MBBS FINAL YEAR

OPHTHALMOLOGY

QUESTION BANK

Chapter-wise · Topic-wise Previous-Year Questions

Third Professional MBBS (Part I) Theory Papers · 2011 – 2025



By

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MBBS FINAL YEAR — OPHTHALMOLOGY

(Third Professional MBBS · Part I · Theory Paper)

Chapter-wise, Topic-wise Previous-Year Question Bank

Theory Papers · January 2011 – March 2025

17 chapters · 80 topics · 533 questions (423 after merging repeats) · 40 MCQs · 29 diagrams

Compiled from 24 theory papers of the Third Professional MBBS Ophthalmology examination, Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham, Kochi

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Preface

Dear students,

Ophthalmology is a small subject with a very large reach. The red eye in the casualty, the child with a white reflex, the elderly man who can no longer read, the diabetic who wakes up with a curtain over one eye — these are the patients every Indian Medical Graduate will meet, whatever specialty they finally choose. That is why the examiners keep returning to them, year after year.

Every question set in the Third Professional MBBS Ophthalmology theory papers from January 2011 to March 2025 has been collected here, arranged chapter by chapter and topic by topic, and tagged with the examination in which it appeared. The papers cover both the older 40-mark pattern and the CBME 100-mark pattern with multiple-choice questions. Repeated questions are marked, so that you can see at a glance which topics the examiners value most.

Use this book actively. Start each chapter with its most-asked topics. Read the topic from your textbook, then come back and write the answers to the previous questions in your own words, within the time you would have in the examination hall. Practise the case-based questions the way you would present a patient in the eye OPD: diagnosis, differential diagnosis, investigations and management, in that order. Draw the diagrams — the visual pathway, the layers of the retina, the cross-section of the cornea and the eyelid, the lacrimal apparatus, the angle of the anterior chamber — until you can draw them from memory, and attempt the MCQs before you look anything up.

A question bank is not a substitute for clinical postings, a slit lamp, or a good textbook. It is a map. It shows you where the roads are, how often each road is travelled, and which ones you must know well before you set out. Combined with regular OPD work and honest revision, it will help you walk into the examination with confidence.

I wish every one of you the very best for your examinations and for the years of clinical practice that lie ahead. Work steadily, stay curious, and remember that preserving a patient's sight is one of the greatest gifts a doctor can give.

With best wishes,



Dr. Gireesh Kumar K.P.
Kochi, October 2026

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How to use this question bank

Coverage. Every question from the 24 Ophthalmology theory papers of the Third Professional MBBS examination between January 2011 and March 2025 (regular and supplementary sittings), including the MCQ papers of the 2023–2025 CBME pattern.

Organisation. Questions are grouped into 17 chapters and, inside each chapter, into topics, in the order a textbook would teach them. Within a topic, case-based questions come first, then the 4–6 mark short-answer questions of the CBME pattern, then repeated questions, then the remaining short notes and short answers in alphabetical order.

Source tags. Each question ends with the sitting in which it appeared, e.g. “Jan 2019” = January 2019 examination. **(S)** marks a supplementary examination.

Repeats = high-yield. A question set in more than one paper is listed once with all its appearances and a count in magenta, e.g. **[4×]**. Each topic heading shows how many papers asked it, and the box at the top of each chapter lists the most-asked topics.

Diagrams and MCQs. “Draw and label” questions and the MCQs of the 2023–2025 papers are collected at the end of each chapter.

Note. The papers were scanned and converted to text; obvious scanning and spelling errors have been corrected and the original wording otherwise retained. Check against the original paper if a word looks odd.

Contents and question distribution

#	Chapter	Topics	Questions	Diagrams	MCQs	Page
1.	Anatomy, Development and Examination of the Eye	5	21	2	3	5
2.	Optics and Refraction	7	17	3	2	7
3.	Diseases of the Eyelids	6	26	4	2	8
4.	Diseases of the Lacrimal Apparatus	4	8	4	2	10
5.	Diseases of the Conjunctiva	5	20	0	7	12
6.	Diseases of the Cornea	6	35	3	3	14
7.	Diseases of the Sclera	2	7	0	3	17
8.	Diseases of the Uveal Tract	4	25	0	1	18
9.	Diseases of the Lens	6	34	1	4	20
10.	Glaucoma	7	44	1	3	24
11.	Diseases of the Retina	8	41	5	1	27
12.	Neuro-ophthalmology	5	17	4	3	30
13.	Strabismus and Ocular Motility	3	12	0	2	31
14.	Diseases of the Orbit	4	8	2	0	33
15.	Ocular Injuries	2	8	0	2	34
16.	Ocular Therapeutics, Lasers and Procedures	3	11	0	2	35
17.	Community Ophthalmology	3	20	0	0	36
	TOTAL	**80**	**354**	**29**	**40**	
	Appendix — Papers covered and examination pattern					*37*
	Index of major topics					*38*

“Questions” counts each question once after merging repeats.

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1. Anatomy, Development and Examination of the Eye (26 questions)

★ Most-asked topics in this chapter

- Tonometry, perimetry, colour vision and ocular dyes — ***asked in 9 papers***
- Visual acuity, Snellen's chart and pinhole test — ***asked in 6 papers***
- Ophthalmoscopy and fundus examination — ***asked in 5 papers***

1.1 Visual acuity, Snellen's chart and pinhole test *(6 papers)*

1. **Short answer [6 marks]** What is the principle of the pinhole test? How will you perform it? How will you interpret the result of the pinhole test? — *Mar 2023*
2. **Short answer [5 marks]** Write two techniques of assessing distance visual acuity in adults. What does visual acuity of 6/24 mean? What is the importance of pinhole? — *Sep 2023 (S)*
3. 6/24 vision — *Jan 2014*
4. Snellen's chart — *Jun 2015 (S)*
5. Snellen's visual acuity chart — *Jun 2012 (S)*
6. Two methods to assess visual acuity in preverbal children — *Jan 2024*
7. What is the use of pinhole in ophthalmology? What is its principle? — *Jan 2024*

1.2 Ophthalmoscopy and fundus examination *(5 papers)*

1. **Short answer [5 marks]** Enumerate four differences between direct and indirect ophthalmoscopy. Name another method to visualise the fundus. — *Mar 2023*
2. Difference between direct and indirect ophthalmoscope — *Apr 2021*
3. Direct ophthalmoscope — *Jun 2015 (S)*
4. Distant direct ophthalmoscopy — *Jan 2013*
5. Give three methods of examination of fundus — *Jan 2024*

1.3 Tonometry, perimetry, colour vision and ocular dyes *(9 papers)*

1. **Short answer [5 marks]** What is perimetry? What are the two types of perimetry? Give examples. — *Sep 2023 (S)*
2. **Short answer [5 marks]** What is fundus fluorescein angiography? Name two conditions of the retina where FFA will help to diagnose. What are the other two dyes used in ophthalmology? — *Jan 2024*
3. Applanation tonometry — *Nov 2021 (S)*
4. Colour vision tests — *Jan 2020*
5. Physiological blind spot — *Jan 2013*
6. Tonometry — *Jan 2016*
7. Types of tonometry — *Jun 2011 (S)*
8. Uses of fluorescein in ophthalmology — *Jun 2012 (S)*
9. What is tonometry? Name the gold standard for tonometry. — *Mar 2023*

1.4 Diagrams – draw and label *(3 papers)*

1. **Short answer [6 marks]** Draw and label cross section of eyeball. — *Mar 2023*
2. Draw and label: Cut section of the eyeball ***— Jan 2012 · Jan 2020 [2×]***

1.5 MCQs from recent papers (2023–2025) *(3 MCQs)*

1. Corneal epithelium develops from: — *Jan 2024*
   (a) Neuroectoderm (b) Surface ectoderm (c) Neural crest (d) Mesenchyme

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2. Principle of gonioscopy is: *— Sep 2023 (S)*

(a) Polarisation (b) Diffraction (c) Refraction (d) Total internal reflection

3. The magnification obtained with direct ophthalmoscope is: *— Sep 2023 (S)*

(a) 5 times (b) 10 times (c) 15 times (d) 20 times

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2. Optics and Refraction (22 questions)

★ Most-asked topics in this chapter

- Hypermetropia — ***asked in 6 papers***
- Presbyopia — ***asked in 6 papers***
- Aphakia, pseudophakia, retinoscopy and refractive surgery — ***asked in 6 papers***

2.1 Myopia *(4 papers)*

1. Myopia ***— Jan 2011 · Nov 2022 (S) [2×]***
2. Fundus findings in pathological myopia — *Jun 2019 (S)*
3. Pathological myopia — *Jun 2013 (S)*

2.2 Hypermetropia *(6 papers)*

1. Clinical types of hypermetropia — *Jan 2014*
2. Components of hypermetropia — *Nov 2021 (S)*
3. Define hypermetropia. Name two methods to correct it. — *Mar 2023*
4. Hypermetropia — *May 2022*
5. Uses of convex lenses in refractive errors — *Jun 2015 (S)*
6. What is hypermetropia? How will you correct it? — *Jan 2012*

