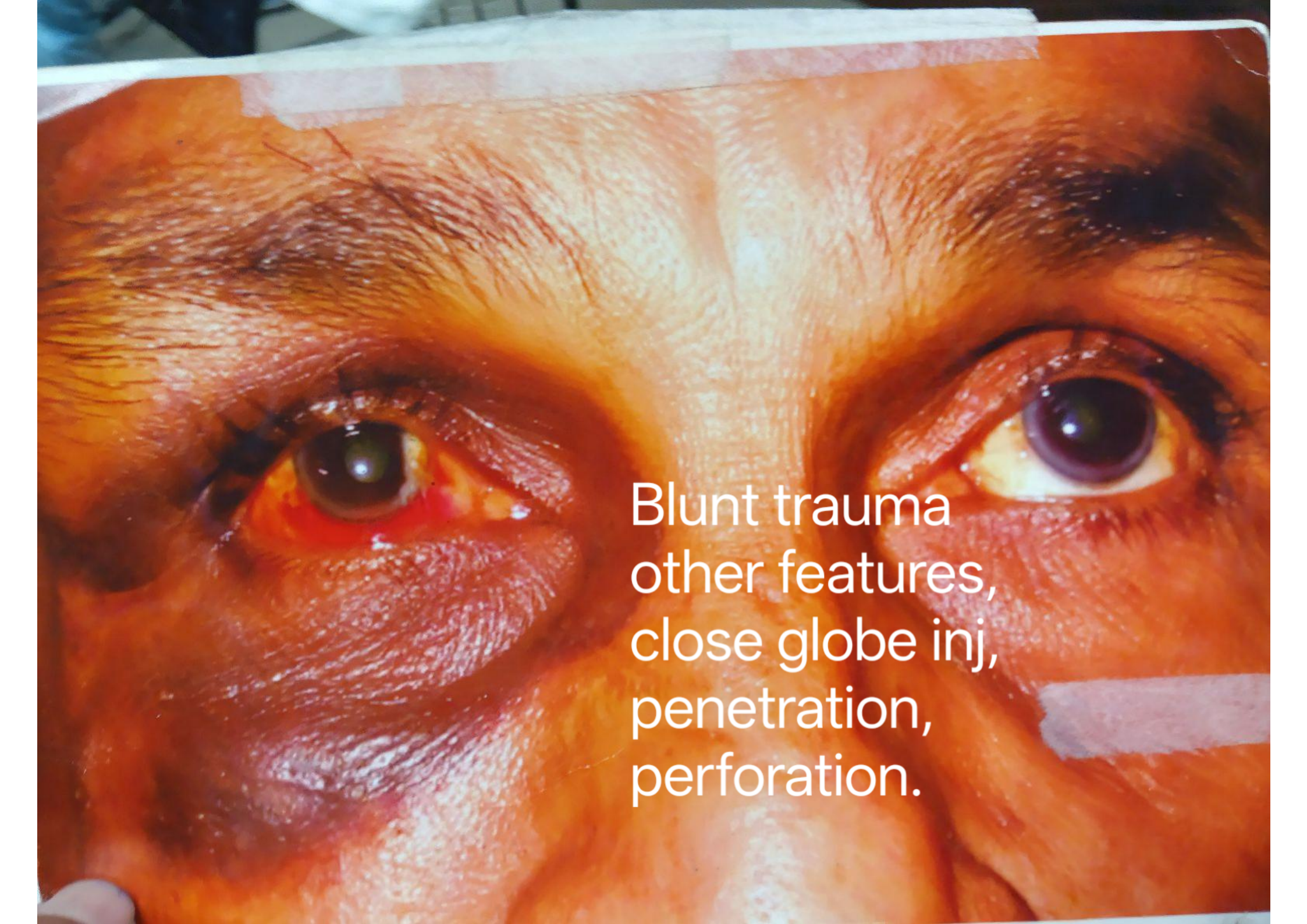


A close-up photograph of a person's face, focusing on the eyes and surrounding areas. The skin is discolored with significant bruising and swelling, particularly around the eyes. The eyes are open, and the pupils are visible. There is a small, dark, circular mark on the right eye, possibly a laceration or a foreign body. The overall appearance is one of severe trauma. The text is overlaid on the right side of the image.

Blunt trauma
other features,
close globe inj,
penetration,
perforation.



