

BLOCK EYE PREPROFFS

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1. HISTORY TAKING EXAMINATION

GMC 2023

1. Which of the following disease is not diagnosed by OCT Macula?

- a. Age Related Macular Degeneration
- b. Cystoid Macular Edema
- c. Epi Retinal Membrane
- d. Glaucoma**
- e. Macular Hole

2. 70 year old male patient with mature cataract present to you for surgery. On examination his VA is Hand Movements, Pupil is sluggish reactive. You are unable to visualize his fundus. Which investigation you will perform to establish health of the retina?

- a. A scan
- b. B scan**
- c. Keratometry
- d. OCT
- e. Visual Fields

3. A 70 year old man presented with the complaint of difficulty to recognize the faces. Fundus examination shows some disturbance in the macular area. Which one is the most appropriate test for the diagnosis of his disease?

- a. B-Scan ultrasound
- b. Visual fields
- c. Optical coherence tomography**
- d. Color vision test
- e. Visual acuity

4. A 50 years old patient is diagnosed with mature cataract and no view of retina. What investigation will you order first to evaluate the retina and vitreous in such patient?

- a. MRI
- b. CT scan
- c. B-Scan U/%**
- d. OCT
- e. Tonometry

KGMC 2023

1. A patient with sudden painless loss of vision and no fundal view was possible. Which of the investigation is helpful to see the retina

- a. A-Scan
- b. B- Scan**
- c. Keratometry
- d. Indirect ophthalmoscopy
- e. Pachymetry

2. A 45 years old patient presented with decrease vision in both eye. The patient le uncontrolled diabetic from the last 12 years. On examination you suspected diabetic macular edema. Which investigation modality can better diagnose the macular edema?

- a. B Scan
- b. Fundus autofluorescence
- c. Fundus fluorescence angiography
- d. Optical coherence tomograph**
- e. Visual fields

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3. A 56 years old diabetic patient presented with decrease vision in both eye from the last one year. On examination the anterior segment was normal. Fundoscopy showed retinal hemorrhages in all 4 quadrants with diabetic macular edema How you will measure the amount of macular edema in this patient?

- a. B-Scan ultrasonography
- b. Fundus autofluorescence
- c. Fundus Fluorescein angiography
- d. Optical coherence tomography
- e. Pachymetry

PAPER WMC

1. All of the following are true about Chalazion

except:

- a. Not pain
- b. Present on lid margin
- c. Acute inflammation
- d. Both b and c

2. An elderly patient is presented with a mass on upper lateral eye lid margin, the mass central ulceration and raised edged, the most likely diagnosis could be:

- a. Chalazion
- b. Stye
- c. Lacrimal gland inflammation
- d. BCC

3. A patient is presented with upper eye dropping after cataract surgery, the most likely type of ptosis is:

- a. Aponeurotic
- b. Myogenic
- c. Mechanical
- d. Neurogenic

4. Chalazion is:

- a. Acute suppurative inflammation of
- b. Chronic granulomatous inflammation of Meibomian gland
- c. Retention cyst of Meibomian gland
- d. Neoplasm of the Meibomian glands

5. A patient has upper lid trichiasis with history of chronic eye irritation. The most common

Causes are:

- a. Stye
- b. Trachoma
- c. Infected Chalazion
- d. Spring catarrh

NWSM 2023

1. A 70 years old lady has an ulcerated nodular mass on her right medial lower eyelid for the last 4 years. The central ulceration has raised rolled edges with dilated blood vessels over the lateral margins. Preauricular and submandibular lymph nodes are not palpable. The most likely diagnosis is

- a. Basal Cell Carcinoma
- b. Kaposi Sarcoma
- c. Merkle Cell Tumor
- d. Sebaceous Gland Carcinoma
- e. Squamous Cell Carcinoma

2. A 40 years old man presents with watering and photophobia in his left. He gives history of trauma to his left upper eyelid due to road traffic accident. On examination the left upper eyelid skin is shortened and scarred leading to lagophthalmos. He has exposure keratitis and conjunctivitis. The most likely diagnosis is; OPTION LIST

- a. Cicatricial ectropion
- b. Congenital ectropion.
- c. Mechanical ectropion.
- d. Paralytic (facial nerve palsy) ectropion.
- e. Senile (involutional) ectropion

3. A 70 years old man presents to eye OPD with the complaints of watering from his right eye. On examination the right lower eyelid is everted but the skin is not scarred or shortened. There is chronic conjunctivitis and exposure keratitis. The most likely diagnosis is

- a. Cicatricial ectropion.
- b. Congenital ectropion.
- c. Mechanical ectropion.
- d. Paralytic (facial nerve palsy) ectropion.
- e. Senile (involutional) ectropion.

4. A 20 years girl presents to EYE-OPD with a gradual painless swelling in the left lower eyelid for the last two months Palpation of the mass indicates a small nodule in the substance of the eyelid not involving the lid margin. The overlying skin is normal and mobile and eversion of the eyelid shows a mass in the tarsal plate. The girl is a known patient of blepharitis. The most probable diagnosis is:

- a. Basal cell carcinoma
- b. Chalazion
- c. Hordeolum Externum - (Stye.
- d. Hordeolum Internum
- e. Squamous cell carcinoma

5. A 22 year old boy present to the casualty with severe pain in the right eye for the last two hours. On examination the right lower eyelid is red and swollen with severe tenderness. The lower eyelid margin is normal. On eversion of the eyelid there is appearance of pus shining through the conjunctiva. The probable diagnosis is: OPTION LIST

- a. Basal cell carcinoma
- b. Chalazion
- c. Hordeolum Externum - (Stye.
- d. Hordeolum Internum
- e. Squamous cell carcinoma

6. A 32 years old female patient presents to eye OPD with complaints of drooping of the eyelids since last 1 year. She has complaints of increased fatigability. The ptosis is more during the evening and relatively less when she wakes up in the morning. Her ice-pack test is also positive. What is the most likely diagnosis in her case?

- a. Ptosis due to traumatic disinsertion of levator muscle
- b. Ptosis due to oculomotor (3rd nerve. palsy
- c. Ptosis due to Myasthenia gravis
- d. Ptosis due to Horner's syndrome
- e. Ptosis due to orbicularis overaction

7. A 50 years old lady presents to eye O.P.D with the complaint of watering and burning sensation in her Rt. Eye. On examination the patient has Rt. Lagophthalmos and exposure keratitis. Her mouth is deviated to the left side and is unable to lift her Rt.eyebrow. The eyelid skin is normal. The most likely diagnosis;

- a. Cicatricial ectropion.
- b. Congenital ectropion
- c. Mechanical ectropion.
- d. Paralytic (facial nerve palsy) ectropion
- e. Senile (involutional) ectropion

8. A 65 years old man present to EYE-OPD with irritation and foreign body sensation in the left eye for the last one month. On examination the left lower eyelid margin is turned towards the eyeball. The overlying skin is normal. On eversion of the eyelid the lid margin comes to its normal position but inverts again on forceful closure of the eyelid. The most probable diagnosis is:

- a. Acute spastic Entropion
- b. Cicatricial Entropion
- c. Congenital Entropion
- d. Epiblepharon,
- e. Involutional Entropion

9. Drooping of upper eyelid è absence of eyelid crease since birth occurs in:

- a. Congenital entropion
- b. Simple congenital ptosis
- c. Horner syndrome
- d. Congenital 3rdnerve palsy
- e. Congenital ectropion.

2. EYELIDS

GMC 2023

1. A 60 year old male patient presents with facial palsy for last 9 months. On examination he has exposure keratopathy, What will be your 1st line of treatment?

- a. Frequent topical lubricants
- b. Permanent Lateral tarsorrhaphy
- c. Amniotic membrane graft
- d. Taping at night
- e. Temporary Glue tarsorrhaphy

2. A 34 years male patient was subjected to face burn with strong acid, two months later he presents with watering and inability to close his left eye. The explanation of this may be?

- a. Mechanical ectropion
- b. Cicatricial ectropion
- c. Ocular cicatricial phamphigoid
- d. Paralytic ectropion
- e. Corneal erosion

3. A 70 years old female presents with slowly growing mass on upper lid. On histological examination mass shows pale foamy vacuolated lipid-containing hyperchromatic nuclei. What is most likely diagnosis?

- a. Squamous cell carcinoma
- b. Basal cell carcinoma
- c. Sebaceous gland carcinoma
- d. Malignant melanoma
- e. KAPOSII sarcoma

4. A 1 years old male child is brought to you with complaint of drooping of right eyelid since birth. Parents say that his eye is half open during sleep as well. There is absent lid crease and poor levator function. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Amblyopia
- b. Aponeurotic Ptosis
- c. Congenital Ptosis
- d. Pseudoptosis
- e. Senile Ptosis

5. A 2 years old male child is brought to you with complaint of drooping of right eyelid since birth. Parents say that his eye is half open during sleep as well. There is absent lid crease amblyopia and poor levator function. Which procedure you will perform in this patient?