2.3 Astigmatism *(5 papers)*

1. Astigmatism ***— Jun 2013 (S) · Jun 2014 (S) · Jun 2019 (S) · Jan 2020 · Jul 2020 (S) [5×]***

2.4 Presbyopia *(6 papers)*

1. Presbyopia ***— Jun 2012 (S) · Jan 2016 · Jun 2017 (S) · Jan 2020 · Apr 2021 · Nov 2022 (S) [6×]***

2.5 Aphakia, pseudophakia, retinoscopy and refractive surgery *(6 papers)*

1. Aphakia ***— Jan 2014 · Jan 2015 [2×]***
2. Causes of aphakia — *Jun 2019 (S)*
3. LASIK — *Jun 2019 (S)*
4. Pseudophakia — *Jan 2013*
5. Refractive surgery — *Jun 2017 (S)*
6. Retinoscopy — *Jun 2011 (S)*

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2.6 Diagrams – draw and label *(4 papers)*

1. Define hypermetropia. Draw a diagram to represent hypermetropia. ***— Sep 2023 (S) · Mar 2025 [2×]***
2. Draw and label: Correction of myopia with suitable lens — *Jan 2012*
3. Define myopia and draw a diagram to represent myopia. — *Jan 2024*

2.7 MCQs from recent papers (2023–2025) *(2 MCQs)*

1. Foster-Fuchs spots are seen in: — *Mar 2023*
   (a) Pathological myopia (b) Hypermetropia (c) Aphakia (d) Astigmatism
2. Majority of cases of myopia are: — *Mar 2025*
   (a) Axial (b) Curvatural (c) Index (d) Positional

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3. Diseases of the Eyelids (32 questions)

★ Most-asked topics in this chapter

- Chalazion, hordeolum and blepharitis — ***asked in 14 papers***
- Entropion, trichiasis and ectropion — ***asked in 12 papers***
- Ptosis — ***asked in 9 papers***

3.1 Chalazion, hordeolum and blepharitis *(14 papers)*

1. Chalazion ***— Jun 2011 (S) · Jan 2012 · Jan 2013 · Jun 2014 (S) · Jun 2017 (S) · Jun 2019 (S) · Jan 2020 [7×]***
2. Blepharitis ***— Jan 2013 · May 2022 [2×]***
3. Hordeolum internum *— Nov 2021 (S)*
4. What is chalazion and how will you treat a chalazion? *— Nov 2022 (S)*
5. What is chalazion? How do you treat? *— Sep 2023 (S)*
6. What is chalazion? How is it treated? *— Mar 2023*
7. What is hordeolum internum? How do you treat? *— Jan 2024*
8. What is hordeolum internum? How is it treated? *— Mar 2025*

3.2 Entropion, trichiasis and ectropion *(12 papers)*

1. **Short answer [6 marks]** What is ectropion? Name the types of ectropion with one example each. Name two surgeries for ectropion. *— Mar 2023*
2. **Short answer [6 marks]** What is entropion? Name the types of entropion. Name two surgeries for entropion. *— Mar 2025*
3. Ectropion ***— Jan 2011 · Jan 2015 · Jan 2019 [3×]***
4. Entropion ***— Jun 2011 (S) · Jan 2012 [2×]***
5. Trichiasis ***— Jan 2013 · Jun 2019 (S) [2×]***
6. Ectropion – causes, classification and management *— Jun 2013 (S)*
7. Entropion – definition, causes, types and treatment *— Jun 2014 (S)*
8. Types of entropion with one example each *— Jun 2012 (S)*

3.3 Ptosis *(9 papers)*

1. **Short answer [5 marks]** Name four types of ptosis. How will you manage each type? *— Mar 2023*
2. **Short answer [4 marks]** What is ptosis? Classify ptosis according to aetiology. *— Jan 2024*
3. Ptosis ***— Apr 2021 · Nov 2022 (S) [2×]***
4. Causes of acquired ptosis *— Jan 2012*
5. Ptosis – classification *— Jan 2020*
6. Ptosis – classification, possible mechanisms with examples *— Jun 2013 (S)*
7. Ptosis – define, types and management *— Nov 2021 (S)*
8. What is ptosis? Name two types of ptosis with one example each. *— Mar 2025*

3.4 Symblepharon and lagophthalmos *(2 papers)*

1. Symblepharon *— Jan 2015*
2. What is lagophthalmos? Name one cause for lagophthalmos. *— Sep 2023 (S)*

3.5 Diagrams – draw and label *(4 papers)*

1. **Short answer [5 marks]** Draw and label the cross section of the upper lid. *— Jan 2024*
2. Draw and label: Cut section of the eyelid *— Jan 2011*

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3. Draw and label: Section through the upper lid — *Jun 2019 (S)*
4. Draw and label: Vertical section of upper lid — *Jan 2014*

3.6 MCQs from recent papers (2023–2025) *(2 MCQs)*

1. Recurrent chalazion in children means: — *Mar 2025*
   (a) Tuberculosis (b) Sarcoidosis (c) Meibomian carcinoma (d) Refractive error
2. Superior tarsal muscle (Müller's muscle) is supplied by the: — *Sep 2023 (S)*
   (a) Third cranial nerve (b) Sympathetic nerve fibres (c) Parasympathetic nerve fibres (d) Seventh cranial nerve

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4. Diseases of the Lacrimal Apparatus (14 questions)

★ Most-asked topics in this chapter

- Dacryocystitis and nasolacrimal duct obstruction — ***asked in 4 papers***
- Tear film and dry eye — ***asked in 2 papers***

4.1 Tear film and dry eye *(2 papers)*

1. Layers of tear film — *Jun 2019 (S)*
2. Two tests for dry eye diagnosis — *Jun 2011 (S)*

4.2 Dacryocystitis and nasolacrimal duct obstruction *(4 papers)*

1. **Case-based question [10 marks]**
   A 65-year-old female patient living in unhygienic conditions complains of watering and discharge from the left eye for 3 months. — *Jan 2014*
   a. What is the most probable diagnosis?
   b. What are the differential diagnoses?
   c. How will you investigate the patient?
   d. How will you manage this case?
   e. What are the complications?
2. **Short answer [5 marks]** Mention two signs of congenital nasolacrimal duct obstruction. Briefly describe the massaging technique in congenital nasolacrimal duct obstruction. — *Mar 2025*
3. Chronic dacryocystitis — *Jan 2014*
4. Congenital dacryocystitis — *May 2022*
5. Dacryocystitis — *Jun 2013 (S)*
6. What is dacryocystectomy? Name two indications for dacryocystectomy. — *Mar 2025*

4.3 Diagrams – draw and label *(4 papers)*

1. **Short answer [5 marks]** Draw and label lacrimal apparatus. — *Sep 2023 (S)*
2. Draw and label: Lacrimal drainage pathway — *Nov 2022 (S)*
3. Draw and label: Lacrimal passage – include measurements of the same — *Jun 2014 (S)*
4. Draw and label: Parts of lacrimal apparatus — *Nov 2021 (S)*

4.4 MCQs from recent papers (2023–2025) *(2 MCQs)*

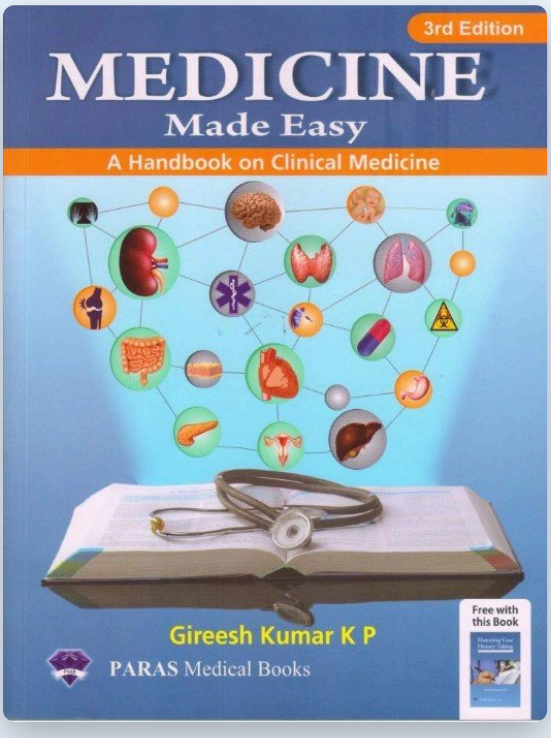
1. Nasolacrimal duct opens into: — *Mar 2023*
   (a) Inferior meatus (b) Middle meatus (c) Superior meatus (d) Maxillary antrum
2. Which is not true about dry eye? — *Mar 2025*
   (a) Schirmer test is used to diagnose it (b) Tear substitute is used to treat it
   (c) Stevens-Johnson syndrome does not produce it (d) Topical cyclosporine is used to treat it

