

1

Types of Station: Static

Observe the photographs given below and answer the questions, on the answer sheet provided and put the sheet in drop box before moving to the next station.



Q.1. Which lid lesion is being operated? (1)

Q.2. Name the instrument being used? (2)

Q.3. How this area is anaesthetized? (2)

Key of Questions:

1. Chlazion
2. Chlazion clamp and BP knife.
3. Topical anesthesia and infiltration anesthesia. (Inj. xylocain)

2

Types of Station: Static

Observe the photographs given below and answer the questions, on the answer sheet provided and put the sheet in drop box before moving to the next station.



Questions:

Q.1. What is your diagnosis? (1)

Q.2. How do you treat it? (2)

Q.3. How does it spreads? (2)

Key of Questions:

1. Basal cell carcinoma (rodent-ulcer)
2. Surgery, Radiation.
3. locally invasive

3

Types of Station: Static

Observe the photographs given below and answer the questions, on the answer sheet provided and put the sheet in drop box before moving to the next station.



Q.1. What is the diagnosis? (2)

Q.2. What is the most relevant investigation for this lesion? (2)

Q.3. How will you prevent it in future?

Key of Questions:

1. Xanthelesma.
2. lipid profile.
3. By maintaining serum lipids within normal limits.

Types of Station: Static

Observe the photographs given below and answer the questions, on the answer sheet provided and put the sheet in drop box before moving to the next station.



Q.1. What is your diagnosis? (2)

Q.2. What are the different types of this condition? (1)

Q.3. What is the treatment?

Key of Questions:

1. Anterior blepharitis
2. anterior blepharitis Seborrhic ulcerated infective, posterior blepharitis
3. Good hygiene, antidandruff shampoo, antibiotics, mild steroids.

5

Types of Station: Static

Observe the photographs given below and answer the questions, on the answer sheet provided and put the sheet in drop box before moving to the next station.



Questions:

Q.1. What is wrong with the lower lid? (1)

Q.2. What is the cause for this conditions? (2)

Q.3. What is the treatment for this condition? (2)

Key of Questions:

1. Entropion Lower Lid
2. Involutional, Cicatricial
3. Oculoplastic Surgery (Transverse everting sutures, WEIS's Procedure)

6

Types of Station: Static

Observe the photographs given below and answer the questions, on the answer sheet provided and put the sheet in drop box before moving to the next station.



Questions:

Q.1. This cobble stone papillae palpebral conjunctiva is diagnostic in? (2)

Q.2. Which is the drug of choice to treat? (1)

Q.3. Which is an associated corneal complications? (2)

Key of Questions:

1. Chronic allergic keratoconjunctivitis (vernal keratoconjunctivitis / spring carrath)
2. Steroid eye drops
3. Keratoconus / shield ulcer.

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Types of Station: Static

Observe the photographs given below and answer the questions, on the answer sheet provided and put the sheet in drop box before moving to the next station.



Q.1. What is the diagnosis? (1)

Q.2. Give two causes of this condition? (2)

Q.3. What investigation you will advise? (2)

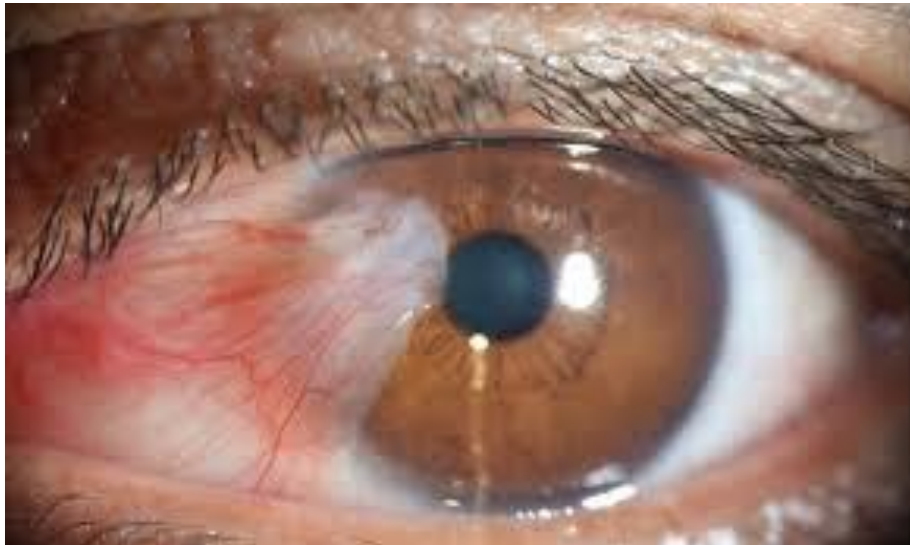
Key of Questions:

1. Sub-conjunctival hemorrhage
2. Trauma, Blood dyscrasia , cough, hypertension
3. Complete blood picture, bleeding disorder, blood dyscrasia.