- a. Fasanella Servat
- b. Muller resection
- c. Levator resection
- d. Permanent Brow Suspension
- e. Temporary Brow Suspension

6. 25 years old female had a trauma to the right lower lid Now she is unable to close the right eye fully and the lower eyelid margin is rotated outward and there is scar mark 2mm below the lower eyelid. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Congenital ectropion
- b. Cicatricial ectropion
- c. Paralytic ectropion
- d. Senile ectropion
- e. Traumatic entropion

7. 20 years old male presented with painful swelling on the upper eyelid for the last two weeks. Lesion is red and edematous and tender to touch What's the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Chalazion
- b. Lipoma
- c. Stye
- d. Dermoid cyst
- e. Traumatic entropion

8. 40 years old female had a history of bells palsy six months ago and then she was unable to open her left eye Now she is able to open her eye but eye is red and watery and lower eye lid is rotated outwards. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Congenital ectropion
- b. Cicatricial ectropion
- c. Paralytic ectropion
- d. Senile ectropion
- e. Traumatic entropion

9. A 16 year old patient have chronic irritation itching and mild photophobia. on examination he has small ulcer and redness on lid margine what is yours diagnosis?

- a. Staphylo-coccal blephritis
- b. Squamous blephritis
- c. Seborrheic blephritis
- d. Posterior blephritis
- e. Mixed blephritis

10. What is the gold standard treatment of orbital dermoid cyst?

- a. Observation
- b. Aspiration
- c. Intra-lesional triamcinolone injection
- d. Antibiotic
- e. Surgical removal in toto

11. A 50 year old lady having an ulcer on the lower lid from last 2 years. This lesion has a central ulceration with raised border , What is yours diagnosis?

- a. Sebaceous glands carcinoma
- b. Squamous cell carcinoma
- c. Basal cell carcinoma
- d. Keratoacanthoma.
- e. Pyogenic granuloma

12. Which of the following is the best initial treatment of chalazion?

- a. Hot compression
- b. Dark glasses
- c. Triamcinolone
- d. Antibiotic
- e. Surgery

KGMC 2023

1. A 75 years old farmer has a lesion on the Tower lid on the medial side for a few years There is a history of recurrent bleeding. On roiled margins with examination there surface telangiectasia. After performing biopsy the histology report is positive for BCC. What is the most appropriate treatment for a biopsy positive basal cell carcinoma of the lower eyelid?

- a. Cryotherapy to the cancer and margins
- b. Local antimetabolite treatmentc. Radiations with 2500 rads to the lesion and margins
- d. Excision with frozen section control of margins
- e. Cautery to the margins

2. A 12 years old female child is brought by the mother to the eye OPD for the complaint of drooping of the right upper eyelid since birth. The ophthalmologist diagnosed her as a case of right congenital ptosis. Which of the following best explains why when a ptotic lid is lifted the contralateral lid falls?

- a. Inhibition of Muller's muscle
- b. Sherrington's law of reciprocal innervation
- c. Relaxation of the Frontalis muscle
- d. Hering's law of equal innervation
- e. Relaxation of Muller's muscle

3. A 65 years old female presents with inward rolling of the right lower eyelid. There is foreign body sensation and watering due to constant rubbing of the eyelashes against the cornea. Which of the following factors is least likely to contribute to the development of entropion

- a. Preseptal orbicularis override
- b. Horizontal lid laxity
- c. Posterior Lamella foreshortening
- d. Capsulopalpebral fascia disinsertion
- e. Lateral lid laxity

4. A 50yrs poor & literate patient comes to tye and with irritation both eyes for many times. On examination there is mild conjunctival redness. His vision is 6/6 both eyes. Eyes are dirty & there are some moving objects in the eye lashes. What is the most probable cause?

- a. Allergic Conjunctivitis
- b. Anterior Blepharitis
- c. Phthiriasis bulbi
- d. Posterior blepharitis
- e. Viral keratitis

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5. A patient 25 yrs male complaining of irritation redness foreign body sensation for many times. On examination his vision is 6/6 both eyes, anterior blepharitis is noted. What is the common organism for this problem.?

- a. Aspergillus
- b. Gonococcus
- c. Haemophilus
- d. Staphylococcus
- e. Streptococcus

6. A 60 years old male presented with a lesion on the right lower eye lid for the last 2 years. On examination the lesion is a shiny, firm, pearly nodule with small overlying dilated blood vessels. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- a. Basal cell carcinoma
- b. Squamous cell carcinoma
- c. Keratoacanthoma
- d. Sebaceous gland carcinoma
- e. melanoma

7. A 25 year old male comes to eye OPD with a 3 month history of painless swelling on his right upper lid. O/E there is posterior Blepharitis and a smooth rounded nodule slightly away from lid margin. What is most probable diagnosis?

- a. Basal cell carcinoma
- b. Chalazion
- c. Internal hordeolum
- d. Lipoma
- e. Stye

8. A 6 months old baby is presented by his parents with drooping of right upper eyelid with absence of eyelid crease since birth. Rest of ocular examination is unremarkable. What is most probable diagnosis?

- a. Congenital entropion
- b. Simple congenital ptosis
- c. Horner syndrome
- d. Congenital 3rd nerve palsy
- e. Dermatochalasis

9. A 55 years old male presented with a lesion on the right lower eye lid for the last 2 years. He is a farmer by occupation. On examination the lesion is a shiny, firm, pearly nodule with small overlying dilated blood vessels. It most frequently arises from

- a. lower eyelid
- b. Medial canthus
- c. Upper eyelid
- d. Lateral canthus
- e. Eyebrow

10. A 20 years young boy came to the OPD with recurrent chalazion. Recurrent chalazion should be subjected to histopathological evaluation to exclude the possibility of?

- a. Basal cell carcinoma
- b. Kaposi sarcoma
- c. Malignant Melanoma
- d. Sebaceous cell carcinoma
- e. Squamous cell carcinoma

11. A male patient was complaining of continuous redness of both eyes, foreign body sensation, and frequent loss of lashes. On examination, the lid margins were hyperemic, and the lashes were matted with yellow crusts, which left painful ulcers on trying to move. The most reliable diagnosis is

- a. Cicatricial entropion
- b. Spastic entropion
- c. Scaly blepharitis
- d. Posterior Blepharitis
- e. Ulcerative blepharitis

12. A young patient presents with painless swelling in upper lid for 3 months. The chalazion is a

- a. Non granulomatous inflammation
- b. Lipogranulomatous inflammation
- c. Caseating granuloma
- d. Non caseating granuloma
- e. Hypersensitivity reaction

13. A 60 years old male came to the OPD with mass on the medial canthal area. On histological evaluation it came to be squamous cell carcinoma. The tumour was resected but irradiation was also required for complete cure from the carcinoma. What is complication of irradiation to medial canthal area?

- a. Skin damage
- b. Madarosis
- c. Nasolacrimal duct stenosis
- d. Dry eye
- e. Keratopathy

14. A mother brings her three months baby with capillary hemangioma of Rt upper lid. The most effective treatment for this condition is?

- a. Intralesional Avastin injection
- b. Intralesional steroid injection
- c. Laser ablation
- d. Oral propranolol therapy
- e. Surgical excision

15. A patient 25 yrs female complaining of Irritation redness foreign body sensation for many times. On examination her vision is 6/6 both eyes, anterior blepharitis is noted. What is the common organism for this problem?

- a. Aspergillus
- b. Gonococcus
- c. Hemophilus
- d. Staphylococcus
- e. Streptococcus

PAPER WMC

1. A mother noticed a mucopurulent discharge from the puncta of her 3 months old son. There is a history of watering from his eye. Which of the following is an appropriate treatment:

- a. Syringing
- b. Probing with syringing
- c. Sac massage with local antibiotic
- d. DCR surgery

2. Nasolacrimal ducts opens into the:

- a. Inferior meatus
- b. Superior meatus
- c. Lacrimal duct
- d. Conjunctival sac

3. Lacrimal puncta is present on the:

- a. Medial side
- b. Lateral side c. superior fornix
- d. Inferior fornix

3. LACRIMAL SYSTEM

GMC 2023

1. 11 months old infant presents with watering right eye since birth. On pressing lacrimal sac causes regurgitation of mucopus material. What is the appropriate treatment option?

- a. Dacryocystorhinostomy
- b. Probing with syringing
- c. Massage with antibiotics up to age of 6 months
- d. Dacryocystectomy
- e. Probing

2. A 47 years old male presents with watery left eye. On examination she has red swelling over medial canthus, which is tender on palpation. What is your diagnosis?

- a. Acute dacryocystitis
- b. Chronic dacryocystitis
- d. Sebaceous gland carcinoma
- e. Punctal stenosis

3. 75 years old male labourer presented with watering and mucopurulent discharge for the last two years. He had medial canthal swelling as well. What could be the treatment for this patient?

