

Q.36 Retinoscopy is performed to:

- (1) Examine the optic disc
- (2) Examine the retina
- (3) Examine the lens

- (d) Assess refractive error
- (e) Assess the visual field

Q.37 Regarding bacterial keratitis:

- (a) Topical antibiotics are not effective
- (b) Cultures are usually negative
- (c) Typically dendritic ulcers are seen

- (d) Pain, photophobia and blurred vision are the presenting complaints
- (e) Contact lens wear is not a risk factor

Q.38 The best treatment for cataract is:

- (a) Intracapsular cataract extraction
- (b) Extracapsular cataract extraction with rigid intraocular lens
- (c) Phacoemulsification with foldable lens implant

- (d) Phacoemulsification without implant of Intraocular lens
- (e) It doesn't require treatment

Q.39 Regarding retinal surgery:

- (a) Requires simple inexpensive equipment for vitrectomy
- (b) Scleral buckling requires very expensive equipment
- (c) Cryo treatment is done by using special laser

- (d) Most operations are done under topical anesthesia
- (e) Some operations may involve injecting silicone oil

Q.40 Laser treatment of the retina:

- (a) Is done by argon laser
- (b) May be complemented with Yag laser to treat coexisting retinal edema
- (c) Is ineffective in proliferative diabetic retinopathy

- (d) Has no role in treating diabetic macular edema
- (e) May cause brain damage

Q.41 Retinal nerve fibers:

- (a) Are the outermost layer of the retina
- (b) Are more than 10 million in number
- (c) Increase in diabetics

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a very thin myelin sheath loss leads to visual field loss

Q.42 Tractional retinal detachment:

- (a) Occurs in diabetics
- (b) Can be treated with laser only
- (c) Is not sight threatening

- (d) Scleral buckling is the best option
- (e) Vitrectomy is contraindicated

Q.43 Retinoblastoma:

- (a) Is most common childhood Benign tumor
- (b) Never occurs before 5 years of age
- (c) Presents with red pupil

- (d) Enucleation is the only treatment
- (e) Early cases may be treated with cryo or laser

Q.44 A cherry red spot at the macula is seen in:

- (a) Central retinal vein occlusion
- (b) Central retinal artery occlusion
- (c) Retinopathy of prematurity

- (d) Diabetic retinopathy
- (e) Hypertensive retinopathy

Q.45 Regarding diabetic retinopathy:

- (a) More common in type II diabetics
- (b) Retinal neovessels are seen in proliferative retinopathy
- (c) Hard exudates are absent

- (d) Control of blood sugar level is of little significance
- (e) Microaneurysms occur late in disease

- Q.11** A cataract in which liquefaction of the cortex has allowed the nucleus to sink inferiorly is called
 a) Mature cataract
 b) Hypermature cataract
 c) Morgagnian cataract
 d) Cortical cataract
 e) Christmas tree cataract
- Q.12** Normal tear film consists of:
 a) Three layers: mucin, aqueous, lipid
 b) Two layers: mucin and aqueous
 c) Is secreted by lacrimal ducts
 d) Is not essential for eye health
 e) Develops at six months of age
- Q.13** Retina consists of:
 a) Ten layers with pigment epithelium as outermost
 b) Ten layers with pigment epithelium as innermost
 c) Eight layers with nerve fibers as outermost
 d) Eight layers with nerve fibers as innermost
 e) Eight layers with vitreous as innermost
- Q.14** Extraocular muscles:
 a) Medial rectus abducts the eye
 b) Lateral rectus is supplied by the trochlear nerve
 c) Superior rectus is supplied by trochlear nerve
 d) Inferior rectus is supplied by abducent nerve
 e) Lateral rectus is supplied by abducens nerve
- Q.15** Near reflex consists of:
 a) Convergence, accommodation, pupillary constriction?
 b) Convergence, accommodation, pupillary dilatation.
 c) Divergence, accommodation, pupillary constriction
 d) Divergence, accommodation, pupillary dilatation
 e) Convergence and accommodation.
- Q.16** Aqueous humor exits from the anterior chamber mostly through:
 a) The trabecular route
 b) The iris vessels
 c) Uveoscleral route
- Q.17** Retinal blood supply:
 a) Central retinal artery supplies whole of the retina and choroid
 b) Macular blood supply comes solely from ciliary body
 c) Central retinal vein drains only the central retina
 d) Retinal ischemia may lead to neovascularization
 e) Vitreous normally has blood vessels in its periphery.
- Q.18** Pilocarpine is:
 a) A prostaglandin analogue
 b) A parasympathomimetic
 c) Carbonic anhydrase inhibitor
- Q.19** A 17 year old male presents with dendritic ulcer. The best medication is:
 a) Acyclovir ointment 5 times/day
 b) Acyclovir ointment once/day
 c) Chloramphenicol eye drops 2 hourly
 d) Atropine eye drops once daily
 e) Steroid eye drops. Five times a day
- Q.20** Retinitis pigmentosa:
 a) Is dominantly inherited retinal degeneration
 b) Is due to retinal pigment epithelium degeneration
 c) Causes night blindness
 d) Usually involves older patients
 e) Is treatable with retinal laser
- Q.21** A four year old child presents with fever, unilateral proptosis and pain. The most likely diagnosis is:
 a) Traumatic orbital hemorrhage
 b) Orbital cellulitis
 c) Thyroid eye disease
 d) Orbital tumor
 e) Advanced retinoblastoma invading the orbit.
- Q.22** An abnormal protrusion of the globe is called:
 a) Pseudoproptosis
 b) Buphthalmos
 c) Orbital cellulitis

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(d) Proptosis
 (e) Enophthalmos

AO₃ LR₆

Q.11

A 30 year old female wearing +6 D glasses on both sides presents to the Emergency department with a painful red eye. Her intraocular pressure is 30 mmHg, there is mild corneal edema and cup to disc ratio of 0.3, the angle is grade 1. What is the most useful topical drug in this patient?

- a) Brimonidine
- b) Dorzolamide
- c) Latanoprost
- d) Pilocarpine
- e) Timolol Maleate

Q.12

A 20 year old boy presents with rapidly deteriorating visual acuity. On examination, he is found to have conical cornea and distortion of mires on a placido disc. What is the other major finding?

- a) Ferry ring
- b) Fleischer ring
- c) Kayser Fleischer ring
- d) Stocker ring
- e) Wessley ring

Q.13

A 20 year old girl whose right eye was injured by a tree branch, now complains of pain in the eye. Examination shows a 4 mm circular yellow lesion in the center of her cornea. What is the cause?

- a) Biopsy
- b) Cautery
- c) Impression cytology
- d) Scrapping
- e) Swab

Q.14

A 50 year old patient presents with painful red eye 2 days after Phacoemulsification with foldable intraocular lens implantation was done in her right eye. Examination shows a 2 mm hypopyon and the visual acuity is 6/60 in that eye. What is the treatment of choice in this patient?

- a) Intravenous Moxifloxacin
- b) Intravitreal Ceftazidime
- c) Subconjunctival Gentamycin
- d) Subtenon Kenacort
- e) Topical Gatifloxacin

Q.15

A 20 year old girl develops reduction in Calcium levels after Parathyroid surgery. What type of cataract is she most probable to develop?

- a) Anterior polar
- b) Cortical
- c) Lamellar
- d) Nuclear
- e) Posterior subcapsular

Q.16

A 10 year old boy presents with decrease in vision in both eyes. Examination shows that he has tall stature, high arched palate and his crystalline lens is displaced superiorly in both eyes. Which one of the following syndromes is most likely to cause this?

- a) Alport
- b) Down
- c) Marfan
- d) Turner
- e) Weill Marchesani

Q.17

A 30 year old Diabetic patient presents with black floaters in front of his right eye. Examination revealed neovascularization at the disc and mild vitreous hemorrhage. Which one of the following procedures will you perform to treat this condition?

- a) Barrier laser
- b) Focal laser
- c) Grid laser
- d) Laser ablation
- e) Panretinal photocoagulation

Q.18

A 40 year old female presents with sudden onset decrease in vision. Examination shows that she has extensive flame shaped hemorrhages all over the retina with dilated tortuous veins. What is the most likely predisposing factor for this disease?

- a) Diabetes Mellitus
- b) Hypertension
- c) Multiple Sclerosis
- d) Rheumatoid Arthritis
- e) Wegner's Granulomatosis

Q.19

A 60 year old patient presents with sudden loss of vision and a central Scotoma. Examination reveals a greyish green lesion at the fovea. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- a) Drusen
- b) Dry Macular Degeneration
- c) Geographic Atrophy
- d) Serous Retinopathy
- e) Wet Macular Degeneration

Q.20

A 30 year old female presents with gradual loss of vision. Her mother also suffers from the same condition. Examination shows black pigment outside the posterior pole in a bone spicule pattern. What type of visual field defects will you see?

- a) Ring Scotoma
- b) Central Scotoma
- c) Wedge Scotoma
- d) Stedel Scotoma
- e) Wedge Scotoma



MBBS THIRD PROFESSIONAL
Ophthalmology
(Multiple Choice Questions)

Pages 04

Signature of Candidate

Roll No.

