

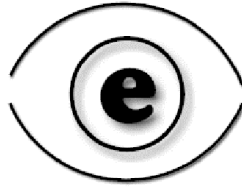
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DNB QUESTIONS 2014

PAPER 1

Write Notes on:

1. a) How Will you investigate a case of Nystagmus?
 - b) What are the Clinical Conditions in Which Nystagmus is Seen?
 - c) Management of Nystagmus.
2. a) What is the Principle of Indirect Ophthalmology (IDO)?
 - b) What are the Various Lenses used for doing IDO and what are their advantages and disadvantages?
 - c) Describe the Lenses used for viewing the central retina on a slit lamp biomicroscope.
3. a) Orbital Spaces and their applied importance
 - b) Superior Orbital Fissure: Anatomy and associated clinical features
4. Describe anatomy and lesions of optic tracts, chiasma and optic radiations.
5. a) What are Multifocal IOLs?
 - b) What are their types and their advantages?
 - c) What Special Surgical Considerations will be utilized when implanting a multifocal IOL?
6. a) Describe in brief the embryological evolution of retina?
 - b) What re the differences between rods and cones?
 - c) What is the importance of IS/OS junctions?
7. a) Describe various pathways of glucose metabolism in the lens.
 - b) What metabolic abnormalities cause diabetic and galactosaemic cataract?
 - c) Describe briefly various congenital and developmental anomalies of lens.



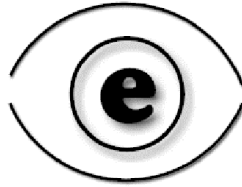
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8. Enumerate causes of childhood blindness. How will you calculate sample size and plan survey of childhood blindness in India?
9. What are the objectives, strategies, approaches and organization of Vision 2020 programme?
10. a) Production, circulation and drainage of aqueous humour.
b) Describe components of blood ocular barrier and its clinical importance

PAPER II

Write Notes on:

1. Describe various concepts that explain the pathogenesis of glaucomatous ocular damage.
2. Classify congenital cranial dysinnervation disorders (CCDDs). Describe Duane's retraction syndrome and its management.
3. Describe different types of recurrent corneal erosions. Give an outline of their treatment.
4. Describe clinical features, pathology and treatment of vernal conjunctivitis.
5. a) What is Terson's Syndrome?
b) What are its Clinical Features?
c) Discuss its differential diagnosis.
d) Describe the complications and their management
6. Describe pathogenesis and pathological features of papilloedema.
7. Classify chronic blepharitis. Describe its clinical features, etiology and treatment.
8. Describe the causes, types, investigation and management of a case of unilateral axial proptosis.
9. a) Describe various surgical difficulties encountered when doing a phacoemulsification in a small pupil.
b) How do you manage a case of non dilating pupil for phacoemulsification.



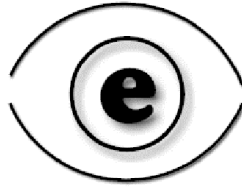
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10. a) What are the various types of anti-VEGF agents available?
b) What are their pharmacological features?
c) What is their role in retinal disorders?
d) What are their complications and Limitations?

PAPER III

Write Notes on:

1. a) What are the commonly used Phakic IOLs?
b) What are their indications?
c) How does one calculate their power and size?
2. a) What is Ultrasound biomicroscopy (UBM)? Discuss in brief the principles of UBM.
b) What are its advantages/ disadvantages over anterior segment OCT?
3. Describe clinical features and principles of management of Blepharophimosis Syndrome
4. Describe the etiology, clinical features, differential diagnosis and Management of congenital nasolacrimal duct obstruction.
5. A 76 Year old individual underwent phacoemulsification for grade 4 cataract. He received incompletely and developed diminution of vision 6 weeks after surgery. Discuss the causes of diminished vision and their management in brief.
6. Describe the indications, technique and complications of laser peripheral iridoplasty and laser peripheral iridotomy.
7. Describe the Clinical Features, investigations, indications and surgical management of infantile esotropia, and its post-operative complications.
8. Describe etiopathogenesis, clinical features and treatment of neovascular glaucoma.



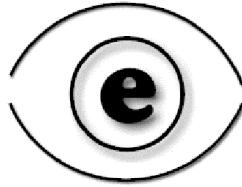
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9. Describe clinical features. Treatment and prognosis in case of Cytomegalovirus Retinitis.
10. What is conductive Keratoplasty? What is the mechanism, indications, advantages and disadvantages of conductive keratoplasty?

PAPER IV

Write Notes on:

1. a) Enumerate the differential diagnosis of a pigmented iris lesion.
b) Write a short note on histopathology of choroidal melanoma.
2. Classify corneal dystrophies. Describe the histopathological changes of stromal dystrophies and specific stains used in each.
3. Discuss the differential diagnosis of retinoblastoma. Discuss the factors which affect the genetic counseling for patients of retinoblastoma.
4. What is blade free cataract surgery? What are its advantages over conventional phacoemulsification? What are its disadvantages?
5. Describe technique, advantages and disadvantages of topical, retrobulbar block, peribulbar block and facial block anaesthesia for ocular surgery.
6. Discuss the differential diagnosis, investigations and management in a 22 Year male with unilateral, profound and sudden diminution of vision.
7. a) Classify various ocular lubricating agents used in the management of dry eye disease.
b) What is the role of preservatives used in them?
c) What are the various types of preservatives used in lubricating agents?
8. a) Describe in brief various aberrations of the optical system of the eye.



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b) What are the various corrective mechanisms built in the eye to overcome these?

9. Describe sympathetic nerve supply to the eye with the help of a diagram. Describe various pharmacological tests to diagnose the abnormalities of sympathetic system.

10. What are glaucoma drainage devices available? What is their mechanism of action? What are the complications following surgery? What is their role in glaucoma management as compared to conventional modulated trabeculectomy?

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