



**DNB Ophthalmology  
Question Bank  
Cornea and  
Refractive Surgery  
1999-2019**



**Eye Learn**

All about the Eye

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**A) DRY EYE DISEASE**

1. Tear film
2. Dry eye disease
3. Sjogren syndrome
4. Lubricants
5. Computer vision syndrome

**B) CONJUNCTIVA**

1. Investigations
2. Conjunctivitis
  - a) Ophthalmia neonatorum
  - b) Viral conjunctivitis
  - c) EKC
  - d) Allergic conjunctivitis, VKC
3. Cicatricial conjunctivitis
4. SJS
5. Xerophthalmia
6. Trachoma
7. SLK
8. Pterygium
9. Glue

**C) OCULAR SURFACE**

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2. Ocular surface disorders
3. Chemical burns
4. Ocular surface reconstruction
5. OSSN

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  - Drug penetration through cornea
2. Investigation
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  - d) UBM
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3. Corneal ulcer
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  - b) Viral keratitis
  - c) Herpes simplex keratitis
  - d) Herpes Zoster ophthalmicus
  - e) Fungal keratitis
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  - h) Mooren's ulcer
  - i) Neurotropic Keratitis
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5. Corneal dystrophy
6. RCE



7. Corneal lacerations
8. PBK
9. Keratoplasty
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  - c) DSEK/DSAEK/PDEK
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10. KRRO
11. Corneal tattooing
12. CL

#### **E) REFRACTIVE SURGERY**

1. Types
  - a) LASIK
  - b) SMILE
  - c) CK
  - d) Presbyopia- surgical management
2. Phakic IOL
3. ICRS

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## A) DRY EYE DISEASE

### TEAR FILM

1. a) Structure of tear film. b) Methods to evaluate tear film disorders. (4+6) J2017
2. Discuss the components of tear film and functions of each layer. Give Lemp's classification of dry eye syndrome D2012
3. Draw labeled diagram of tear film. What is neuronal reflex arc and its relevance to development of new modality in the treatment of dry eye? (5+3+2) D2011

### DRY EYE DISEASE

4. a) Define dry eyes as per DEWS 2 report. b) Role of anti-inflammatory agents in management of dry eyes. c) Diagnosis and management of Meibomian gland disease. (3+2+5) D2019
5. Clinical features, evaluation and management of Meibomian gland disease. (3+3+4) D2018
6. Classification of management of dry eye. J2012
7. Describe signs, symptoms and investigations in dry eye. (1999)

### SJOGREN'S SYNDROME

8. Sjogren syndrome- CF, diagnosis and Management (3+3+4) J2018
9. Causes, clinical features, special investigations and management in a case of Sjogren syndrome. (2+2+3+3) J2015

### LUBRICANTS

10. 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? J2014
11. Pharmacotherapeutics of Dry Eye. (2005)
12. Management of dry eyes. (2001)

### COMPUTER VISION SYNDROME

13. What is computer vision syndrome? Describe its causes and management. (2010)



## B) CONJUNCTIVA

### INVESTIGATIONS

14. Conjunctival Smear. (2001)
15. IgE estimation in eye disorders. (1999)

### CONJUNCTIVITIS

16. Classification of conjunctivitis and its management. D2009

### OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

17. Discuss the clinical features, differential diagnosis and management of ophthalmia neonatorum. (3+3+4) D2019 (GUWAHATI), D2017

### VIRAL CONJUNCTIVITIS

18. Clinical features and management of adenoviral keratoconjunctivitis (5+5) J2019
19. Clinical features, pathogenesis, differential diagnosis and management of a case of viral conjunctivitis. (2+2+2+4) J2015

### EKC

20. Epidemic keratoconjunctivitis; etiology, management and sequelae. D2010
21. Write down clinical picture and management of epidemic keratoconjunctivitis. J2009