Total Marks: 45

Time Allowed: 1 hour

MCQ Paper ID

B	B	F	B	1	2	3	2	0	5	4	2
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Instructions:

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- phacemdytic glaucoma*
- Q.1** An eighty years old man is brought to eye OPD with painful red eye for the last one day. His IOP is 40 mmHg. He is diagnosed as lens induced glaucoma. What is the type of cataract which can cause such type of glaucoma:
 a) Nuclear cataract
 b) Coronary cataract
 c) Immature cataract
 d) Cortical cataract
 e) Hypermature cataract
- Q.2** A 30 years old lady who has been using some drugs for her spring catarrh for the last 5 years has developed complicated toxic cataract. What are the likely drugs to cause such a condition:
 a) Steroids drops
 b) Sodium croniglucatic drops
 c) Anti histamine drops
 d) Antistine privine drops
 e) Timolol drops
- Q.3** A 60 years old man complains of visual blurring while driving at night. His visual acuity is 6/12 both eyes but he has been changing reading glasses quite frequently ocular media are clear. What clinical signs will help you in diagnosis:
 a) IOP
 b) Cup disc ratio beyond 6
 c) Visual fields changes
 d) OCT
 e) All of these
- Painful Red Eye*
- Keratitis*
- Acute congestive glaucoma
- Q.4** A 40 year old widow with hypermetropia C/o ~~redness~~ in right eye with redness and reduced visual acuity. Her IOP is 60mmHg. Cornea is edematous and pupil is vertically oval and very sluggishly reacting. What is the pathogenesis of this type of glaucoma:
 a) Platou Iris
 b) Sclerosed episcleral veins
 c) Endocytosis
 d) Iridodenesis
 e) Pupillary block
- Glaucoma*
- Q.5** A 40 year old lady has acute congestive glaucoma. What is the operation of choice:
 a) Peripheral iridectomy
 b) Peritomy
 c) Paracentesis
 d) Goniotomy
 e) Sclerostomy
- Glaucoma*
- Q.6** A 50 year old man is diagnosed as a case of open angle glaucoma. What is the drug of choice for medical control of this type of glaucoma:
 a) Epinephrine eye drops
 b) Adrenaline eye drops
 c) β blockers
 d) Miotics
 e) Mydriatics
- Q.7** A mother brings her 10 year old child with the complaint that the child has squint. What is the best method to prove the manifest squint:
 a) Hirschberg test
 b) Cover test
 c) Cover uncover test
 d) Ocular motility
 e) Refraction
- Q.8** A child has accommodative esotropia. What is the best option to investigate him:
 a) Hirschberg test
 b) Ocular motility
 c) Hess Chart test
 d) Cover test
 e) Cycloplegic refraction
- Q.9** A 15 year old student reports in the eye OPD with the complaint that he has reduced visual acuity in his right eye which he has noticed only 10 days back when he was hit in the face by a shuttle cock. The visual acuity in right eye is 6/60 and 6/6 in the left eye. Right eye examination does not reveal any abnormality except that the refractive error in the right eye is -14.00D with -2 astigmatism at 160°. What is the diagnosis:
 a) Amblyopia
 b) Astigmatism
 c) Macular degeneration
 d) Retrobulbar neuritis
 e) Macular oedema



**MBBS THIRD PROFESSIONAL
Ophthalmology
(Multiple Choice Questions)**

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MCQ Paper ID E A E B 1 1 6 5 2 3 4 1

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Q.1 The layer of cornea in contact with aqueous humour is called?

- The layer of cornea in contact with aqueous humour is called

 - a) Epithelium
 - b) Descemet's membrane
 - c) Endothelium
 - d) Bowman
 - e) Stroma

Q.2 Convergence is associated with which phenomenon?

- Convergence is associated with which phenomenon?

 - a) Dilation of the pupil
 - b) Relaxation of zonules
 - c) Miosis
 - d) Posterior synechiae formation
 - e) Iris Bombe

Q.3 Parasympathetic fibers supplying the rectum originate from which nucleus?

- Q. 13.** Cranial nerves supplying the pupillary fibers originating from which nucleus?

 - a) Red nucleus
 - b) Edinger Westphal nucleus
 - c) Caudate nucleus
 - d) Pontine nuclei
 - e) Reticular formation

Q.4 Bed colour appreciation is a function of which sensory system?

- Q. 10. Color appreciation is a function of which part of eye?**

 - a) Macula
 - b) Peripheral retina
 - c) Optic disc
 - d) Ora serrata
 - e) Pars Plana

Q-5 Thinning of the crystalline lens in diabetes will lead to which condition?

- Widening of the crystalline lens in diabetes will lead to which condition?**

 - a) Hypermetropia
 - b) Astigmatism only
 - c) Presbyopia
 - d) Amblyopia
 - e) Myopia

Q.6 Hard exudates in the retina are formed due to the accumulation of which material?

Q-7 Depression of the eye in abduction is caused by which muscle? (J & J)

- Q. Action of the eye in abduction is caused by which muscle? 6 or 1
1) Superior Rectus 2) Inferior Rectus 3) Medial Rectus 4) Lateral Rectus 5) Inferior Oblique

Q-8 A 30 year old diabetic patient develops complete ptosis accompanied by mydriasis in his right eye. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- Q. 11. What is the most likely diagnosis?**

 - a) Horner syndrome
 - b) Meige Syndrome
 - c) Bell's palsy
 - d) III nerve palsy
 - e) Blepharospasm

Q.9 A 50 year old female patient with poorly controlled hypertension is seen by the Internist. He is very concerned to find hard exudates on ophthalmoscopy and refers the patient to you for treatment. What will be your response?

- a) Argon Laser
 - b) YAG Laser
 - c) Control of Hypertension
 - d) Hyperlipidemia control
 - e) Intravitreal steroids.

Q-10 A 40 year old male is found to have intraocular pressure of 30 mm of Hg in the right eye. His cup to disc ratio is 0.4 on that side. Which pattern of visual field is likely to be seen if he is diagnosed with glaucoma?
A) Central scotoma

- b) Central scotoma
 c) Bjerrum scotoma
 d) Enlargement of blind spot
 e) Bitemporal hemianopia
 f) Homonymous hemianopia

(Continued)

- (Q) a) Detachment of neurosensory layer of retina
 b) In pigment epithelium
 c) Splitting of various retinal layers
 d) Detachment of retina from choroid

- e) Feature of tractional RD
 f) Treated with intravenous Mannitol

Q. Which of the following statement regarding Central serous retinopathy is correct:

- a) Is hereditary in nature
 b) Does not occur in males
 c) Causes total blindness

- d) Does not recur
 e) Fluorescein shows defect in bruch's membrane

Q.38

Retinoblastoma:

- a) Is a tumour of young children
 b) Arises from bipolar cells
 c) Does not spread to surrounding tissues

- d) Is not life threatening
 e) Can be treated with antifungal drugs

Q.39

A 38 years old male complains of headache, projectile vomiting and transient obscuration of vision for one year. On examination her both optic discs are swollen. What is the most probable cause?

- a) Raised intra ocular pressure
 b) Raised blood pressure
 c) Space occupying lesion inside cranium

- d) Space occupying lesion outside cranium
 e) Bell's Palsy

Q.40

In lesions of optic chiasma the visual field defect is:

- a) Bitemporal Hemianopia
 b) Ring scotoma
 c) Enlargement of Blind Spot

- d) Centrocecal scotoma
 e) Siedle's scotoma

Q.41

Which of the following is the most important diagnostic sign of optic nerve disease?

- a) Mild decrease in visual acuity
 b) Afferent pupillary defect
 c) Redness of conjunctiva
 d) Disc hyperemia
 e) Raised intra ocular pressure

Q.42

Forced duction test is performed to diagnose which of the following:

- a) 6th nerve palsy
 b) Diplopia
 c) Restrictive myopathy
 d) Concomitant squint
 e) Stereopsis

Q.43

Parents bring a child of one year with complaints of inward deviation since birth. Cover test and Hirschberg test show Right Esotropia 30 degrees. Ocular movements are normal and there is no refractive error. Which of the following is most likely diagnosis:

- a) Accommodative esotropia
 b) Sixth Nerve palsy
 c) Infantile Esotropia
 d) Congenital Exotropia
 e) Convergence Insufficiency

Q.44

The best and cheapest option for treatment of amblyopia is:

- a) Glasses
 b) Contact Lens
 c) Ptolemy's
 d) Convergence exercises
 e) Occlusion

Q.45

Which statement is true about pinhole?

- a) It cuts off central rays of light
 b) A pencil of light passes through hole falling on fovea centralis
 c) In macular diseases vision is improved with pinhole
 d) If vision improves it implies that there is organic ocular pathology
 e) Can be used on permanent basis

**MBBS THIRD PROFESSION...
Ophthalmology
(Multiple Choice Questions)**

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Signature of Candidate

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MCQ Paper 10 [B B F B 2 5 3 7 6 4 0 1]

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- Q.1** A Patient is known for primary open angle glaucoma. Gonioscopy shows Grade III angle in all four quadrants. Which structures are visible on gonioscopy?
 a) Ciliary body → not visible
 b) Schwalbe's line and Trabecular mesh work → Grade II
 c) Trabecular mesh work and scleral spur
 d) Schwalbe's line and Trabecular mesh work and scleral spur
 e) Trabecular mesh work and scleral spur
 ciliary body
- Q.2** Which of the following is most likely origin of the Human Lens?
 a) Surface ectoderm
 b) Neuro ectoderm
 c) Mesoderm
 d) Neural crest cells
 e) Endoderm
- Q.3** Vascular Coat of the eye is:
 a) Retina
 b) Sclera
 c) Cornea
 d) Ciliary body
 e) Uveal tract
- Q.4** In accommodation the main change occurs in:
 a) Lens
 b) Cornea
 c) Sclera
 d) Retina
 e) Anterior Chamber
- Q.5** Scotopic vision is the property of:
 a) Amacrine cells
 b) Cones
 c) Bipolar cells
 d) Rods
 e) Optic Nerve fiber
- Q.6** What of the following is the true statement about corneal endothelial cells?
 a) They act as protective layer of cornea
 b) They are responsible for corneal transparency
 c) They form a bi-layer
 d) They are always regenerating
 e) They cannot proliferate beyond cornea
- Q.7** The strongest cycloplegic drug is:
 a) Tropicamide
 b) Atropine
 c) Adrenaline
 d) Cyclopentolate
 e) Homatropine
- Q.8** Mydrinetics are used in uveitis for the following reasons:
 a) To prevent anterior synechiae
 b) As anti inflammatory agent
 c) To prevent and break posterior synechiae
 d) To treat retinitis
 e) To decrease aqueous flare.
- Q.9** A 14 years old boy has been diagnosed as a case of Retinitis Pigmentosa. What of the following may be the most important symptom of the patient:
 a) Far sightedness
 b) Night blindness
 c) Yellowness of eye
 d) Redness of eyes
 e) Near sightedness
- Q.10** A 5 years old girl has unilateral proptosis. On examination pulsation is present. Which of the following is most likely diagnosis?
 a) Orbital cellulitis
 b) Dacryoadenitis
 c) Pseudo tumour
 d) Endocrine Exophthalmos
 e) Saccular aneurysm of Ophthalmic artery

