

62. An 80 years old female presented to Eye OPD with sudden onset pain right eye with decreased vision and associated nausea. On examination she has right corneal edema with mid dilated pupil and IOP of 50mmHg. Left eye is normal except having shallow anterior chamber. What is the immediate next step of management?
- Intravenous Mannitol, oral acetazolamide and Pilocarpine 4%
  - Laser Iridotomy in right eye
  - Surgical Peripheral Iridectomy in right eye
  - Topical antibiotics in right eye
  - Trabeculectomy in right eye
63. A 19 years old boy presents to your clinic with droopy eyelids on right side. Visual acuity is 6/6 in the both eyes. On examination, there is mild right ptosis. On slit lamp examination you notice that the iris is slightly lighter in colour on the right side. Right pupil is miotic. What is your diagnosis?
- Aponeurotic ptosis
  - Blepharophimosis syndrome
  - Congenital heterochromia
  - Congenital myogenic ptosis
  - Congenital horner syndrome
64. A 70 years old patient having cataract in his right eye is brought to the OPD for surgery. After assessment of the patient the teacher told the students that the cataract surgery cannot be performed in all of the following conditions except:
- Chronic dacryocystitis
  - Acute bacterial conjunctivitis
  - Corneal ulcer
  - Retinitis pigmentosa
  - Neurofibromatosis
65. The most common systemic disorder associated with cataract are all of the following except:
- Diabetes mellitus
  - Hypertension
  - Myotonic dystrophy
  - Atopic dermatitis
  - Neurofibromatosis
66. Ectopia lentis is a condition of the eye, in which natural crystalline lens in a person is:
- Having bulge in the anterior capsule
  - Having bulge in the post capsule
  - Displaced from its normal position
  - More spherical in shape
  - Anterior capsule is attached to the iris throughout the pupillary margin
67. In 65 years old lady, having been operated upon her right eye for cataract surgery, endophthalmitis develops on the 1<sup>st</sup> post-operative day. The treatment option available to treat her at this stage are all of the following except:
- Topical fortified eyes drops against gram +ve and gram -ve bacteria, one hourly
  - Subconjunctival injection of broad spectrum antibiotics
  - Pars plana vitrectomy
  - Intravitreal injection of antibiotics
  - Evisceration of the eye
68. During extracapsular cataract extraction, if the post capsule is ruptured and there is loss of vitreous, all of the following complication can be expected except:
- Retinal detachment
  - Secondary glaucoma
  - Vitreous touch syndrome
  - Scleromalacia
  - Vitreous wick syndrome
69. In case of screening and follow up of a glaucoma patient, all of the following visual field defects can be detected except:
- Arcuate scotoma
  - Paracentral scotoma
  - Congruous Homonymous hemianopia
  - Enlargement of blind spot
  - Ring scotoma
70. In a glaucomatous patient, who is also asthmatic, which of the following drops should be avoided to prescribe
- Parasympathomimetic
  - Sympathomimetic
  - Beta blockers
  - Carbonic anhydrase inhibitors
  - Prostaglandin analogues
71. An elderly diabetic patient visited eye OPD for routine checkup. His pupils were dilated by instilling mydriatic eye drops, for examination of retina. He reported few hours later with the complaint of pain in eyes and headache. When he was examined, his cornea was hazy and his IOP was 30mmHg in right eye and 28mmHg in left eye. What was the predisposing reason of his raised intraocular pressure after dilation of pupils.
- He was having Rubeosis iridis
  - He was having posterior synechia
  - He was having ciliary muscle spasm
  - He was having grade 1 and 2 angle in three quadrants according to Shaffer classification
  - He was having grade 4 angle in all quadrants according to Shaffer classification
72. A 3 months child is brought to the OPD by his parents with the complaint of defective vision and abnormal eye movements. On examination the child is having bilateral dense cataracts. The best treatment option in this child is:
- Bilateral cataract extraction with posterior chamber IOL implantation
  - One eye cataract extraction and posterior chamber IOL implantation
  - Bilateral cataract removal and prescription of glasses
  - Reassurance of the parents and advice to come for bilateral cataract extraction after 3 years of age
  - Advise mydriatic eye drops in both eyes till the age of 03 years.
73. All of the following are indications for removal of cataract except:
- Phacoanaphylactic glaucoma
  - Phacolytic glaucoma
  - Phacomorphic glaucoma
  - Visual impairment
  - Acute hydrops
74. Primary open angle glaucoma (POAG) is generally bilateral disease. The common risk factors are
- Elderly patient, above the age of 40 years
  - Diabetic patients
  - Patients with family history of POAG
  - Hypertension
  - Immunocompromised patients
75. Neovascular glaucoma can be associated with the following conditions except:
- Ischaemic central retinal vein occlusion
  - Central retinal artery occlusion
  - Long standing retinal detachment
  - Choroidal tumours
  - Ectopia lentis
76. A seventy years old farmer presents with a firm nodular lesion on the lateral border of right lower eyelid. Lesion is slowly growing for the last five years. There are dilated vessels on the lesion and there is a small ulcerated area in the middle with rolled edges. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- Squamous cell carcinoma
  - Keratoacanthoma
  - Basal Cell papilloma
  - Capillary hemangioma
  - Basal cell carcinoma

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77. In case of a child having left divergent squint (exotropia), if you decide to do the surgery, what can be the combination of muscle needed to be worked upon.