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Types of Station: Static

Observe the photographs given below and answer the questions, on the answer sheet provided and put the sheet in drop box before moving to the next station.



Questions:

Q.1. What is your diagnosis? (2)

Q.2. What happens to the vision in this case? (1)

Q.3. What are the surgical options in treating this condition? (2)

Key of Questions:

1. Pterygium inflamed .
2. Decrease vision due to astigmatism and corneal opacity
3. Simple excision, excision with mucus graft, excision with mitomycin-c application. excision with autograft.

Types of Station: Static

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Questions:

Q.1. The fibrosing sub-conjunctival white line and herbart's pits are diagnostic of? (2)

Q.2. What is the treatment of this condition in active phase? (1)

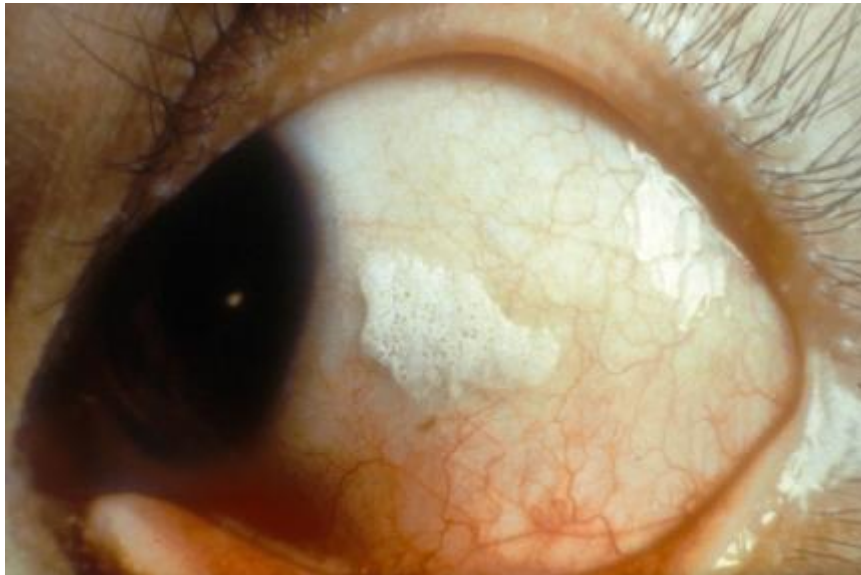
Q.3. What other complications can occur in upper lid margin? (2)

Key of Questions:

1. Chronic trachoma
2. Azithromycin, doxycyclin
3. Entropion / trichiasis.

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Observe the photographs given below and answer the questions, on the answer sheet provided and put the sheet in drop box before moving to the next station.



Q.1. What name is given to this discoloured, shinning, concentric lesion of bulber-conjunctival ? (2)

Q.2. What is the cause of this deficiency disease? (1)

Q.3. How it can be treated? (2)

Key of Questions:

1. Bitot's spot.
2. Vitamin-A.
3. Ingestion of sufficient Vitamin-A

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Types of Station: Static

Observe the photographs given below and answer the questions, on the answer sheet provided and put the sheet in drop box before moving to the next station.



Q.1. What is the diagnosis? (2)

Q.2. How do you treat it? (2)

Q.3. What you will prescribe after the procedure? (1)