- Q.11 A 50 year old male is seen by your medical officer. His cup to disc ratio is 0.3 in both sides and his visual fields are normal. He is concerned that the patient has glaucoma on checking the intraocular pressure. Which level of IOP in mm of Hg is diagnostic of glaucoma?
a) 10
b) 40
c) 20
d) 25
e) 21
- Q.12 A 23 year old male is diagnosed to have Keratoconus in both his eyes. What is the cause of poor vision in his eyes?
a) Excessive rubbing
b) Fleischer Ring
c) Haab's Striae
d) Munson sign
e) Irregular Astigmatism
- Q.13 A 22 year old female presents with a painful red eye for the last two days. If she wears contact lens which condition is most likely to have?
a) Uveitis
b) Infective keratitis
c) Angle closure glaucoma
d) Scleritis
e) Stye formation
- Q.14 A two year old patient is diagnosed with unilateral congenital cataract. Which condition is he likely to develop after cataract extraction without intraocular lens implantation?
a) Amblyopia
b) Night blindness
c) Hypermetropia
d) Retinoblastoma
e) Hypopyon
- Q.15 An eight year old patient undergoes uncomplicated congenital cataract surgery. Post operatively he has poor vision and his fundus examination shows dot and pepper retinal appearance. Which infection caused this condition?
a) Toxoplasmosis
b) Hypercalcemia
c) Vitamin D Deficiency
d) Rubella infection of mother
e) Malnutrition
- Q.16 A patient with mature cataract prolongs his cataract surgery for a long time. He presents one year later with sudden painful loss of vision. He is most likely to have?
a) Phacomorphic glaucoma
b) Blue dot cataract
c) Sunflower cataract
d) Cortical spokes
e) Posterior capsule rupture
- Q.17 A 50 year old insulin dependent diabetic develops proliferative diabetic retinopathy. Which is the most likely cause of poor vision in this patient?
a) Serous retinal detachment
b) Sub-retinal neovascularisation
c) Tractional retinal detachment
d) Rhegmatogenous retinal detachment
e) Papilloedema
- Q.18 Anti-Vascular endothelial Growth factor is used in the treatment of which condition?
a) Rhegmatogenous Retinal detachment
b) Retinitis pigmentosa
c) Exudative diabetic maculopathy
d) Tractional retinal detachment
e) Dry macular degeneration
- Q.19 Tunnel vision develops in advanced form of which disease?
a) Diabetic maculopathy
b) Retinitis pigmentosa
c) Rhegmatogenous retinal detachment
d) Central retinal artery occlusion
e) Wet macular degeneration
- Q.20 A five year old male patient is brought to you with rapidly growing retinoblastoma. Examination shows half fill of the eyeball. Which is most appropriate treatment?
a) Enucleation
b) Extirpation
c) Cryotherapy
d) External beam radiotherapy
e) Argon laser therapy
- Q.21 Enlargement of the blind spot is seen in which condition?
a) Retrobulbar neuritis
b) Optic atrophy
c) Retinal detachment
d) Papilloedema
e) Macular haemorrhage
- Q.22 Loss of goblet cells in Steven Johnson syndrome will lead to which condition?
a) Epiphora
b) Dry eyes
c) Papillae formation
d) Yellowish discharge
e) Pus formation
- Q.23 A 50 year old alcoholic develops vitamin B₁₂ deficiency. He presents with progressive loss of vision in both his eyes. What is the most likely finding on fundus examination?
a) Optic atrophy
b) Papilloedema
c) Central retinal vein occlusion
d) Sub-retinal haemorrhage
e) Exudative retinal detachment

- Q.35** A 40 year old female who has been complaining of severe headache and disturbance of vision for the last five days. Her visual fields show enlargement of the blind spot. What is the probable cause:
 a) Retrobulbar neuritis
 b) Optic atrophy
 c) Retinal detachment
 d) Glaucomatous cupping
 e) Papilloedema
- Q.36** A 50 year old male who has insulin dependent diabetes for the last 20 years develops proliferative diabetic retinopathy. The most likely cause of his blindness is:
 a) Tractional retinal detachment
 b) Serous retinopathy
 c) Vitreous detachment
 d) Papilloedema
 e) Retrobulbar neuritis
- Q.37** A 60 year old alcoholic who develops vitamin B deficiency presents with progressive loss of vision. What is the most probable cause of loss of vision:
 a) Optic atrophy
 b) Papilloedema
 c) Macular degeneration
 d) Exudative retinal detachment
 e) Central retinal vein occlusion
- Q.38** A 60 year old ill nourished male develops pain on right forehead followed by blisters. Corneal examination shows punctate keratitis and pseudodendrons. What is the most likely diagnosis:
 a) Herpes simplex keratitis
 b) Fungal keratitis
 c) Bacterial keratitis
 d) Impetigo keratitis
 e) Herpes zoster ophthalmicus
- Q.39** A 50 year old female complains of arthritis for the last two years. She suddenly develops pain and redness in right eye with ~~KW~~ at the back of cornea and constricted sluggishly reacting pupil. The most likely diagnosis is:
 a) Anterior uveitis
 b) Ulcerative keratitis
 c) Ch. Simple glaucoma
 d) Herpes simplex keratitis
 e) Acute congestive glaucoma
- Q.40** A 3 year child is brought with having prominent convergent squint. He is advised cycloplegic refraction. What is the commonest likely diagnosis:
 a) Myopia
 b) Astigmatism
 c) Presbyopia
 d) Emmetropia
 e) Accommodative esotropia due to hypermetropia
- Q.41** A 7 year old male child has been advised surgery with residual accommodative esotropia. Which muscles will need recession to align the eyes?
 a) Medial rectus recession
 b) Lateral rectus recession
 c) Inferior rectus recession
 d) Medial rectus free tenectomy
 e) Superior rectus recession
- Q.42** A 30 year old male with orbital cellulitis develops optic nerve compression with progressive loss of vision. The optic nerve compression can be checked by:
 a) Corneal reflex
 b) Pupillary light reflex
 c) Ptosis
 d) Diplopia
 e) Posterior synchiae
- Q.43** A young girl presents with advanced Keratoconus of the eye. Which is the best option for treatment:
 a) Spectacles
 b) Soft contact lens
 c) Excimer laser
 d) Keratectomy
 e) Keroplasty
- Q.44** A 6 months old child is brought to eye department with the complaint of big eye ball with megalocornea. Since birth, child is photophobic and cornea appears to be big and hazy. What is the likely diagnosis:
 a) Buphtalmos
 b) High myopia
 c) High hypermetropia
 d) Astigmatism
 e) Keratoglobus
- Q.45** A 40 years old lady has had typhoid fever w/o redness, pain and watering in right eye. Corneal fluorescein stain shows a branching ulcer. What is the best treatment option:
 a) Mydriatic and antiviral drops
 b) Miotics and antiviral drops
 c) Simple antibiotic drops
 d) Lubricant drugs
 e) Antibiotics and mydriatics drops

- Q.24** A 20 year old male presents with chronic irritation in both his eyes. White flaky material is seen on the eyelashes with hyperemia of the lid margin. What is the most likely diagnosis?
 a) Trichiasis
 b) Entropion
 c) Ectropion
 ✓d) Blepharitis
 e) Epiblepharon
- Q.25** A 30 year old farmer develops a triangular conjunctival growth encroaching on the cornea. His vision is slowly getting worse in that eye. What is the most likely diagnosis?
 a) Pinguecula
 b) Dellen
 ✓c) Pterygium
 d) Papillae
 e) Follicle
- Q.26** A 15 year old female is prescribed topical mast cell stabilizers for the treatment of her chronic red eyes. What is most likely diagnosis?
 a) Bacterial conjunctivitis
 b) Pterygium
 c) Xerosis
 ✓d) Allergic conjunctivitis
 e) Keratitis
- Q.27** A 50 year old female presents with painless swelling inferior to the medial canthal tendon. Positive regurgitation test will be seen in which condition?
 ✓a) Mucocele
 b) Dermoid cyst
 ✓c) Lacrimal sac tumour
 d) Sebaceous cyst
 e) Chalazion
- Q.28** A 40 year old hypermetrope is seen to have iris bombe. What will be the mechanism of raised intraocular pressure in this patient?
 ✓a) Posterior synechiae formation
 b) Closure of angle
 c) Aqueous misdirection
 d) Swelling of the lens
 e) Hypopyon formation
- Q.29** A 60 year old male develops blisters on his right eye. Corneal examination shows punctuate keratitis. Which condition is most likely to produce this condition?
 a) Herpes simplex
 b) Fungal
 c) Bacterial
 ✓d) Herpes Zoster
 e) Trachoma
- Q.30** A 50 year old patient with chronic red eye presents in the outpatients. Examination reveals cells in the anterior chamber with mutton fat keratic precipitates. What is the most likely diagnosis?
 ✓a) Herpes simplex
 ✓b) Tuberculosis
 c) Ankylosing spondylitis
 d) Bechet's disease
 ✓e) Ulcerative keratitis
- Q.31** A 20 year old patient presents with decreased vision in both eyes. Examination shows bilateral interstitial keratitis with salmon patch appearance. What is the most likely diagnosis?
 ✓a) Tuberculosis
 ✓b) Syphilis
 c) Leprosy
 d) Herpes Simplex
 ✓e) Herpes Zoster
- Q.32** A 35 year old male is involved in a car accident. He sustains blunt head trauma during the injury. He presents later in the eye outdoor with vertical diplopia. Which cranial nerve palsy can cause this condition?
 a) II
 ✓b) III
 c) IV
 d) V
 e) VI
- Q.33** A three year old child is brought by his parents with Esotropia. He is advised cycloplegic refraction. Which condition is he most likely to have?
 a) Myopia
 b) Astigmatism
 ✓c) Hypermetropia
 d) Presbyopia
 e) Emmetropia
- Q.34** A 10 year old female with esotropia is advised squint surgery to align her eyes. Resection of which muscle is needed?
 ✓a) Medial rectus
 ✓b) Lateral rectus
 c) Superior rectus
 d) Superior oblique
 e) Inferior rectus
- Q.35** A patient presents with dislocated lens in the inferior vitreous after trauma. Retinoscopy shows +10 D of refractive error. Which condition is likely to produce this?
 a) Pseudophakia
 b) Enmetropia
 c) Myopia
 d) Astigmatism
 ✓e) Aphakia

(Continued)

- Q.38** **Retinoblastoma:**
 a) Is a tumour of old age ~~infants & young children~~
 b) Arises from bipolar cells
 c) Does not spread to surrounding tissues
 d) Is not life threatening
 e) Arises from primitive retinal cells
- Q.39** A 26 years old female complains of headache, projectile vomiting and transient obscuration of vision for one year. On examination her both optic discs are swollen. Which of the following investigation should be done first?
 ✓ a) Intraocular pressure measurement
 b) Intracranial pressure measurement
 c) Neuro Imaging to rule out space occupying lesion
 d) Lumbar puncture for CSF examination
 e) Cerebral angiography
- Q.40** Visual field changes in optic neuritis is:
 a) Bitemporal Hemianopia
 b) Ring scotoma
 c) Enlargement of Blind Spot
 Centrocecal scotoma
 Sledle's scotoma
- Q.41** Which of the following is the most important diagnostic sign for optic nerve disease?
 ✓ a) Mild decrease visual acuity
 b) Afferent pupillary defect
 c) Redness of conjunctiva
 d) Disc hyperemia
 e) Raised intraocular pressure
- Q.42** Which of the following simple test is performed to diagnose strabismus?
 a) Hess screen test
 b) Hirschberg's test
 ✓ c) Alternate Prism cover test
 d) Tangent screen test
 e) Forced duction test
- Q.43** A 3 years old child has 30 AD esotropia alternating between each eye. The inward deviation is more for near than for distance. Refraction shows + 6D Hypermetropia in each eye. Extra ocular muscle movements are normal. Name the type of squint:
 a) Paralytic squint
 b) Incomitant squint
 c) Accommodative non refractive esotropia
 ✓ d) Accommodative refractive esotropia
 e) Non-accommodative Esotropia
- Q.44** Commonest refractive error causing paediatric squint is:
 a) Myopia
 b) Astigmatism
 c) Presbyopia
 d) Aphakia
 e) Hypermetropia
- Q.45** In retinoscopy at 1 M. distance using a plane mirror, when mirror is moved to the right the shadow in pupil moves to the left, condition is:
 a) Hypermetropia
 b) Myopia more than 1 D.
 c) Emmetropia
 ✓ d) Myopia less than 1 D.
 e) Myopia of 1 D.