- a. Probing
- b. Syringing
- c. Dacryocystectomy
- d. Incision and drainage
- e. Dacryocystectomy

KGMC 2023

1. A 40 year old female has been complaining of epiphors of the right eye for six months. On examination the regurgitation test is positive. There is obstruction of nasolacrimal duct on sac wash and syringing. When performing DCR, The asheum is created at the level of the :

- a. Superior turbinate
- b. Middle turbinate
- c. Inferior turbinate
- d. Posterior lacrimal crest
- e. Anterior lacrimal crest

2. A patient 50 yrs female with history of Anorexia Nervosa is aroughs by the attendant tor some ocular problem. On examination her vision is 6/6 both eyes. There are some conjunctival dry & lusterless points which show Vitamin A deficiency. Which layer of the tear film is affected by this condition.?

- a. Aqueous layer
- b. lipid layer
- c. Lactoferrin
- d. Mixed layer
- e. Mucin layer

3. A 4 months baby brought by the mother complaining of watering since birth. You diagnosed the baby as having congenital nasolacrimal duct obstruction. What is the first line of treatment.???

- a. DCR
- b. DCR with intubation
- c. Intubation without DCR
- d. Lacrimal massage with antibiotics
- e. Probing

4. A patient 25 yrs female complaining of irritation, redness, foreign body sensation for many times. On examination her vision is 6/6 both eyes, posterior blepharitis is noted. Which layer of the tear film is mostly affected in this condition?

- a. Anterior layer
- b. Inner layer
- c. Middle layer
- d. All layers
- e. No layer is affected

5. A 48 year old patient presented with Apahars of light eye from the last & menthi On the semination there was a non-tender tyttic swelling in the right medial canthal region with regurgitation test positive. What is your diagnosis?

- a. Acute dacryocystitis
- b. Chronic dacryocystitis
- c. Dermoid Cyst
- d. Dacryoadenitis
- e. Blepharitis

6. An Ophthalmologist was giving lecture on tear film to 3rd year MBBS students. Regarding the tear film which statement is true?

- a. Has three layers
- b. The middle layer is from the meibomian glands
- c. Is predominantly mucous
- d. Suffers evaporative loss of 50%
- e. Becomes hypotonic with evaporation

7. A 65 years female presents with watering eye since three years. To diagnose chronic dacryocystitis, one has to understand that lacrimal sac swelling presents?

- a. Below the medial palpebral ligament
- b. Above the medial palpebral ligament
- c. Lateral to medial palpebral ligament
- d. Medial in medial palpebral ligament
- e. Behind the medial palpebral ligament

8. A mother brought her six months child to OPD with epiphora right eye since birth. The examining doctor suspects right congenital naso-lacrimal duct obstruction. The most appropriate treatment for this child at this age?

- a. Balloon catheter dilation
- b. Bicanalicular silicone intubation
- c. Probing of nasolacrimal duct
- d. External Dacryocystorhinostomy
- e. Laser dacryocystorhinostomy

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9. A father brings a three month old baby for complaints of watering both eyes since birth. Examination under anaesthesia was planned. What is the most important test?

- a. Lacrimal regurgitation
- b. Intraocular pressure
- c. Corneal diameter measurement
- d. Fundus examination
- e. Anterior segment examination

10. A 50 years old male complains of gradually increasing proptosis of the left eye. There is no associated pain and inflammation. CT Scan shows globular enlargement of the lacrimal gland with no extension anterior to the orbital rim. Few areas of calcification are observed. What is the likeliest diagnosis?

- Adenoid cystic carcinoma of the lacrimal gland
- b. Pleomorphic adenoma of the lacrimal gland
- c. Meningioma
- d. Dermoid cyst
- e. Neurofibromatosis type 2

PAPER WMC

1. A mother noticed a mucopurulent discharge from the puncta of her 3 months old son. There is a history of watering from his eye. Which of the following is an appropriate treatment:

- a. Syringing
- b. Probing with syringing
- c. Sac massage with local antibiotic
- d. DCR surgery

2. Nasolacrimal ducts opens into the:

- a. Inferior meatus
- b. Superior meatus
- c. Lacrimal duct
- d. Conjunctival sac

3. Lacrimal puncta is present on the:

- a. Medial side
- b. Lateral side
- c. superior fornix
- d. Inferior fornix

NWSM 2023

1. A 40 years old patient presents to eye OPD with complaints of sudden onset of painful swelling near the medial canthus area. The swelling is tender to touch and red. The patient had previously watering from the eye. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Chronic Dacrocystitis
- b. Acute on chronic dacrocystitis
- c. Lacrimal gland tumor
- d. Styte
- e. Chalazion

4. CONJUNCTIVA

GMC 2023

1. A 26 years old female presents with mucopurulent discharge and visual impairment for the last two months. She used Tobramycin eye drops for one month with no improvement. On examination there are follicles/papillae on the upper tarsal conjunctiva of both eyes and mild superficial keratitis. She gives history of same condition of her husband and two younger children. What is your diagnosis?

- a. Trachoma
- b. VKC
- c. Bacterial conjunctivitis
- d. Viral conjunctivitis
- e. Hypersensitivity to topical medication

2. A 16 year female using some drug prescribed by her GP in periphery for spring catarrh for last 5 years. Now she presents with posterior subcapsular cataract both eye. Which drug causes such condition?

- a. Topical Sodium Chromoglycate
- b. Topical Cyclosporine
- c. Topical Steroids
- d. Topical Anti histamine
- e. Topical amphotericin

3. A 50 year old former presents with progressive recurrent pterygium of right eye. He has past history

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of pterygium excision in same eye. Now what will be your treatment option?

- a. Leave it as
- b. Bare scleral excision
- c. Excision with mitomycin C
- d. Excision with auto conjunctival graft
- e. Excision with cryo

4. A 5 year old male child is brought to you with complaint of severe itching that is exacerbated at night. You examine him and find dirty grey eyes. He is also not able to open eyes in light. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. AKC
- b. Anterior Uveitis
- c. Conjunctivitis
- d. Keratitis
- e. VKC

5. A 45 years old Labourer by profession comes to you with a fleshy growth encroaching upon cornea. His vision is not affected. You diagnose him and advise multiple treatment options. Which of the following is the best management plan?

- a. Bare sclera technique
- b. Beta radiation
- c. Conjunctival autograft
- d. Inferior fornix rotation technique
- e. MMC

6. A 45 years old farmer by profession comes to you with a fleshy growth encroaching upon cornea. His vision is also affected. You diagnose him as a case of pterygium and advise him surgery. Which of the following is not a feature of pterygium?

- a. Astigmatism
- b. Conjunctival Involvement
- c. Cosmetic Blemish
- d. Corneal Involvement
- e. UV exposure

KGMC 2023

1. A 10yrs boy is brought by his father comes to eye opd with redness irritation photophobia for the last to many times. These signs and symptoms typically increase in summer & decrease in winter. His vision

is 6/6 in both eyes. There is watery discharge with it. What is the most probable cause

- a. Allergic Conjunctivitis
- b. Blepharitis
- c. Vernal Conjunctivitis
- d. Viral Conjunctivitis
- e. Scleritis

2. A patient 50 yrs female with history of Anorexia Nervosa is brought by the attendant for some ocular problem. On examination her vision is 6/6 both eyes. There are some conjunctival dry & lusterless points which show Vitamin A deficiency. Which layer of the tear film is affected by this condition.?

- a. Aqueous layer
- b. Lipid layer
- c. Lactoferrin
- d. Mixed layer
- e. Mucin layer

3. A patient 25 yrs female complaining of mucopurulent discharge for 2-3 months. She has been treated here and there, but no relief. On examination her vision is 6/6 both eyes. On upper lid eversion there are many follicles in the conjunctiva. What can be the most probable diagnosis.?

- a. Allergic Conjunctivitis
- b. Anterior Blepharitis
- c. Trachoma
- d. Vernal catarrh
- e. Viral keratitis

4. A 12 years old child presented to OPD with Itching and lachrymation. On examination on and watering of eyes. There was conjunctival congestion with cobble stone appearance of palpebral conjunctiva. His parents are giving history of the same condition every year from the last 5 years in summer season. What is your diagnosis?

- a. Acute allergic reaction
- b. Adenoviral conjunctivitis
- c. Vernal keratoconjunctivitis
- d. Recurrent membranous conjunctivitis
- e. Trachoma

5. A patient 50 yrs female with history of Anorexia Nervosa is brought by the attendant for some ocular

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problem, On examination her vision is 6/6 both eyes. There are some conjunctival dry & lusterless points with dry eyes which shows Vitamin A deficiency. Which layer of the tear film is affected by this condition.?

- a. Aqueous layer
- b. Lipid layer
- c. Lactoferrin
- d. Mixed layer
- e. Mucin layer

6. A patient 50 yrs female complaining of irritation redness foreign body sensation. On examination her vision is 6/6 both eyes you suspect dry eye and you want to do Schirmer test for 5 minutes for confirmation. What is the parameter for confirmation?