bitemporal pterygium
site, sign, treatment



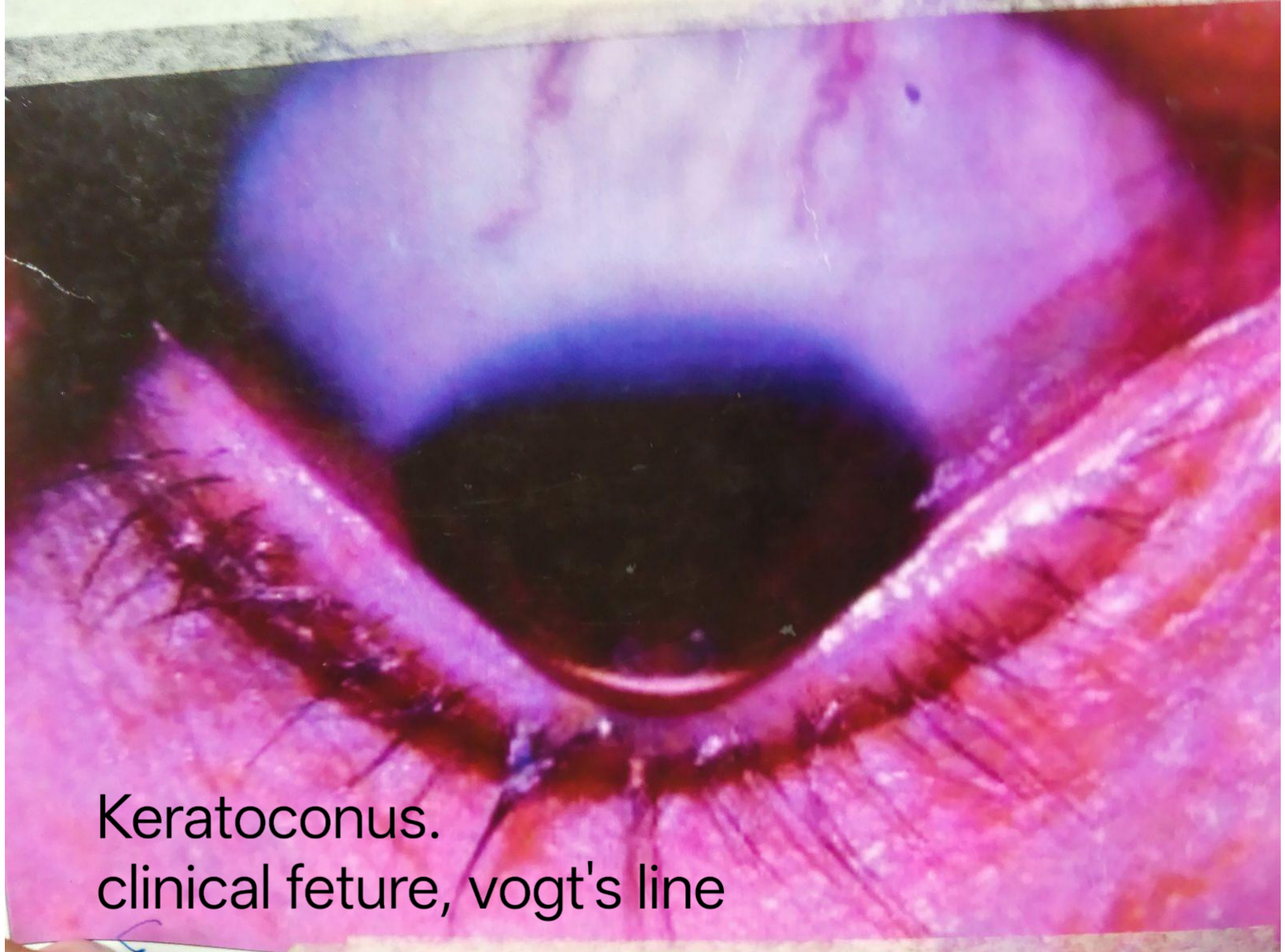
cherry red spot - CRAO
Investigation, DD, other findings

OSCE - 2

- 1) I identify the fungus Picture ?
— 1 mark
- 2) write 2 features seen in fungus Picture
— 2 marks
- 3) write 2 investigations recommended
— 1 mark



Chalazion
defination, management



Keratoconus.
clinical feature, vogt's line

(1) Identify the sign (1)

(2) Identify the condition (1)

(3) Name 2 other clinical features (2)

(4) Name any surgical treatment (1)