MBBS THIRD PROFESSIONAL
Ophthalmology
(Multiple Choice Questions)

Total Marks: 45

Time Allowed: 1 hour

Signature of Candidate

Roll No.

MCQ Paper ID: 6101FA1122413-A1A4

Instructions:

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- Q.1 In a patient with keratoconus:**
- The cornea is flatter than normal
 - The cornea assumes an ectatic conical shape**
 - Corneal thinning is not a feature
 - It occurs in elderly individuals
 - Corneal diameter is larger than normal
- Q.2 Regarding Cornea:**
- Keratoconus is a progressive disorder
 - Argus senilis causes blindness
 - Band keratopathy has cholesterol deposits
 - LASIK treatment is for hypermetropia
 - Radial keratotomy is meant to treat hazy corneas
- Q.3 Uveal tissue refers to:**
- Iris and ciliary body
 - Iris and choroid
 - Ciliary body and choroid
 - Iris, ciliary body and choroid
 - Choroid and retina
- Q.4 Hypopyon refers to:**
- Leakage of proteins into the anterior chamber
 - Red blood cells in the anterior chamber
 - Inflammatory cells that settle in the anterior part of the anterior chamber and form a horizontal level
 - Lens matter in the anterior chamber
 - Presence of keratic precipitates in the anterior chamber
- Q.5 A young adult male presents with recent onset of pain-photophobia in his left eye. On examination there are cells in anterior chamber and small keratin precipitates on corneal endothelium. The vitreous is clear and retina appears to be normal. The most probable diagnosis**
- Anterior uveitis
 - Intermediate uveitis
 - Posterior uveitis
 - Panuveitis
 - Vitritis
- Q.6 Trabeculectomy is a surgical procedure to treat:**
- Open angle glaucoma
 - Angle closure glaucoma
 - Lens induced glaucoma
 - Congenital glaucoma
 - Complicated glaucoma only
- Q.7 A 65 years old patient presents complaining of decreased vision. On examination his cup disc ratio is increased. What investigation would be helpful?**
- Angiography
 - B scan
 - Slit lamp biomicroscopy
 - Perimetry
 - Keratometry
- Q.8 Neovascular glaucoma is likely to occur in:**
- Rheumatoid arthritis
 - Ankylosing spondylitis
 - Central retinal artery occlusion
 - Central retinal vein occlusion
 - Optic neuritis
- Q.9 A 60 year old patient underwent cataract extraction. On 2nd post operative day he presented with lid swelling, pain and hypopyon. Treatment of choice would be:**
- Systemic steroids
 - Intravitreal steroids
 - Intravitreal vancomycin
 - Intravitreal cyclosporin
 - Intravitreal vancomycin and amikacin
- Q.10 After phaco cataract extraction the intraocular lens is implanted:**
- Within the capsular bag of the crystalline lens
 - Between the iris and the cornea
 - Inside the cornea
 - Over the crystalline lens
 - Behind the crystalline lens

- Q.23** Accommodation is lost in
 a) Glaucoma
 b) Nystagmus
 c) Astigmatism
 d) Aphakia
 e) Anisometropia
- Q.22** Bitemporal field loss is due to
 a) Glaucomatous cupping
 b) Macular degeneration
 c) Optic neuropathy
 d) Lesions in the visual cortex
 e) Lesion in the optic chiasma
- Q.24** The drug of choice in vernal conjunctivitis (spring catarrhal) is
 a) Adrenaline eye drops
 b) Ephedrine eye drops
 c) Antihistine pivine eye drops
 d) Sodium chromoglycate eye drops
 e) Lubricating eye drops
- Q.25** A 48 year old female suffers from tubular vision. Her two older sisters have been suffering from the same disease while her two brothers are normal and healthy. What is the most likely diagnosis?
 a) Vitamin A deficiency
 b) Glaucoma
 c) Macular dystrophy
 d) Pituitary adenoma
 e) Retinitis pigmentosa X linked
- Q.26** A 15 year old boy was hit by tennis ball on the right eye. Now he complains of diplopia and swollen eye. What is the most likely diagnosis?
 a) Blow out fracture of floor of the orbit
 b) Injury to the superior rectus muscle
 c) Injury to inferior rectus muscle
 d) Tear of the superior oblique
 e) Orbital haemorrhage
- Q.27** A 35 year old widow complains of bilateral prominent eyes since the death of her husband. She also complains of palpitation and sweating hands for the last three months. What is the most probable diagnosis?
 a) Thyroid disease
 b) Ischaemic heart disease
 c) Hypertension
 d) Anxiety neurosis
 e) Orbital cellulitis
- Q.28** A child is brought to the eye department with a painless acute pyogenic swelling on the lid margin since three days. How will you treat this case?
 a) Oral antibiotics
 b) Antibiotic injections
 c) Local antibiotics
 d) Drainage of the pus by pulling the cilia
 e) Antibiotics and analgesics
 f) Analgesics alone
- Q.29** A 50 year old male presents with bilateral entropion of the upper lids due to chronic trachoma. What will be the procedure of choice in this case?
 a) Tarsectomy and eversion of the lid margin
 b) Strapping of the lids
 c) Sling operation of the lid
 d) Epilation of the cilia
 e) Electrolysis of the cilia
- Q.30** A mother brings his five months old child complaining of watering from right eye since birth. The diagnosis is blocked nasolacrimal duct of the right eye. What will be your advice to the mother?
 a) Wait for sometime and keep the eye clean
 b) Have probing and syringing done immediately
 c) Immediate dacryocystorhinostomy
 d) Antibiotic drops
 e) Antihistamine drops
- Q.31** A 70 year old male presents with acute dacryocystitis of the right eye. What is the best treatment?
 a) Antibiotics
 b) Incision and drainage
 c) Dacryocystectomy
 d) Dacryocystorhinostomy
 e) Probing and syringing
- Q.32** A 50 year old farmer presents with progressive ptterygium of the right eye which has led to astigmatism and blurring of vision. What will be your advice?
 a) Leave it alone
 b) Simple excision
 c) Excision with mitomycin
 d) Excision with cryo
 e) Excision with cautery
- Q.33** A 4 year old child has severe whooping cough and he presents with bilateral subconjunctival hemorrhage. What will be your advice?
 a) No treatment
 b) Drainage of subconjunctival haemorrhage
 c) Antibiotics to prevent secondary infection
 d) Vasoconstrictor drops
 e) Treatment of the whooping cough
- Q.34** A 5 year old male child is brought in the eye OPD with leuco-conjunctiva of right eye with a fungating mass in the orbit. What is the diagnosis?
 a) Retinoblastoma endophytum
 b) Retinoblastoma exophytum
 c) Basal cell carcinoma
 d) Orbital cellulitis
 e) Proptosis

A patient of acute iridocyclitis has come to you for second opinion about his treatment. Which of the following treatment options will be most suitable?

- a) Atropine eye drops and topical NSAID
- b) Atropine eye drops and Sub conjunctival steroid injection
- c) Mydriatic Eye drops and topical antibiotic

- d) Antiviral Eye drops and systemic steroids
- e) Atropine eye drops and topical steroids

Q.25 A 35 years old female presented in emergency with left painful, red eye, watery discharge, vomiting and headache. On examination cornea is hazy. Anterior chamber markedly shallow with ciliary congestion. IOP is 60 mmHg. What stage of the disease is seen?

- a) Primary open angle glaucoma
- b) Primary closed angle glaucoma
- c) Chronic congestive glaucoma
- d) Acute congestive glaucoma
- e) Secondary open angle glaucoma

Q.26 What is the most common cause of Neovascular Glaucoma?

- a) Choroidal tumours
- b) Anterior segment Ischemia
- c) Retinal Ischemia
- d) Retinal detachment
- e) Uveal effusion

Q.27 Which of the following is definitive treatment of phacomorphic glaucoma?

- a) Peripheral Iridectomy
- b) Cyclo cryo therapy
- c) Removal of lens
- d) Trabeculectomy with Mitomycin-C
- e) Use of oral anti-glaucoma medicine

Q.28 Which type of cataract is most commonly seen?

- a) Diabetic cataract
- b) Senile cataract
- c) Steroid induced cataract
- d) Traumatic cataract
- e) Paediatric cataract

Q.29 To calculate IOL power following procedure is employed:

- a) B scan
- b) Biometry
- c) Perimetry
- d) Indirect Ophthalmoscopy
- e) Tonometry

Q.30 A congenital cataract should be treated at:

- a) Puberty
- b) Two months
- c) As soon as detected
- school age
30 years

Q.31 A 55 years female presented with painless progressive loss of vision in her both eyes. On examination grayish white pupil with Iris shadow is found reacting briskly. Indirect ophthalmoscopy indicates normal retina. What surgical procedure you think is best for her?

- a) Needling.
- b) Irrigation and aspiration
- c) Intracapsular lens extraction
- d) Extracapsular lens extraction
- e) Phacoemulsification with IOL

Q.32 A 30 years male wearing 10D glasses (both eyes) complaining of sudden, painless loss of vision. It was gradual like falling of curtain before right eye. Patient also gives history of flashing lights on movement of eye since few days. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a) CRAO
- b) CRVO
- c) Posterior vitreous detachment
- d) Rhegmatogenous retinal detachment
- e) Giant cell arteritis

Q.33 A 45 years old male hypertensive comes with complaint of sudden loss of vision in his left eye. Slit lamp examination does not show any abnormality in anterior segment. Media is clear while Indirect ophthalmoscopy indicates pale retina with cherry red spot. What do you think he is suffering from?