### ALLERGIC CONJUNCTIVITIS, VKC

22. Describe clinical features, pathology and treatment of vernal conjunctivitis. J2014, 2004
23. Classify allergic conjunctivitis. Discuss the pathogenesis, clinical features and treatment options in vernal keratoconjunctivitis. (2+2+3+3) D2011
24. Discuss briefly the newer anti-allergic drugs and their mechanism of action. (2006)
25. Discuss management of spring catarrh with newer drugs & their benefits over conventional drugs. (2002)
26. Drugs Used in Allergic Conjunctivitis. (1999)

### CICATRICIAL CONJUNCTIVITIS

27. a) Etiopathogenesis and clinical features of cicatricial conjunctivitis.  
b) Complications and management of cicatricial conjunctivitis. (5+5) D2018

### SJS

28. Describe the clinical features, evaluation and management of ocular manifestations of Steven Johnson Syndrome. (3+3+4) D2019
29. Give management of severe dry eye in a case of Steven Johnson syndrome. D2010 (2007) (2000)

### TRACHOMA

30. a) Etiopathogenesis and lid changes in trachoma. b) Outline the management of stage 2 Trachoma (6+4) J2018
31. Describe clinical and laboratory diagnosis of trachoma. Discuss its management, complications and prophylaxis. What is SAFE strategy? [4+(2+2+1)+1] D2014
32. Discuss classification of trachoma and pathological changes seen in each stage. (2008)
33. Clinical features, investigations treatment & prevention strategies for trachoma. (2008)

### XEROPHTHALMIA

34. Define and classify xerophthalmia. Give the guidelines of treatment and prophylaxis. [(2+4) +(2+2)] D2017,2008
35. Describe etiopathogenesis, clinical features, prevention and management of keratomalacia. (2+2+2+4) D2011
36. Management of 9 months old child with grade IV PEM with bilateral Xerophthalmia. (2009)
37. Xerophthalmia – Etiopathogenesis, classification, management. Write measures to prevent the disease from occurring in the siblings of the patient. (2008)
38. Write short note on role of vitamin A in retinal function. (2006)
39. Vitamin A deficiency: ocular manifestations. (2000)
40. Vit-A prophylaxis Programme. (2001)



### SLK

41. A 34-year-old lady presents with chronic inflammation and irritation of superior limbus. What is the most likely diagnosis, pathogenesis and management of the disease? (2+3+5) J2016

### PTERYGIUM

42. a) Sutureless pterygium surgery with autologous conjunctival graft. b) Causes and management of neurotrophic keratopathy (5+5) D2019(GUWAHATI)
43. Current techniques for management of recurrent pterygium. b) P.E.R.F.E.C.T technique for pterygium management? (7+3) J2017
44. Discuss the causes and presentation of pterygium. How will you manage it? D2012
45. Describe modern management of Pterygium to prevent its recurrence. D2010
46. Surgical technique of pterygium excision. J2010
47. Describe indications and methods of pterygium surgery. How to prevent recurrence? J2009
48. Pterygium and its management. (2006) (2005) (2001)
49. Recurrent Pterygium. (2003) (2000)

### GLUE

50. Indications of fibrin glue in Ophthalmology. 10 D2016
51. Describe application of Cyano-acrylate tissue adhesive in ophthalmology. (2002)
52. Describe efficacy of synthetic and biologic bioadhesives in ophthalmology. (1999)

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## C) OCULAR SURFACE

### LIMBUS

53. a) Limbal anatomy. b) Relationship between limbus and corneal epithelial repair. (5+5) D2016
54. a) Anatomy of Limbus and its surgical importance. b) Corneal wound healing and the role of Limbus. [(3+3) +(2+2)] D2015
55. Role of stem cell in ophthalmology. D2009 J2010 D2010
56. Discuss limbal stem cells. (2002)