CRVO

Tomato splash appearance
investigation management

OSCE

①

(1) Identify the fundus picture → 1 mark

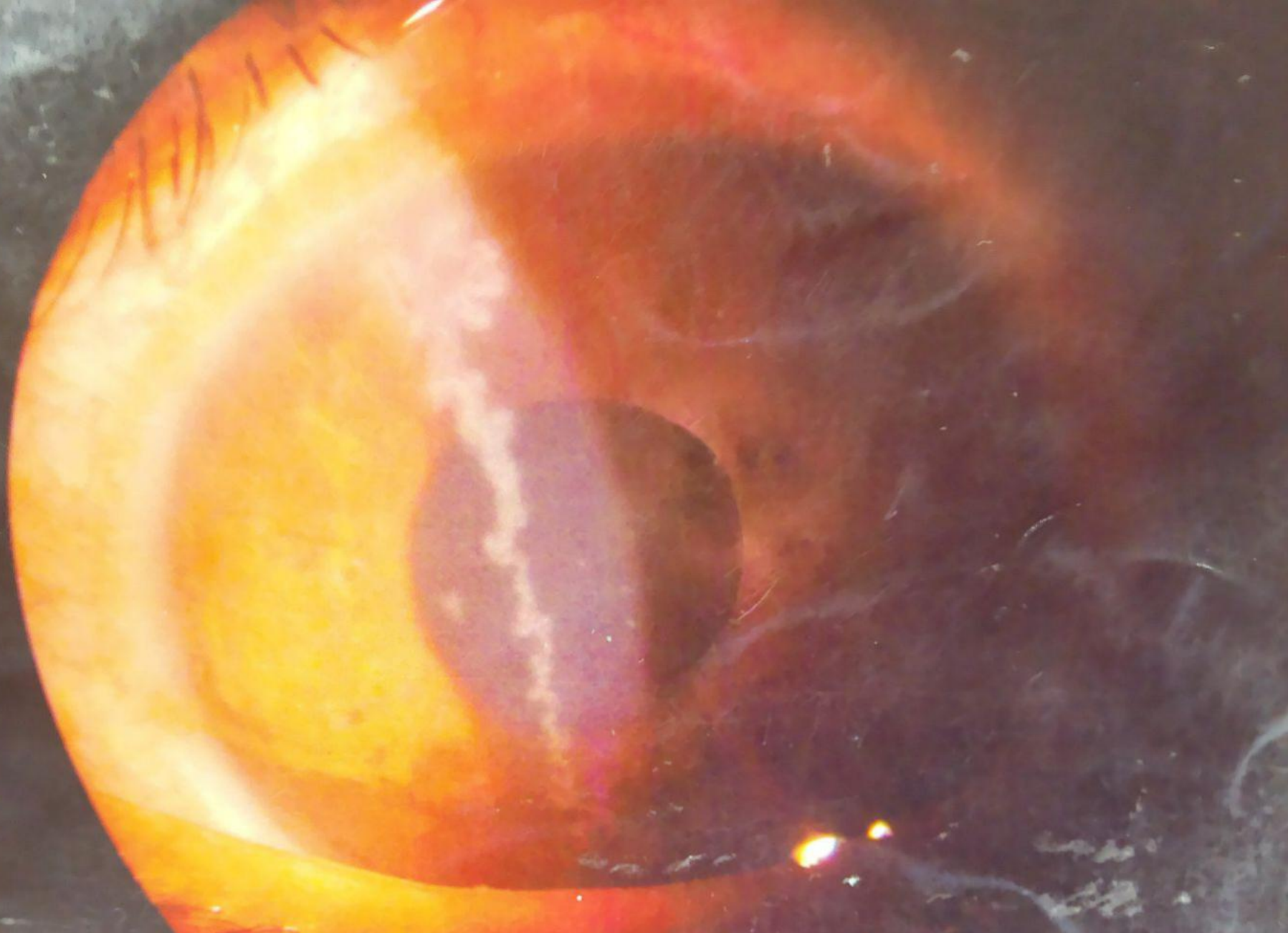
(2) Name 2 types of this clinical condition
— 2 marks