- a) Central retinal vein occlusion
- b) Choroidal melanoma
- c) Central retinal artery occlusion
- d) Retinal detachment
- e) Retinal break

Q.34 A 45 years old diabetic male presents with sudden onset of diplopia in dextroversion. Which of the following extra ocular muscle is functionally compromised?

- a) Left medial rectus
- b) Left lateral rectus
- c) Right lateral rectus
- d) Right medial rectus
- e) Right superior oblique

Q.35 A forty five years old uncontrolled diabetic and hypertensive complains of sudden painless loss of vision in his right eye. The likely diagnosis is:

- a) Vitreous haemorrhage
- b) Optic neuritis
- c) Papilledema
- d) Retrobulbar neuritis
- e) Papillitis

Q.36

A 30 year old uncontrolled diabetic develops bilateral painful proptosis with loss of consciousness. Which is the most likely diagnosis?

- a) Thyroid eye disease
- b) Ethmoiditis
- c) Myositis

d) Cavernous sinus thrombosis
e) Dermoid cyst

Q.37

A patient with orbital cellulitis develops progressive loss of vision. Optic nerve compression in this patient can be checked by?

- a) Corneal reflex
 - b) Pupillary light reflex
 - c) Cataract formation
- d) Ptosis
 - e) Diplopia

Q.38

A 28 year old male presents with severe backache, reduced vision and ciliary congestion in the right eye. On examination he is found to have a hyponon in that eye. He is most likely to have?

- a) Rheumatoid arthritis
 - b) Ulcerative colitis
 - c) Ankylosing spondylitis
- d) Vogt Koyanagi Syndrome
 - e) Toxoplasmosis

Q.39

A patient with acute anterior uveitis is prescribed treatment by the house officer. The patient develops permanent posterior synechiae on follow up. Which drug did he forget to prescribe?

- a) Pilocarpine
 - b) Ciprofloxacin
 - c) Folic acid
- d) Phenylephrine
 - e) Cyclopentolate

Q.40

A 30 year old patient develops decreased vision in both eyes progressively. Which drug is most likely to cause the formation of cataracts?

- a) Phenothiazines
 - b) Antibiotics
 - c) Anti-oxidants
- d) Diuretics
 - e) ACE Inhibitors

Q.41

A 42 year old patient undergoes retinal re-attachment surgery for rhegmatogenous retinal detachment. Retinal breaks are sealed during the surgery with?

- a) Suturing of the retina
 - b) Cryotherapy
 - c) Cauterization
- d) Needling
 - e) Tissue adhesives

Q.42 A 30 year old female had enucleation for retinoblastoma in childhood. She is most likely to have which characteristic?

- a) Develop Obesity
 - b) Should have cousin marriages
 - c) Do not develop sarcomas
- d) Can transmit their disease in their child
 - e) Are excessively tall

Q.43 A 25 year old female is recently diagnosed with glaucoma. She will develop headache if she is prescribed?

- a) Atropine
 - b) Pilocarpine
 - c) Phenylephrine
- d) Cyclosporine
 - e) Dexamethasone

Q.44 A 60 year old male suffers a stroke due to uncontrolled hypertension. He is likely to develop loss of vision in the temporal half of the right eye and nasal half of left eye due to?

- a) Bitemporal hemianopia
 - b) Right sided homonymous hemianopia
 - c) Binasal hemianopia
- d) Left sided homonymous hemianopia
 - e) Amaurosis fugax

Q.45 A patient with chronic red eyes is prescribed olopatidine eye drops. Which condition is she most likely to have?

- a) Glaucoma
 - b) Uveitis
 - c) Cataract
- d) Allergic conjunctivitis
 - e) Infective Keratitis

which of the following treatment options are suitable for a known case of anterior uveitis?

- (a) Atropine eye drops and topical steroid
- (b) Atropine eye drops and topical NSAID agent
- (c) Atropine eye drops and subconjunctival steroid injection
- (d) Atropine eye drops and topical antibiotic
- (e) Atropine eye drops and systemic steroids

Q.25 A 50 years old male presented in emergency with left painful red eye, watery discharge, vomiting and headache. On examination cornea is hazy, Anterior chamber markedly shallow with ciliary congestion. IOP is 60 mmHg. What should be done to right eye while left eye is being treated?

- (a) Use of B-Blockers
- (b) Laser iridotomy
- (c) Latanoprost eye drops
- (d) I/V Acetazolamide \Rightarrow Pupillary periphery
- (e) Trabeculectomy

Q.26 In primary open angle glaucoma which part of the anterior chamber angle is basically diseased:

- (a) Ciliary processes
- (b) Ciliary body
- (c) Trabecular meshwork
- (d) Iris root
- (e) Schwalbe's line

Q.27 A six month old child presents with bilateral big eye balls with hazy cornea. Child has watering from both eyes and is photophobic. Which of the following is most likely diagnosis?

- (a) Ophthalmia neonatorum
- (b) Megalocornea
- (c) Bupthalmos
- (d) Congenital anomaly of the eye ball
- (e) Retinoblastoma

Q.28 Most common complication during Phacoemulsification is:

- (a) Expulsive hemorrhage
- (b) Corneal tear
- (c) Posterior capsular rupture
- (d) Retinal detachment
- (e) Cystoid macular edema

Q.29 Which systemic condition is associated commonly with Ectopia lentis:

- (a) Down's syndrome
- (b) Marfan's syndrome
- (c) Diabetes Mellitus
- (d) Wilson's disease
- (e) Neurofibromatosis type-I

Q.30 The cause of senile cataract is:

- (a) Physiological aging process
- (b) Diabetes Mellitus
- (c) Tetany
- (d) Trauma
- (e) Hypercalcemia

Q.31 The modern treatment of senile cataract is:

- (a) Needling
- (b) Irrigation and aspiration
- (c) Intracapsular lens extraction
- (d) Couching
- (e) Phacoemulsification with IOL

Q.32 Which of the following is hallmark of proliferative diabetic retinopathy:

- (a) Cotton wool spots
- (b) Vitreous haemorrhage
- (c) Tractional retinal detachment
- (d) New vessels formation
- (e) Ischemic retina

Q.33 In which of the following conditions retina becomes pale?

- (a) Central retinal vein occlusion
- (b) Choroidal melanoma
- (c) Retinal break
- (d) Central retinal artery occlusion
- (e) Intraocular foreign body

Q.34 Commotio retinae is caused by:

- (a) Central Retinal Vein Occlusion
- (b) Retinitis Pigmentosa
- (c) Central Retinal Artery Occlusion
- (d) Blunt ocular injury
- (e) Macular hole

Q.35 A forty five year old uncontrolled diabetic and hypertensive complains of sudden painless loss of vision in his right eye. Which of the following is most likely diagnosis:

- (a) Vitreous haemorrhage
- (b) Optic neuritis
- (c) Papilledema
- (d) Retrobulbar neuritis
- (e) Cataract

Q.36 Eales disease is:

- (a) Congenital disease of the eye
- (b) A hereditary disease of the eye
- (c) A disease of old age
- (d) Idiopathic periphlebitis of retinal vein
- (e) The disease of females only

Q.37 Central serous retinopathy:

- (a) Is hereditary in nature
- (b) Does not occur in males
- (d) Does not recur
- (e) Fluorescein shows defect in bruch's

Total Marks: 45
Time Allowed: 1 hour

MCQ Paper ID:

Student Signature:

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Q.1 Which one of the following structures of the cornea DOES NOT regenerate if damaged?

- a) Bowman's membrane
- b) Endothelium
- c) Epithelium
- d) Keratocytes
- e) Corneal nerves

Q.2 Corneal transparency is maintained by:

- a) Epithelial regeneration
- b) Endothelial Na-K pump
- c) Evaporation of tears
- d) Gelatin in the stroma
- e) Tight descemet membrane

Q.3 Capsule of the human crystalline lens is thinnest at which one of the following locations?

- a) Anterior
- b) Equator
- c) Post-equator
- d) Posterior
- e) Post-equator

Q.4 During accommodation, changes occur in the human crystalline lens which leads to which one of the following changes in the zonules?

- a) Bending
- b) Pulling
- c) Relaxation
- d) Straightening
- e) Stretching

Q.5 Vitamin A is an essential component of the Visual cycle as it combines with Scotopsin which is a:

- a) Lipid
- b) Carbohydrate
- c) Mineral
- d) Lipoprotein
- e) Protein

Q.6 A 20 year old boy with -4 Dioptres of Myopia presents with sudden decrease in vision in the right eye. Examination shows a corrugated appearance of the retina with formation of bullae. What finding is most likely to be seen in this condition?

- a) Cotton wool spots
- b) Drusen
- c) Hard exudates
- d) Horse shoe tear
- e) Subretinal hemorrhage

Q.7 The primary action of the superior oblique muscle in straight gaze is:

- a) Abduction
- b) Depression
- c) Elevation
- d) Extorsion
- e) Intorsion

Q.8 A 30 year old male who had lid repair surgery done for surgical trauma complains of irritation in that eye on blinking. What can be the most common cause of this problem?

- a) Ectropion
- b) Notching
- c) Poliosis
- d) Trichiasis
- e) Wrinkling

Q.9 A 40 year old Insulin dependent Diabetic patient presents with sudden onset decrease in vision in his right eye. On fundus examination, there is a large pre-retinal Hemorrhage, lots of cotton wool spots surrounding it and fine blood vessels on the optic disc. Which one of the following stages of Diabetic Retinopathy is this?

- a) Background
- b) Exudative
- c) Ischemic
- d) Pre-proliferative
- e) Proliferative

Q.10 A 40 year old patient with family history of eye disease presents in the OPD. Fundus examination shows a cup to disc ratio of 0.8 in one eye. What type of visual fields would you expect in him?