### OCULAR SURFACE DISORDERS

57. Enumerate the conditions associated with corneal neovascularization. Briefly discuss the mechanism and various treatment modalities with their rationale of treatment in the management of this condition. (3+3+4) J2013
58. How do you diagnose severe ocular surface disease? Discuss causes and management of these entities, when existing in unilateral and bilateral manner. [3+(3+4)] J2013
59. Immunological basis of ocular surface inflammation. (2005)

### CHEMICAL BURNS

60. a) Mechanism of corneal transparency.  
b) Pharmacotherapy of alkali corneal injury. (5+5) J2019
61. a) Management of unilateral 5-day old chemical burn b) Newer concepts in management of ocular chemical burns 5+5 J2018
62. Clinical features, evaluation and management of alkali ocular injury. 2+3+5 J2017
63. 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 D2013
64. Discuss clinical features, complications and management of ocular alkali burns. (3+2+5) D2011
65. Write down acute management of alkali burns. J2009
66. Management of Chemical Burns of Eye. (2007)
67. Discuss the recent trends in management of chemical burns. (2006)

### OCULAR SURFACE RECONSTRUCTION /LSCD/ SLET

68. Discuss the newly available options for the management of Limbal stem cell deficiency. 10 J2019 (2008)
69. a) Ocular surface reconstruction. b) SLET - Indications, intraoperative & postoperative complications and their management. (4+6) D2017
70. Anatomy of limbus with special reference to limbal stem cells. Importance of stem cells in corneal wound healing. Causes of LSCD. LSCT procedures (2+2+2+4) J2017 (2004,1999)
71. Role of amniotic membrane in ophthalmic surgery. Describe one such surgery in detail. What are the side effects of this technique? (2008) (2007) (2005)
72. Give the differential diagnosis of nodule at limbus and how to manage it. (2005)
73. Write management of ocular surface disorders. (2003)

### OSSN

74. Clinical features, histopathology and management of ocular surface squamous neoplasia (OSSN). 3+4+3 D2016
75. Describe the etiopathogenesis and histopathology of ocular surface squamous neoplasia (OSSN). Write briefly on the use of anti-metabolites in the management of OSSN. D2012



## D) CORNEA

### ANATOMY

76. a) Describe briefly anatomy of cornea and its clinical significance b) What are the different types of dystrophies of the cornea with respect to its anatomy? 5+5 D2019 (GUWAHATI)

### ENDOTHELIUM

77. Anatomy and physiology of corneal endothelium. (5+5) J2016

### CORNEAL TRANSPARENCY

78. a) Transparency of cornea. b) Clinical features, etiology and management of corneal edema. [3+(2+2+3)] J2019  
79. Physiology of corneal transparency: Factors responsible and theories. (2008)  
80. Factors maintaining the transparency of cornea. (2000)

### DRUG PENETRATION THROUGH CORNEA

81. Describe the barriers to drug penetration in the cornea. What is partition coefficient? Describe various factors affecting drug penetration with respect to drug formulation and corneal anatomy. (4+2+4) D2014  
82. Describe the barriers to drug penetration in the cornea. Define partition coefficient. Discuss the various factors affecting drug penetration through the cornea. 4+2+4 J2011  
83. Write down factors facilitating / affecting penetration of drugs through cornea. D2010, J2009

### INVESTIGATIONS

#### KERATOMETRY

84. Give principle of keratometry. What are the types of keratometers and basic difference between them? Give typical keratometric features in keratoconus. (4+3+3) J2013

#### PENTACAM

85. Briefly explain optics of Scheimpflug Imaging of the cornea and basics of how to interpret the findings of Pentacam images. (3+7) D2019 (GUWAHATI)  
86. What is Scheimpflug's principle? How is it useful in Ophthalmology? Name the appliance which uses this principle. (4+4+2) J2013  
87. Method of examination of cornea. D2010