(3) Name 2 complications of this condition
— 2 marks



AC IOL

IOL types, pseudophakia,
surgical PI



Dendritic ulcer
Diagnosis, otger features

1) Identify

— ①

2) Name

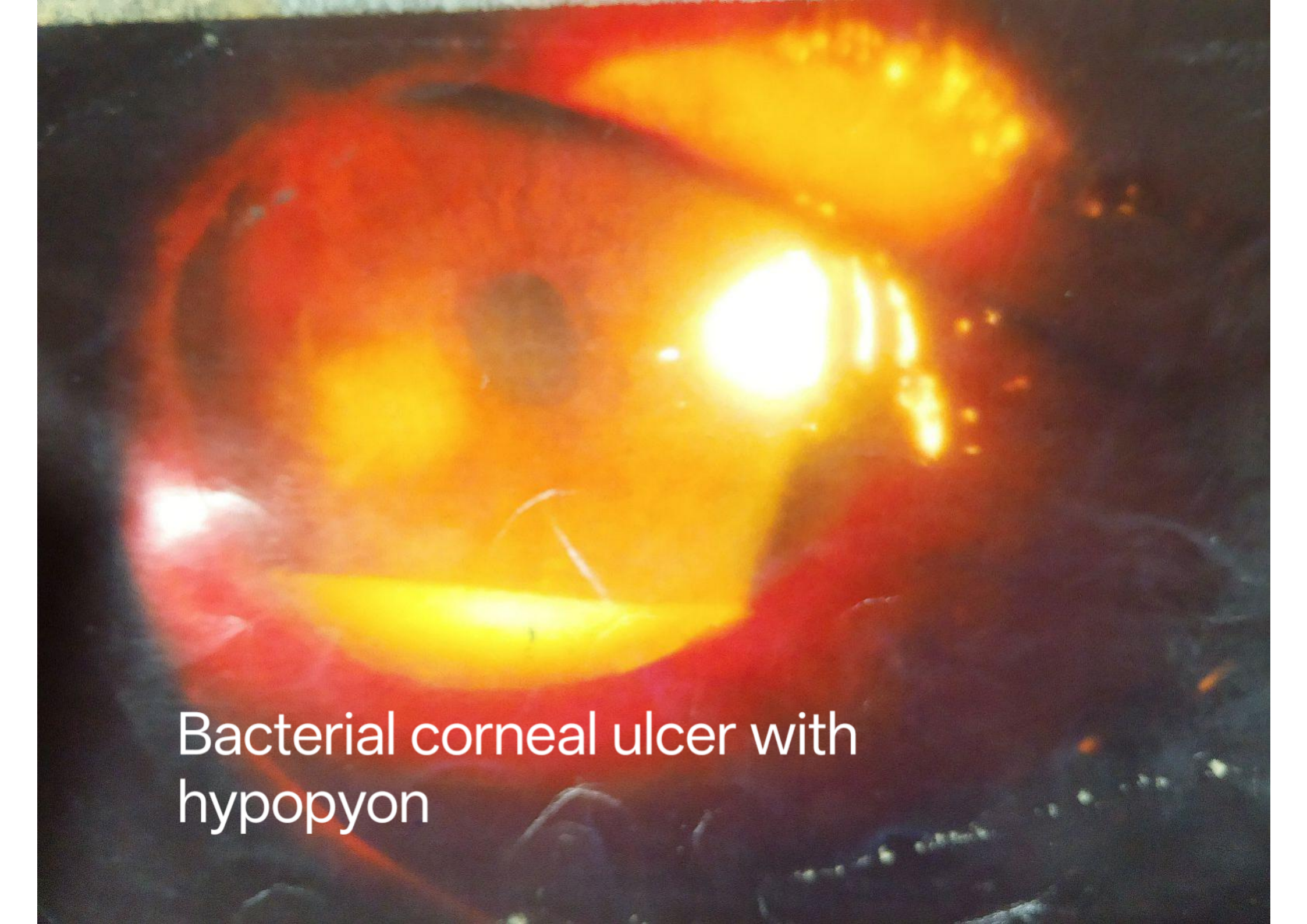
2

complications —

3) Name

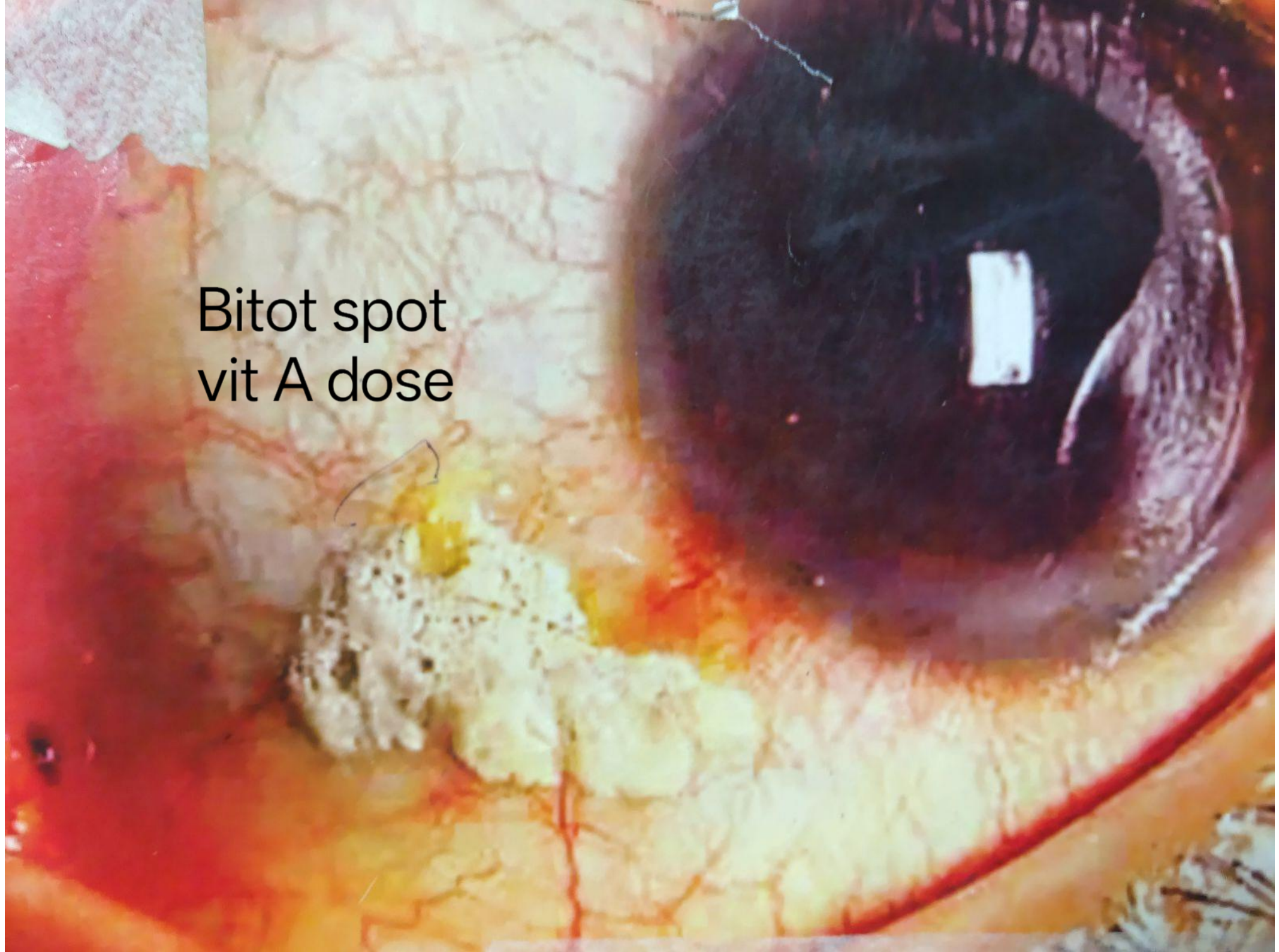
2

treatment —

A clinical photograph of a human eye showing a severe bacterial corneal ulcer. The cornea is significantly inflamed, appearing red and swollen. A large, bright, yellowish-white area of infection is visible in the center of the cornea. A prominent, bright, yellowish-white mass, known as a hypopyon, is located at the bottom of the ulcer. The surrounding sclera is also red and inflamed. The image is a close-up, showing the details of the corneal pathology.

Bacterial corneal ulcer with
hypopyon

Bitot spot
vit A dose





A - shallow ant
chamber



B - open angel

QUESTION

- (1) Identify the picture $\left[\frac{1}{2} \text{ mark}\right]$
- (2) Anterior chamber grading $\left[\frac{1}{2} \text{ mark}\right]$
- (3) Define Eclipse sign $\left[\frac{1}{2} \text{ mark}\right]$
- (4) Cause for above condition $\left[\frac{1}{2} \text{ mark}\right]$

A fundus photograph of a retina. The background is a mottled reddish-orange color. A prominent, pale, circular lesion is visible in the center, surrounded by a darker, more pigmented area. The overall appearance is consistent with retinitis pigmentosa, showing a waxy pallor and a bony structure.

Retinitis pigmentosa
bony soecule
waxy pallor

OSCE - ①

1) Identify this gender condition - ① mark

2) 2 characteristic gender findings of this condition - ② marks

3) Name ② systemic association - ② marks

Total. ⑤ marks.

lamellar cataract
riders?