- a. Less than 5 mm
- b. Less than 10 mm
- c. Less than 15mm
- d. Less than 20mm
- e. Less than 25mm

PAPER WMC

1. Phlycten is due to:

- a. Endogenous allergy
- b. Exogenous allergy
- c. Degeneration
- d. None of above

2. A young child suffering from fever and sore throat began to complain of lacrimation. On examination, follicles were found in the lower palpebral conjunctiva with tender preauricular lymph nodes. The most probable diagnosis is:

- a. Trachoma
- b. Staphylococcal conjunctivitis
- c. Adenoviral conjunctivitis
- d. Phlyctenular conjunctivitis

3. A young boy presented in emergency with watering and photophobia in the right eye. Which test is appropriate:

- a. Schirmer Test
- b. Tear breakup time
- c. Rose Bengal testing
- d. Fluorescein staining

4. A 12 year old boy receiving long term treatment for spring catarrh, developed defective vision in both eyes. The likely cause is:

- a. Posterior Subcapsular cataract
- b. Retinopathy of prematurity
- c. Optic neuritis
- d. Vitreous hemorrhage

NWSM 2023

1. A mother has brought her 8 years old son to eye OPD for concerns of redness of eyes and itching. According to the mother, her son frequently rubs his eyes and is unable to go out in the sun due to photophobia. The condition is there since last 4 years. It is typically worse in spring and summers. On examination the patient has cobble-stone papillae on his tarsal conjunctiva. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Bacterial Conjunctivitis
- b. Vernal Kerato-conjunctivitis
- c. Congenital Naso-lacrimal duct obstruction
- d. Viral Conjunctivitis
- e. Corneal Ulcer

5. CORNEA

GMC 2023

1. A young male of 22 years, present with gradual decrease of visual activity in both eyes and frequent change of refractive error on retinoscopy there was high irregular astigmatism. Give likely diagnosis?

- a. Keratoglobus
- b. Keratoconus
- c. Buphthalmos
- d. Terrien marginal degeneration
- e. Pellucid marginal degeneration

2. A 21 years old patient presents with gradual painless blurred vision in right eye which is associated with haloes around lights for the last two weeks. On examination there is central zone of stromal oedema with keratic precipitates underlying the corneal oedema along with reduced corneal sensation. You diagnosed patient as disciform keratitis. What will be best treatment option for this patient?

- a. Topical antiviral + Topical steroids
- b. Topical antiviral + Topical antibiotics
- c. Topical antiviral + Topical cycloplegics
- d. Topical antibiotics + Topical steroids + cycloplegics
- e. Topical antibiotics + Topical cycloplegics

3. A 30 years old farmer presents with a history of trauma to the left eye with a leaf 5 days ago now he presents with pain, photophobia and redness of the eye. On examination he has grey white lesion having fluffy margins with hypopyon. What would be the most likely pathology?

- a. Anterior uveitis
- b. Bacterial Conjunctivitis
- c. Fungal keratitis
- d. Viral keratitis
- e. Bacterial keratitis

4. A 35-year-old man presented in OPD with history of agricultural trauma 3 days back on examination he has central corneal defect with fluffy margins along with hypopyon. Corneal defect stains with fluorescein. How you will manage this patient.

- a. Systemic anti biotics, systemic anti-fungal and systemic steroids
- b. Topical antibiotics, topical anti-fungal, topical cycloplegics and systemic antibiotics
- c. Topical anti-fungal, topical antibiotics, topical cycloplegics and systemic anti-fungal
- d. Topical antibiotics, Topical anti-fungal, topical cycloplegics. And systemic steroids
- e. Topical steroids, topical anti-fungal, topical cycloplegics and systemic steroids

5. A 22 years female presents with advanced keratoconus in one eye. What will be best treatment option for this patient?

- a. Spectacles
- b. Rigid contact lenses
- c. Corneal cross linkage
- d. Eximer laser
- e. Penetrating keratoplasty

6. A 45 years female presents with pain redness and decreased vision left eye from last 4 days on examination she has central corneal epithelial defect with hypopyon. Which duotherapy is recommended for its treatment?

- a. Fortified cephalosporin and fluoroquinolones
- b. Fortified cephalosporin and aminoglycoside
- c. Fortified aminoglycoside and fluoroquinolones
- d. Fortified aminoglycoside and penicillin
- e. Fortified macrolides and fluoroquinolones

7. A 60 years old patient presents with 2 days history of painful rash on right side of fore head extending down to eyelids. A vesicular skin lesion is also seen near tip of nose. Which of the following is appropriate treatment option?

- a. Topical Acyclovir ointment 8 times a day
- b. Oral acyclovir 800mg 5 times a day for 10 days
- c. Oral acyclovir 400mg 2 times a day for 10 days
- d. Oral acyclovir 800mg 2 times a day for 10 days
- e. Oral acyclovir 400mg 5 times a day for 10 days

8. A 35 years old lady presents with watering, blurring of vision and discomfort Right Eye for the last six days. On examination there are linear branching corneal epithelial defects. The patient gives history of fever and mild trauma he with her son's finger two weeks back. She used tobramycin eye drops with no improvement. Her VA RE is 6/36 and L/E 6/6 what is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Corneal abrasion
- b. Corneal ulcer
- c. Herpes simplex keratitis
- d. Herpes zoster keratitis
- e. Corneal erosion

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9. A 72 years old male presents with vesicular rash around her left eye. The left eye is red with some degree of photophobia, presumptive diagnosis of herpes zoster ophthalmicus made how will you treat this patient ?

- a. Oral acyclovir and topical acyclovir
- b. Intravenous acyclovir and topical acyclovir
- c. Oral famcyclovir and topical acyclovir
- d. Oral acyclovir
- e. Topical acyclovir

KGMC 2023

1. A 50yrs patient comes to eye opd with redness irritation photophobia and severe pain Left eye for the last 45 times. He gives history of agriculture trauma while working in farms. His vision is 6/5 eye and in his Left eye. There is severe redness, corneal defect & hypopyon in his left eye. There is a purulent discharge with it. What is the most probable cause:

- a. Conjunctivitis
- b. Blepharitis
- c. Bacterial keratitis
- d. Viral keratitis
- e. Sub conjunctival hg

2. A 50yrs patient comes to eye and with Irritation & pain in right eye for 10-15 days. On examination there is mild conjunctival redness. His vision is 6/12 right eye & 6/6 Lt eye. On examination there is a branching epithelial corneal defect. How you will treat this patient?

- a. Observation
- b. Oral analgesic
- c. Topical antibiotic
- d. Topical antifungal
- e. Topical antiviral

3. A 32 years old patient presented with decreased vision in the right eye associated with foreign body sensation and decreased visies and watering You examined the patient and found a carneal sicer. Which of the following drugs are contraindicated in a corneal ulcer patient?

- a. Antibiotics
- b. Cycloplegics
- c. Steroids
- d. Analgesics
- e. Antifungals

4. A 45 years adult was admitted in the ward with redness in Rt eye for last 2 weeks. There was dense corneal stromal filtration with epithelial defect. What is the most important step in the management of this microbial keratitis?

- a. Stop contact lenses if any
- b Intensive topical antibiotics
- c. Oral antibiotics if limba lesion
- d. Topical cycloplegics
- e. Oral analgesics

PAPER WMC

1. A patient in slit lamp examination shows hypopyon in anterior chamber after trauma, which is:

- a. Pus in anterior chamber
- b. Cells in anterior chamber
- c. Protein in anterior chamber
- d. Blood in anterior chamber
- e. Foreign body in anterior chamber

2. A patient is presented with dendritic corneal ulcer and severe pain and having a history of contact lens wear, which organism is most likely responsible for the condition:

- a. Herpes simplex
- b. Acanthamoeba
- c. Candida
- d. Both a and b

3. In band keratopathy which corneal layer is involved:

- a. Bowmen's layer
- b. Epithelium layer
- c. Endothelium layer
- d. None of these

4. In keratoconus the cornea becomes:

- a. Cone shaped
- b. Spherical shape
- c. Thin at the center
- d. Both a and c

5. The color of fluorescein staining in corneal ulcer is:

- a. Yellow
- b. Blue
- c. Green
- d. Red

6. Bandage of the eyes is contraindicated in:

BLOCK EYE PREPROFFS

- a. Corneal abrasion
- b. Bacterial corneal ulcer
- c. Mucopurulent conjunctivitis
- d. After glaucoma surgery

7. Normal radius of curvature of posterior corneal surface is:

- a. 7.8mm
- b. 6.8mm
- c. 7.9mm
- d. 6.0mm

8. Hebert's pits are seen in:

- a. Trachoma
- b. Herpetic conjunctivitis
- c. Ophthalmia neonatorum
- d. Spring catarrh

NWSM 2023

1. A 14 yrs old boy, who is a known patient of allergic conjunctivitis, presents to eye OPD complaining of painless, progressive dimness of vision. On examination the boy has progressive myopia and astigmatism. Distant direct ophthalmoscopy shows oil droplet reflex. There is bulging of the lower eyelid when the patient looks down. Retinoscopy shows irregular scissor reflex. Slit lamp exam shows thinning and forward bulging of the central cornea. What is the diagnosis?

