



DNB
Question
Paper

December 1

2014

December,2013



DNB Examination 2013 (December)

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS:

- This question paper consists of 10 questions divided into Part 'A' and Part 'B', each part containing 5 questions.
- Answers to questions of Part 'A' and Part 'B' are to be strictly attempted in separate answer sheet(s) and the main + supplementary answer sheet(s) used for each part must be tagged separately.
- Answers to questions of Part 'A' attempted in answer sheet(s) of Part 'B' or vice versa shall not be evaluated.
- Answer sheet(s) of Part 'A' and Part 'B' are not to be tagged together.
- Part 'A' and Part 'B' should be mentioned only on the covering page of the respective answer sheet(s).
- Attempt all questions in order.
- Each question carries 10 marks.
- Read the question carefully and answer to the point neatly and legibly.
- Do not leave any blank pages between two answers.
- Indicate the question number correctly for the answer in the margin space.
- Answer the parts of a single question together
- Start the answer to a question on a fresh page; or leave adequate space between two answers.
- Draw table/diagrams/flowcharts wherever appropriate.

FIRST PAPER

PART A

1. Answer the following: 2+2+2+4
 - A. Define low vision as per WHO Criteria.
 - B. How do you evaluate a person with low vision?
 - C. What are the goals of visual rehabilitation?
 - D. Enumerate and discuss various management options of low vision.
2. What is the principle of Optical Coherence Tomography? What are the types of OCTs available? What are the diagnostic and therapeutic issues of OCT in management of macular pathology? 2+2+(3+3)
3. What are the 3 landmark studies in establishing management protocols in Diabetic retinopathy? What are the conclusions of each of them? 1+ (3+3+3)



4. Define essential infantile esotropia? Give at least four differential diagnosis of essential infantile esotropia and give at least two differentiating features among them. 2+8
5. Write the ocular manifestations, systemic associations and management of Behçet's disease including recent drugs available for treatment. 3+1+6

PART B

6. What are the different effects of keratorefractive surgery? Give short description of each. 10
7. What are the common causes of anterior uveitis in children? What are the common clinical presentations and management of Juvenile Spondyloarthropathy? 4+(4+2)
8. What is ectopia lentis? Discuss clinical features and complete management of spherophakia and associated problems in a patient with Weill -Marchesani syndrome. 2+8
9. Describe the pathology of "malignant melanoma of choroid". How does the pathology influence the prognosis? 10
10. Define in relation to Phacoemulsification: 2+2+2+4
 - A. Flow rate and Vacuum
 - B. Pulse mode and Burst mode
 - C. Rise time and effective phaco time
 - D. Surge (causes and prevention)

SECOND PAPER

PART A

1. Broadly classify viscoelastic substances used in ophthalmic surgery. What is soft shell technique in cataract surgery and enlist important precautions while performing phacoemulsification in cases with low corneal endothelial counts. 2+(4+4)
2. Describe in detail complications of blade-based LASIK. Classify them as vision-threatening and non-vision threatening in your description. 5+5
3. Discuss differential diagnosis of unilateral optic disc edema. How will you differentiate each condition? 10
4. Describe Faden's operation as applied in management of strabismus. 10
5. Describe in details management of diabetic maculopathy. 10

PART B

6. Describe in detail diagnosis and management of idiopathic orbital inflammatory disease. 10
7. Describe the mechanism, causes, presentation and management of senile ectropion. 2+2+ 2+ 4
8. What are the types, indications and complications of intraocular steroids? 2+4+4
9. Define open angle glaucoma suspect. Discuss the management options and follow up. What are the Global Indices in automated perimetry? 2+4+4
10. Discuss the molecular genetics, clinical features, tests of visual functions in typical Retinitis Pigmentosa. 2+4+4



THIRD PAPER

PART A

1. What is congenial ptosis? Describe the evaluation of ptosis and the management of congenial ptosis.
2. Give ideal requirements for setting of eye bank. What are the functions of eye bank? Mention the various medias with their constituents for cornea preservation.
3. A two year old child presents with cataract both eyes. Discuss the possible causative factors and its management.
4. Discuss the pathology, clinical features and management of pseudo exfoliation syndrome.
5. What is vision 2020? What are the diseases covered under this scheme. Briefly describe its functioning strategy.

PART B

6. Give different classifications of chemical injuries of eye with their prognostic significance. Give basic outline in the management of moderate to severe chemical injury in acute and late reparative phase. 5+5
7. What is the difference between retinoschisis and retinal detachment? Discuss the various types of retinoschisis and its management. 3+(4+3)
8. Discuss the management of metallic intraocular foreign body. What are the ophthalmological effects if it is riot removed? 5+5
9. What are different classifications of uveitis? Discuss briefly about the granulomatous uveitis and its management. 3+(3+4)
10. What is the role of intraocular corticosteroids in retinal vein occlusions? Discuss the findings of SCORE and Posurdex trial in venous occlusions. 4+(3+3)

FOURTH PAPER

PART A

1. Draw a diagram of angle of anterior chamber. Discuss the grading and various methods of gonioscopy. 4+3+3
2. Give clinical presentation, causes, and diagnostic modality and treatment options in benign intracranial hypertension. 2+3+2+3
3. What is endophthalmitis? What are the precautions to be taken to prevent post-operative endophthalmitis? 2+8
4. Discuss the metabolism of crystalline lens. Mention the factors responsible for cataract formation. What is the change that occurs in diabetic aetiology? 4+4+2



5. What are the anti-metabolites used In Ophthalmology? Discuss their clinical uses and side effects. 3+3+4

PART B

6. What is Prism? Explain the refraction of light through a prism. What are the uses of prism in ophthalmological practice? 2+4+4
7. Define LASER. Discuss its effects in ocular tissues and how is it useful in treating glaucomas. 2+4+4
8. What is accommodation? Explain its clinical importance with the help of diagram(s). 2+3+5
9. What is Sturm conoid? Explain its clinical importance with the help of diagram(s). 3+3+4
10. Discuss the mechanism of action, preparation and clinical uses of Botulinum toxin. Also enumerate two contraindications for its use in Ophthalmology. 2 +2+4+2