

OPHTHALMOLOGY WARD TEST(B5)

VIVA:

7 Stations

- ☐ Florescein dye test
- ☐ Fundoscopy optic disc and macula
- ☐ Lens cataract complications and clasification
- ☐ Jones dye test
- ☐ Corneal ulcer
- ☐ Uveatis
- ☐ Chalazion

Station 1 Sir lodhi =Chalazion

Diagnosis in pictures

**Difference btw chalazion and Stye=
pain and preseptal cellulitis**

Treatment for chalazion and Stve

Treatment for chalazion and Stye

If you are in secondary health unit

how will you treat chalazion= if

chronic (through history) I will refer to

the tertiary Health care unit for

surgery

Station 2 Sir G Hyder Cataract

Diagnosis in pictures

Complications

How to find which IOP should be

planted in cataract surgery= a scan

Which cataract causes total

blindness= posterior Subcapsular

cataract blocks the nodal point

Station 3 Sir Gazi khan Keratitis

Diagnosis

What are the characteristics features

of fungal Keratitis

In the agriculture field which Keratitis

has high risk= fungal

has high risk= fungal

Treatments of Keratitis

What is keratoplasty

What is the source of fresh cornea=
Sri Lanka

Station 4 Sir Azfar Uveitis with post
synechiae

Diagnosis

Complications

What is synechiae and how will you
treat synechiae

Treatment of uveitis

Station 5 Sir Imtiaz Gilal Jones test 1,2

How Jones tests test are performed?

Treatment for nasolacrimal duct
block= DCR

Station 6 Sir Asadullah

Retina funduscopy

Identify the structures

There was an optic disc, macula,

Veins and arteries marked

BCQs(30)

- ☐ 1. Miotic drug
- ☐ 2. Pilocarpine colour= green
- ☐ 3. Fluorescein can be used in all of the following except= Applanation tonometer??
- ☐ 4 . R retinal detachment due to tearing of= sensory retina
- ☐ 5. Attachment of iris with lens= post synechiae
- ☐ 6. Best surgery of RRD= scleral buckling
- ☐ 7. The most common cause of blindness= cataract
- ☐ 8. The most common cause of free floaters may be age(due to degeneration of collagen fibres)
- ☐ 9 IOP in acute congestive

buckling

- 7. The most common cause of blindness= cataract
- 8. The most common cause of free floaters may be age(due to degeneration of collagen fibres)
- 9 IOP in acute congestive glaucoma
- 10. Differentiating factors b/w episcleritis and scleritis
- 11. There was a scenario in which they mentioned patient's age about 60 and uncontrolled diabetes. Asked what is the reason for glaucoma= uncontrolled diabetes causes neovascular glaucoma
- 12. Visual acuity in blindness
- 13. Agriculture field workers have high risk of Keratitis= Fungal Keratitis

- ☐ Blindness defination
- ☐ Rhegmat membranane break
- ☐ Surgery buckle
- ☐ Ptosis 3mm surgery
- ☐ Lacrimal gland chronic dacrocys
- ☐ Soft stop canal block
- ☐ Viral conjunctivitis related with
- ☐ Pilocarpin cap
- ☐ Mydriasis
- ☐ Post synache iris lens
- ☐ Ant uveitis ciliarybbody and iris
- ☐ Not feature of uveatis retinal
hemrage
- ☐ Pingecula bulbar conj
- ☐ Fungal keratitis vegetative history
- ☐ Deep to tenon capsule deep
vascular plexus

- **Complication of scleritis not**
- **Acute congestive glaucoma iop**
- **Armd**
- **Blindness cataract**
- **Mri contraindication metal rod**
- **Florensic stain kisme use nh hoti**
- **Diabetic mellitus**
- **Cataract investigation**