- a. Arcus senile
- b. Keratoglobus
- c. Band keratopathy
- d. Lipid keratopathy
- e. Keratoconus

2. A 14 years boy, who is a know patient to allergic conjunctivitis, presents to eye OPD complaining of painless, progressive dimness of vision. On examination the boy has progressive myopia and astigmatism. Distant direct ophthalmoscopy shows oil droplets reflex. There is bulging of the lower eyelid when the patient looks down. Retinoscopy Shows irregular scissor reflex . Silt lamp exam shows thinning and forward buiging of the central cornea. What is the diagnosis?

- a. Arcus senile
- b. Keratoglobus
- c. Band keratopathy
- d. Lipid keratopathy
- e. Keratoconus

6. LENS AND CATARACT

GMC 2023

1. The mother of a one and a half year old child gives history of a white reflex from one eye for the past 1 month. On computed tomography scan of the orbit there is calcification seen within the globe. The most bikely diagnosis is?

- a. Congenital cataract
- b. Retinoblastoma
- c. Endophthalmitis
- d. Coats disease
- e. PHPV

2. A 60 year old woman presented with the complaint of decreased far vision. According to her she was first surprised with good near vision as she was now able to read Quran Pak without near glasses but her joy was for just few weeks at now she can't see few meters far her vision is RE 6/60 and LE Counting fingers whats the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Posterior Subcapsular Cataract
- b. Glaucoma
- c. Nuclear Cataract
- d. Polar Cataract
- e. Cortical Cataract

3. A 50 year old man presented with painless mild decrease of vision who underwent left eye phacoemulsification 6 weeks ago, it was complication free surgery. Pre op vision was 6/60 and on first post op day it was 6/12 which improved to 6/ 6 after one week post op It was good vision for the next four weeks but now he has again 6/12 vision. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Endophthalmitis
- b. Cystoid Muscular Edema
- c. PCO
- d. RD
- e. Astigmatism

4. A 60 years old male patient had history of cataract surgery in the camp one week ago His vision is 6/36 in the operated eye with pinhole vision becomes 6/9. On slitlamp examination you see four interrupted very tight stitches causing identification of peripheral cornea . cornea is clear lens in place and good fundus view. what's the cause of decrease of vision in this patient P

- a. Wound dehiscence
- b. Infection
- c. Biometry error
- d. With the rule astigmatism.
- e. Against the rule astigmatism

5. A 60 years old man presented with decreased vision in the outdoor He had phacoemulsification with foldable iol implant two years back he was alright for the two years but now his vision is gradually decreased. On examination his Vision in affected eye is 6/24. His fundus details though hazy appear normal. On retroillumination there are pearl like opacities in posterior chamber of anterior segment What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Corneal edema
- b. Endophthalmitis
- c. PCO
- d. PCR
- e. RD

6. A 60 years old female patient is diagnosed with mature cataract Her vision in the affected eye is hand movements. Her cornea is also not very healthy. Which of the following is the best procedure for restoration of her vision?

- a. FCCE
- b. ICCE
- c. Phaco with low power
- d. Phaco with high power
- e. Small incision cataract surgery

7. A 60 years old female patient underwent phaco for her left white cataract, Which of the following is not a post op complication of cataract surgery?

- a. Corneal Striations
- b. PCO
- c. PCR
- d. RD
- e. Refractive Surprise

8. A 2 year old female child is brought to you with complaint of white pupil and decrease of vision You examine her and diagnose her as a case of congenital cataract. Which one is the most common presentation?

- a. Blue Dot
- b. Eamellar
- c. Nuclear
- d. Polar
- e. Sutural

9. A 60 years old man presented with right eye cataract. You performed his Biometry and calculated his IOL which is the most important factor in IOL calculation

- a. A constant
- b. Axial Length
- c. Bscan
- d. Keratoetry
- e. Tonometry

KGMC 2023

1. A 25 years male Phakic patient came for the follow up checkup after pars plana vitrectomy with silicon oil surgery. What is the most common refractive change that occurs with silicon oil?

- a. Less hypermetropic
- b. Less myopic
- c. More hypermetropic
- d. More myopic
- e. No refractive changes

2. A 50-year-old female with a history of well-controlled diabetes recently underwent uncomplicated phaco- emulsification with a posterior chamber intraocular lens in her left eye and now she complains of blurry vision. Her Best-corrected visual acuity (BCVA) is 20/80 in her left eye. Her FFA shows a flower petal pattern of hyper fluorescence. Which retinal layer accounts for the appearance of this patient's vision loss?

- a. Inner plexiform
- b. Outer nuclear
- c. Outer plexiform
- d. Nerve fiber layer
- e. Retinal pigment epithelium

3. A 35 years aphakic male patient underwent pars plana vitrectomy. While putting silicone oil there is a great chance of pupillary black glaucoma. What is

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the best procedure during surgery to prevent pupillary block glaucoma in this patient?

- a. Performing iridectomy
- b. Performing laser
- c. No extra precaution needed
- d. Can be managed medically later
- e. Trabeculectomy

4. A female patient who was operated for cataract six months back comes to you with foggy vision. On examination there was posterior capsular thickening. Which mode of treatment is most useful?

- a. Argon laser
- b. Diode laser
- c. Excimer laser
- d. Krypton laser
- e. YAG Laser

5. A 50 years old patient undergone phacoemulsification for cataract extraction 3 days back presented with severe pain, redness and decrease vision in operated eye. There is also hypopyon and no view of fundus. How you will treat this patient?

- a. Intracameral antibiotics
- b. Intravenous antibiotics
- c. Intravitreal antibiotics
- d. Topical antibiotics
- e. Observation

6. A 4 year old child presents with cataract in both eyes and systemic illness. On examination he has oil droplet cataract which occur in :

- a. Toxoplasmosis
- b. Marfan syndrome
- c. Rubella
- d. Galactosemia
- e. Down syndrome

7. A 50 year old presents with severe pain 3 days after cataract surgery. Most common organism involved in acute postoperative endophthalmitis is

- a. Gram positive organisms
- b. Gram negative organisms

- c. Aspergillus
- d. Fusarium
- e. anaerobes

8. A 15 year old boy with musculoskeletal and cardiac abnormalities presents with Ectopia lentis which occur in

- a. Marfan syndrome
- b. Hypertensive patients
- c. Diabetic patients
- d. Myasthenia gravis
- e. Down syndrome

PAPER WMC

1. The incision size in phacoemulsification is;

- a. 1mm
- b. 3mm
- c. 5mm
- d. 7mm

2. Evisceration is:

- a. Excision of the entire eyeball
- b. Excision of all the inner contents of the eye ball including the uveal tissue
- c. Photocoagulation of retina
- d. Removal of orbit contents

3. Pseudophakia is the loss of:

- a. Accommodation
- b. Convergence
- c. Saccadic eye movements
- d. Contrast sensitivity

NWSM 2023

1. A newborn is noticed to have bilateral leukocoria by a Paediatrician and is referred to the eye clinic. On eye examination the neonate is found to have oil droplet lens opacities in both eyes. Which systemic condition is associated with this type of congenital cataract?

- a. Lowe syndrome
- b. Galactosemia
- c. Down syndrome
- d. Edwards syndrome
- e. Fabry disease

2. A 2 months old infant is brought to eye OPD by his mother having noticed a white pupil in his left eye. After examination a diagnosis of congenital cataract is made by the Ophthalmologist. Which of

the following is the most common type of congenital cataract presenting with visual impairment?

- a. Subcapsular cataract
- b. Nuclear
- c. Polar
- d. Lamellar
- e. Oil droplet

3. A patient who was operated for cataract four months ago comes to you with foggy vision. On examination there was posterior capsular thickening.

Which mode of treatment is most useful

- a. Argon laser
- b. Diode laser
- c. Excimer laser
- d. Krypton laser
- e. YAG laser

7. GLAUCOMA

GMC 2023

1. A 40 year old woman presented with gradual decrease of vision for the last few years in the right eye She first started to feel it when she bumped into the objects. Her vision is 6/12 OD and 6/6 OS IOP is 28mmhg OD and 16mmhg OS. There is a red birth mark around the right eye and deep anterior chamber Fundus examination reveals CD 0.7 OD and 0.4OS whats the most likely diagnosis?

- a. POAG
- b. PACG
- c. Sec OAG
- d. Sec ACG
- e. Congenital Glaucoma

2. A 45 year-old man presented with gradual decrease of vision for the last few months. According to him this vision in the right eye is more decreased as compared to the left eye He first started to feel it when he bumped into the objects His vision is 6/12 OD and 6/6 OS IOP is 19mmhg OD and 16mmhg OS. There is a deep anterior chamber and on fundus examination CD 0.6 OD and 0.5OS. The most likely next investigation to reach the diagnosis is?