- a) Altitudinal defect
- b) Arcuate scotoma
- c) Centrocecal scotoma
- d) Enlarged blind spot
- e) Pie in the sky

- Q.12** A row of posteriorly misdirected eyelashes originating from meibomian glands are called
 a) Trichiasis
b) Aplastic lashes
c) Distichiasis
d) Pseudo ptosis
e) Madarosis.
- Q.13** A 70 years old fair coloured man has a history of nodule on lower lid near medical canthus for last four years. On examination base of the nodule is ulcerated, margins are raised and indurate. Which of the following is most likely the correct diagnosis?
 a) Basal cell carcinoma
b) Squamous cell carcinoma
c) Sebaceous gland carcinoma
d) Haemangioma
e) Xanthelasma
- Q.14** Evaporation of the tears is prevented by:
a) Blinking reflex
b) Epithelium of cornea
c) Endothelium of cornea
d) Aqueous layer of the tears
e) Lipid layer of the tears
- Q.15** Dacryocystorhinostomy is a surgical procedure in which a passage is created between:
a) Conjunctival sac and lacrimal sac
b) Conjunctival sac and naso lacrimal duct
 c) Lacrimal sac and nasal cavity
d) Nasal cavity and cranial cavity
e) Conjunctival sac and nasal cavity
- Q.16** Which of the following conjunctivitis is sexually transmitted:
 a) Trachoma
b) Adult Inclusion conjunctivitis
c) Epidemic Kerato conjunctivitis
d) Spring catarrh
e) Angular conjunctivitis
- Q.17** A labourer who lives in a crowded unhygienic surrounding complains of itching and watering in both eyes. His visual acuity is 6/6 in both eye and he has follicles on upper tarsal conjunctivae. A pannus on the upper part of the cornea is also seen. Which of the following is the correct diagnosis:
a) Membranous conjunctivitis
b) Acute purulent conjunctivitis
c) Acute follicular conjunctivitis
d) Folliculosis
e) Trachoma
- Q.18** A 23 years old contact lens wearer female presented with painful left eye. On examination there was corneal lesion, ciliary congestion and hypopyon. Fluorescein stain of the lesion was positive. What should be the initial step in management?
a) Immediately start antibiotics
b) Discard contact lenses and use appropriate antibiotic
 c) Scrapping of the corneal lesion
d) Atropine Eye drops
e) Eye pad
- Q.19** In chemical ocular injuries which of the following is the most important prognostic factor:
a) Corneal abrasion
b) Conjunctival tear
 c) Increased PH in anterior chamber
d) Limbal Ischemia
e) Optic nerve status
- Q.20** Simple corneal ulcer can best be diagnosed by:
a) Torch examination
b) Slit Lamp examination
c) Visual disturbance
 d) Fluorescein staining
e) Redness of the eye
- Q.21** The management of thick corneal opacity (Leucoma) is:
a) Tattooing
b) Corneal graft rotation
c) Optical Iridectomy
d) Lamellar keratoplasty
e) Full thickness keratoplasty
- Q.22** A 20 years old boy came in eye OPD with the complaint of blurring of vision and photophobia in both eyes. He was on anti-T.B. therapy for the last one week. Which of the following signs suggest that he had granulomatous uveitis?
a) Circumcorneal congestion
b) Sluggish pupillary reaction
 c) Mutton fat KP's.
d) Small fine KP's. → Non-granulomatous Uveitis
e) Posterior synechia
- Q.23** Posterior synechiae means:
 a) Adhesion of pupillary Iris to anterior surface of the lens
b) Adhesion between Iris and Cornea
c) Adhesion between anterior and posterior capsule of the lens
d) Adhesion between the Iris and trabecular meshwork
e) Adhesion of the inflammatory cells to the anterior surface of the lens



**MPBS THIRD PROFESSIONAL
Ophthalmology
(Multiple Choice Questions)**

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Pages 04

Signature of Candidate

Roll No.

MCQ Paper ID: B I B F A I 1 3 2 8 5 1 4 0 1

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- I. Read the Instructions on the MCQ Response Form carefully.
- II. Attempt **all** questions. Choose the Single Best Answer for each question.
- III. Question Paper to be returned along with MCQ Response Form.
- IV. Candidates are strictly prohibited to give any identification mark except Roll No. & Signature in the specified columns only.

- Q.1** Which of the following is most likely the origin of the Human Lens:
 a) Surface ectoderm
 b) Neuro ectoderm
 c) Mesoderm
 d) Neural crest cells
 e) Endoderm
- Q.2** The Structure of eye ball consists of:
 a) 2 layers
 b) 5 layers
 c) 3 layers
 d) Single layer
 e) 6 layers
- C Q.3** The human sclera is:
 a) Very Vascular
 b) Semi transparent
 c) Stony hard
 d) Relatively avascular
 e) Easily inflamed
- Q.4** The Aqueous humour is secreted by:
 a) The pigment epithelium of iris
 b) The endothelium of cornea
 c) The ciliary epithelium
 d) The stromal glands of ciliary body
 e) The choroid
- Q.5** Photopic vision is the property of: Scotopic \rightarrow Rods
 a) Amacrine cells
 b) Cones
 c) Bipolar cells
 d) Rods
 e) Optic Nerve fiber
- Q.6** In physiology of the vision both sensory and motor systems are involved. In the motor system extra ocular muscles are used for:
 a) Accommodation
 b) Illumination
 c) Aligning the two foveae on to the object
 d) Colour and direction of stimulus
 e) Pupillary movements
- Q.7** In the list of given drugs which of the following is different on the basis of mode of action:
 a) Tropicamide
 b) Atropine
 c) Pilocarpine
 d) Cyclopentolate
 e) Homatropine
- Q.8** Which of the following is the best option for treating postoperative acute endophthalmitis:
 a) Fortified antibiotic topically
 b) Intravitreal antibiotic therapy
 c) Systemic antibiotic
 d) Intracameral antibiotic
 e) Periocular antibiotic
- Q.9** A patient with Wilson's disease will present to eye department with following sign:
 a) Kayser-Fleischer rings
 b) Reduced vision
 c) High myopia
 d) Retinopathy
 e) Frequent blinking
- Q.10** A 5 years old boy had sinusitis followed by ipsilateral lid swelling, proptosis and painful ophthalmoplegia. What dreadful complication may arise if the condition remains untreated?
 a) Preseptal cellulitis
 b) Orbital cellulitis
 c) Orbital abscess
 d) Cavernous sinus thrombosis
 e) Sub-perosteal abscess
- Q.11** In thyroid ophthalmopathy muscular involvement leads to:
 a) Lymphadenopathy
 b) Restrictive myopathy
 c) Maxillary sinusitis
 d) Optic nerve avulsion

Hypermetropic Astigmatism

- A 50 year old female presents with progressive forward protrusion of her right eye. On examination, the right eye is displaced 5 mm medially. What is the most probable diagnosis?
- Frontal mucocele
 - Optic nerve meningioma
 - Orbital floor fracture
 - Pieomorphic adenoma of lacrimal gland
 - Thyroid eye disease

A 30 year old patient presents with painful Proptosis of his right eye. His visual acuity is 6/30. On CT scan, there is haziness in the right ethmoid sinus. What is the most appropriate oral treatment?

- Acetaminophen
- Cefuroxime
- Diflucan

- Ibuprofen
- Steroids

A 30 year old patient presents with decreased vision in the right eye. Examination shows white cells floating in the anterior chamber. What other finding is likely to be seen in this patient?

- Filaments
- Ghost cells
- Guttata

- Keratic precipitates
- Red Blood Cells

A 40 year old patient presents with decreased vision in the left eye. On examination, there are multiple retinal hemorrhages in the peripheral superotemporal retina with whitening and constriction of retinal veins. What is the most probable underlying disease?

- Bethel's disease
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Gout

- Hypertension
- Multiple Sclerosis

A 2 year old child is brought to eye OPD for decreased vision in the right eye. On examination, there is leucoria in the pupillary area. B scan ultrasound shows clear vitreous and flat retina. Corneal diameter of the patient is 11mm. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- Cataract
- Coat's disease
- Primary Hyperplastic Vitreous

- Retinoblastoma
- Retinopathy of prematurity

A 3 year old child is brought to you with Leucoria. On B scan ultrasound, there is large mass arising from the retina with calcification. Which one of the following is another mode of presentation of this disease?

- Amblyopia
- Enophthalmos
- Hyperleoton

- Proptosis
- Strabismus

A 20 year old boy with family history of night vision problems presents in the outpatient department. On examination there is bone spicule formation in the peripheral retina. Which one of the following is another feature of this disease?

- Chalky white disc
- Cupped disc
- Hyperemic disc

- Swollen disc
- Waxy disc pallor

A 30 year old hypermetropic presents in the OPD with painful red eye with decreased vision. On examination, there is corneal edema and intraocular pressure is 40mmHg. Instillation of which one of the following drugs can lead to this condition?

- Latanoprost
- Moxifloxacin
- Ritamycin

- Pilocarpine
- Tropicamide

A 30 year old female complains of persistent headache for the last one month. On MRI scan, there is an enlargement of the Pituitary gland. Which one of the following is the most likely pattern of visual field defect in this patient?

- Bilateral central
- Bilateral inferonasal
- Bilateral inferotemporal

- Bilateral superonasal
- Bilateral superotemporal

A 30 year old male comes for follow-up examination. His intraocular pressure is 20 mmHg and his cup to disc ratio is 0.8 in both eyes. He complains of shortness of breath since the last visit. Which one of the following medications can cause this problem?

- Brimonidine
- Dorzolamide
- Latanoprost

- Pilocarpine
- Timolol

- Q.23** A 2 year old boy presents with painful swelling of the right upper lid and marked erythema with complete Ptosis. There is no Proptosis. What is the most probable diagnosis?
a) Chalazion
b) External Hordeolum
c) Orbital Cellulitis *
d) Pre-septal Cellulitis
e) Sty
- Q.24** A 70 year old patient with hypertension complains of headache and decrease vision in both eyes. Computed tomograph shows a left sided parietal lobe lesion. What is the most likely visual field defect?
a) Bilateral left Inferior quadrantanopia
b) Bilateral left Superior quadrantanopia
c) Bilateral right Inferior quadrantanopia
d) Bilateral right Superior quadrantanopia
e) Bitemporal hemianopia
- Q.25** A 20 year old girl presents in the OPD with swelling of both upper lids. There is watery discharge, follicular conjunctivitis and pre-auricular lymphadenopathy. What is the most likely diagnosis?
a) Adenoviral conjunctivitis
b) Cytomegalovirus conjunctivitis
c) Herpes Simplex conjunctivitis
d) Inclusion conjunctivitis
e) Trachomatous conjunctivitis
- Q.26** A 10 year old boy presents to the OPD with swelling of the upper lid. On eversion of the upper lid, there is marked redness with cobblestone appearance of the Conjunctiva. There is no history of Eczema. What is the most probable diagnosis?
a) Atopic conjunctivitis
b) Perennial conjunctivitis
c) Seasonal conjunctivitis
d) Toxic conjunctivitis
e) Vernal conjunctivitis
- Q.27** A 20 year old patient presents with a painless swelling below the right medial canthal tendon. The patient complains of slightly increased watering from that eye. What test will you perform to confirm your diagnosis?
a) Pinch
b) Pin prick
c) Regurgitation
d) Snap
e) Transillumination
- Q.28** A 10 year old boy is brought by his parents with blue coloration of his sclera. On examination, his cornea is hazy and the diameter is 14 mm horizontally. What is the most probable diagnosis?
a) Buphthalmos
b) Keratoconus
c) Megalocornea
d) Scleromalacia
e) Vitamin A deficiency
- Q.29** A 50 year old male presents with reduced vision and a red eye for the last one week. On examination, there is branching pattern ulcer in the middle of the cornea with reduced corneal sensitivity. What is the most appropriate topical treatment?
a) Acyclovir
b) Bacitracin
c) Gentamycin
d) Moxifloxacin
e) Natamycin
- Q.30** A 30 year old male with lower backache for the last 1 year presents with sudden decrease in vision in the right eye. On examination, there are cells in the anterior chamber with 2 mm hypopyon formation. What is the most probable cause of this condition?
a) Ankylosing Spondylitis
b) Osteoarthritis
c) Polymyalgia
d) Rheumatoid Arthritis
e) Reiter's Arthritis
- Q.31** A 20 year old girl presents with a painful red eye for the last 2 months. After treatment w/ topical Moxifloxacin, there is no improvement. Examination shows a 5 mm abscess with central 2mm of clear area. The anterior chamber is formed. What change has taken place in the abscess?
a) Descemetocle
b) Hydrops
c) Leucoma
d) Nebula
e) Perforation
- Q.32** An 8 year old girl is referred from her school for difficulty in reading. Examination shows inward deviation of the right eye and her visual acuity is 6/24 in right & 6/6 in left eye with spectacle correction of +6 in the right & +2 in the left eye. What is the most probable cause of her poor vision?
a) Anisometropic Amblyopia
b) Convergent Amblyopia
c) Exophthalmos
d) Meridional Amblyopia
e) Sensory Amblyopia