#### ASOCT & UBM

88. a) Comparative role of UBM and anterior segment OCT in various ocular disorders. What are the cosmetic options for corneal opacity in blind eye? (7+3) D2019 (GUWAHATI)  
89. a) Describe newly available modalities for imaging of the anterior segment? (5) J2019  
90. a) Principle and uses of UBM. b) Its advantages and disadvantages over anterior segment OCT. [(2+2) +(3+3)] D2017  
91. a) What is UBM? b) Indications of use of this diagnostic modality. c) Enumerate conditions where it is a preferred mode of investigation. 3+3+4 D2016  
92. a) What is Ultrasound biomicroscopy (UBM)? Discuss in brief the principles of UBM. b) What are its advantages/ disadvantages over anterior segment OCT? J2014  
93. Write briefly about UBM and OCT in anterior segment diagnostics with potential limitations and clinical applications. D2012  
94. Enumerate principle, advantages and disadvantages for various modalities for anterior segment imaging. J2012

#### IVCM

95. Confocal microscopy. (2005)

#### CULTURE

96. To establish an ocular microbiology lab which all Media to be needed. Name the diseases in which each of these media is useful. (6+4) J2013

### CORNEAL ULCER

97. a) Clinical and microbiological workup of corneal ulcer patient.  
b) Additional workup in suspected acanthamoeba and atypical mycobacterial keratitis. (3+3) +(2+2) D2015



98. Different clinical features of corneal ulcer due to bacterial, fungal or viral in a tabular fashion. Name two pathogens. 7+3 J2011
99. Management of corneal ulcer. D2009
100. Describe the normal conjunctival flora. Discuss the factors predisposing to corneal infection. (1999)

### **BACTERIAL KERATITIS**

101. a) Clinical features and causative organisms of a case of bacterial corneal ulcer. b) How will you investigate such a case? [(3+2) +5] J2015
102. Management of perforated corneal ulcer following bacterial keratitis. J2010
103. Microbiology and pathology of bacterial corneal ulcer. (2008)

### **FUNGAL KERATITIS**

104. Classify fungal infections of the eye. Discuss in brief the presentation, diagnosis and specific management of fungal keratitis. D2012
105. Give clinical picture, complications and management of fungal corneal ulcer. J2009 (2007,2005,2003,2002,2001,1999)

### **VIRAL KERATITIS**

106. Recent advances in the management of viral keratitis. (2008)
107. Dendritic Corneal ulcer. (2002)
108. Discuss the diagnosis, management and complications of Viral Keratitis. (2006) (2003) (1999)
109. Viral infections of eye. (2000)

### **HERPES SIMPLEX KERATITIS**

110. Clinical presentation, differential diagnosis and management of recurrent herpes simplex keratitis. 3+3+4 D2017
111. Clinical features and management of corneal epithelial infectious ulcers and immune keratitis in Herpes Simplex infection. (5+5) D2016, (2001)
112. Causes and treatment of Interstitial keratitis. (2003)

### **HERPES ZOSTER OPHTHALMICUS**

113. Clinical features, complications and management of a case of Herpes Zoster Ophthalmicus. (4+3+3) D2018
114. What are the ocular manifestations of Herpes Zoster Ophthalmicus in acute and chronic state? How do you manage them? What is the management of post-herpetic neuralgia? [(2+2) +3+3] D2015
115. Corneal involvement and management of Herpes Zoster Ophthalmicus. (2005) (2004)

### **ACANTHAMOEBA KERATITIS**

116. Describe clinical features, laboratory diagnosis, prevention and management of Acanthamoeba keratitis. D2012, J2012 (2002,2000)

### **MICROSPORIDIAL KERATITIS**

117. Describe the clinical features, evaluation and management of microsporidial keratitis. (3+3+4) D2019

### **PUK**

118. Enumerate the causes of peripheral corneal ulceration/thinning. Discuss diagnostic features and management of Mooren's ulcer. 5+5 D2019(GUWAHATI)
119. Etiopathogenesis, clinical features and management of chronic, non-healing peripheral corneal ulcer. (3+3+4) J2017
120. Discuss differential diagnosis of peripheral ulcerative keratitis. Briefly outline the workup in a patient with peripheral ulcerative keratitis. (7+3) D2011, (2003)
121. Discuss the differential diagnosis of non-ulcerative keratitis. (1999)