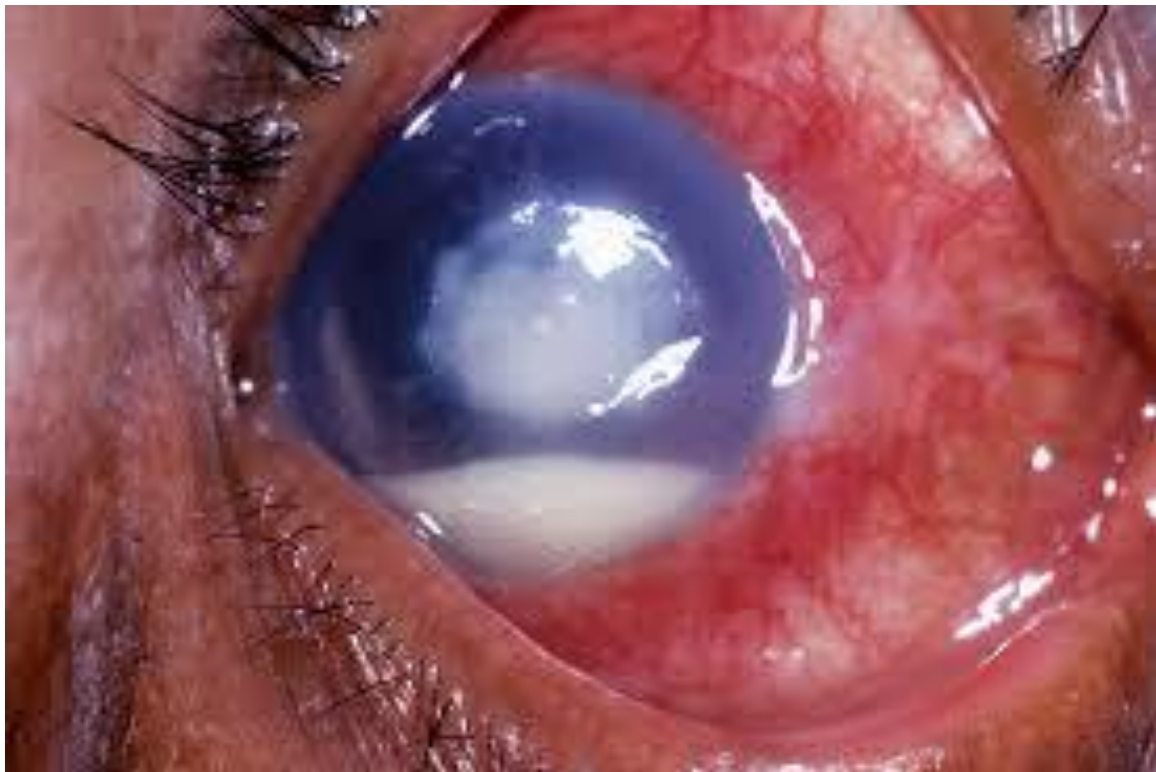
Key of Questions:

1. Corneal Foreign Body
2. Removal with needle under topical anesthesia and under magnification
3. Antibiotics eye drops

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Types of Station: Static

Observe the photographs given below and answer the questions, on the answer sheet provided and put the sheet in drop box before moving to the next station.



Questions:

Q.1. What is the likely diagnosis? (1)

Q.2. Write the signs you have notice of this condition? (2)

Q.3. How do you treat it? (2)

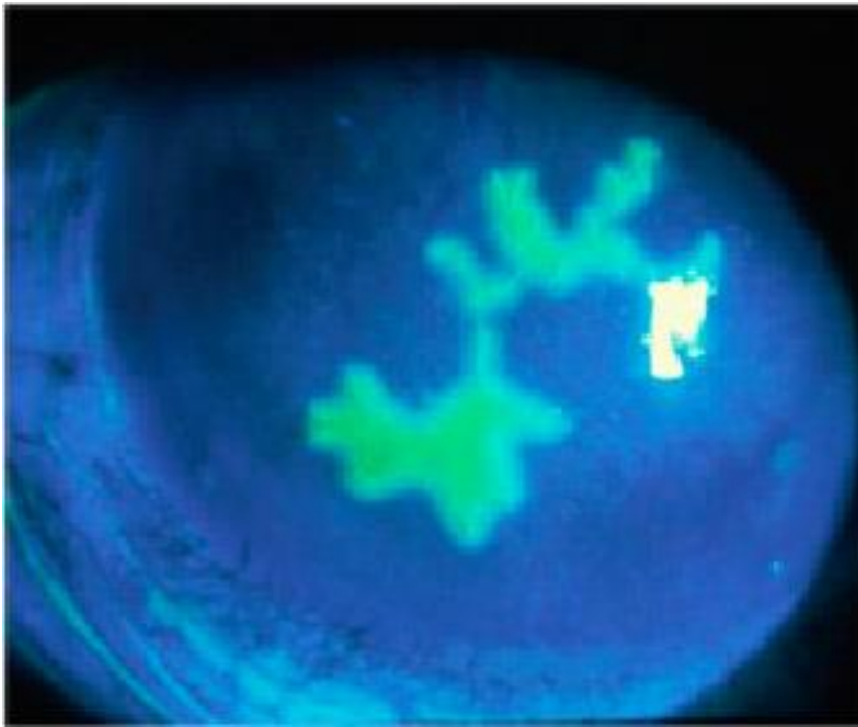
Key of Questions:

1. Corneal ulcer with Hypopyon
2. Corneal ulcer, circum ciliary congestion, hypopyon.
3. Topical and systemic antibiotics, Conjunctival flap, tarsorrhaphy, keratoplasty

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Types of Station: Static

Observe the photographs given below and answer the questions, on the answer sheet provided and put the sheet in drop box before moving to the next station.



