

## **ESSAY:**

1. Describe in detail the development of eyeball
2. Describe extraocular muscles on origin, insertion, action and nerve supply.
3. Describe the uveal tract in detail.
4. Explain the anatomy of the eye with help of a neat diagram. Add a note on the functions of each part
5. Describe the origin, course and distribution of trochlear nerve.
6. Describe the extraocular muscles under the following headings:
  7. • Attachments • Nerve supply • Actions
8. Name the coats of the eyeball. Describe the cornea.
9. Describe the visual pathway in detail with applied aspects
10. Describe the origin, course and distribution of oculomotor nerve.
11. Describe the coats of eyeball in detail
12. Describe the layers of retina. Draw the microscopic features of retina.
13. Describe the extraocular muscles in detail
14. Mention the groups of extraocular muscles. Discuss on the extrinsic muscles with action and nerve supply.
15. Describe the orbital cavity in detail
16. Mention the layers of retina. Add a note on rods and cones
17. Name the nerves innervating the extraocular muscles. Describe the oculomotor nerve.
18. Name the extraocular muscles. Describe the nerve supply and actions of lateral rectus muscle.
19. Describe the visual pathway
20. Describe the layers of retina. Name the artery supplying retina.
21. Describe retina under the following headings
  - (a) Parts
  - (b) Layers

- (c) Cells in each layer and their functions
  - (d) Blood supply
  - (e) Development
22. Name the layers of eyeball. Describe retina in detail
23. Describe cornea under the following headings
- (a) Microscopic anatomy
  - (b) Functions
  - (c) Blood supply & Nerve supply
  - (d) development
24. Name the layers of eyeball. Describe the middle layer in detail
25. Describe the lacrimal apparatus with the help of a neat labelled diagram. Add a note on each of its components. Add briefly on its applied anatomy.

### **SHORT NOTES:**

1. Structure of eyelid
2. Iris
3. Microscopic structure of retina
4. Structure of sclera
5. Describe structure of ciliary body.
6. Ophthalmic artery and its branches.
7. Microscopic structure of cornea
8. Pupillary light reflexes
9. Refractive media of eyeball
10. Bony orbit
11. Microscopic structure of optic nerve
12. Layers of retina- histology
13. Visual path way
14. Lacrimal gland

15. Ciliary ganglion
16. Layers of retina
17. Levator palpebrae superiors
18. Describe the structure of rods and cones.
19. Structure of lens
20. Describe the lacrimal apparatus.
21. Oculomotor nerve
22. Anatomy of eyelid
23. Choroid
24. Ophthalmic artery
25. Nerve supply of lacrimal gland
26. Development of eyeball
27. Abducent nerve
28. Optic nerve
29. Superior orbital fissure.
30. Ophthalmic artery.
31. Uveal tract
32. Orbicularis oculi
33. Trigeminal nerve
34. Superior oblique muscle
35. Lateral geniculate body
36. Facial nerve
37. Recti muscles of orbit
38. Oblique muscles of orbit
39. Conjunctiva
40. Tear film

## **ANSWER BRIEFLY:**

1. Optic canal
2. Ciliary ganglion
3. Canal of schlemms
4. Tenon's capsule
5. Superior oblique muscle
6. Optic chiasma.
7. Orbicularis oculi.
8. Parts of lacrimal apparatus.
9. Superior orbital fissure
10. Edinger- westphal nucleus
11. Tarsal glands
12. Visual cortex 8. Superior orbital fissure
13. Vitreous body
14. Ophthalmic veins
15. Lens placode
16. Conjunctiva
17. Choroidal fissure
18. Central artery of retina
19. Extra ocular muscles
20. Structure of lens
21. Histology of cornea
22. Chalazion
23. Coloboma
24. Pupillary light reflex
25. Anterior chamber of eye

26. Draw and label the contents of superior orbital fissure
27. Name any four branches of ophthalmic artery
28. Visual cortex.
29. Structure of Optic nerve
30. Central Retinal Artery.
31. Aqueous humour.
32. What is strabismus
33. Corneo-scleral junction
34. Abducent nerve
35. Innervation of muscles of the iris
36. Draw the structure of retina
37. Primary visual area
38. Optic disc.
39. Give the attachments of lateral rectus muscle.
40. Draw a neat labeled diagram of a rod.
41. Nasociliary nerve.
42. Ptosis
43. Name the refractive media present in eye
44. Name the muscles which control the size of pupil
45. Name the three types of cones present in man
46. Draw and label the sagittal section of eye
47. Optic canal
48. Suspensory ligament of lens
49. Structure of Optic Nerve
50. Central artery of retina and its applied importance
51. Aqueous chamber