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FROM THE SAME AUTHOR

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5. Diseases of the Conjunctiva (27 questions)

★ Most-asked topics in this chapter

- Vernal keratoconjunctivitis (spring catarrh) — ***asked in 9 papers***
- Pterygium, pinguecula and phlycten — ***asked in 9 papers***
- Bacterial conjunctivitis and ophthalmia neonatorum — ***asked in 6 papers***

5.1 Bacterial conjunctivitis and ophthalmia neonatorum *(6 papers)*

1. **Short answer [5 marks]** What is ophthalmia neonatorum? What are the signs of ophthalmia neonatorum? Name two differential diagnoses. — *Jan 2024*
2. Ophthalmia neonatorum ***— Jan 2013 · Jan 2016 · Jun 2017 (S) · Apr 2021 [4×]***
3. Bacterial conjunctivitis — *Nov 2022 (S)*

5.2 Trachoma *(6 papers)*

1. **Short answer [6 marks]** Name the organism causing trachoma. What is the WHO classification of trachoma? Enumerate two complications of trachoma. — *Mar 2025*
2. Trachoma ***— Jun 2014 (S) · Jun 2015 (S) · Jan 2019 [3×]***
3. Clinical stages of trachoma — *Jun 2011 (S)*
4. Stages of trachoma — *Jan 2014*

5.3 Vernal keratoconjunctivitis (spring catarrh) *(9 papers)*

1. **Case-based question [10 marks]**
   A 10-year-old boy came with history of severe itching and photophobia in both eyes, right more than left. He was on several medications for the same and has a history of familial atopy. — *Jun 2012 (S)*
   a. What is the most likely diagnosis?
   b. What are the signs and symptoms of such a condition?
   c. What are the long-term sequelae?
   d. How do you manage?
   e. What is photophobia?

2. **Case-based question [10 marks]**
   A 12-year-old boy presented with itching, redness and ropy discharge from the right eye. He gives history of allergy to dust and hay. — *Nov 2021 (S)*
   a. What is the most probable diagnosis?
   b. Differential diagnosis of red eye.
   c. Describe the clinical features of this condition.
   d. How will you manage this case?
   e. What are the corneal complications of this disease?

3. Spring catarrh ***— Jan 2015 · Jan 2019 [2×]***
4. Vernal keratoconjunctivitis ***— Jan 2020 · Apr 2021 [2×]***
5. Clinical features of spring catarrh — *Jan 2011*
6. Name two symptoms and two signs of spring catarrh. — *Mar 2025*
7. Signs of spring catarrh — *Jun 2011 (S)*

5.4 Pterygium, pinguecula and phlycten *(9 papers)*

1. **Short answer [6 marks]** What is pterygium? Name two differential diagnoses of pterygium. Mention two methods to prevent recurrence of pterygium following excision. — *Mar 2023*

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2. Pterygium ***— Jan 2016 · Jun 2017 (S) · Nov 2022 (S) [3×]***
3. Phlycten ***— Jan 2014 · Jan 2015 [2×]***
4. Management of pterygium *— Jun 2012 (S)*
5. Pinguecula *— Jan 2019*
6. What is pterygium? What are the parts of pterygium? *— Jan 2024*

5.5 MCQs from recent papers (2023–2025) *(7 MCQs)*

1. Cobblestone papillae are seen in: *— Mar 2025*
   (a) Trachoma (b) Acute conjunctivitis (c) Spring catarrh (d) Ophthalmia nodosa
2. SAFE strategy is recommended for the control of: *— Sep 2023 (S)*
   (a) Trachoma (b) Glaucoma (c) Diabetic retinopathy (d) Cataract
3. SAFE strategy is used for the control of: *— Mar 2025*
   (a) Spring catarrh (b) Glaucoma (c) Trachoma (d) Cataract
4. Shield ulcer is seen in: *— Mar 2023*
   (a) Trachoma (b) Vernal keratoconjunctivitis (c) Herpetic keratitis (d) Trophic ulcer
5. Stocker's line is seen in: *— Mar 2025*
   (a) Keratoconus (b) Trachoma (c) Pterygium (d) Spring catarrh
6. The multinucleated giant cells seen in trachoma are called: *— Mar 2023*
   (a) Herbert cells (b) HP bodies (c) Langhans cells (d) Leber cells
7. Which of the following organisms will cause angular conjunctivitis? *— Sep 2023 (S)*
   (a) Moraxella (b) Gonococcus (c) Corynebacterium (d) Haemophilus influenzae

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6. Diseases of the Cornea (41 questions)

★ Most-asked topics in this chapter

- Keratoconus and corneal ectasia — ***asked in 11 papers***
- Corneal ulcer – bacterial, fungal and viral keratitis — ***asked in 10 papers***
- Keratoplasty and eye banking — ***asked in 9 papers***

6.1 Corneal ulcer – bacterial, fungal and viral keratitis *(10 papers)*

1. **Case-based question [10 marks]**

A 55-year-old labourer presented with sudden onset of pain and photophobia in the right eye. *— Jun 2011 (S)*

a. Any two possible causes of the same. What instrument would you use to examine him?
b. On examination he had ciliary congestion. What do you look for in the cornea and anterior chamber? What is photophobia?
c. Corneal scraping showed evidence of some organisms. What is the antibiotic regimen? Four causes of non-healing corneal ulcer.
d. The ulcer healed with a large central corneal opacity. Two modes of treatment.

2. **Case-based question [10 marks]**

A farmer gets hit in his eye with a twig. Three days later he has decreased vision with discharge and red eyes. *— Jun 2014 (S)*

a. What could be the probable diagnosis?
b. What investigations would you send for?
c. Differentiate between viral, fungal and bacterial ulcer with respect to symptoms and signs, and the complications of perforated corneal ulcer.

3. **Case-based question [10 marks]**

A 30-year-old man had an injury to his right eye while working in the rice field 5 days back. Now he presents with red, painful eye, decrease in vision and discharge from the eye. The globe was intact. *— Jun 2015 (S)*

a. Any two possible causes for this presentation.
b. On examination he had a white thick substance in the anterior chamber of the right eye. What is this called?
c. What investigations would you do to reach the diagnosis?
d. Outline the management with details of dosage / frequency of instillation.
e. What are the sight-threatening complications?
f. If the globe perforates, what are the options of management?

4. **Case-based question [10 marks]**

A forty-five-year-old farmer presented to the eye OPD with complaints of pain, watering, photophobia, redness and foreign body sensation in the right eye for five days. He gave history of injury to the right eye while working in the paddy field. On examination there is circumcorneal congestion with greyish-white staining lesions in the centre of the cornea. *— Jan 2016*

a. What is your probable diagnosis?
b. What are the investigations required?
c. How will you manage the condition?
d. What are the complications that can occur and their management?

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5. **Case-based question [10 marks]**
   A 31-year-old lady presented with painful red eye with decreased vision of 2 days duration. She had an injury with a plant while gardening. — *Jan 2024*
   a. What is the most probable diagnosis?
   b. Name three ocular signs.
   c. Outline the steps of management of this condition.
   d. Give two other causes for painful decrease in vision.

6. **Case-based question [10 marks]**
   A 50-year-old male presented with pain, redness and watering of the right eye for 3 days. He gives history of injury to the right eye with vegetable matter 3 days back. — *Mar 2025*
   a. What is your most probable diagnosis?
   b. Name two clinical signs in this patient.
   c. How will you manage this case?
   d. Name three complications if left untreated.

7. **Short answer [5 marks]** What is corneal ulcer? How to differentiate a bacterial from a fungal corneal ulcer based on signs and symptoms? — *Jan 2024*
8. **Short answer [6 marks]** Name two viruses causing viral keratitis. Mention three signs of dendritic ulcer. Name two topical antiviral agents used for viral keratitis. — *Mar 2025*
9. Fungal corneal ulcer ***— Jun 2013 (S) · Apr 2021 [2×]***
10. Complications of bacterial corneal ulcer — *Jan 2011*
11. Corneal ulcer — *Jun 2017 (S)*

6.2 Other keratitis, corneal opacity and corneal deposits *(8 papers)*

1. Exposure keratitis ***— Jan 2015 · Nov 2021 (S) [2×]***
2. KF ring ***— Jan 2020 · Nov 2022 (S) [2×]***
3. Pannus ***— Jan 2013 · May 2022 [2×]***
4. Bullous keratopathy — *Jun 2019 (S)*
5. Corneal opacity — *Jan 2015*
6. Interstitial keratitis — *Jan 2013*
7. K.F. ring — *Jan 2014*
8. Mooren's ulcer — *Nov 2021 (S)*
9. Salmon patch — *Jan 2014*

6.3 Keratoconus and corneal ectasia *(11 papers)*

1. Keratoconus ***— Jun 2015 (S) · Jul 2020 (S) · Apr 2021 · May 2022 [4×]***
2. Clinical features of keratoconus — *Jun 2012 (S)*
3. Keratoconus management — *Jan 2016*
4. Megalocornea — *Jan 2012*
5. Munson's sign — *Jan 2014*
6. Placido disc — *Jan 2013*
7. Signs of keratoconus — *Nov 2022 (S)*
8. Vogt's triad — *Jun 2019 (S)*