### **MOOREN'S ULCER**

122. Discuss diagnostic features and management of Mooren's ulcer. 5 D2019(GUWAHATI)
123. Presentation, pathogenesis and management of Mooren's ulcer. (3+3+4) D2015 (2008,1999)

### **NEUROTROPIC KERATITIS**

124. Causes and management of neurotropic keratopathy (5) D2019(GUWAHATI)



### KERATOCONUS AND KXL

- 125.a) Explain the optics of Scleral Contact Lens and RGP Contact Lens. b) Contact lenses for Keratoconus. (5+5) D2019
126. What is the treatment of keratoconus (5) D2019 (GUWAHATI)?
127. Corneal Crosslinking — Principles, indications & different protocols. (3+3+4) D2019
128. How will you suspect, investigate and treat a case of preclinical keratoconus? (3+3+4) D2018
129. Contact lens options in keratoconus and irregular corneas with high astigmatism. (10) J2017, 2001
130. 25-year-old man complaining of itching & redness of both eyes since childhood presents with gradually increasing photophobia and refractive error. Outline the workup and management. (5+5) J2018
131. A 25-year-old woman presents with inability to correct her vision completely with glasses. Her keratometric values are 48D@95°/52D@185°(OD), 50D@65°/55D@155°. What is your plausible diagnosis and discuss important steps in further confirming your diagnosis and factors influencing her management? (2+3+5) D2015
132. Describe the corneal topography findings in keratoconus. How do you grade the severity of keratoconus? (10) D2014
133. Enumerate methods to prevent and treat keratoconus, giving indications of each method. D2010 (2008)
134. Describe the recent methods for the treatment of keratoconus. J2009
135. Management of keratoconus. D2009
136. Visual rehabilitation in keratoconus. (2008)
137. Management of Irregular Astigmatism in Keratoconus. (2005)
138. Histopathology of corneal button received from advanced keratoconus. (2001)

### CORNEAL DYSTROPHY

139. What are the different types of dystrophies of the cornea with respect to its anatomy? (5) D2019 (GUWAHATI)
- 140.a) Describe the inheritance pattern and clinical features of corneal stromal dystrophies. b) Discuss about merits and demerits of endothelial keratoplasty. (2+2+3+3) D2019
141. Enumerate the “stromal corneal dystrophies”, their pathology, clinical features and management. (2+2+2+4) D2014
142. Classify corneal dystrophies. Describe the histopathological changes of stromal dystrophies and specific stains used in each. J2014
143. Describe latest classification of corneal dystrophies. Describe clinical features of three major corneal stromal dystrophies. How do you treat recurrent erosions by them? 3+(2×3)+1 J2011

### RECURRENT CORNEAL EROSIONS

144. Describe different types of recurrent corneal erosions. Give an outline of their treatment. J2014
145. Management of persistent epithelial defect. (2005)

### CORNEAL LACERATION

146. A patient who sustained corneoscleral perforation in road traffic accident was admitted and repair was done. 3 days after the surgery he complained of photophobia and blurry vision in other eye. What is your diagnosis? How will you manage it? What are the histopathological findings expected in this case? D2012
147. Describe with diagram the management of a 22-year-old patient presenting with corneoscleral perforation after road traffic accident 2 hours back. J2012
148. Management of corneoscleral perforation with iris prolapses in a 5-year-old child after injury with bow and arrow during Diwali. J2010
149. Management of penetrating ocular injury. J2010
150. Basic techniques of managing corneoscleral injury with vitreous prolapse. D2009
151. Perforating injury-Principles and Management. (2005)