- a. Visual Fields and OCT Optic disc
- b. Visual Fields and HRT
- c. Visual Fields and CCT

- d. OCT Optic disc and HRT
- e. CCT and Gonio

3. A 50-year-old man presented with gradual decrease of vision for the last few months.

According to him his vision in the right eye is more decreased as compared to the left eye His vision is 6/12 RE and 6/9 LE IOP is 24mmhg RE and 18mmhg LE CCT central corneal thickness is 522umRE and 530umLE Gonio shows open angle both eyes CD 0.6RE and 0.4LE Visual fields and OCT optic disc also shows early glaucomatous changes. Which of the following drug will you start?

- a. Alpha 2 agonist
- b. Beta blocker
- c. Calcium channel blocker
- d. Prostaglandin analogues
- e. Pilocarpine

4. A 50-year old man is a newly diagnosed patient of open angle glaucoma He is a poor person labourer by profession. His IOP is 25mmHg in RE and 23mmHg in LE Which drug you should start to keep IOP under control in this particular patient?

- a. Alpha 2 agonist
- b. Beta blocker
- c. Calcium channel blocker
- d. Prostaglandin analogues
- e. Pilocarpine

5. A 50-year-old woman presented with painful decrease of vision in the right eye. He had a history of vein occlusion in the same eye four months ago. On examination his vision is CF and IOP 44mmHg and on slitlamp vessels are appreciated at 90 clock on the iris in RE. Gonioscopy reveal closed angle What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Alpha 2 agonist
- b. Beta blocker
- c. Calcium channel blocker
- d. Prostaglandin analogues
- e. Pilocarpine

6. A 55-year-old woman presented with painful decrease of vision in the left eye. She is having uncontrolled DM for the last 20 years. On examination his vision is CF and IOP 44mmHg and on slitlamp vessels are appreciated at 9 o'clock on the iris in LE. Gonioscopy reveal closed angle. On funduscopy fundal view is hazy but you see vitreous haemorrhage and neovessels on optic disc. Which of the following treatment option is not recommended in its management?

- a. Atropine
- b. Aqueous suppressants
- c. Pars Plana Vitrectomy
- d. Photocoagulation
- e. Pilocarpine

8. A 55-year-old woman presented with decrease of vision in the left eye. On examination his vision is CF and IOP 28mmHg and on slitlamp white fibrillary material can be appreciated on the lens capsule. She had cataract as well vessels are appreciated at 9 o'clock on the iris in LE. Gonioscopy reveal whitish material deposits as well On funduscopy CD in 0.7. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Angle Recession Glaucoma
- b. Neovascular Glaucoma
- c. Pigmentary Glaucoma
- d. Pseudoexfoliation Syndrome
- e. True Exfoliation Syndrome

9. A 60 years old man presented with complaint of painful decrease of vision in right eye for last one week. According to him, he had episode of vein occlusion one year back in the same eye and vision was 6/60 after that. Now it is counting fingers. SL examination shows blood vessels on the iris with corneal edema and red watery eye. What is your diagnosis?

- a. Angle closure glaucoma
- b. Pigmentary glaucoma
- c. Lens induced glaucoma

d. Inflammatory glaucoma

e. Neovascular Glaucoma

KGMC 2023

1. A 40 years male patient with glaucoma came to the end with a complaint of pain and decreased vision. On examination his visual acuity is 8/24 and 6/60 in right and left eye respectively. Posterior segment examination shows bilateral optic disc cupping. His IOP in the right eye is 26mmHg and in the left eye is 30 mm Hg. Which of the following visual field defects are not associated with glaucoma?

- a. Nasal step
- b. Paracentral defect
- c. Arcuate lesions
- d. Homonymous hemianopia
- e. Ring scotoma

2. Amjad, a 60-year-old man, visits an eye clinic for a routine checkup. He has no significant medical history. During the examination, the ophthalmologist measures his intraocular pressure (IOP), which is found to be 28 mm Hg in both eyes and open angles on gonioscopy. The rest of the eye exam and investigations are normal. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Open-angle glaucoma
- b. Ocular Hypertension
- c. Angle-closure glaucoma
- d. Secondary glaucoma
- e. Lens induced glaucoma

3. A 55-year-old man with a family history of glaucoma, regularly visits his eye doctor for checkups. During his last visit, the ophthalmologist noted increased cupping of the optic disc and visual field defects, even though his IOP has consistently been within the normal range. What type of glaucoma should be considered in his case?

- a. Open angle glaucoma
- b. Normal-tension glaucoma
- c. Angle-closure glaucoma
- d. Secondary glaucoma

e. Pseudoexfoliation glaucoma

4. A 70-year-old woman, has been diagnosed with open-angle glaucoma and has been prescribed toplest fatanoprost to lower her IOP. Despite taking her medication regularly, her IOP remains high. What might be the next step in her treatment?

- a. Increase the dosage of her current medication
- b. Add a different class of glaucoma medication**
- c. Schedule her for immediate surgery
- d. Discontinue glaucoma medications and monitor closely
- e. continue same medications

5. A 50-year-old man has been experiencing gradual peripheral vision loss in both eyes. His IOP is elevated, open angles on gonioscopy and the ophthalmologist observes characteristic changes in his optic nerve head. There is no other ocular or systemic disease. Which type of glaucoma is most likely affecting him?

- a. Open-angle glaucoma**
- b. Normal-tension glaucoma
- c. Angle-closure glaucoma
- d. Secondary glaucoma
- e. ocular hypertension

6. A 56 years old man presented with gradual progressive decrease vision in the right from last 8 months. On examination the vision in 6/60 in right eye and 6/9 in left eye with no Improvement with pinhole. Fundus examination is hazy but seems to be normal. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- a. Age related macular degeneration
- b. Corneal opacity
- c. Cataract**
- d. Diathetic retinopathy
- e. Glaucoma

PAPER WMC

1. The treatment of choice for the eye in angle closure glaucoma is:

- a. Surgical peripheral iridectomy

- b. Yag laser iridotomy
- c. Trabeculotomy
- d. Trabeculectomy

2. Tropical Atropine is contraindicated in:

- a. Retinoscopy in children
- b. Iridocyclitis
- c. Corneal ulcer
- d. Primary angle closure glaucoma

3. Neovascular glaucoma follows:

- a. Thrombosis of central retinal vein
- b. Acute congestive glaucoma
- c. Staphylococcal infection
- d. Hypertension

4. A month-old baby is brought with complaints of photophobia and watering. Clinical examinations show Normal tear passages and clear but large cornea. the most likely diagnosis is:

- a. Congenital dacryocystitis
- b. Interstitial keratitis
- c. Keratoconus
- d. Buphthalmos

5. You have been referred a case of open angle glaucoma. Which of the following would be an important

Point in diagnosing the case:

- a. Shallow anterior chamber
- b. optic disc cupping
- c. Narrow angle
- d. Visual acuity and refractive error

6. When ciliary muscle contracts, it results into:

- a. Increase tension on zonular fibers
- b. Decrease tension on zonular fibers
- c. Decrease tension on the lens
- d. Both b and c

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7. Normal intra ocular pressure in human eye is:

- a. 10-21 mmhg
- b. 16-25 mmhg
- c. 13-22 mmhg
- d. 9-19 mmhg

8. A one month old baby is brought with complaints of photophobia and watering. Clinical examination Shows normal tear passages and clear but large Cornea. The most likely diagnosis is:

- a. Congenital dacryocystitis
- b. Interstitial keratitis
- c. Keratoconus
- d. Buphthalmos

9. Aqueous humour formation is the function of:

- a. Ciliary muscle
- b. Ciliary process
- c. Pigmented epithelium
- d. Both b and c

NWSM 2023

1. 55 Years old lady comes to eye OPD with the complaint of gradual dimness of vision in both eyes. On examination the intraocular pressure in both eyes is 30mmHg. Anterior segments are normal. Fundi show advanced optic disc cupping Visual fields show double arcuate and temporal wedge scotomas. The diagnosis of the lady is :

- a. Cataract
- b. Age related macular degeneration
- c. Diabetic retinopathy
- d. Glaucoma
- e. Hypertensive retinopathy

2. A 40 days baby is brought by his parents for evaluation of watering from eyes. On examination, the patient has excessive lacrimation. He has cloudy corneas with Haab'sstriae. His corneal diameters are 13 mm. His intra-ocular pressure is 28 mm of Hg in both eyes. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Congenital Naso-lacrimal duct obstruction
- b. Congenital glaucoma
- c. Congenital cataract
- d. Retinoblastoma

e. Bacterial corneal ulcer

3. A 70 yrs old lady has developed loss of vision and pain in her right eye. On examination the patient has advanced diabetic eye disease, new vessels over the iris and angle of the anterior chamber with adhesion formation. The intraocular pressure is 50mmg. This type of glaucoma is called :

- a. Pigmentary glaucoma
- b. Inflammatory glaucoma
- c. Neovascular glaucoma
- d. Phacomorphic glaucoma
- e. Pseudoexfoliation

4. A baby aged one month is brought to eye clinic with findings of haziness and larger corneal size noted on both sides. What do you think is the probable diagnosis in this infant?