6.4 Keratoplasty and eye banking *(9 papers)*

1. Eye banking ***— Jan 2016 · Jan 2020 · Jul 2020 (S) [3×]***
2. Eye bank — *Jan 2013*

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3. Four indications of keratoplasty — *Jan 2011*
4. Four indications of penetrating keratoplasty — *Jan 2019*
5. List three indications for keratoplasty — *Nov 2022 (S)*
6. Penetrating keratoplasty — *Jun 2015 (S)*
7. What is penetrating keratoplasty? Name two indications for penetrating keratoplasty. — *Mar 2025*

6.5 Diagrams – draw and label *(4 papers)*

1. **Short answer [5 marks]** Draw and label layers of cornea. Name two dyes used to stain the cornea. — *Mar 2023*
2. **Short answer [5 marks]** Draw and label the cross section of the cornea. — *Sep 2023 (S)*
3. Draw and label: Cross section of cornea ***— Jan 2013 · Jun 2015 (S) [2×]***

6.6 MCQs from recent papers (2023–2025) *(3 MCQs)*

1. A 30-year-old male presents with a history of injury to the eye with a leaf 5 days ago and has pain, photophobia and redness of the eye for 2 days. What would be the most likely pathology? — *Sep 2023 (S)*
   (a) Anterior uveitis (b) Conjunctivitis (c) Fungal corneal ulcer (d) Corneal laceration
2. In neurotrophic keratitis which nerve is involved? — *Jan 2024*
   (a) Oculomotor (b) Trigeminal (c) Facial (d) Trochlear
3. KF ring is seen in: — *Mar 2023*
   (a) Wilson's disease (b) Chalcosis (c) Both a and b (d) None of the above

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7. Diseases of the Sclera (10 questions)

> ★ **Most-asked topics in this chapter**
> - Episcleritis, scleritis and staphyloma — ***asked in 8 papers***

7.1 Episcleritis, scleritis and staphyloma *(8 papers)*

1. Staphyloma ***— Jun 2011 (S) · Jun 2012 (S) [2×]***
2. Causes and types of scleritis — *Jan 2011*
3. Scleritis — *Jan 2019*
4. Scleromalacia perforans — *May 2022*
5. What is scleritis? Name two causes for scleritis. — *Mar 2025*
6. What is scleritis? Two symptoms and two signs of scleritis. — *Jan 2024*
7. What is staphyloma? Name two examples. — *Mar 2023*

7.2 MCQs from recent papers (2023–2025) *(3 MCQs)*

1. Blue sclera is seen in: — *Mar 2025*
   (a) Buphthalmos (b) Osteogenesis imperfecta (c) Both a and b (d) None of the above
2. Ciliary staphyloma occurs in all the following except: — *Jan 2024*
   (a) Scleritis (b) Perforating injury (c) Absolute glaucoma (d) Episcleritis
3. Sclera is thinnest: — *Mar 2025*
   (a) At limbus (b) Posterior to rectus muscle insertion (c) At equator (d) At posterior pole

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8. Diseases of the Uveal Tract (26 questions)

★ **Most-asked topics in this chapter**

- Anterior uveitis (iridocyclitis) — ***asked in 13 papers***
- Signs of uveitis – keratic precipitates, synechiae, hypopyon, iris nodules — ***asked in 11 papers***
- Coloboma and other uveal conditions — ***asked in 4 papers***

8.1 Anterior uveitis (iridocyclitis) *(13 papers)*

1. **Case-based question [10 marks]**
   A forty-year-old male presented to the ophthalmology OP with history of recurrent episodes of pain, redness, watering, photophobia and blurring of vision in the right eye for the past two years. He gave history of joint pain and stiffness for the same duration. — *Jun 2019 (S)*
   a. What is the most probable diagnosis?
   b. What are the differential diagnoses?
   c. What are the clinical features?
   d. How will you manage the case?

2. **Case-based question [10 marks]**
   A 50-year-old lady presented with history of redness, photophobia and watering of the left eye for the past 3 days. She is a known case of rheumatoid arthritis and gives history of similar episodes in the past. On examination there was circumcorneal congestion and the pupil was small. — *Mar 2023*
   a. What is the most probable diagnosis?
   b. Name two differential diagnoses.
   c. Mention three slit-lamp findings in the anterior chamber.
   d. How will you treat this case?

3. **Short answer [5 marks]** Briefly describe the SUN anatomical classification of uveitis. Name two symptoms and two signs of acute anterior uveitis. — *Sep 2023 (S)*
4. Acute anterior uveitis management — *Jun 2017 (S)*
5. Anterior uveitis — *Jun 2013 (S)*
6. Anterior uveitis – clinical presentation and management — *Jan 2016*
7. Clinical features of acute iridocyclitis — *Jan 2012*
8. Difference between non-granulomatous and granulomatous iridocyclitis — *Jun 2011 (S)*
9. Differences between granulomatous and non-granulomatous uveitis — *Jan 2015*
10. Four most important signs of healed anterior uveitis — *Jun 2015 (S)*
11. Signs of iridocyclitis – both acute and chronic — *Jun 2014 (S)*
12. Treatment of acute iridocyclitis — *Jan 2013*
13. Treatment of anterior uveitis — *Jan 2020*

8.2 Signs of uveitis – keratic precipitates, synechiae, hypopyon, iris nodules *(11 papers)*

1. **Short answer [5 marks]** What are keratic precipitates? Give two other signs in anterior uveitis. How do you manage a case of acute anterior uveitis? — *Jan 2024*
2. Hypopyon — ***Jan 2011 · Jan 2015 · Jan 2019 [3×]***
3. Keratic precipitates — ***Jan 2012 · Jun 2012 (S) · Jan 2013 [3×]***
4. Posterior synechiae — ***Jan 2012 · May 2022 [2×]***
5. Cyclitic membrane — *Jan 2011*
6. Enumerate two causes of hypopyon — *Mar 2023*
7. Iris bombé — *Jan 2012*

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8. Name two iris nodules seen in granulomatous uveitis. — *Mar 2025*
9. What are keratic precipitates? Mention four types of keratic precipitates — *Nov 2021 (S)*

8.3 Coloboma and other uveal conditions *(4 papers)*

1. Coloboma ***— Jun 2015 (S) · Jul 2020 (S) [2×]***
2. Eye findings in AIDS — *Jun 2012 (S)*
3. Lisch nodule — *Jan 2012*

8.4 MCQs from recent papers (2023–2025) *(1 MCQs)*

1. Busacca nodules: — *Jan 2024*
   (a) Are a feature of non-granulomatous uveitis (b) Are situated at the pupillary border
   (c) Are seen in granulomatous uveitis (d) Usually initiate posterior synechiae

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9. Diseases of the Lens (39 questions)

★ Most-asked topics in this chapter

- Cataract – classification, stages and types — ***asked in 18 papers***
- Cataract surgery – SICS, phacoemulsification and IOLs — ***asked in 11 papers***
- Complications of cataract surgery and after-cataract — ***asked in 8 papers***

9.1 Cataract – classification, stages and types *(18 papers)*

1. **Case-based question [10 marks]**
A 75-year-old lady presented with painless progressive loss of vision in both eyes, right eye more than left, for two years. She is also diabetic for two years on regular medication. *— Jun 2013 (S)*

a. What is the probable diagnosis?
b. What is the classification of the diagnosis?
c. Pre-operative evaluation of the diagnosis.
d. Surgical options for the diagnosis.
e. Describe the steps of surgery.

2. **Case-based question [10 marks]**
A 70-year-old lady came with complaints of gradually progressive decreased vision in both eyes (right eye more than left eye) of 1 year duration, not associated with pain and redness. *— Apr 2021*

a. Name two differential diagnoses.
b. SRK formula.
c. Difference between small incision cataract surgery and phacoemulsification.
d. Why is phacoemulsification the preferred surgery of choice for cataract?
e. What are the complications following cataract surgery?
f. What is the most likely reason for the patient to have blurring of vision six months after cataract surgery with IOL implantation when the immediate post-operative vision was 6/6?

3. **Case-based question [10 marks]**
A 60-year-old lady presented with slowly progressive decreased vision in the right eye of 1 year duration. There is no pain or redness. Her visual acuity is 6/60 in the right eye and 6/9 in the left eye. *— Sep 2023 (S)*

a. What is the most probable diagnosis?
b. Write four causes of slowly progressive decreased vision.
c. How will you investigate and manage this patient?
d. Name two types of anaesthesia (blocks) used in ophthalmology for ocular surgeries.

4. **Case-based question [10 marks]**
A 70-year-old male presented with gradual painless progressive loss of vision for the past 2 years. Visual acuity RE 6/60, LE 2/60. Iris shadow seen in both eyes. *— Mar 2025*

a. What is the most probable diagnosis?
b. Classify the above condition.
c. Mention the stages of the above condition.
d. What are the surgical options available?