OPHTHA
RAMO



Diabetic retinopathy - PDR

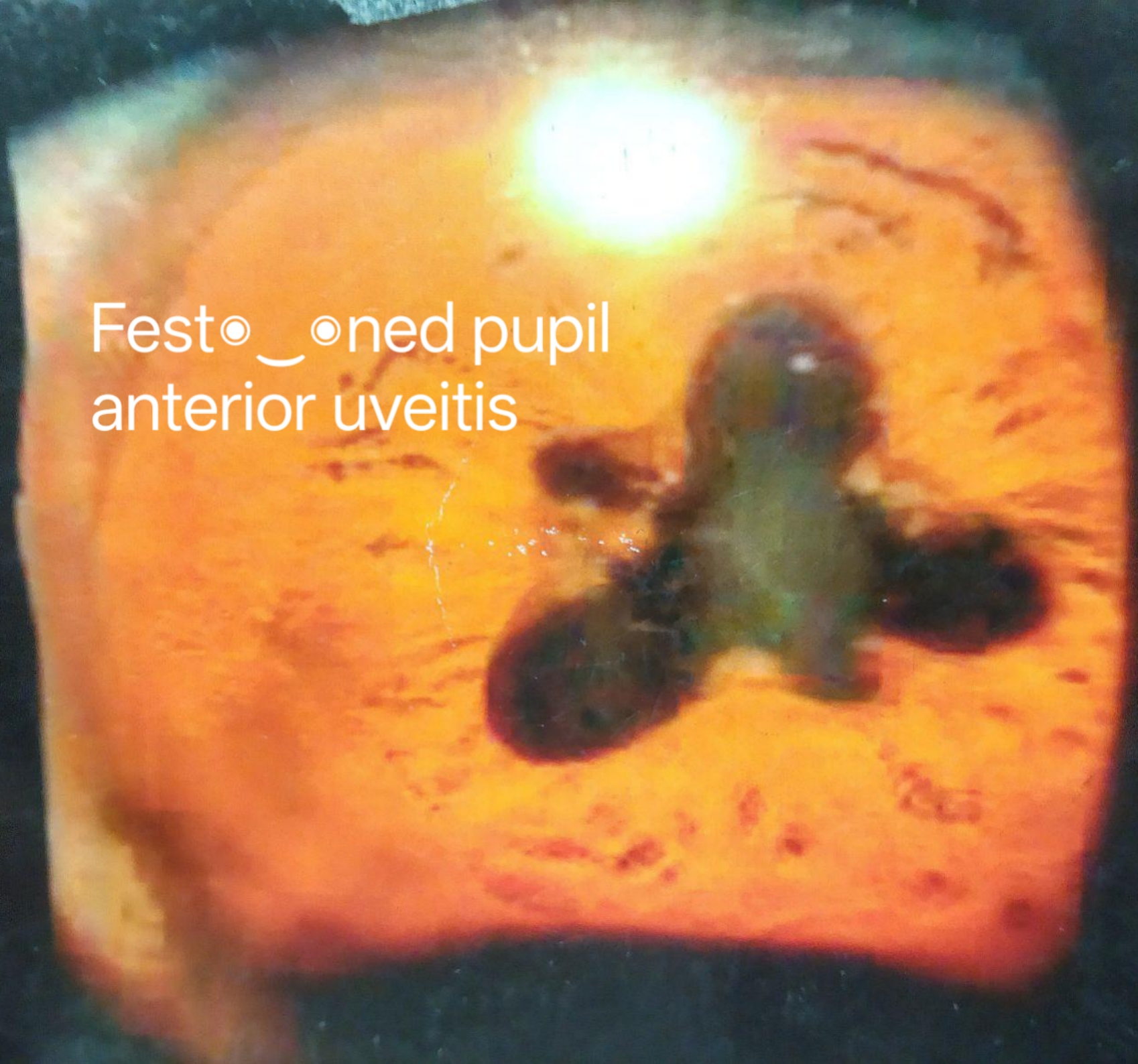


OSCE

- (1) Identify the condition $\left[\frac{1}{2} \text{ mark}\right]$
- (2) Classify the above condition $\left[\frac{1}{2} \text{ mark}\right]$
- (3) Write ~~a~~ complication $\left[\frac{1}{2} \text{ mark}\right]$

$\left[4 \text{ mark}\right]$

Festooned pupil
anterior uveitis

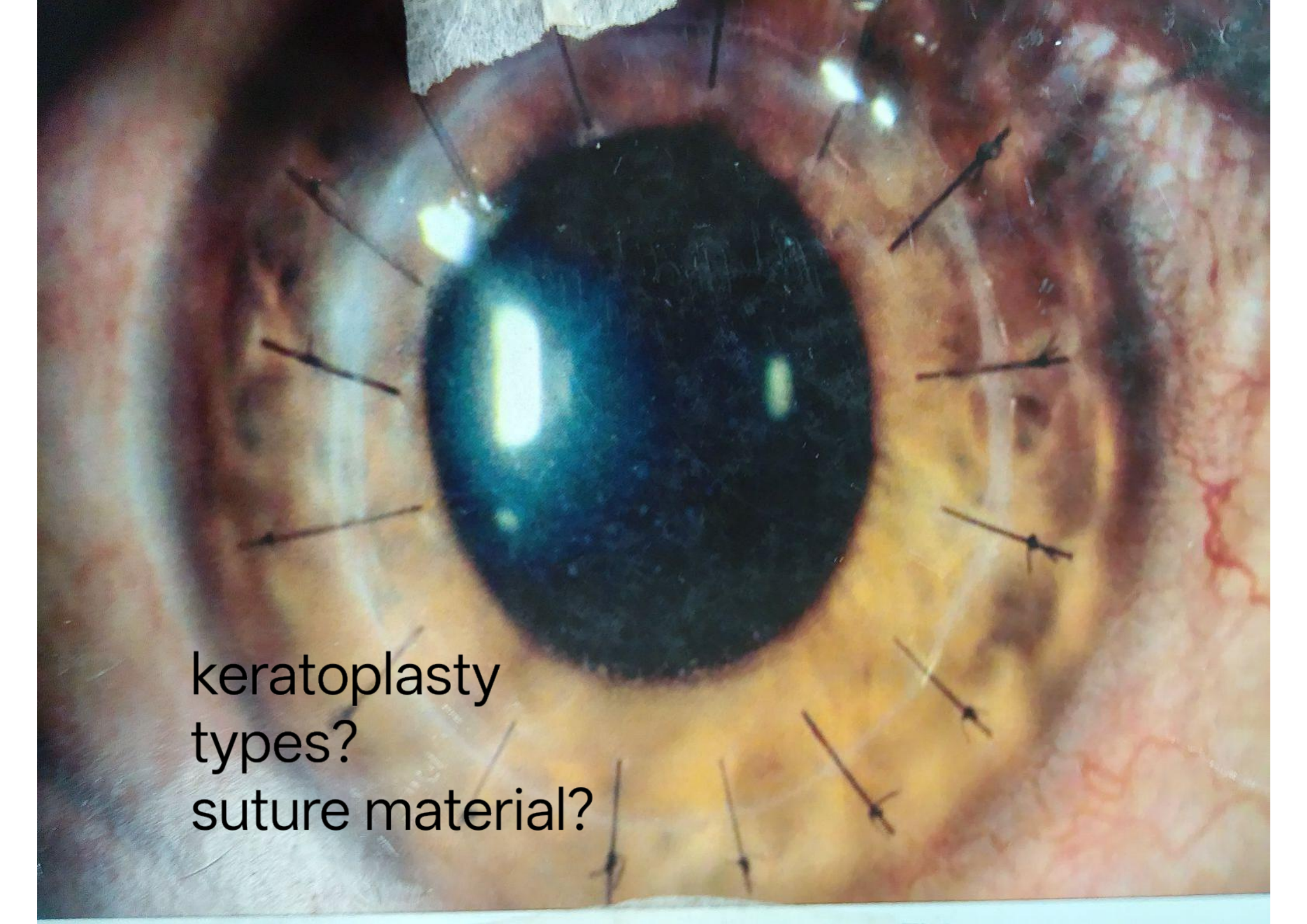




staphyloma
types?