- a. Congenital cataracts
- b. Congenital glaucoma (buphthalmos)
- c. Congenital rubella infection
- d. Megalocornea
- e. Birth trauma to cornea

5. 58 yr old lady having cataracts in both eyes presents to eye emergency department with the complaint of sudden onset of pain and gross dimness of vision in her right eye. On examination of the right eye the cornea is edematous, anterior chamber is shallow, pupil is mid-dilated, with dense cataract, intraocular pressure is 60mmg. The lady is suffering from :

- a. Pigmentary glaucoma
- b. Inflammatory glaucoma
- c. Neovascular glaucoma
- d. Phacomorphic glaucoma
- e. Pseudoexfoliation glaucoma

6. A 30 yrs old man is suffering from right chronic anterior Uveitis for the last 3 months. On examination he has aqueous flare and cells in the right anterior chamber. He has 360 degrees posterior synechiae and intraocular pressure is 40mmHg. The man is suffering from

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- a. Pigmentary glaucoma
- b. Inflammatory glaucoma
- c. Neovascular glaucoma
- d. Phacomorphic glaucoma
- e. Pseudoexfoliation

7. A 45 years old lady visits Ophthalmology outpatient department with complaints of mild discomfort in her eyes since last 2 months. It is associated with gradual deterioration of vision. On examination, she has intracular pressure of 28 mm of Hg in both her eyes. The cup to disc ratio in her eyes are 0.8. What is the first line drug used to treat her condition?

- a. Cyclopentolate eye drops
- b. Dexamethasone eye drops
- c. Infusion Mannitol
- d. Prostaglandin analogues
- e. Intravitreal anti-VEGF

8. UVEAL TRACT

GMC 2023

1. A 20 years old male presents with gradual loss of vision in his right eye. On examination there is right posterior subcapsular cataract. Aqueous shows mild cellular reaction, small grey white scattered K.Ps and vitreo is cells. There is mild colour difference between two eyes. VA right eye 6/60 and left eye 6/6. His IOP is 14 mmHg both eyes. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Anterior uveitis
- b. Fuchs Uveitis Syndrome.
- c. Intermediate uveitis
- d. Posterior uveitis
- e. Chronic uveitis

2. A 35 year's old female presents with decreased vision and photophobia both eyes. On examination her visual acuity is CF, mutton fat K.Ps, aqueous cells and flare in both eyes. She gives history of penetrating trauma right eye ten months back and corneoscleral repair was done under GA. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Vogt-Koyanagi Harada Syndrome
- b. Lyme disease
- c. Sarcoidosis
- d. Sympathetic Ophthalmitis.
- e. Chronic uveitis

3. A 60 year old man presentest an emergency with complaints of painful decrease on vision for two days He had history of cataract surgery one week ago. On examination he had red swollen left eye, corneal edema, pus in the anterior chamber and poor fundus glow. His vision is 6/6 OD and CF OS. What's the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Acute Elephthalmitis
- b. Chronic Endophthalmitis
- c. Acute Keratins
- d. Acute anterior Uveitis
- e. Acute congestive glaucoma

PAPER WMC

1. Ciliary body helps in:

- a. Maintaining structure of eye ball
- b. Focusing ability of eye ball
- c. Crystalline lens accommodation
- d. All of the above

2. Important function of iris is to:

- a. Divide eye into anterior and posterior segments
- b. Helps in crystalline lens accommodation
- c. Divide eye into anterior and posterior chamber
- d. Both b and c

3. The most common primarily intraocular malignancy in adults is:

- a. Retinoblastoma
- b. Choroidal Melanoma
- c. Squamous cell carcinoma of conjunctiva
- d. Iris naevus

9. VITREOUS

GMC 2023

1. A 56 years old patient's presented with sudden loss of vision in his left eye associated with floaters O/E anterior segment was normal, fundus showed vitreous hemorrhage in that eye. All of the following are risk factors for vitreous hemorrhago except?

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- a. Diabetes
- b. Retinal vein occlusion
- c. Glaucoma
- d. Trauma
- e. Eales disease

NWSM 2023

1. A 70 years old gentleman who is otherwise fit presents to eye OPD with gradual progressive visual loss for last 2 years. His visual acuity were recorded as 6/24 both eyes and improved to 6/9 with pinhole. He was previously emmetropic but now his refractive error was -2.00 diopter. Pupillary responses and intraocular pressures are normal. On distant direct ophthalmoscopy there is media opacity which does not move with movement of the eye. The most likely diagnosis is :

- a. Asteroid hyalosis
- b. Corneal opacity
- c. Nuclear sclerosis cataract
- d. Posterior vitreous detachment
- e. Vitreous haemorrhage

10. RETINA

GMC 2023

1. A 55 year old woman presented with painful decrease of vision in the left eye. She is having uncontrolled DM for the last 20 years. On examination his vision is CF and IOP 44mmHg and on slitlamp vessels are appreciated at 9 o'clock on the iris in LE. Gonioscopy reveal closed angle On funduscopy fundal view is hazy but you see vitreous haemorrhage and neovessels on optic disc. What is the most likely cause of this condition?

- a. Carotid Cavernous Fistula
- b. CRVO
- c. Ocular ischemic Syndrome
- d. Proliferative Diabetic Retinopathy
- e. Tumor in the Eye

2. A 59 years old hypertensive patient presented with sudden painless loss of vision in right eye. On examination bilateral anterior segments were normal, and right fundus showed flame shaped

hemorrhages all around left fundus was Normal

What is the most probable diagnosis?

- a. Central retinal artery occlusion
- b. Central retinal vein occlusion
- c. Retinal detachment
- d. Vitreous hemorrhage
- e. Hypertensive retinopathy

3. Intra-vitreous anti VEGF injections are used in all of the following diseases except:

- a. Optic neuritis
- b. Central retinal vein occlusion
- c. Diabetic retinopathy
- d. Branch retinal vein occlusion
- e. Age related macular degeneration

4. A 75 years old cardiac patient presented with sudden painless loss of vision in his right eye. On examination, his vision was perception of light in right eye. There was RAPD in right eye and fundus showed pale looking retina with cherry red spot at fovea. What is your most probable diagnosis?

- a. Central retinal artery occlusion
- b. Central retinal vein occlusion
- c. Diabetic retinopathy
- d. Branch retinal vein occlusion
- e. Age related macular degeneration

5. A middle aged lady is diagnosed with retinal detachment in her left eye. All the following can be other associated findings in that eye except?

- a. Raised IOP
- b. Tobacco dust in vitreous
- c. Retinal break
- d. Visual field defect
- e. Mobile retina

6. A 45 years old hypertensive businessman presented with defective vision in right eye and was diagnosed as a case of branch retinal vein occlusion in that eye. All the following may be the treatment options for him except?

- a. Anti-VEGF injections
- b. Pars-plana vitrectomy

- c. Vascular sheathotomy
- d. Retinal photocoagulation
- e. Scleral buckling

7. All can be the causes of an exudative retinal detachment except?

- a. Malignant melanoma
- b. Hypertension
- c. Diabetic retinopathy
- d. Posterior scleritis
- e. Posterior uveitis

8. Intravitreal anti VEGF injection is used in all of the following diseases except:

- a. Optic neuritis.
- b. Central retinal vein occlusion
- c. Age-related Macular Degeneration
- d. Diabetic retinopathy
- e. Macular edema

9. An 18 year's old myopic student presented with sudden painless loss of vision in his L eye. O/E anterior segment wirs normal, L fundus showed detached retina with U-shaped tear. What is your most probabile diagnosis?

- a. Exudative RD
- b. Rhegmatogenous RD
- c. Tractional RO

10. A 56 years old uncontrolled diabetic patient presented with blurring of vision. O/E there was bilateral mild cataracts and bilateral proliferative diabetic retinopathy, Which is the first suitable option for this patient?

- a. Panretinal photocoagulation
- b. Pars-plana vitrectomy
- c. Cataract surgery
- d. Observation
- e. All of the above

11. A 60 years old male presents with sudden loss of vision right eye. He is Hypertensive and Diabetic

type II for the last 10 years. His VA right eye is CF and left eye 6/9. Afferent Pupillary Defect is marked. Fundus shows extensive flame shaped hemorrhages, Cotton wool spots and disc oedema. Left eye fundus shows NPDR. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Hemiretinal Vein Occlusion.
- b. Impending Central Retinal Vein Occlusion.
- c. Ischaemic Central Retinal Vein Occlusion
- d. Non-Ischaemic Central Retinal Vein Occlusion.
- e. Papillophlebitis.