5. Congenital cataract ***— Jan 2015 · Jan 2016 · Jul 2020 (S) · Nov 2022 (S) [4×]***

6. Complicated cataract ***— Jan 2011 · Jun 2012 (S) · Jun 2014 (S) [3×]***

7. Stages of cataract ***— Jan 2012 · Jun 2017 (S) [2×]***

8. Iris shadow *— Jan 2014*

9. Morgagnian cataract *— Jan 2013*

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10. Rosette cataract — *May 2022*
11. Traumatic cataract — *Jan 2012*
12. Types of congenital cataract — *Jan 2019*
13. Types of hypermature cataract — *Jun 2019 (S)*
14. Types of senile cataract — *Jan 2014*

9.2 Cataract surgery – SICS, phacoemulsification and IOLs *(11 papers)*

1. **Short answer [5 marks]** List three differences between small incision cataract surgery and phacoemulsification. Name two advantages and disadvantages of each of them. — *Jan 2024*
2. **Short answer [6 marks]** Mention two types of extracapsular cataract extraction. Briefly describe the steps of any one of the above. — *Mar 2025*
3. Phacoemulsification ***— Jun 2017 (S) · Jan 2019 [2×]***
4. Anterior chamber IOL — *Jan 2011*
5. Differences between phacoemulsification and small incision cataract surgery — *Jun 2015 (S)*
6. Differences between phacoemulsification and small incision cataract surgery (SICS) — *Jan 2015*
7. Intraocular lenses – types and materials — *Jun 2012 (S)*
8. IOL materials — *Jun 2017 (S)*
9. Phacoemulsification – advantages and disadvantages — *Jun 2011 (S)*
10. Small incision cataract surgery — *Nov 2022 (S)*
11. Small incision cataract surgery (SICS) — *Jun 2019 (S)*
12. Types and material of intraocular lenses — *Jun 2011 (S)*

9.3 Complications of cataract surgery and after-cataract *(8 papers)*

1. **Case-based question [10 marks]**
   A 70-year-old man who had undergone cataract surgery 6 weeks back comes with pain, redness, watering and photophobia along with decrease in vision in the operated eye. — *Jun 2017 (S)*
   a. What is your probable diagnosis?
   b. What will be the probable findings in the anterior segment?
   c. What are the investigations required?
   d. How will you manage?
2. After cataract ***— Jun 2013 (S) · Jan 2015 · Jun 2017 (S) [3×]***
3. Complications of cataract surgery ***— Jun 2012 (S) · Jul 2020 (S) [2×]***
4. 'After cataract' and its treatment — *Jan 2016*
5. Post-operative complications after cataract surgery — *Jun 2014 (S)*
6. Posterior capsule opacification — *Jan 2020*

9.4 Ectopia lentis *(4 papers)*

1. Ectopia lentis ***— Jun 2012 (S) · Jun 2013 (S) · Jun 2014 (S) [3×]***
2. Causes of subluxation of lens — *Jan 2011*

9.5 Diagrams – draw and label *(1 paper)*

1. Draw and label: Cross section of lens — *Jun 2012 (S)*

9.6 MCQs from recent papers (2023–2025) *(4 MCQs)*

1. Best site for IOL implant: — *Jan 2024*
   (a) Scleral fixation (b) Anterior chamber (c) Capsular bag (d) Iris claw

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2. Energy used in phacoemulsification is: *— Mar 2025*

(a) Laser (b) Ultrasound (c) Electrical energy (d) None of the above

3. Glassblower's cataract is due to: *— Jan 2024*

(a) Ultraviolet light (b) Infrared radiation (c) Trauma due to glass particles (d) Deficiency of vitamin D

4. Typically bilateral superior subluxation of lens is seen in: *— Sep 2023 (S)*

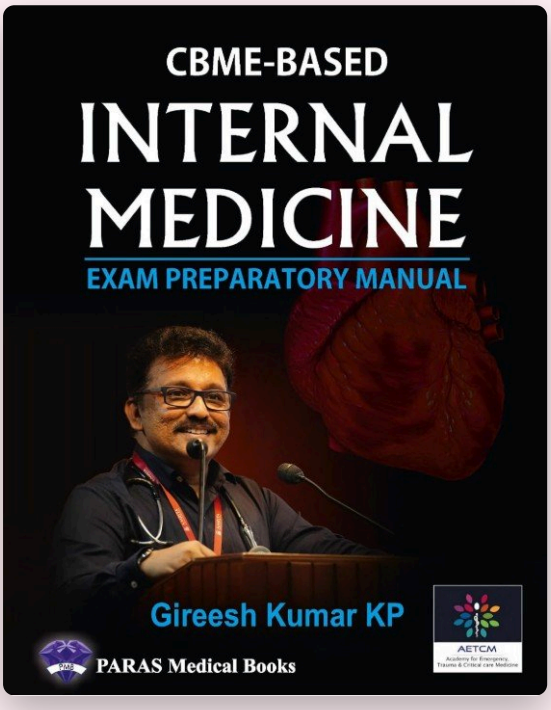
(a) Marfan's syndrome (b) Homocystinuria (c) Hyperinsulinaemia (d) Ocular trauma

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10. Glaucoma (48 questions)

★ Most-asked topics in this chapter

- Primary angle-closure glaucoma — ***asked in 13 papers***
- Anti-glaucoma drugs and glaucoma surgery — ***asked in 12 papers***
- Primary open-angle glaucoma and visual field defects — ***asked in 11 papers***

10.1 Congenital glaucoma and buphthalmos *(6 papers)*

1. Buphthalmos ***— Jun 2013 (S) · Jan 2019 · Jul 2020 (S) [3×]***
2. Congenital glaucoma — *Jun 2015 (S)*
3. Four features of buphthalmos — *Jan 2011*
4. Signs, symptoms and treatment of congenital glaucoma — *Jun 2011 (S)*

10.2 Primary angle-closure glaucoma *(13 papers)*

1. **Case-based question [10 marks]**
   A 60-year-old female with history of seeing coloured haloes in both eyes for more than one year now presents with sudden onset of pain, redness, headache, vomiting and loss of vision in the right eye. — *Jan 2011*
   a. What is the most probable diagnosis?
   b. How will you manage the right eye and the left eye also?
   c. What are the differential diagnoses of acute onset of red eye?
   d. How will you differentiate each one?

2. **Case-based question [10 marks]**
   A 55-year-old lady with history of recurrent redness and haloes presented with sudden onset of decreased vision, redness and pain in the right eye associated with headache and vomiting. On examination her right eye shows ciliary congestion, corneal oedema and shallow anterior chamber with a dilated pupil. — *Jan 2015*
   a. What is your most probable diagnosis?
   b. Write four causes of ciliary congestion.
   c. How will you confirm your diagnosis?
   d. How will you manage this condition?

3. **Case-based question [10 marks]**
   A 52-year-old lady presented with headache, nausea, diminution of vision and redness in both eyes. She gives a history of onset of symptoms after entering a (dark) cinema theatre. — *Jan 2020*
   a. Acute red eye – differential diagnosis.
   b. Discuss the evaluation and management of this case.
   c. What are the predisposing factors for the above condition?

4. **Case-based question [10 marks]**
   A 50-year-old lady presented to the emergency room with complaints of sudden onset of pain in the right eye associated with defective vision, redness and headache. On examination her visual acuity is CFCF in the right eye, the anterior chamber is shallow and the pupil is semi-dilated. — *May 2022*
   a. What is your most probable diagnosis?
   b. Give two differential diagnoses.
   c. How will you confirm your diagnosis?
   d. How will you manage this patient?
   e. How can you prevent similar episodes in future?

