. How will you manage this condition gonioscopy, funduscopy.
- 140

3. 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? Acute Angle closure Glaucoma
- ~~Acute Anterior glaucoma.~~ 1
- b. How will you manage this patient? 144 4

4. A middle aged lady was treated with maximum topical anti glaucoma treatment for open angle glaucoma but her intraocular pressure still remained high with progressive visual field loss. What other treatment options do we have to control glaucoma and prevent further visual loss? 147

5

5. A mother brought her infant 1 month old, to eye OPD complaining that she notices enlarged hazy eyes with constant watering from eyes. On examination corneal diameters are enlarged and the corneas are hazy, IOP is also raised.

- a. What is the possible diagnosis? Congenital glaucoma 1
- b. What is the differential diagnosis? 149. 2
- c. What are the treatment options? 2

150

6. A middle aged lady was treated with maximum topical anti glaucoma treatment for open angle glaucoma but her Intraocular pressure still remained high with progressive visual field loss. What options do you have to control glaucoma and prevent further visual loss. 5
7. A 70 years old man presents with sudden painless loss of vision in the right eye. Fundus examination shows dilated veins and hemorrhages all over the retina
- a) What is most likely diagnosis? 1
 - b) How will you investigate this case? 2
 - c) What are the likely complications? 2
8. a) What is orbital cellulitis? 1
- b) Name its important clinical signs? 2
- c) What is its treatment? 2
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?
 - c) What advice will you give to the parents

Retinitis

Sigme to

10/19/98

1/2