### PBK

152. 52 Y F underwent phacoemulsification 3 weeks back & has persistent corneal edema. DD. Approach in evaluating and investigating the patient. Management. Precautions while planning surgery of the other eye (2+4+3+1) D2018
153. What is pseudophakic bullous keratopathy? Etiopathogenesis, clinical features and management of pseudophakic bullous keratopathy. (1+2+3+4) J2015
154. Causes, clinical presentation and treatment modalities for pseudophakic bullous keratopathy. (3+2+5) J2017
155. Write down the methods of prevention and management of pseudophakic bullous keratopathy. D2009
156. Bullous Keratopathy- pathology and measures to prevent it. (2006, 2007, 2001, 2000)
157. Corneal edema-causes and treatment. (2005)



## **KERATOPLASTY**

### **PK**

- 158.a) What are various types of corneal transplant surgeries? b) What is Organ Transplant Act and its relevance to Ophthalmology? (5+2+3) D2019 (GUWAHATI)
159. What is primary graft failure following keratoplasty? How do you differentiate it from graft rejection? What are the advantages and disadvantages of DALK as compared to PKP? 10 FAT2017
160. Write immunological aspect, clinical features, risk factors and management of corneal graft rejection. (3+2+3+2) D2011
161. Clinical features and management of acute graft rejection. D2009
162. Indications, usefulness and complications of small corneal grafts. (2003)
163. Discuss indications, usefulness and complications of large corneal grafts. (2002)
164. Graft rejection. (1999)

### **LAMELLAR KERTOPLASTY**

- 165.a) Enumerate various types of lamellar keratoplasty. b) How would you decide which lamellar procedure would be appropriate for a patient? (5+5) J2019
166. Current status and indications of anterior and posterior lamellar corneal surgeries. (5+5) D2016
167. Describe the different types of lamellar keratoplasty procedures and two indications of each. (10) J2011 (2006)
168. Deep lamellar endothelial keratoplasty- indications and steps of surgery. (2008) (1999)
169. Outline the recent advances in keratoplasty technique. (2006)

### **DALK**

170. Indications, techniques, advantages and disadvantages of deep anterior lamellar keratoplasty. (2+2+3+3) D2017
171. What are the indications of DALK and enumerate various methods to do it? D2010

### **DSEK/ DSAEK/DMEK/PDEK**

172. Discuss about merits and demerits of endothelial keratoplasty (3+3) D2019
- 173.a) Indications and evaluation of a case for lamellar keratoplasty.  
b) What are the causes of failure of a DSAEK procedure?  
c) How does DSAEK differ from DMEK surgically? (5+2+3) D2018
174. Recent advances in endothelial keratoplasty (10) J2018
175. Critically evaluate DSEK/DSAEK & DMEK. (5+5) J2017
176. Indications, advantages, disadvantages and long-term results of Descemet's stripping endothelial Keratoplasty. (2+3+3+2) J2015
177. Discuss indications, surgical procedure, complications and advances in endothelial keratoplasty. J2012

### **EYE BANKING**

- 178.a) What are the differences in Clinical and eye bank specular microscope? b) What are the essential components of eye bank (4+6) D2019 (GUWAHATI)
- 179.a) Enumerate few gene mutations for ophthalmic disorders.  
b) What are the different methods of corneal preservation with recent advance?? (4+6) D2019 (GUWAHATI)
180. Eye banking- define concepts. Role of various cornea preserving medias, strategy to improve corneal donation. Comment on current status of eye banking in India. 10 FAT2017, (2008, 2004,2003,2002,2000)
- 181.a) Enumerate the various short term and intermediate term methods for corneal preservation.  
b) What are their main constituents?  
c) Advantages and disadvantages of these media. (4+3+3) J2015  
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. J2013

### **KPRO**

- 182.a) Visual prosthesis. b) Keratoprosthesis. (5+5) D2019 (2001,1999)
183. Keratoprosthesis a) Types b) indication (8+2) J2018
184. Write a note on "Kerato-prosthesis"? (10) D2011