5. **Short answer [5 marks]** Angle closure glaucoma – give three symptoms and three signs. Write the management of angle closure glaucoma. — *Sep 2023 (S)*

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6. Acute angle closure glaucoma — *Jul 2020 (S)*
7. Acute congestive glaucoma — *Jan 2016*
8. Clinical features of acute congestive glaucoma — *Jan 2011*
9. Discuss diagnosis and management of acute congestive glaucoma — *Jun 2014 (S)*
10. Features of acute congestive glaucoma — *Jun 2013 (S)*
11. Management of acute congestive glaucoma — *Jun 2011 (S)*
12. Mention two signs of angle closure glaucoma. Name two topical anti-glaucoma drugs. — *Mar 2023*
13. Outline steps in management of acute angle closure attack — *Nov 2022 (S)*
14. Stages of narrow angle glaucoma — *Jan 2012*

10.3 Primary open-angle glaucoma and visual field defects *(11 papers)*

1. **Short answer [6 marks]** Name three optic disc signs and three visual field defects in primary open angle glaucoma. — *Jan 2024*
2. Visual field defects in glaucoma ***— Jun 2013 (S) · Apr 2021 [2×]***
3. Visual field defects in primary open angle glaucoma ***— Jan 2012 · Jan 2019 [2×]***
4. Disc and perimetry in POAG — *Jun 2012 (S)*
5. Field changes in open angle glaucoma — *Jan 2013*
6. Field changes in primary open angle glaucoma — *Jan 2014*
7. Glaucoma — *Jun 2012 (S)*
8. Open angle glaucoma — *Jun 2017 (S)*
9. Primary open angle glaucoma — *Jun 2011 (S)*
10. Tubular vision — *Jan 2016*

10.4 Secondary glaucomas – lens-induced and neovascular *(6 papers)*

1. **Case-based question [10 marks]**
   A 70-year-old man with gradual progressive loss of vision in the left eye of more than two years duration has sudden onset of pain and redness in this eye. He had undergone IOL surgery in the right eye three years back and has good vision. — *Jan 2012*
   a. What is the most probable diagnosis? Could this have been prevented by any means?
   b. How will you manage this condition?
   c. Is the patient likely to regain good vision in the affected eye? What are the factors which affect prognosis?
2. **Short answer [6 marks]** Enumerate two causes of lens-induced glaucoma. Name three systemic anti-glaucoma agents. Mention the methods of management of lens-induced glaucoma. — *Mar 2023*
3. Neovascular glaucoma ***— Jan 2014 · Jan 2015 · Nov 2021 (S) [3×]***
4. Lens-induced glaucoma — *Jun 2014 (S)*

10.5 Anti-glaucoma drugs and glaucoma surgery *(12 papers)*

1. Acetazolamide — *Jan 2015*
2. Anti-glaucoma drugs — *Jan 2012*
3. Anti-glaucoma medications — *Apr 2021*
4. Beta blockers — *Jun 2019 (S)*
5. Carbonic anhydrase inhibitors — *Nov 2022 (S)*
6. Classify anti-glaucoma medications with one example each — *Jun 2012 (S)*
7. Dorzolamide — *Jan 2013*
8. Iridectomy — *Jan 2014*

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9. Medical management of glaucoma – name the drugs, mechanism of action, dosage and side effects — *Jun 2014 (S)*
10. Prostaglandin analogues — *Jan 2019*
11. Side effects of latanoprost — *Sep 2023 (S)*
12. Trabeculectomy — *May 2022*

10.6 Diagrams – draw and label *(1 paper)*

1. **Short answer [6 marks]** Draw and label the angle of the anterior chamber. — *Mar 2025*

10.7 MCQs from recent papers (2023–2025) *(3 MCQs)*

1. 100-day glaucoma is seen in: — *Jan 2024*
   (a) CRVO (b) CRAO (c) Diabetic retinopathy (d) Trauma
2. Phacolytic glaucoma is produced by: — *Mar 2023*
   (a) Intumescent lens (b) Hypermature cataract (c) Brown cataract (d) Black cataract
3. The drug contraindicated in acute attack of PACG is: — *Mar 2023*
   (a) Mannitol (b) Pilocarpine (c) Acetazolamide (d) Atropine

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11. Diseases of the Retina (47 questions)

★ Most-asked topics in this chapter

- Retinoblastoma and leukocoria — ***asked in 13 papers***
- Diabetic retinopathy — ***asked in 11 papers***
- Retinal detachment — ***asked in 8 papers***

11.1 Diabetic retinopathy *(11 papers)*

1. **Case-based question [10 marks]**
   A 45-year-old man, a known case of type 2 diabetes mellitus and systemic hypertension, comes with sudden onset loss of vision in his left eye. There is no history of pain, redness or photophobia. He complains of seeing floaters in his visual field. *— Nov 2022 (S)*
   a. What is the probable diagnosis?
   b. Name four causes of sudden onset, painless loss of vision.
   c. If the retina is visible in the other eye, name four signs you will look for in that eye.
   d. What is the treatment at this stage of the disease?
   e. What is clinically significant macular oedema (CSME)? How is it treated?

2. **Case-based question [10 marks]**
   A 70-year-old patient presented with complaints of sudden loss of vision in the right eye. The patient gives history of uncontrolled diabetes mellitus for the past 20 years. *— Mar 2023*
   a. What is the most probable diagnosis?
   b. Enumerate the causes of sudden loss of vision without pain.
   c. Classify diabetic retinopathy.
   d. Mention the general principles in the management of this case.

3. **Short answer [5 marks]** Write five signs of diabetic retinopathy. Staging of diabetic retinopathy. *— Sep 2023 (S)*
4. Diabetic retinopathy ***— Jun 2017 (S) · Jul 2020 (S) [2×]***
5. Fundus findings in proliferative diabetic retinopathy ***— Jan 2011 · Jun 2013 (S) [2×]***
6. Classification of diabetic retinopathy with clinical features *— Jun 2012 (S)*
7. Complications of diabetic retinopathy *— Jun 2011 (S)*
8. Four signs in diabetic retinopathy *— Jan 2020*
9. Stages of diabetic retinopathy *— Jun 2014 (S)*

11.2 Hypertensive retinopathy *(5 papers)*

1. Classification of hypertensive retinopathy *— Jul 2020 (S)*
2. Four retinal findings in hypertensive retinopathy *— Jan 2014*
3. Fundus findings in hypertensive retinopathy *— Jan 2012*
4. Grading of hypertensive retinopathy *— Apr 2021*
5. Hypertensive retinopathy *— Jun 2015 (S)*

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11.3 Retinal vascular occlusions – CRAO and CRVO *(5 papers)*

1. **Case-based question [10 marks]**
   A 50-year-old male who is a chronic smoker presented to the ophthalmology department with history of sudden onset of defective vision noticed in the right eye on waking up in the morning. He gave history of treatment for valvular heart disease. — *Jan 2019*
   a. What is the most probable diagnosis?
   b. What are the differential diagnoses?
   c. What are the clinical findings?
   d. How will you manage the patient?

2. **Case-based question [10 marks]**
   A 70-year-old man who is diabetic and hypertensive had sudden loss of vision in the right eye on waking up. On examination he had a right relative afferent pupillary defect (RAPD) and retinal examination showed a significantly pale retina. — *Jul 2020 (S)*
   a. What is your probable diagnosis?
   b. What investigations can clinch the diagnosis?
   c. How will you manage?
   d. What are the probable risk factors for the development of this condition?

3. Central retinal artery occlusion ***— May 2022 · Nov 2022 (S) [2×]***
4. Central retinal vein occlusion (CRVO) — *Jun 2019 (S)*

11.4 Retinal detachment *(8 papers)*

1. **Case-based question [10 marks]**
   A 20-year-old male with high myopia and no co-morbidities presented with sudden onset painless loss of vision in the right eye. He had floaters and flashes in the eye preceding the vision loss. — *Sep 2023 (S)*
   a. What is the most probable diagnosis?
   b. Name three differential diagnoses.
   c. Name the three types of this condition.
   d. Name three techniques of examining the fundus.

2. **Short answer [5 marks]** Mention two causes of sudden loss of vision without pain. Mention the types of retinal detachment with one example each. — *Mar 2025*
3. Retinal detachment ***— Jun 2012 (S) · Jan 2013 · Jun 2017 (S) · Jul 2020 (S) [4×]***
4. Rhegmatogenous retinal detachment — *Jan 2014*
5. Types of retinal detachment — *Apr 2021*

11.5 Retinitis pigmentosa, ROP, night blindness and cherry-red spot *(7 papers)*

1. Retinitis pigmentosa ***— Jan 2020 · Nov 2021 (S) [2×]***
2. Cherry red spot — *Jun 2014 (S)*
3. Cherry red spot at macula – causes — *Nov 2021 (S)*
4. Mention four causes of cherry red spot — *Jan 2011*
5. Nyctalopia and its causes — *Jun 2015 (S)*
6. Retinopathy of prematurity — *May 2022*
7. Two causes of night blindness — *Jan 2014*

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11.6 Retinoblastoma and leukocoria *(13 papers)*

1. **Case-based question [10 marks]**
   A one-year-old child was brought to the eye department by the mother on noticing a yellow reflex from the right eye of the child. — *Jan 2013*
   a. What is the most probable diagnosis?
   b. What are the differential diagnoses?
   c. What are the investigations that should be done?
   d. How will you treat the case?
   e. What are the complications that can occur in the case?

2. **Case-based question [10 marks]**
   A 2-year-old girl with an uneventful prenatal, natal and postnatal history was brought to the ophthalmology department with squint and white reflex in the right eye. Cornea and lens were clear. — *Jan 2024*
   a. What is the most probable diagnosis?
   b. Name four other causes of leucocoria.
   c. What are the investigations that should be done for this patient?
   d. What is the difference between evisceration and enucleation?