- K**
- Q.23** A 70 years old man presents with in turned lower lid and irritation of the eye. The diagnosis and treatment is:
 a) Entropion with surgical correction
 b) Entropion with muscle relaxant
 c) Entropion treated with botulinum toxin
 d) Ectropion with surgical treatment
 e) Ectropion treated with muscle relaxants.
- Q.24** Ptosis is:
 a) Lowered upper eyelid
 b) Raised upper eyelid (retraction)
 c) Always associated with pupillary abnormalities
 d) Can be treated with beta blockers
 e) Can never be congenital
- Q.25** A 70 year old woman presents with watering of right eye and a tender swelling at the medial canthus and side of the nose of acute onset. The diagnosis and treatment is:
 a) Acute dacryocystitis treated with antibiotics
 b) Acute dacryocystitis treated with steroids
 c) Acute dacryocystitis treated surgically
 d) Lacrimal gland tumor treated surgically
 e) Lacrimal duct tumor treated surgically.
- Q.26** The major bulk of tear film is composed of:
 a) Lipid layer from the meibomian glands
 b) Lipid layer from the goblet cells
 c) Aqueous layer secreted by lacrimal glands
 d) Mucin layer secreted by conjunctival goblet cells
 e) Both mucin and lipid layers
- Q.27** An 8 years old boy presents in OPD with redness, watering and itching associated with sneezing and nasal discharge. Which medicine would work best?
 a) Mast cell stabilizers
 b) Pilocarpine
 c) Chloramphenicol
 d) Tropicamide
 e) Atropine
- Q.28** Best treatment for bacterial conjunctivitis is:
 a) Acyclovir eye ointment
 b) Ciprofloxacin eye drops
 c) Atropine eye drops
 d) Steroid eye drops
 e) Timolol 0.5% eye drops
- Q.29** Herpes zoster ophthalmicus:
 a) Is caused by herpes simplex virus
 b) Affects skin and the eye
 c) Is a bilateral condition
 d) Is caused by pain in second division of trigeminal nerve
 e) Affects healthy middle aged females
- Q.30** A 30 year old female presented with decreased vision in the right eye. On examination she has an afferent pupillary defect and swollen optic disc. The likely diagnosis and treatment is:
 a) Optic neuritis treated with steroids
 b) Optic neuritis needing antibiotics
 c) Papilledema needing MRI
 d) Papilledema needing steroids
 e) Papilledema needing cerebrospinal fluid drainage
- Q.31** The 6th nerve palsy causes:
 a) Convergent squint and diplopia
 b) Divergent squint and diplopia
 c) Convergent squint without diplopia
 d) Head turn upwards
 e) Head turn downwards
- Q.32** Visual sensation:
 a) Optic nerve carries visual sensation
 b) Optic nerve & oculomotor nerve carry visual sensation
 c) Oculomotor nerve is a sensory nerve 3rd, 4th & 6th cranial nerves
 d) All contribute to visual sensation
 e) 5th nerve is also an important carrier of visual sensation
- Q.33** Hypertropia:
 a) Is upward deviation of the eyes
 b) Downward deviation of the eyes
 c) Cyclic movement of the eyes
 d) Extorsion of the eyes
 e) Intorsion of the eyes
- Q.34** Examination of squint includes:
 a) Visual field examination
 b) Cover-uncover test
 c) Nerve muscle studies
 d) Biopsy of the involved muscles
 e) Pachymetry
- Q.35** Amblyopia means:
 a) Decreased vision in the absence of an organic disease
 b) Decreased vision due to squint only
 c) Decreased vision due to refractive error only
 d) A special type of nystagmus
 e) A special type of refractive error

BOOK
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MBBS THIRD PROFESSIONAL
MODEL QUESTIONS FOR ANNUAL 2009
Ophthalmology
(Multiple Choice Questions)

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- Q.1** A male of sixty years presented with progressive visual deterioration with perception of halos around light. Examination revealed IOP of 32 in Right Eye and 26 mm of Hg in Left Eye, open angle and 'snow flakes' like material on the surface of the lens. The possible diagnosis in this case would be:
- a) Pigmentary glaucoma
 - b) Pigment dispersion syndrome
 - c) Essential Iris atrophy
 - d) Pseudo exfoliation glaucoma
 - e) Neovascular glaucoma
- Q.2** While playing with the child the mother sustained nail injury to the eye following which she developed pain, redness and intense watering from that eye. What is the most probable diagnosis of this case:
- a) Lid injury
 - b) Conjunctival ulcer
 - c) Corneal ulcer
 - d) Uveitis
 - e) Blow out injury
- Q.3** A young male sustained head injury during road traffic accident and a clot was removed from the left temporal lobe leading to partial dysfunction of the corresponding areas. Which of the following field defect is the characteristic for left temporal dysfunction:
- a) Right upper temporal
 - b) Right lower temporal
 - c) Right upper nasal
 - d) Right lower nasal
 - e) Central vision
- Q.4** A baby age one month is brought to the ophthalmic clinic with findings of haziness and slightly larger size cornea noted on both sides. What do you think is the probable diagnosis in this infant?
- a) Congenital rubella infection
 - b) Congenital Cataract
 - c) Congenital glaucoma
 - d) Light coloured Iris
 - e) Megalocornea
- Q.5** A young boy was presented in the eye clinic with blunt trauma to his left eye with a ball. There was a superficial corneal ulcer involving the inferotemporal quadrant of the cornea. Which of the following is the best management for this young boy:
- a) Use of antibiotic eye drops
 - b) Use of antibiotic eye ointment
 - c) Bandaged contact lens
 - d) Use of antibiotic and eye patching
 - e) No management required and it will heal by itself

~~patient with hypertension complains of headache and decrease vision in both eyes.~~

~~defect?~~

- a) Bilateral left inferior quadrantanopia
- b) Bilateral left superior quadrantanopia
- c) Bilateral right inferior quadrantanopia

- d) Bilateral right superior quadrantanopia
- e) Bitemporal hemianopsia

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- c) Megalocornea

- d) Scleromalacia
- e) Vitamin A deficiency

Q.29 A 50 year old male presents with reduced vision and a red eye for the last one week. On examination, there is branching pattern ulcer in the middle of the cornea with reduced corneal sensitivity. What is the most appropriate topical treatment?

- a) Acyclovir
- b) Bacitracin
- c) Gentamycin

- d) Moxifloxacin
- e) Neomycin

Q.30 A 30 year old male with lower backache for the last 1 year presents with sudden decrease in vision in the right eye. On examination, there are cells in the anterior chamber with 2 mm hypopyon formation. What is the most probable cause of this condition?

- a) Ankylosing Spondylitis
- b) Osteoarthritis
- c) Polymyalgia

- d) Rheumatoid Arthritis
- e) Reiter's Arthritis

Q.31 A 20 year old girl presents with a painful red eye for the last 2 months. After treatment with topical Moxifloxacin, there is no improvement. Examination shows a 5 mm abscess with central 2mm of clear area. The anterior chamber is formed. What change has taken place in the abscess?

- a) Descemetocoele
- b) Hydrops
- c) Leucoma

- d) Nebula
- e) Perforation

Q.32 An 8 year old girl is referred from her school for difficulty in reading. Examination shows an inward deviation of the right eye and her visual acuity is 6/24 in right & 6/6 in left eye with a spectacle correction of +6 in the right & +2 in the left eye. What is the most probable cause of her poor vision?

- a) Anisometropic Amblyopia
- b) Emmetropic Amblyopia
- c) Latent Amblyopia

- d) Meridional Amblyopia
- e) Sensory Amblyopia

Q.33 A 6 year old child is seen on regular follow up. His visual acuity is 6/6 with +6 Dioptre glasses in both eyes. Eyes are straight with glasses and there is inward deviation of 30 degrees when the child is playing with his glasses off. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- a) Accommodative Esotropia
- b) Amblyopic Esotropia
- c) Infantile Esotropia

- d) Latent Esotropia
- e) Partial Esotropia

EYE 2015 MCQ KEY

- 1.Cataract (mcq as scanrio)
- 2.Diabetes
- 3.Hypertension --> retina with engorged, tortuous vessels
- 4.Protein (scotopsin)
- 5.Adenovirus (follicular conjct)
- 6.Lacrimal Adenoma (prominent eye with inward deviation type female)
- 7.Acyclovir for viral conjunc
- 8.Regurgitation in dacro
- 9.Intorsion(so func)
- 10.Retrobulbar neuritis
- 11.Simple myopic astigmatism
- 12.With glasses(patching of normal eye)
- 13.Vernal catarrh(cobblestone appearnace)
- 14.Arcuate scotoma (glaucoma cup disc ratio 0.8)
- 15.wet macular degeneration
- 16.Trichiasis(f.b senstaion)
- 17.Strabismus(retinoblastoma presntation)
- 18.buphthalmous
- 19.Marfan syndrome(ectopia lentis)
- 20.Intravitreal injection after cataract complictaion
- 21.Ring scotoma(rp)
- 22.Waxy pallor(rp)
- 23.Sodium pump (transperancy)
- 24.Bowmens membrane dont regenerate
- 25.orbital cellulitis-->proptosis and painful eye
- 26.Supertemporal -> pituitary tumor
- 27.Right inferior quadra? petrous lob lesion
- 28.proliferative diabetic retinopathy
- 29.Photocoagulation
- 30.Spondylosis ankylosis
- 31.Feyshers ring
- 32.anisometropic amblyopia
- 33.Latent esotropia?
- 34.Relaxation of zonule in accomodation
- 35.Anterior part of lens(thinnest part)
- 36.Hypoparathyroidism: posterior subcapsular cataract
- 37.Scraping in corneal ulcers
- 38.Retina bulla -->horse shoe
- 39.Probing syringing in nldo
- 40.Glaucoma causing drug-->tropicamide
- 41.Drug Given in glaucoma-->Pilocarpine
- 42.Drug causing increased breathlessness-->Timolol
- 43.Desmetocele --> central area surrounding abcess
- 44.KP in flares
45. steroid



