

**POSTGRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE**  
**UNIVERSITY OF COLOMBO**

**MD (OPHTHALMOLOGY) MODULE IV EXAMINATION – OCTOBER 2014**

**Date :- 20<sup>th</sup> October 2014**

**Time : 1.00 p.m. – 4.00 p.m.**

**ESSAY PAPER**

**All questions are to be answered.**

**Answer each question in a separate book.**

1. A 3 year old child is brought to your clinic. The mother says one eye wanders outwards. She is worried there is something wrong and wants something done. The child is otherwise well. The child has an intermittent exotropia.
  - 1.1. Discuss the differential diagnosis? (40%)
  - 1.2. You confirm that the vision is equal. Both eyes have a clear visual axis and the retinae and optic nerves are normal. What other examination findings might guide your non surgical management. (40%)
  - 1.3. In intermittent exotropia, on what would you base a decision to intervene surgically? (20%)
  
2. A 24 year old university student is referred to you from the accident service following a road traffic accident. He complains of a distressing diplopia and his visual acuity in either eye is 6/6.
  - 2.1. What are the possible reasons for diplopia? (30%)
  - 2.2. How would you assess and investigate this patient? (50%)
  - 2.3. Outline the surgical steps of a repair of blow out fracture of the inferior orbital wall. (20%)

3. You see a 50 year old patient with marginal corneal ulceration.
  - 3.1. What is the differential diagnosis? (30%)
  - 3.2. What are the clinical features and investigations that would help you to arrive at a diagnosis? (50%)
  - 3.3. What are the treatment options? (20%)
  
4. Write short notes on :-
  - 4.1. Congenital hypertrophy of retinal pigment epithelium (CHRPE) (30%)
  - 4.2. Arteritic anterior ischaemic optic neuropathy. (30%)
  - 4.3. Assessment of a 55 year old lady with a pigment epithelial detachment (PED) and reduced vision. (40%)