A close-up photograph of a human eye. The sclera (white part) is visible, and there is a prominent, bright red, irregularly shaped area on the right side of the eye, indicating a subconjunctival hemorrhage. The iris is dark brown, and the pupil is visible. The surrounding skin is light-colored. There is some faint, illegible text on the left side of the image, possibly a signature or date.

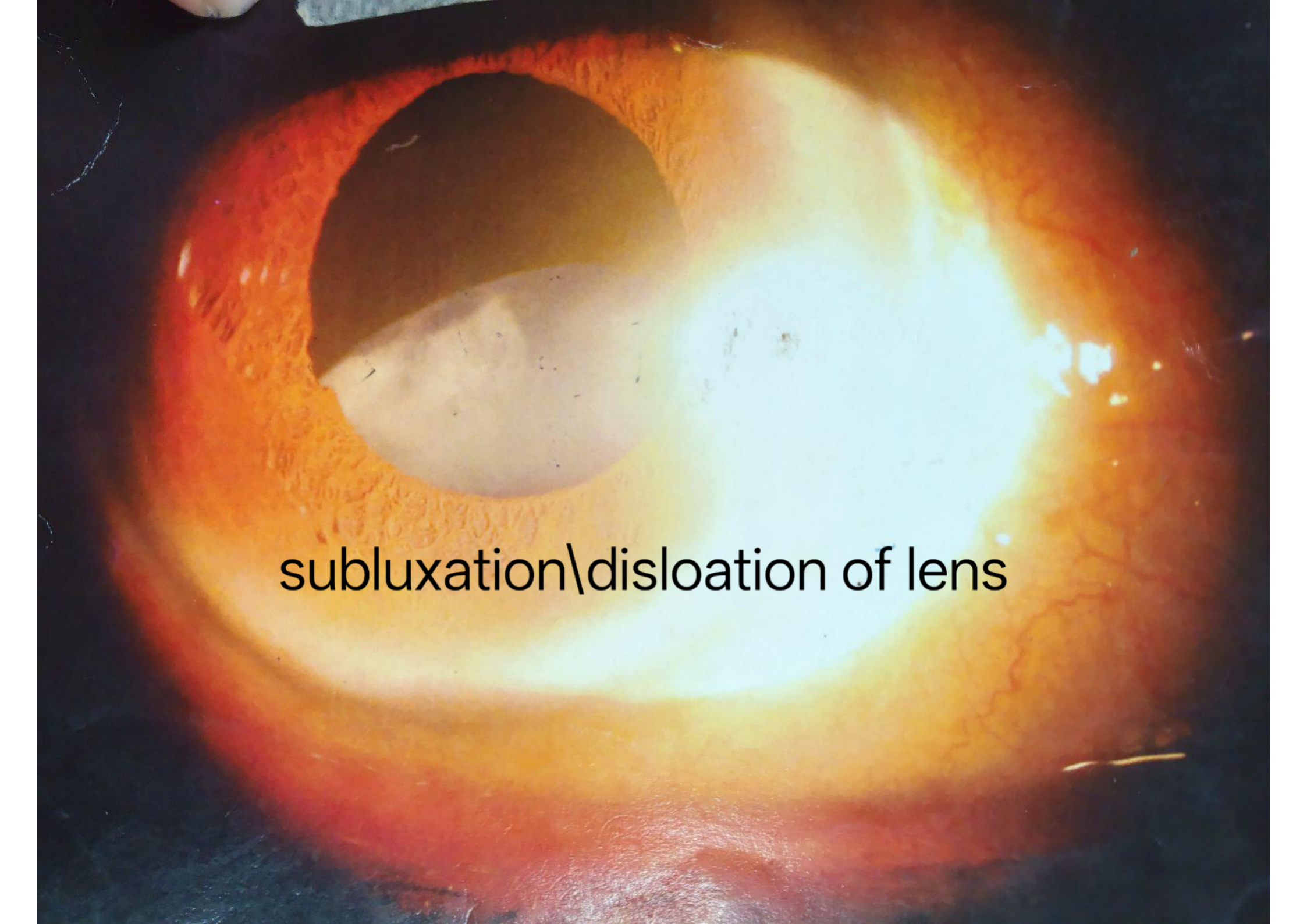
subconjunctival hemorrhage



keratoplasty
types?
suture material?