- 4** A 50 year old patient presents with painful red eye 2 days after Phacoemulsification with IOL. Intraocular lens implantation was done in her right eye. Examination shows a 2 mm hypopyon and the visual acuity is 6/60 in that eye. What is the treatment of choice in this patient?
a) Intravenous Moxifloxacin
b) Intravitreal Ceftazidime
c) Subconjunctival Gentamycin
d) Subtenon Kenacort
e) Topical Gatifloxacin
- 5** A 20 year old girl develops reduction in Calcium levels after Parathyroid surgery. What type of cataract is she most probable to develop?
a) Anterior polar
b) Cortical
c) Lamellar
- 6** A 10 year old boy presents with decrease in vision in both eyes. Examination shows that he has tall stature, high arched palate and his crystalline lens is displaced superiorly in both eyes. Which one of the following syndromes is most likely to cause this?
a) Alport
b) Down
c) Marfan
- 7** A 30 year old Diabetic patient presents with black floaters in front of his right eye. Examination revealed neovascularization at the disc and mild vitreous hemorrhage. Which one of the following procedures will you perform to treat this condition?
a) Barrier laser
b) Focal laser
c) Grid laser
- 8** A 40 year old female presents with sudden onset decrease in vision. Examination shows that she has extensive flame shaped hemorrhages all over the retina with dilated tortuous veins. What is the most likely predisposing factor for this disease?
a) Diabetes Mellitus
b) Hypertension
c) Multiple Sclerosis
- 9** A 60 year old patient presents with sudden loss of vision and a central Scotoma. Examination reveals a greyish green lesion at the fovea. What is the most probable diagnosis?
a) Drusen
b) Dry Macular Degeneration
c) Geographic Atrophy
- 10** A 30 year old female presents with gradual loss of vision. Her mother also suffers from the same condition. Examination shows black pigment outside the posterior pole in a bone spicule pattern. What type of visual field defects will you see?
a) Ring Scotoma
b) Central Scotoma
c) Bjerrum Scotoma
- 11** A 25 year old female complains of sudden decrease in vision in the right eye. Her vision is 6/60 and relative afferent pupillary defect is present in that eye. Fundus examination is within normal. What is the diagnosis?
a) Neuroretinitis
b) Papillitis
c) Papilloedema
- 12** A 1 year old infant is brought by her parents for Epiphora in the right eye. On examination, the regurgitation test is positive. What is the most appropriate treatment?
a) Conjunctivorrhaphy
b) Dacryocystorhinostomy
c) Thermal intubation
- d) Lester Jones tube**
e) Probing and syringing

- den Pavard's test of vision*
- Vessel Occlusion*
Vitreous hemorrhage
Retinal Detachment
CSCR
Optic Neuropathy
Optic Neuritis
Dislocation of Lens
- Q.10** A young female who has been complaining headache for the last 3 months now. Her visual fields reveal bitemporal hemianopia. Which part of the visual pathway involved:
a) Retina
b) Optic nerve
c) Optic tract
d) Optic chiasma
e) Optic radiation
- Q.11** A young lady who suffers disseminated sclerosis complains of sudden loss of vision in right eye. Her visual acuity in right eye is 6/60, left eye is 6/6. Right optic disc shows slight temporal pallor. Other examination is normal. What is the probable diagnosis:
a) Retrobulbar optic neuritis
b) Neurosis
c) Amblyopia
d) Papilloedema
e) Macular degeneration
- Q.12** A young factory worker reports that while working on a grinding wheel with iron rod, something has gone into his eyes. The x-ray reveals a radio-opaque foreign body lodged in the retina. He refuses treatment. What is the most long term complication he is likely to suffer from retained intracocular iron FOB:
a) Corneal staining
b) Vitreous hemorrhage
c) Complicated cataract
d) Hyphaema
e) Endothelial bullous
- Q.13** A child who has been looking at the solar eclipse now complains of visual disturbance. What is the likely ocular injury he has suffered:
a) Corneal burn
b) Iris burn
c) Cataract
d) Vitreous liquefaction
e) Macular burn
- Q.14** A 70 years old man who has history of operation on one eye and has been given glasses recently complains of diplopia. On examination the right anterior chamber appears to be deep. What is the probable cause of his deep anterior chamber:
a) Myopia
b) Megalocornea
c) Keratoconus
d) Aphakia
e) Post synæctis
- Q.15** A 20 years young male complains of pain, redness and watering with reduced visual acuity in his right eye. On examination, he has slight swelling of lids with circumcorneal congestion, flare and cells in the anterior chamber with fine keratic precipitate at the back of cornea. His blood serology is negative he has no other complaint. The treatment options are:
a) Hydratric and steroid drops
b) Miotics and acetazolamide tablets
c) Miotics alone
d) Hydratrics alone
e) Antibiotic drugs
- Q.16** A child has congenital cataract. This type of cataract is usually due to:
a) Malnourishment of mothers
b) Premature delivery
c) Obstructed labour
d) Mothers suffering from rubella during pregnancy
e) Diabetic mothers
- Q.17** A 40 years old man presents with unilateral cataract. He is having difficulty in driving. He has been advised operation for his cataract. Which is the best procedure to help him:
a) Intracapsular lens extraction and contact lens
b) Extra capsular lens extraction and contact lens
c) Intracapsular lens extraction and IOL
d) Curette evacuation and contact lens
e) Phacoemulsification and IOL
- Q.18** The most vascular structure of the eye ball is:
a) Retina
b) Sclera
c) Conjunctiva
d) Uveal tract
e) Umbus
- Q.19** Aqueous humor is secreted by:
a) Iids
b) Ciliary body
c) Choroid
d) Trabecular meshwork
e) Episcleral veins
- Q.20** Retinal artery is a branch of:
a) Internal carotid artery
b) External carotid artery
c) Ophthalmic artery
d) Vertebral artery
e) Middle meningeal artery
- Q.21** Colour perception is property of:
a) Rods
b) Bipolar cells
c) Optic nerve fibers
d) Neuroglial cells of retina
e) Cones
- EPIC BOOK SHOP*

- years old boy had tennis ball trauma and on examination it was diagnosed as blow out fracture. Which one of the following symptoms is worst for the patient?
- a) Enophthalmos
 - b) Black eye
 - c) Diplopia
 - d) Subconjunctival hemorrhage
 - e) Periorbital emphysema
- Q.12 Painful nodule on right upper lid associated with lid swelling may be caused by:
- a) Basal cell papilloma
 - b) Squamous cell papilloma
 - c) Xanthelasma
 - d) Stye
 - e) Chalazion
- Q.13 An 80 years old farmer has a history of nodule on lower lid near medial canthus for the last two years. On examination base of the nodule is ulcerated, margins are raised and indurated. The expected diagnosis would be?
- a) Squamous cell carcinoma
 - b) Sebaceous gland carcinoma
 - c) Capillary Haemangioma
 - d) Neurofibroma
 - e) Basal cell carcinoma
- Q.14 Mother brings a 4 months female child with complaint of watering right eye since birth. Regurgitation test is positive while the nasal examination is normal. The obstruction lies in the:
- a) Lower punctum
 - b) Lower canaliculus
 - c) Common canaliculus
 - d) Nasolacrimal duct
 - e) Upper punctum and canaliculus
- Q.15 A patient suffering from acute dacryocystitis needs the following immediate treatment:
- a) Incision and drainage
 - b) Antibiotics and Analgesics
 - c) DCR
 - d) Probing and syringing
 - e) Dacryocystectomy
- Q.16 Horbert's pits are pathognomonic of:
- a) Vernal Kerato-conjunctivitis
 - b) Gonococcal conjunctivitis
 - c) Adeno viral kerato-conjunctivitis
 - d) Trachoma
 - e) Rhino conjunctivitis
- Q.17 What is the term used for a foamy white triangular patch on the temporal side of bulbar conjunctiva in a person with some nutritional deficiency?
- a) Concretion
 - b) Epithelioma
 - c) Pinguecula
 - d) Tranta's dot
 - e) Bitot spot
- Q.18 You have a call from intensive care unit for a comatose patient with red eyes. On examination you observed partially closed eyes and bilateral corneal ulcers. This patient has:
- a) Neurotrophic keratopathy
 - b) Exposure keratopathy
 - c) Dry eyes
 - d) Dendritic ulcer
 - e) Keratoconus
- Q.19 The most dreadful complication of a non healing corneal ulcer is:
- a) Corneal opacity
 - b) Adherent leucoma
 - c) Descematocele
 - d) Hypopyon
 - e) Corneal perforation and panophthalmitis
- Q.20 A farmer presented in eye OPD with history of trauma to left eye with shoot of a tree 7 days back. On examination typical satellite lesions were seen in the cornea. What is the most probable diagnosis:
- a) Acanthamoeba keratitis
 - b) Herpes simplex keratitis
 - c) Herpes zoster keratitis
 - d) Bacterial keratitis
 - e) Fungal Keratitis
- Q.21 Phlyctenular Keratoconjunctivitis is due to:
- a) Exogenous allergy
 - b) Endogenous allergy
 - c) Direct bacterial infection
 - d) Viral infection
 - e) Fungal infection
- Q.22 A 30 years old male came in eye OPD with the complaint of blurring of vision and photophobia both eyes. He was on ar B. therapy for the last one week. Which of the following signs suggest that he had granulomatous uveitis?
- a) Circumcorneal Congestion
 - b) Sluggish pupillary reaction
 - c) Small fine KP's.
 - d) Mutton fat KP's.
 - e) Posterior synechiae
- Q.23 A 25 years old lady presented with pain and redness and loss of vision in her right eye. On examination in addition to was found. What is this sign?
- a) Hypopyon
 - b) Hyphema
 - c) Pannus
 - d) Anterior synechiae
 - e) Posterior synechiae