3. **Short answer [5 marks]** What is leucocoria? Four causes of leucocoria. Two indications of enucleation. — *Sep 2023 (S)*
4. Leucocoria — ***Jun 2014 (S) · Jan 2019 · Jan 2020 [3×]***
5. Four causes of leukocoria — ***Jan 2011 · Sep 2023 (S) [2×]***
6. Retinoblastoma — ***Jun 2013 (S) · Jul 2020 (S) [2×]***
7. Causes of leucocoria — *Jun 2012 (S)*
8. Differential diagnosis of leukocoria — *Nov 2021 (S)*
9. Four differential diagnoses of leukocoria — *Jun 2013 (S)*
10. Histopathology of retinoblastoma — *Jun 2011 (S)*
11. Stages of retinoblastoma — *Jan 2014*

11.7 Diagrams – draw and label *(7 papers)*

1. **Short answer [5 marks]** Draw the layers of retina. — *Mar 2025*
2. Draw and label: Cut section of retina — ***Jan 2015 · Jul 2020 (S) [2×]***
3. Draw and label: Layers of retina — ***Jun 2011 (S) · Nov 2021 (S) [2×]***
4. Draw the fundus picture in retinitis pigmentosa — *Jan 2019*
5. Draw and label: Transverse section of retina — *Jan 2016*

11.8 MCQs from recent papers (2023–2025) *(1 MCQs)*

1. Refractive error most commonly associated with rhegmatogenous RD: — *Mar 2023*
   (a) Presbyopia (b) Myopia (c) Hypermetropia (d) Astigmatism

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12. Neuro-ophthalmology (24 questions)

★ Most-asked topics in this chapter

- Optic nerve – papilloedema, optic neuritis, optic atrophy and toxic amblyopia — ***asked in 11 papers***
- Pupil and pupillary reflexes – RAPD, Marcus Gunn and Adie's pupil — ***asked in 8 papers***
- Visual pathway — ***asked in 1 paper***

12.1 Visual pathway *(1 paper)*

1. Visual pathway — *Jan 2020*

12.2 Pupil and pupillary reflexes – RAPD, Marcus Gunn and Adie's pupil *(8 papers)*

1. Adie's pupil — *Jan 2012*
2. Four causes of relative afferent pupillary defect — *Jun 2013 (S)*
3. Marcus Gunn pupil — *Jun 2015 (S)*
4. Mention four causes of mydriasis — *Nov 2021 (S)*
5. RAPD — *Jan 2019*
6. Relative afferent pupillary defect — *Apr 2021*
7. What is Marcus Gunn pupil? — *Sep 2023 (S)*
8. What is RAPD? How will you look for RAPD? — *Mar 2025*

12.3 Optic nerve – papilloedema, optic neuritis, optic atrophy and toxic amblyopia *(11 papers)*

1. Papilloedema — ***Jun 2014 (S) · Jan 2015 · Jan 2019 · Nov 2021 (S) [4×]***
2. Optic neuritis — ***Jan 2015 · Jun 2019 (S) · May 2022 [3×]***
3. Toxic amblyopia — ***Jan 2014 · Jan 2016 [2×]***
4. Causes of optic disc oedema — *Jan 2011*
5. Give four causes of optic neuropathy — *Jan 2024*
6. Optic atrophy – types with appropriate examples — *Jun 2014 (S)*
7. Two signs of papillitis — *Jan 2014*
8. What is papilloedema? Name two fundus findings in papilloedema. — *Mar 2025*

12.4 Diagrams – draw and label *(7 papers)*

1. **Short answer [5 marks]** Draw and label the visual pathway. — *Jan 2024*
2. Draw and label: Visual pathway — ***Jan 2011 · Jan 2014 · Apr 2021 [3×]***
3. Draw and label: Pupillary pathway — ***Jun 2013 (S) · May 2022 [2×]***
4. Draw and label: Visual pathway and lesions causing visual field defects — *Jun 2017 (S)*

12.5 MCQs from recent papers (2023–2025) *(3 MCQs)*

1. Enlargement of blind spot occurs in which of the following? — *Jan 2024*
   (a) Cataract (b) Optic nerve hypoplasia (c) Papilloedema (d) Diabetic macular oedema
2. Features of optic nerve involvement include all except: — *Sep 2023 (S)*
   (a) RAPD (b) Homonymous hemianopia (c) Colour vision defect (d) Defect in contrast sensitivity
3. Horner's syndrome is characterised by all of the following except: — *Sep 2023 (S)*
   (a) Miosis (b) Enophthalmos (c) Ptosis (d) Cycloplegia

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13. Strabismus and Ocular Motility (14 questions)

★ Most-asked topics in this chapter

- Squint and diplopia — ***asked in 7 papers***
- Extraocular muscles and their nerve supply — ***asked in 5 papers***

13.1 Extraocular muscles and their nerve supply *(5 papers)*

1. Extraocular muscle actions — *Jun 2017 (S)*
2. Name the extraocular muscles — *Jan 2016*
3. Nerve supply and action of superior oblique — *Jan 2020*
4. Oculomotor nerve — *Jun 2019 (S)*
5. What are the nine cardinal positions of gaze? — *Sep 2023 (S)*

13.2 Squint and diplopia *(7 papers)*

1. Differences between paralytic and non-paralytic strabismus — *May 2022*
2. Differentiating features between incomitant and comitant squint — *Jun 2012 (S)*
3. Enumerate two differences between paralytic and non-paralytic squint — *Mar 2023*
4. Esotropia — *Jun 2015 (S)*
5. Exotropia — *Jun 2017 (S)*
6. Hirschberg test — *Jun 2019 (S)*
7. Write two causes for uniocular diplopia and two causes of binocular diplopia. — *Sep 2023 (S)*

13.3 MCQs from recent papers (2023–2025) *(2 MCQs)*

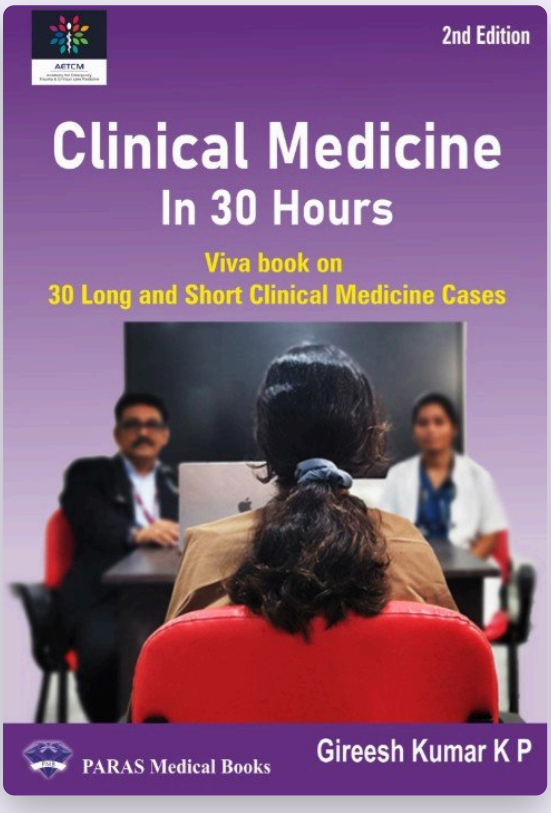
1. Oculomotor nerve supplies all except: — *Jan 2024*
   (a) Levator palpebrae superioris (b) Superior rectus (c) Superior oblique (d) Medial rectus
2. Uniocular diplopia is seen in all except: — *Mar 2023*
   (a) Subluxated lens (b) Keratoconus (c) Iridodialysis (d) Iridodonesis

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FROM THE SAME AUTHOR

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14. Diseases of the Orbit (10 questions)

★ Most-asked topics in this chapter

- Orbital cellulitis — ***asked in 6 papers***
- Proptosis, exophthalmos and thyroid eye disease — ***asked in 5 papers***
- Orbital anatomy – superior orbital fissure — ***asked in 1 paper***

14.1 Orbital cellulitis *(6 papers)*

1. Orbital cellulitis ***— Jun 2011 (S) · Jan 2012 · Jun 2017 (S) · May 2022 · Nov 2022 (S) [5×]***
2. Complications of orbital cellulitis — *Jan 2019*

14.2 Proptosis, exophthalmos and thyroid eye disease *(5 papers)*

1. Four causes of proptosis — *Jan 2024*
2. List three causes of proptosis — *Nov 2022 (S)*
3. Proptosis — *Jun 2014 (S)*
4. Two ocular signs of thyroid eye disease — *Sep 2023 (S)*
5. What is exophthalmos? Name two lid signs in exophthalmos. — *Mar 2023*

14.3 Orbital anatomy – superior orbital fissure *(1 paper)*

1. Superior orbital fissure — *Jan 2020*

14.4 Diagrams – draw and label *(2 papers)*

1. Draw and label: Orbital apex — *Jun 2012 (S)*
2. Draw and label: Superior orbital fissure — *Jan 2013*

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15. Ocular Injuries (10 questions)

> ★ **Most-asked topics in this chapter**
> - Chemical, blunt and penetrating injuries; ocular emergencies — ***asked in 9 papers***