Questions:

Q.1. Which dye is used to stain cornea lesion? (1)

Q.2. Which is likely diagnosis? (2)

Q.3. Give treatment for it?

Key of Questions;

1. Fluorescein
2. Dendritic corneal ulcer
3. Acyclovir, idoxuridine, trifuridine, vidarabine.

Types of Station: Static

Observe the photographs given below and answer the questions, on the answer sheet provided and put the sheet in drop box before moving to the next station.



Questions:

Q.1. What is being shown in this condition? (2)

Q.2. What is the diagnosis? (2)

Q.3. How it can be treated? (1)

Key of Questions:

1. Munson's sign indentation of the lower lid by the cornea when the patient looks down.
2. Keratoconus.
3. corneal transplant.

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Types of Station: Static

Observe the photographs given below and answer the questions, on the answer sheet provided and put the sheet in drop box before moving to the next station.



Questions:

Q.1. What are the signs visible in this photograph? (2)

Q.2. What is the diagnosis? (1)

Q.3. How will you investigate such a case? (2)

Key of Questions:

1. Fulness of orbital tissue, Protusion of the eye and lid retraction and edema. Dalrymple sign, Kocher sign,
2. Thyroid Eye Disease
3. Thyroid function tests and CT-Scan..

Types of Station: Static

Observe the photographs given below and answer the questions, on the answer sheet provided and put the sheet in drop box before moving to the next station.



Questions:

Q.1. Explain this picture? (2)

Q.2. What is the likely diagnosis? (1)

Q.3. Enlist steps of treatment? (2)

Key of Questions:

1. Swelling naso lacrimal area, pointing pus, reddened skin of the cheek
2. Acute-on- chronic dacryocystitis
3. Antibiotics followed by DCR (Dacryo Cysto Rhinocstomy)

Types of Station: Static

Observe the photographs given below and answer the questions, on the answer sheet provided and put the sheet in drop box before moving to the next station.



Questions:

Q.1. Mention the signs observed in this photograph? (2)

Q.2. Name one drug which is used to dilate pupil? (1)

Q.3 What surgical procedure is advised to improve the vision? (2)

Key of Questions:

1. Dilated Pupil. lens opacity
2. Tropicamide etc.
3. phacoemulsification with foldable intra ocular lens implantation.

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Area : Lens

Topic : Cataract

Types of Station: Static

Observe the photographs given below and answer the questions, on the answer sheet provided and put the sheet in drop box before moving to the next station.



Questions:

Q.1. What is the diagnosis? (2)

Q.2. What is the treatment of your choice? (1)

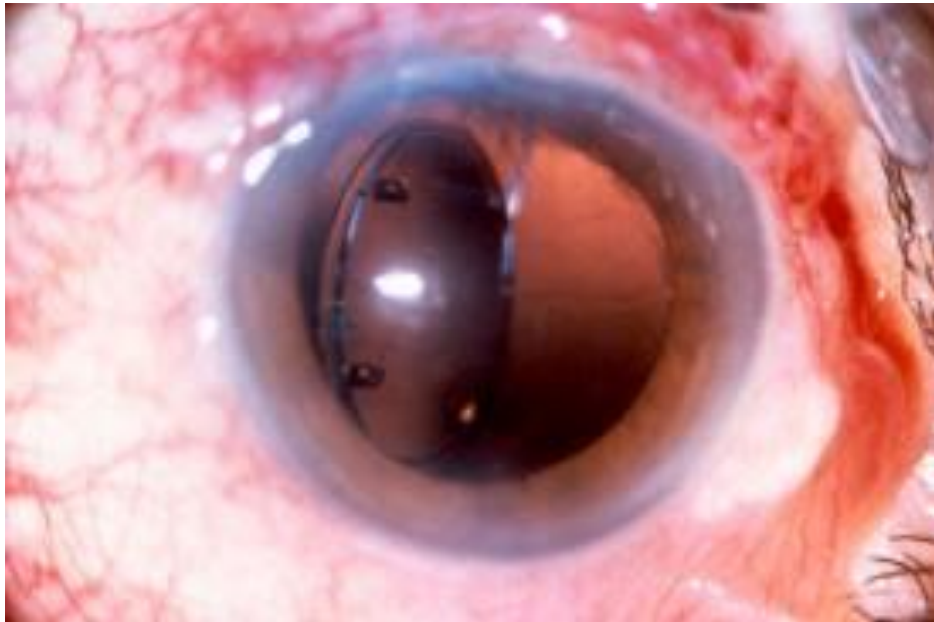
Q.3. How will you evaluate visual potential in such a case?(2)

Key of Questions:

1. Mature-cataract
2. Phakoemulsification with intra ocular lens implantation
3. Visual acuity, pupillary examination, light perception and projections if the vision is just light perception.

