Q.1 A 65 year old patient presented with decreased vision in right eye for one month with best corrected visual acuity in right eye 6/60 and 6/6 in left eye. His fundus shows an irregular raised, greyish lesion on macula involving the fovea, with surrounding hemorrhage. He is non-diabetic and non-hypertensive.

a) What is the diagnosis?
b) What are the investigations of choice?
c) How will you treat this case in light of latest trends?

Q.2 A 50 years old man presents with sudden onset of diplopia in horizontal gaze. Pupillary reaction is normal and uncorrected visual status is 6/12 in each eye.

a) What is the differential diagnosis?
b) How will you evaluate this case?
c) How will you treat this case?

Q.3 A 50 year old female under treatment for pulmonary tuberculosis presented in the outpatient department with complaint of visual deterioration in both eyes.

a) What are the likely causes?
b) How will you clinically assess the case?
c) How will you treat the case?

Q.4 A 56 yrs old man is referred to you by the optician with cataract in both eyes. He is using -4.50 dioptre sphere in right eye and -2.25 dioptre sphere in left eye, has previously had left glaucoma surgery. He is also known hypertensive. On examination visual acuity is 6/60 right eye and hand movements in left eye. He is advised left extracapsular cataract and intraocular lens surgery. On operation day his BP was 160/90 mmHg. During surgery after lens expression he suddenly developed shallow anterior chamber, prolapse of iris, vitreous extrusion and loss of red reflex.

a) What is your diagnosis?
b) How would you manage this patient?
c) What are risk factors for this complication?
d) Which type of cataract surgery you will perform for right eye?
Q.5 A 28 year old man presents with severe pain in the left eye. There is history of trauma to the left eye few years ago. On examination visual acuity is 6/6 right eye and no light perception left eye. Intraocular pressure is 16 mmHg right eye and 60 mmHg left eye on applanation. There is marked corneal oedema and rubeosis in the left eye.

a) What is your diagnosis?
b) How will you treat this case?

Q.6 A 6 years old girl is brought by mother, complaining of gradually increasing swelling on the upper inner corner of her right eye brow. The swelling is non tender with normal overlying skin.

a) What are the possible causes?
b) How will you investigate this child?
c) How will you treat this patient?

Q.7 A 45 years old male patient complained of mild pain, mild blurred vision, and rainbows around lights in his right eye. He gives a history of a similar attack in the past. There was minimal conjunctival congestion, a clear cornea, a few cells in the anterior chamber, and few fine keratic precipitates. The intraocular pressure was 46 mm Hg right eye, and the angle was open.

a) What is your probable diagnosis?
b) What is the differential diagnosis?
c) How do you differentiate this condition from uveitic glaucoma?
d) How do you treat the patient?
e) Why is the follow-up very important?
Q.8 A 65 years old female presented with non healing painless ulcerative lesion on her right lower lid. The lesion involves almost 75% of the lower lid. On examination the margins of the lesion have round inverted edges with telangiectatic vessels on surface. The left eye is phthisical with no perception of light vision due to a childhood trauma.

a) What is the most probable diagnosis?
b) What are main histopathological features present in this condition?
c) How will you treat the condition?
d) Which surgical option will you prefer for her lid reconstruction and why?

Q.9 A 70 years old woman developed severe pain, watering and blurring of vision in her left eye three weeks ago. On examination there is large ulcer involving inferior peripheral cornea.

a) What is the diagnosis?
b) What are possible systemic associations?
c) What are the possible complications?
d) What is the treatment?

Q.10 A 30 years old female patient presented with mild blurring of vision and discomfort in her left eye for the last six months. Clinical examinations revealed fine diffusely scattered keratic precipitates over the entire endothelium, pupil is normal and there is posterior subcapsular cataract.

a) What is the diagnosis?
b) Name other features of this condition?
c) Give the management plan for this patient?