### **CORNEAL TATTOOING /CL**

185. What are the cosmetic options for corneal opacity in blind eye? 3 D2019 (GUWAHATI)  
186. Prevention of HIV infection in contact lens practice. (2008)  
187. Give indications and fitting philosophies of therapeutic contact lenses. (2006)  
188. Therapeutic Contact lens. (2005)  
189. Contact lens fittings in (a) Aphakia (b) Keratoconus. (2003)

### **CASES**

190. 30-year-old male reports with acute onset unilateral red eye and diminished vision of three days duration with watery discharge, a corneal epithelial lesion, stromal infiltration and an immune ring on the endothelium. He gives a history of previous episodes of red eye in the same eye and has lesions suggestive of previous corneal disease. Make a flowchart describing how you would arrive at a diagnosis and how you would manage the case. (10) D2019

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## E) REFRACTIVE SURGERY

### TYPES

- 191.a) Enumerate Kerato refractive surgeries.  
b) Intraoperative and postoperative complications of LASIK and their management. (4+3+3) J2019
192. Newer advances in refractive surgery (10) J2018
193. Indications and techniques of surgical correction of myopia. (2+8) D2017 (2001,2000,1999)
194. Management of astigmatism in a: i) 20-year-old male, and ii) 50-year-old male with cataract. (5+5) D2016
195. Various refractive procedures. J2010
196. What are the different effects of keratorefractive surgery? Give short description of each. (10) D2013 (2000)
197. Discuss the workup of a patient planned for refractive surgery. Give relevance of each investigation. What are the absolute contradictions for laser refractive surgery? J2012

### LASIK

198. What are the causes of dry eye post LASIK surgery? How will you manage it? (5+5) D2016
- 199.a) How will you work up a case for LASIK surgery? b) What are the modalities available and which one is preferred and why? 3+(2+5) J2016 (2006)
200. Describe low and high order aberration and mention the role of wave front analysis in LASIK. J2010
201. List various aberrations of the eye. What are higher order aberrations and give basic principle of WF related refractive surgery? D2012
202. Enumerate the complications of LASIK surgery in a myope of -8 D spherical in both eyes. D2009
203. Describe in detail complications of blade-based LASIK. Classify them as vision-threatening and non-vision threatening in your description. 5+5 D2013 (2004)
204. Discuss merits and demerits of LASIK versus PRK in management of myopia. (1999)

### SMILE

205. SMILE in refractive surgery: Advantages and disadvantages over conventional LASIK surgery. 10 D2016
- 206.a) SMILE — Indications, intraoperative & postoperative complications and their management. b) Phakic IOLs — Types, indications, intraoperative & postoperative complications and their management. 5+5 D2019

### CK

207. What is conductive Keratoplasty? What is the mechanism, indications, advantages and disadvantages of conductive keratoplasty? J2014

### PRESBYOPIA

208. What are the surgical options for management of presbyopia? (10) J2019
- 209.a) What are the recent modalities available to treat Presbyopia? b) What are their advantages and limitations? [2+(4+4)] J2016

### PHAKIC IOL

210. Phakic IOLs — Types, indications, intraoperative & postoperative complications and their management. 5 D2019
211. What are phakic IOLs? Discuss their indications, techniques and complications. [2+(3+2+3)] D2017
212. What are the commonly used Phakic IOLs? b) What are their indications? c) How does one calculate their power and size? J2014
213. What are the commonly used phakic IOL in refractive surgery? What material are they made of? What are the indications of these lenses? D2012
214. Indications, contraindications and complications of phakic IOL in the management of high myopia. J2009

### ICRS

215. Corneal ring segments – indications and complications. (5+5) D2016
216. What are Intacs and the potential complications of Intacs? Also name refractive surgery procedures for hyperopia. (2+6+2) J2011