Types of Station: Static

Observe the photographs given below and answer the questions, on the answer sheet provided and put the sheet in drop box before moving to the next station.



Questions:

Q.1. What has happened to this posterior chamber IOL on first post operative

cataract surgery? (2)

Q.2. Enlist two types of intra ocular lenses? (2)

Q.3. Which is most hazardous post operative complication of cataract surgery? (1)

Key of Questions:

1. Dislocation of IOL
2. Anterior posterior chamber lens / rigid and flexible.
3. Endophthalmitis.

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Types of Station: Static

Observe the photographs given below and answer the questions, on the answer sheet provided and put the sheet in drop box before moving to the next station.



Questions:

Q.1. Enlist two surgical procedures for this cortical cataract? (2)

Q.2. Give two other morphological types of cataract? (2)

Q.3. Give two important late post operative complications of cataract surgery? (1)

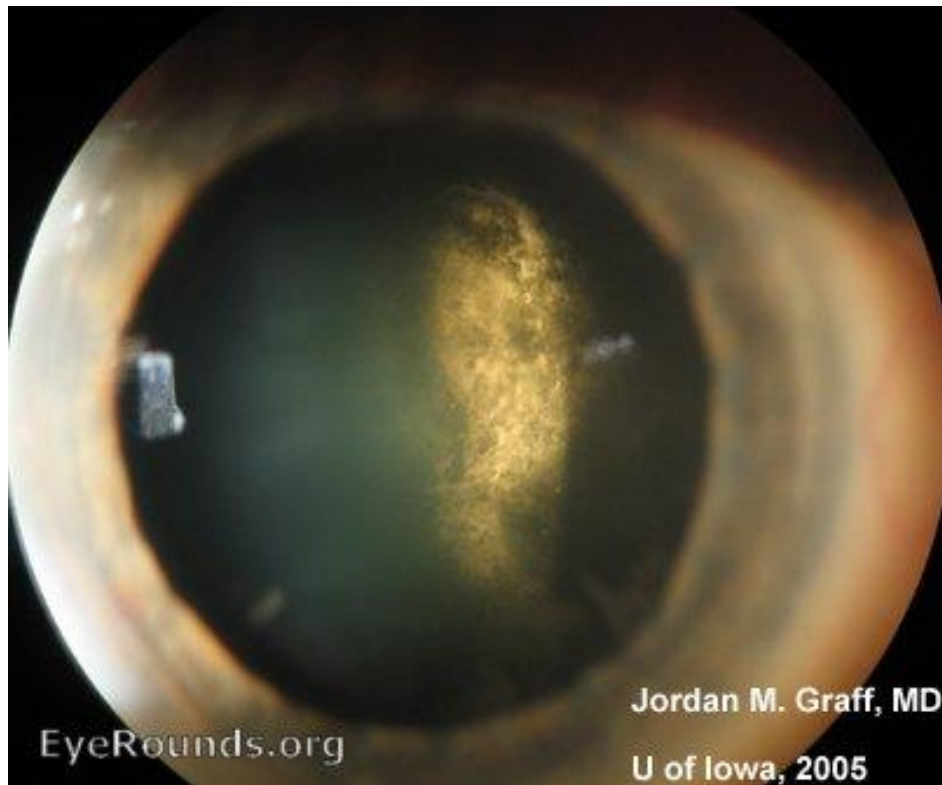
Key of Questions:

1. ECCE + IOL , Phaco + IOL
2. Posterior sub-capsular , nuclear sclerosis.
3. PCO, delayed onset postoperative endophthalmitis, Cystoid macular oedema, Retinal detachment, glaucoma

Types of Station: Static

Observe the photographs given below and answer the questions, on the answer sheet provided and put the sheet in drop box before moving to the next station.