15.1 Chemical, blunt and penetrating injuries; ocular emergencies *(9 papers)*

1. Hyphaema ***— Jun 2011 (S) · Jun 2015 (S) · Jan 2016 · May 2022 [4×]***
2. Management of alkali burns ***— Jun 2015 (S) · Jul 2020 (S) [2×]***
3. Berlin's oedema *— Jan 2013*
4. Iridodialysis *— Jan 2011*
5. Name three ocular emergencies *— Apr 2021*
6. Name two effects of blunt trauma on lens *— Mar 2023*
7. Siderosis bulbi *— Jan 2013*
8. What is blowout fracture? Name two signs in the eye in blowout fracture. *— Mar 2023*

15.2 MCQs from recent papers (2023–2025) *(2 MCQs)*

1. Angle recession glaucoma is seen in: *— Sep 2023 (S)*
   (a) Trauma (b) Post cataract surgery (c) Diabetes (d) Hypertension
2. Which wall of the orbit is commonly affected in blowout fracture of the orbit? *— Jan 2024*
   (a) Lateral wall (b) Medial wall (c) Roof (d) Floor

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16. Ocular Therapeutics, Lasers and Procedures (13 questions)

★ **Most-asked topics in this chapter**

- Ocular pharmacology – cycloplegics, steroids and other drugs — ***asked in 7 papers***
- Lasers, enucleation and evisceration — ***asked in 5 papers***

16.1 Ocular pharmacology – cycloplegics, steroids and other drugs *(7 papers)*

1. Atropine — *Nov 2021 (S)*
2. Cycloplegia and its uses — *Jun 2015 (S)*
3. Cycloplegic drugs — *Jan 2011*
4. Cycloplegics — *Jan 2020*
5. Ocular side effects of topical corticosteroids — *Nov 2022 (S)*
6. Uses of cycloplegics — *Jan 2019*
7. Uses of viscoelastic substances — *Jun 2019 (S)*

16.2 Lasers, enucleation and evisceration *(5 papers)*

1. Evisceration ***— Jan 2013 · Jan 2016 · Jul 2020 (S) [3×]***
2. Enucleation ***— Jan 2015 · Nov 2021 (S) [2×]***
3. Lasers in ophthalmology — *Jul 2020 (S)*
4. Uses of LASER in ophthalmology — *Jan 2016*

16.3 MCQs from recent papers (2023–2025) *(2 MCQs)*

1. Systemic steroid causes mainly: — *Mar 2023*
   (a) Cataract (b) Glaucoma (c) Papilloedema (d) Ptosis
2. Which is not an antifungal? — *Mar 2025*
   (a) Natamycin (b) Ketoconazole (c) Idoxuridine (d) Nystatin

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17. Community Ophthalmology (20 questions)

★ **Most-asked topics in this chapter**

- Blindness, red eye and loss of vision – definitions and causes — ***asked in 10 papers***
- Vision 2020 and the National Programme for Control of Blindness — ***asked in 8 papers***
- Vitamin A deficiency and xerophthalmia — ***asked in 7 papers***

17.1 Blindness, red eye and loss of vision – definitions and causes *(10 papers)*

1. **Short answer [5 marks]** Two causes of acute painful red eye. How to differentiate between these two causes of acute red eye? — *Sep 2023 (S)*
2. Corneal blindness ***— Jan 2012 · Jun 2017 (S) [2×]***
3. Causes of painless progressive loss of vision — *Jun 2013 (S)*
4. Childhood blindness — *Jan 2015*
5. Differential diagnosis of red eye — *Jun 2014 (S)*
6. Four causes of progressive loss of vision — *Jan 2011*
7. Four causes of red eye — *Apr 2021*
8. Four causes of sudden loss of vision — *Jan 2012*
9. Name four preventable causes of blindness — *Sep 2023 (S)*
10. Two differences between conjunctival and circumcorneal congestion — *Jan 2024*
11. WHO definition of blindness — *Nov 2021 (S)*

17.2 Vision 2020 and the National Programme for Control of Blindness *(8 papers)*

1. **Short answer [5 marks]** Briefly describe Vision 2020. ***— Mar 2023 · Mar 2025 [2×]***
2. **Short answer [5 marks]** Briefly describe the National Programme for Control of Blindness. — *Jan 2024*
3. Vision 2020 ***— Jun 2013 (S) · Jan 2019 · Jan 2020 [3×]***
4. National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB) ***— Jan 2016 · Jul 2020 (S) [2×]***

17.3 Vitamin A deficiency and xerophthalmia *(7 papers)*

1. **Short answer [5 marks]** What is xerophthalmia? Classification of xerophthalmia. What is the treatment? — *Sep 2023 (S)*
2. Vitamin A deficiency ***— Jun 2019 (S) · Nov 2021 (S) [2×]***
3. Xerophthalmia ***— Jan 2016 · Apr 2021 [2×]***
4. Ocular manifestations of vitamin A deficiency — *Jun 2011 (S)*
5. Vitamin A prophylaxis — *Jun 2015 (S)*

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Appendix — Papers covered and examination pattern

#	Sitting	Type	Pattern	Questions
1	Jan 2011	Regular	40 marks · 2 hours	23
2	Jun 2011	Supplementary	40 marks · 2 hours	21
3	Jan 2012	Regular	40 marks · 2 hours	23
4	Jun 2012	Supplementary	40 marks · 2 hours	23
5	Jan 2013	Regular	40 marks · 2 hours	23
6	Jun 2013	Supplementary	40 marks · 2 hours	20
7	Jan 2014	Regular	40 marks · 2 hours	23
8	Jun 2014	Supplementary	40 marks · 2 hours	20
9	Jan 2015	Regular	40 marks · 2 hours	20
10	Jun 2015	Supplementary	40 marks · 2 hours	20
11	Jan 2016	Regular	40 marks · 2 hours	20
12	Jun 2017	Supplementary	40 marks · 2 hours	20
13	Jan 2019	Regular	40 marks · 2 hours	20
14	Jun 2019	Supplementary	40 marks · 2 hours	20
15	Jan 2020	Regular	40 marks · 2 hours	20
16	Jul 2020	Supplementary	40 marks · 2 hours	18
17	Apr 2021	Regular	40 marks · 2 hours	17
18	Nov 2021	Supplementary	40 marks · 2 hours	20
19	May 2022	Regular	40 marks · 2 hours	17
20	Nov 2022	Supplementary	40 marks · 2 hours	19
21	Mar 2023	Regular	CBME · 100 marks (incl. 10 MCQs)	31
22	Sep 2023	Supplementary	CBME · 100 marks (incl. 10 MCQs)	32
23	Jan 2024	Regular	CBME · 100 marks (incl. 10 MCQs)	32
24	Mar 2025	Regular	CBME · 100 marks (incl. 10 MCQs)	31

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Examination pattern at a glance

2011 – 2022 (40 marks, 2 hours). Section A and Section B of 20 marks each: one-line / two-sentence answers, short-answer questions, a “draw and label” diagram, short notes, and one 10-mark case-based paragraph question in Section B.

2023 onwards — CBME pattern (100 marks, 3 hours). A 10-mark MCQ paper (10 minutes), two 10-mark case-based questions, 5–6 mark short-answer questions (each section opening with a diagram), and 2-mark very-short-answer questions.

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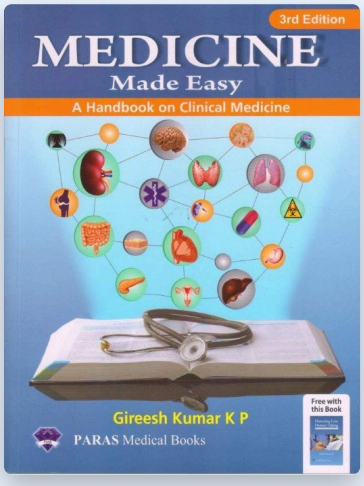
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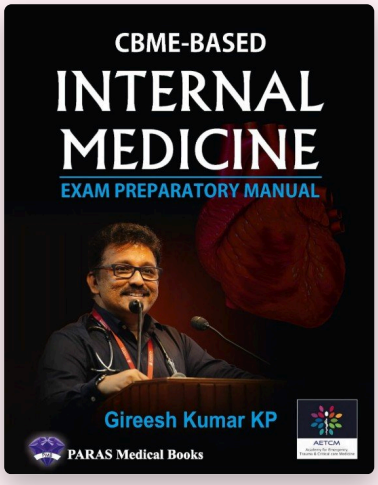
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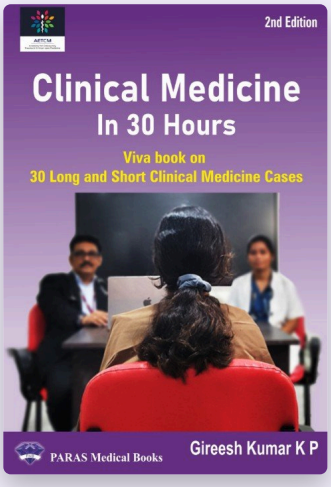
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