52. Oblique muscles of eyeball
53. Superior oblique muscle.
54. Blind spot
55. Microscopy of cornea.
56. Rods and cones.
57. Annulus of zinn.
58. Name the layers of retina
59. Sclera
60. Ophthalmic artery
61. Rods
62. Pupil of eye
63. Layers of cornea.
64. Lacrimal sac.
65. Iris.
66. Optic nerve.
67. Vitreous humor
68. Cones
69. Movements of eyeball
70. Optic tract
71. Effects of injury to facial nerve
72. Cornea
73. Abducent nerve
74. Ophthalmic artery
75. Lacrimal apparatus
76. Constrictor pupillae
77. Vitreous humor

78. Ophthalmic veins
79. Lateral rectus
80. Development of cornea
81. Levator palpebrae superioris
82. Optic disc
83. Histology of retina
84. Dilator pupillae
85. Central artery of retina
86. Parts of choroid
87. Dilator pupillae
88. Layers of cornea
89. Superior oblique
90. Aqueous humor
91. Anterior chamber of eye
92. Trochlear nerve
93. Blind spot
94. Constrictor pupillae
95. Optic canal
96. Aqueous humour
97. Trochlear nerve
98. Nasolacrimal duct
99. Pupillary reflex
100. Optic chiasma
101. Optic disc
102. Development of eye
103. Superior orbital fissure

104. Ciliary body
105. Central artery of retina
106. Muscles of eyelid
107. Iris
108. Sclerocorneal junction
109. Optic chiasma 8. Lacrimal sac
110. Photoreceptors in retina
111. Coloboma
112. Tear film

**FILL IN THE BLANKS:**

1. Fovea centralis of retina is the depression seen in the center of \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Muscle of accommodation is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Cells responsible for myelination of optic nerve fibres is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Involuntary part of levator palpebrae superioris is called \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Aqueous humor is produced by \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Lateral rectus is supplied by -----nerve.
7. Central artery of retina is a branch of -----.
8. Optic canal transmits -----artery.
9. Retina comprises of -----layers.
10. Cones are concerned with -----vision
11. Visual acuity is greatest at fovea centralis due to high concentration of \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Muscle which raises the upper eyelid is \_\_\_\_\_.
13. Central artery of retina is a branch of \_\_\_\_\_.
14. Optic vesicles are outgrowths from the developing \_\_\_\_\_.
15. Pigment contained in the pigment cells of retina is \_\_\_\_\_.

16. . Nerve supply to lateral rectus is by \_\_\_\_\_.
17. Absence of eyeball is called \_\_\_\_\_.
18. Main arterial supply to visual cortex is by \_\_\_\_\_.
19. Amacrine cells are seen in \_\_\_\_\_.
20. Edinger Westphel nucleus gives parasympathetic fibres to \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
21. All extra ocular muscles are supplied by ..... except superior oblique and lateral rectus
22. The part of the eye which is transplanted is .....
23. The epiphora is due to .....
24. The function of ciliary muscles of the eye is .....
25. Nerve cells are present in ..... layer of the eye
26. The -----is the point of sharpest, most distinct visual acuity within the eye.
27. The muscle which causes abduction of eyeball is -----.
28. Cornea develops from -----.
29. Uveitis is inflammation of ----- layer of eyeball.
30. The sebaceous gland related to tarsus is -----
31. . Cornea is lined by ..... epithelium.
32. The junction between sclera and cornea is called .....
33. Cones respond to ..... light.
34. .... is a pigmented layer which separates posterior part of the sclera from the retina
35. Sclera develops from ..... germ layer
36. Ophthalmic artery is a branch of \_\_\_\_\_
37. Postganglionic fibres from ciliary ganglion pass through\_\_\_\_\_
38. Superior tarsal muscle is innervated by \_\_\_\_\_
39. Bitemporal hemianopia is caused by lesion of \_\_\_\_\_