Q. 60 years old man came to OPD with the chief complaint of decrease of vision which is more in day light and from the light of opposite car at night driving. His slit lamp picture is given below



Questions:

Q.1. Name two instruments used to diagnose this posterior sub capsular cataract? (2)

Q.2. Give two causes of complicated (secondary) cataract? (2)

Q.3. Which pupillary light reflex anticipate good vision? (1)

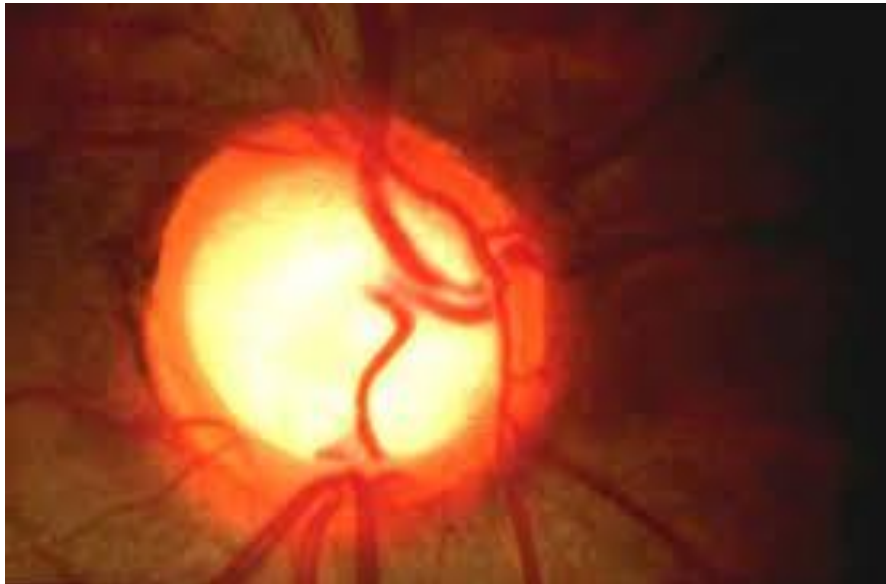
Key of Questions:

1. Slitlamp biomicroscope, distant direct ophthalmoscope.
2. Chronic anterior uveitis, trauma, retinal dystrophy
3. Brisk pupillary light reflex

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Types of Station: Static

Observe the photographs given below and answer the questions, on the answer sheet provided and put the sheet in drop box before moving to the next station.



Questions:

Q.1. What do you see in this fundus picture?

Q.2. Give findings in the optic disc? (2)

Q.3. What other tests are required to confirm the diagnosis? (2)

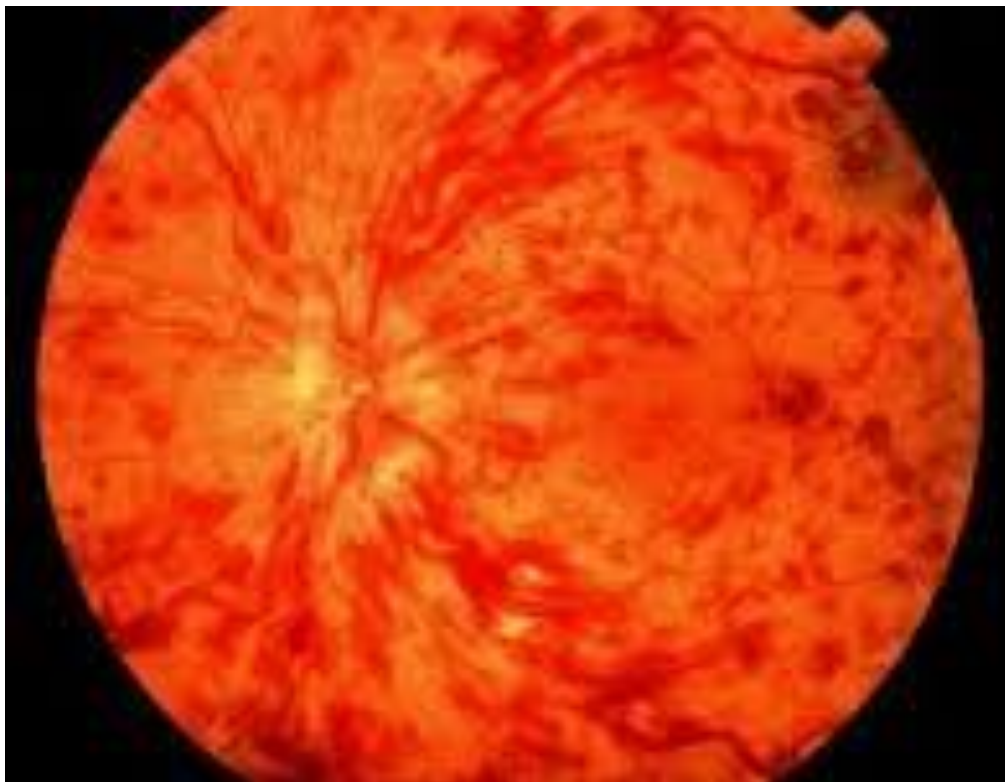
Key of Questions:

1. Ophthalmoscope, fundus lens with slitlamp biomicroscope.
2. Disc pallor, enlarge physiological cup, increase cup disc ratio, nasal shifting of vessels.
3. Measuring intra ocular pressure, central visual fields recording analysis.