Hyphema, open globe inj
investigation, siderosis?
blunt trauma

A close-up photograph of a human eye. The iris is a light brown color. The pupil is dilated, and a large, white, oval-shaped structure is visible within the pupil, which is the dislocated lens. The lens is positioned towards the upper part of the pupil. The surrounding sclera is visible, and the overall image has a slightly grainy texture.

subluxation\dislocation of lens



schirmer's tip
fluorescence tip

(1 mark)

tion

OSCE (4)

- (1) Identify the step (1 mark)
- (2) Name the condition, where it is used (1 mark)
- (3) Name 2 other test used for the condition (2 mark)
- (4) 1 systemic disease associated with this condition [1 mark]

Fluorescein Sodium 10 mg



85

OSCE

IV

(1) Identify the step [1 mark]

(2) & uses [2 mark]

(3) Name & other dyes used in
ophthalmology [2 mark]

[~~1~~ mark]

Goldmann's AT



- 1) Identify the instrument? (1 mark).
- 2) Name ~~one~~ 1 other instruments used for the same? (1 mark)
- 3) Name the dye used for this? (1 mark)
- 4) Name ~~two~~ 2 other dyes used in ophthalmology? (2 marks)

Open angle glaucoma



OSCE ②

(1) Identify the condition (1 mark)

(2) Identify the ~~case~~ ^{feature} seen in this condition (2 marks)

(3) 2 drugs used for this condition (2 marks)

(5 marks)

cobbel stone
appearance -
allergic
conjunctivitis



Name: Leelamany, K

ID: 1254858

DOB: 1/1/1948

Gender: Female

Technician: Operator, Cirrus

Exam Date: 4/9/2022

Exam Time: 11:50 AM

Serial Number: 500-37060

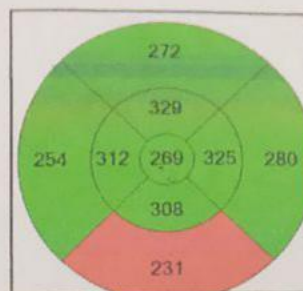
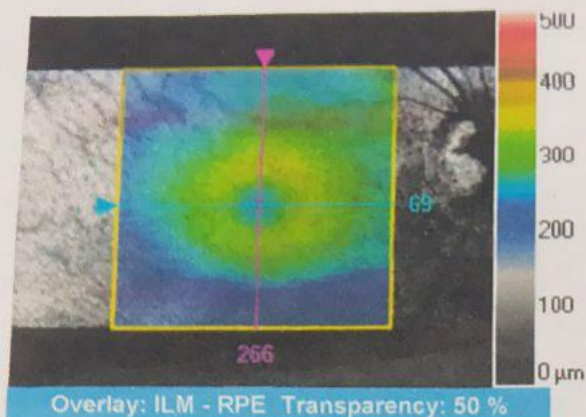
Signal Strength: 7/10

CZMI

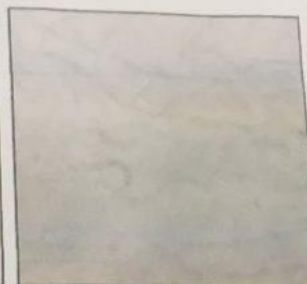


Macula Thickness : Macular Cube 512x128

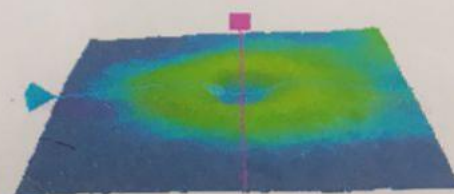
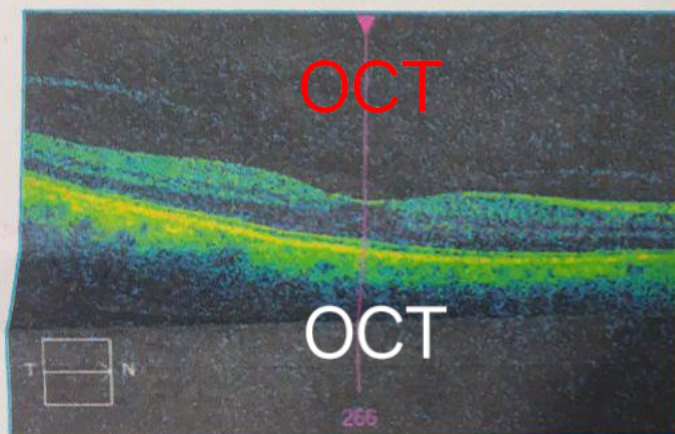
OD ☒ OS ☐



ILM-RPE Thickness (μm)



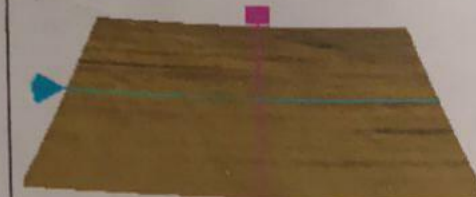
Fovea: 266, 69



ILM - RPE

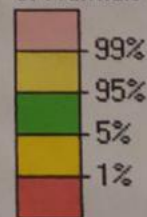


ILM



RPE

Asian:
Distribution
of Normals



	Central Subfield Thickness (μm)	Cube Volume (mm³)	Cube Average Thickness (μm)
ILM - RPE	269	9.5	264

Comments

Doctor's Signature

SW Ver: 11.5.2.54532
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