40. Tears drain into the nasal cavity through\_\_\_\_\_
41. Superior oblique muscle is supplied by .....
42. Ophthalmic artery is a branch of .....
43. .... retains the lens in position.
44. Outer surface of the sclera is covered by ..... capsule.
45. Lens develops from .....
46. The ----- is suspended between choroid and lens
47. The clouding of the lens is known as -----.
48. Lamina cribrosa in the optic nerve region is formed by -----.
49. Optic nerve is myelinated by -----.
50. The ----- gives the sharpest vision
51. Muscle supplied by trochlear nerve is.....
52. Ptosis is produced by injury to ..... muscle
53. The crossing of the optic nerves in two sides called.....
54. Depression of eyeball in the adducted position is produced by .....
55. Ophthalmic nerve is the branch of.....
56. . Inferior oblique muscle is supplied by -----nerve.
57. Ora serrata is part of -----.
58. -----is vascular coat of eyeball.
59. -----fibers cross in optic chiasma.
60. Cataract is a disease of -----.
61. Blind spot is otherwise called.....
62. Orbitalis muscle is supplied by.....
63. Visual area is situated in .....
64. The coat of eyeball lying superficial to the retina is.....
65. The chamber lying anterior to the lens is.....

66. Levator palpebralis superioris muscle is supplied by -----nerve.
67. Descemet's membrane is part of -----.
68. -----is neural coat of eyeball.
69. -----nerve pass through optic canal.
70. Opacity of lens is called -----
71. Bones forming medial wall of orbit are.....
72. Secretomotor innervation of Lacrimal gland is by .....
73. The cornea is supplied by ..... nerves
74. Venae vorticosae are seen in .....
75. The attachments of recti muscles are ..... to the equator
76. The muscle that elevates the upper lid is .....
77. ....is vascular coat of eyeball
78. The parasympathetic ganglion present in the orbit is.....
79. The optic nerves join to form.....
80. The muscle causing lateral movement of the eyeball is.....
81. Postganglionic secretomotor fibres to the lacrimal gland, brought by\_\_\_\_\_
82. Medial rectus is supplied by\_\_\_\_\_ nerve
83. Retina is supplied by \_\_\_\_\_ artery
84. Extortion of the eyeball is caused by \_\_\_\_\_
85. The parasympathetic ganglion present in the orbit is\_\_\_\_\_
86. Ptosis is caused by paralysis of.....
87. Anterior chamber of the eye drains into.....
88. Trochlear nerve supplies.....
89. Lesion of optic chiasma result in.....
90. Nasolacrimal duct opens into.....
91. In-torsion of the eyeball is by\_\_\_\_\_

92. Retina develops from \_\_\_\_\_
93. Constriction of the pupil is caused by \_\_\_\_\_ muscle
94. Inferior oblique muscle is supplied by \_\_\_\_\_
95. Primary visual area is situated in \_\_\_\_\_ lobe of cerebrum.
96. . Optic chiasma is formed by union of.....
97. The artery passing through the optic nerve is.....
98. Vitreous humour is present in.....
99. Cataract is disease of.....
100. The layer of eyeball adjacent to retina is.....
101. Superior ophthalmic vein drains into .....
102. Type of connective tissue in vitreous humour is.....
103. Germ layer from which the muscles of eyeball develops is .....
104. Type of epithelium seen in cornea is .....
105. Lacrimal nerve is a branch of .....
106. Lateral rectus is supplied by .....
107. Limbus is .....
108. Miosis is .....
109. Ptosis in Horner's syndrome is due to .....
110. Lesion of optic tract results in .....
111. Preganglionic fibres which synapse in ciliary ganglion arises from..... Nucleus.
112. Lateral rectus muscle is supplied by ..... nerve.
113. Supratrochlear nerve is a branch of ..... nerve.
114. Afferent limb of pupillary reflex is formed by ..... nerve.
115. Visual area is seen in relation to ..... Sulcus of brain.
116. Lens vesicle is formed by invagination of -----
117. Largest part of lacrimal gland is called -----

118. The bone forming major part of orbital floor is -----
119. The part of brain where oculomotor nucleus is located is -----
120. Ophthalmic artery is a branch of -----
121. The -----is the point of sharpest, most distinct visual acuity within the eye.
122. The muscle which causes abduction of eyeball is -----.
123. Cornea develops from -----.
124. Uveitis is inflammation of ----- layer of eyeball.
125. The sebaceous gland related to tarsus is -----

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