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Types of Station: Static

Observe the photographs given below and answer the questions, on the answer sheet provided and put the sheet in drop box before moving to the next station.



Questions:

Q.1. What is the diagnosis in the fundus photograph? (2)

Q.2. What is the systemic associated disease? (1)

Q.3. Name complication of the disease? (2)

Key of Questions:

1. central retinal vein occlusion. (CRVO).
2. Hypertension
3. Neovascular Glaucoma

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Types of Station: Static

Observe the photographs given below and answer the questions, on the answer sheet provided and put the sheet in drop box before moving to the next station.



Questions:

Q.1. Which systemic disease can cause this fundus picture? (1)

Q.2. Give the findings in this photograph? (2)

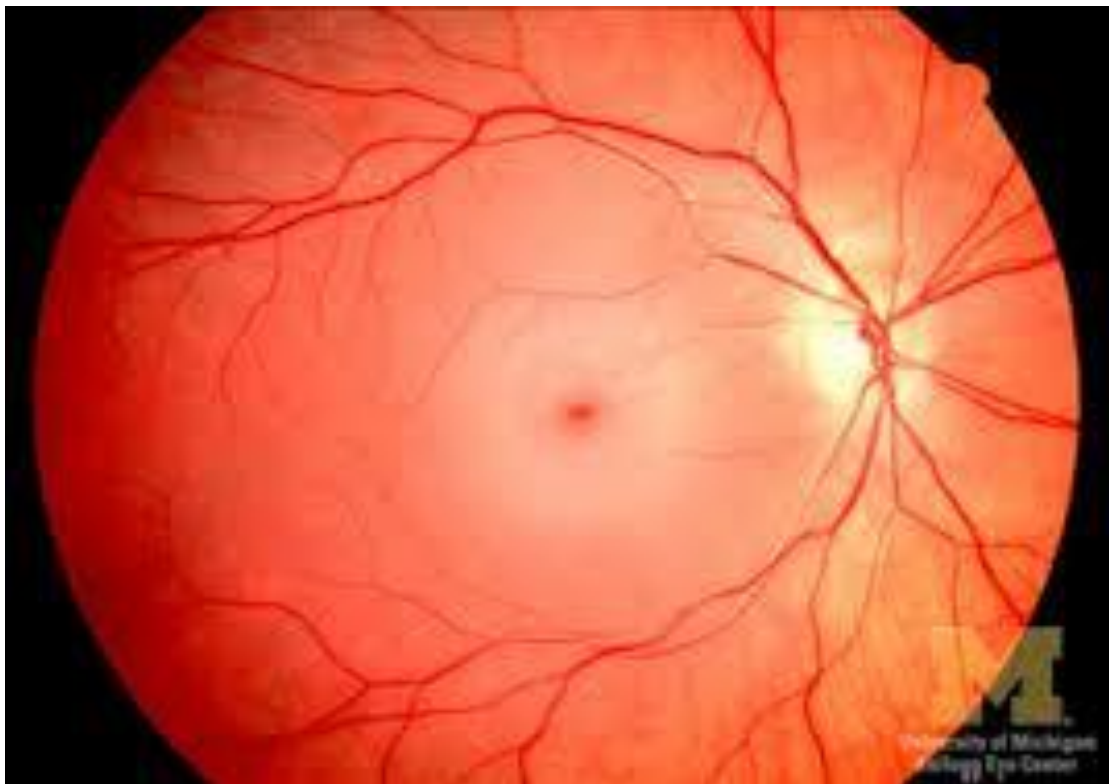
Q.3. What are the treatment options for this condition? (2)

Key of Questions:

1. Diabetes mellitus
2. Hard exudates, dot blot hemorrhage vascular, macular changes etc.
3. Strick glycemic control, anti diabetic medication, Intra vitreal anti VEGF inj, argon laser photocoagulation.

Types of Station: Static

Observe the photographs given below and answer the questions, on the answer sheet provided and put the sheet in drop box before moving to the next station.