- a. Left eye Lat rectus recession and medial rectus resection
  - c. Left Lat rectus recession and right medial rectus recession**
  - b. Left eye medial rectus recession and Lat rectus resection
  - d. Left Lat rectus recession and medial rectus Tenotomy.
  - e. Injection botulinum in left Lat rectus and right medial rectus
78. A young adult presents with the complaint of nasal field visual loss in left eye. He is wearing glasses since early youth. He complains of flashes of light and black floating spots in his visual field before losing vision in nasal field of left eye. On examination he is diagnosed to be having left eye temporal rhegmatogenous retinal detachment. All of the following can cause rhegmatogenous retinal detachment except:
- a. High myopia
  - b. Blunt trauma
  - c. Aphakia**
  - d. Iatrogenic (complication of ocular surgery)
  - e. Vitreous Haemorrhage
79. Exudative retinal detachment is a condition in which sub retinal fluid is accumulated due to all of the following condition except:
- a. Choroidal melanoma
  - b. Choroidal hemangioma
  - c. Posterior Scleritis
  - d. Nodular episcleritis
  - e. Metastases from prostate or breast**
80. Retinal detachment can be defined as a condition in which:
- a. Sensory retina and RPE are detached from choroid
  - b. Sensory retina and retinal pigment epithelium are detached from bruch's membrane
  - c. Sensory retina is detached from retinal pigment epithelium**
  - d. Internal limiting membrane of retina is detached from vitreous
  - e. Retinopars detached from its adhesion around the optic nerve head
81. Yoke muscles are pairs of muscles, one in each eye that produce conjugate ocular movements. In case of right superior oblique muscles, the yoke muscle is
- a. Left inferior oblique
  - b. Left superior rectus
  - c. Left inferior rectus**
  - d. Left superior oblique
  - e. Left lateral rectus
82. Direct carotid cavernous fistula can usually lead to all of the following condition except:
- a. 6<sup>th</sup> Nerve palsy
  - b. Orbit congestion
  - c. Optic disc swelling
  - d. Pulsatile proptosis**
  - e. Acute retinal necrosis
83. Dry eye can be associated with the following except:
- a. Vitamin C deficiency**
  - b. Sjogren's syndrome
  - c. Vitamin A deficiency
  - d. Steven Johnson syndrome
  - e. Chemical burns of conjunctiva
84. Madarosis is a condition of eye lid, in which there is
- a. Discoloration of the skin of eye lids
  - b. Accumulation of pigments on the lid skin
  - c. Loss of eye lashes**
  - d. Accumulation of lipids under the eye lid skin
  - e. Whitering of the eye lashes
85. Ectropion of the eye lid can be caused by all of the following except:
- a. Large tumor of the lower lid
  - b. Facial burns
  - c. 7<sup>th</sup> Nerve palsy
  - d. 3<sup>rd</sup> Nerve palsy**
  - e. Involutional (Due to old age)
86. In Grave's disease the most common ocular presentation is:
- a. Enophthalmos
  - b. Ptosis
  - c. Exophthalmos**
  - d. Strabismus
  - e. Marcus Gunn pupil
87. Orbital cellulitis can frequently be caused by all the following except:
- a. Frontal sinusitis
  - b. Ethmoidal sinusitis
  - c. Acute dacryocystitis**
  - d. Pre-septal cellulitis
  - e. Penetrating injury of the orbit
88. If we instill sympathomimetic eye drops in the eye. What happens to the pupil?
- a. Dilator pupillae muscle of iris is inhibited and pupil constricts
  - b. Sphincter pupillae muscle of iris is inhibited and pupil dilates
  - c. Sphincter pupillae muscle of iris is stimulated and pupil constricts
  - d. Dilator pupillae muscle of iris is stimulated and pupil dilates**
  - e. There is no effect on the iris muscles
89. All of the following drops help in lowering the intraocular pressure if used topically except:
- a. Alpha receptor agonist
  - b. Beta receptor blocking agents
  - c. Carbonic anhydrase inhibitors
  - d. Prostaglandin analogues
  - e. Hyper osmotic agents**
90. Necrotising scleritis is a condition of sclera which is usually associated with the following systemic disorder, except:
- a. Rheumatoid arthritis
  - b. Wegener granulomatous
  - c. Poly arthritis nodosa
  - d. Ankylosing spondylitis**
  - e. Hepes zoster infection