Questions:

Q.1 What are the signs in this photograph? (2)

Q.2 What is likely diagnosis? (2)

Q.3 What will be visual prognosis? (1)

Keys of Questions

1. Cherry red spot, White papillo macular area
2. Central retinal artery occlusion
3. Poor

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Types of Station: Static

Observe the photographs given below and answer the questions, on the answer sheet provided and put the sheet in drop box before moving to the next station.



Questions:

Q.1. Which systemic disease can cause this fundus picture? (2)

Q.2. Give the findings in this photograph? (2)

Q.3. Can this condition be reversed with the treatment of the disease? (1)

Key of Questions:

1. Malignant Hypertension
2. Cotton wool spots, macular star, hemorrhages
3. .yes.

Types of Station: Static

Observe the photographs given below and answer the questions, on the answer sheet provided and put the sheet in drop box before moving to the next station.

Q. 20 years old boy presented to eye OPD with the chief complaints of Night blindness. Fundus photograph of the patient is given below.



Questions:

Q.1. What are the findings in this photograph? (3)

Q.2. What is the likely diagnosis of this condition? (1)

Q.3. What is the visual prognosis of this condition? (1)

Key of Questions:

1. Bone spicule pigmentary changes, arteriolar attenuation blurring of the disc.
2. Retinitis pigmentosa
3. Bad.

Types of Station: Static

Observe the photographs given below and answer the questions, on the answer sheet provided and put the sheet in drop box before moving to the next station.



Questions:

Q.1. Which systemic disease can cause ptosis in the right eye? (1)

Q.2. Which nerve is involved? (2)

Q.3. Name of the extra ocular muscles likely to be involved? (2)

Key of Questions:

1. Diabetes / Hypertension.
2. Third nerve
3. SR , IR, IO, MR

Types of Station: Static

Observe the photographs given below and answer the questions, on the answer sheet provided and put the sheet in drop box before moving to the next station.



Questions:

Q.1. What is likely diagnosis? (2)

Q.2. If tip of nose is involved, which part of eye can be affected? (2)

Q.3. What is the treatment for it? (1)

Key of Questions

1. Herpes Zoster Ophthalmicus

2. Cornea

3. topical and systemic antivirals ideally to be started within 1st 72 hrs.
Antibiotic, Antiviral Creams for the skin lesions..

Types of Station: Static

Observe the photographs given below and answer the questions, on the answer sheet provided and put the sheet in drop box before moving to the next station.



Questions:

Q.1. Which systemic disorder causes this condition? (1)

Q.2. Name signs seen in this picture? (2)

Q.3. Mention investigations for this patient in this picture? (2)

Keys of Questions:

1. Thyrotoxicosis (thyroid eye disease)
2. Periorbital swelling, severe proptosis, lid retraction
3. Investigations for thyroid status (serum T3, T4, TSH), CT-Scan / MRI

Types of Station: Static

Observe the photographs given below and answer the questions, on the answer sheet provided and put the sheet in drop box before moving to the next station.



Questions:

Q.1. What has wrong with the optic disc?(1)

Q.2. Give findings in this photograph? (2)

Q.3. Give three diseases which can cause produce this picture? (2)

Key of Questions:

1. Disc-Swelling

2. Indistinct Disc margins, disc swelling, haemorrhages, cotton wool spots.

3. Intra cranial tumors, Glioma , Meningioma, Intra cranial abscess.

Observe the photographs given below and answer the questions, on the answer sheet provided and put the sheet in drop box before moving to the next station.



Questions:

Q.1. What is your diagnosis? (2)

Q.2. Which nerve is involved? (1)

Q.3. Mention options of treatment? (2)

Key of Questions:

1. Right eye convergent squint
2. CN-VI (abducent)
3. cycloplegic refraction, surgery.

Types of Station: Static

Observe the photographs given below and answer the questions, on the answer sheet provided and put the sheet in drop box before moving to the next station.



Questions:

Q.1. Mention findings in this blunt trauma? (2)

Q.2. Which is the most common site of fracture in blunt trauma ? (1)

Q.3. What changes occur in extraocular movements in this case?

Key of Questions:

1. Sub conjunctiva hemorrhage, ecchymosis
2. orbital floor
3. superior restriction

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Types of Station: Static

Observe the photographs given below and answer the questions, on the answer sheet provided and put the sheet in drop box before moving to the next station.



Questions:

Q.1. What is clinical diagnosis in this picture? (1)

Q.2. How will you evaluate this condition? (3)

Q.3. What is the treatment of your choice? (1)

Key of Questions:

1. Right exotropia
2. Cover test, ocular motility, fundoscopy etc.
3. Squint surgery