12. A 55 years old lady with a history of uncontrolled DM for the last 15 years presents with a visual acuity of HM in her right eye. On fundus examination, there are fibrous bands in vitreous cavity and almost half retinal detachment involving the macula. What is the best treatment option for her?

- a. Good diabetic control and follow up after 6 months
- b. Good diabetic control and pan-retinal photocoagulation
- c. Good diabetic control and intra-vitreous anti-VEGF inj
- d. Good diabetic control and pars-plana vitrectomy
- e. Good diabetic control and scleral buckling

KGMC 2023

1. A 30 year old male patient complaining decreased vision from the last four months in his left eye. His visual acuity is 6/6 in right eye and 6/18 in left eye. Posterior segment examination of the left eye shows serous elevation of retina at the macula. What will be the finding on the oct?

- a. RPE detachment
- b. Elevation of sensory retina
- c. Edema in the inner nuclear layer
- d. Edema in the outer nuclear layer
- e. Posterior vitreous detachment

2. A 34-year-old shop keeper presents with 2 days history of painless blurring of vision in his right eye and the fundus shows serous retinal elevation. He had a similar episode 2 years ago. He was diagnosed with central serous chorioretinopathy (CSR). What is the well known risk factor?

- a. H. pylori infection

BLOCK EYE PREPROFFS

b. Oral steroids

- c. Pregnancy
- d. Hypertension
- e. Metastasis

3. A 55 year old male patient with a history of diabetes for the last 12 years presents with a history of decreased vision in both eyes for the last 2 years.

On fundus examination, he is labeled as proliferative diabetic retinopathy. Proliferative diabetic retinopathy is characterized by:

- a. Microaneurysms + Hard Exudates
- b. Hard + Soft Exudates
- c. Neovessels at disc and neovessel elsewhere**
- d. Microaneurysms Hard Exudates Soft
- e. Exudates Cotton wool spots

4. A 55 year old male patient with a history of diabetes for the last 12 years presents with a history of decreased vision in both eyes for the last 2 years.

On fundus examination, he is labeled as macular edema. Macular edema in diabetic patients is best treated by

- a. Systemic steroids
- b. Topical steroids
- c. Intravitreal VEGF**
- d. Topical NSAIDs
- e. Laser

5. A 55 years old woman with a history of hypertension and diabetes came to her OPD with sudden decreased vision in her right eye from the last 2 days. On examination the vision was counting figure close to the eyes with RAPD in right eye and 6/6 in the left eye. On funduscopy there were hemorrhages in all four quadrants with disc swelling in right eye left fundus was normal. What is your diagnosis?

- a. Diabetic retinopathy
- b. Central retinal artery occlusion
- c. Central retinal vein occlusion**
- d. Branch retinal artery occlusion
- e. Hypertensive retinopathy

6. A 52 years old patient presented with decreased vision in the left eye from the last 4 months. He is also hypertensive. On examination you diagnose him as a case of central retinal vein occlusion. You are not sure whether the patient is having ischemic or non-ischemic type of vascular occlusion. Which investigation you will advise to check whether the patient is having ischemic or non-ischemic type of vascular occlusion?

- a. B Scan
- b. Fundus autofluorescence
- c. Fundus Fluorescein angiography**
- d. Optical coherence tomography
- e. Optical coherence tomography angiography

7. A one year old child is presented by his parents with white pupillary reflex of (R) eye for the last 2 months. On examination of fundus, there is creamy white lesion with calcification on posterior pole.

What is the most probable diagnosis?

- a. Retinitis pigmentosa
- b. Retinoblastoma**
- c. Retinal detachment
- d. Choroidal melanoma
- e. Cataract

8. A 9 years old boy is presented by parents with decreased night vision. On examination there is pale waxy disc, arteriolar attenuation and pigmentary bone spicule lesion involving the retinal periphery.

What is your diagnosis?

- a. Retinoblastoma
- b. Congenital glaucoma
- c. Retinopathy of prematurity
- d. Retinitis Pigmentosa**
- e. Retinal detachment

9. A 30 years old boxer came to the Eye OPD with complaints of decreased vision in both eyes. On examination, anterior segment was normal, fundus examination showed myopic change with lattice degeneration in both eyes. What is the most serious complication that occurs in myopic patient?

- a. Cataract
- b. Retinal Detachment**
- c. Glaucoma
- d. Vitreous haemorrhage
- e. Hyphema

10. A 56 years old diabetic patient presented with decrease vision in both eye from the last one year. On examination the anterior segment was normal. Fundoscopy showed retinal hemorrhages in all 4 quadrants with diabetic macular edema How you will measure the amount of macular edema in this patient?

- a. B-Scan ultrasonography
- b. Fundus autofluorescence
- c. Fundus Fluorescein angiography
- d. Optical coherence tomography**
- e. Pachymetry

11. A 3 years old boy is presented by his parents with decreased night vision. On fundus examination there is pale waxy dist, arteriolar attenuation and pigmentary bone specules lesion involving the retinal periphery. What is your diagnosis?

- a. Retinoblastoma
- b. Congenital glaucoma
- c. Retinopathy of prematurity
- d. Retinitis pigmentosa**
- e. Cataract

12. The mother of a one and a half year old child gives history of a white reflex from one eye for the past 1 month. On computed tomography scan of the orbit there is calcification seen within the globe. The most likely diagnosis is

- a. congenital cataract
- b. retinoblastoma**
- c. coats disease
- d. endophthalmitis
- e. congenital glaucoma

13. A 72 years old male smoker with history of hypertension for last 5 years, presented to you with sudden painless loss of vision, having vision of light perception only in right eye since yesterday and left eye is normal having visual acuity of 6/6. The fundus examination shows attenuation of arteries and veins with sludging and segmentation of the blood column with cloudy white edematous (ground glass) retina with cherry red spot at fovea. What is likely clinical diagnosis?

- a. Central Retinal artery occlusion**
- b. Diabetic Retinopathy.
- c. Hypertensive retinopathy.
- d. Ischemia ocular syndrome.
- e. Sickle cell retinopathy.

PAPER WMC

1. Number of layers in neurosensory retina is:

- a. 9
- b. 10
- c. 11
- d. 12

2. In retinal detachment, fluid accumulates between:

- a. Outer plexiform layer and inner
- b. Neurosensory retina and layer of nuclear layer retinal pigment epithelium
- c. Nerve fiber layer
- d. Retinal pigment epithelium and Bruch's membrane

3. A young patient with sudden pain loss of vision, with systolic murmur and ocular examination reveal a cherry red spot with clear AC, the likely diagnosis is:

- a. Central Retinal Artery Occlusion
- b. Central Vein Occlusion
- c. Diabetes Mellitus
- d. Branch

4. Commonest lesion which hinders vision in diabetic retinopathy is:

- a. Macular Oedema
- b. Microaneurysm
- c. Retinal hemorrhage
- d. Retinal detachment

5. In retinitis pigmentosa, the pigmentation in retina starts at:

- Posterior pole
- Anterior to equator
- Equator
- At the disc

6. In CRAO, a cherry red spot is due to:

- Hemorrhage at macula
- Increased choroidal perfusion
- Increased in retinal perfusion at macula
- The contrast between pale retina and reddish intact choriocapillaris

NWSM 2023

1. A 26 years old male patient presents to Ophthalmology outpatient department with complaints of sudden onset of painless decreased vision since last 2 days. It is associated with floaters and flashes of light. He is a known high myope. He observed the decreased vision as a curtain falling from above. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- Optic neuritis
- Retinal detachment
- Age related cataract
- Keratoconus
- Hyphaema

2. A 13 months old child is brought by the mother to eye opd with the complaint of low vision of the child. The ophthalmologist while doing the ocular examination notices that the pupil reflex is white in the right eye. What will be the most important differential diagnosis?

- Congenital glaucoma
- Corneal scar
- Corneal ulcer
- Retinoblastoma
- Refractive error

3. A 60 yrs old hypertensive man presents to eye emergency with sudden onset painless loss of vision

in the right eye. Visual acuity is 6/60 in the right and 6/6 in the left eye. On fundoscopy spontaneous venous pulsation over the optic disc is absent. Retinal veins are dilated, engorged and tortuous. Haemorrhages are present in all four quadrants along the veins. Optic disc and macula are edematous. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- Central retinal vein occlusion
- Hypertensive retinopathy
- Central retinal artery occlusion
- Diabetic retinopathy
- Toxemia of pregnancy

4. A father brings his 2 years old child with a complaint of whitish pupillary reflex and squint in the child's right eye. Eye examination reveals a large whitish retinal mass involving more than half of the retina and protruding into the vitreous cavity. A clinical diagnosis of retinoblastoma is made. MRI reveals a 2mm extension of the tumor along the optic nerve. Which of the following is the best treatment modality indicated for this child?

- Chemotherapy
- Brachytherapy
- External beam radiotherapy
- Laser photocoagulation
- Enucleation

5. A 55 yrs lady develops sudden onset of deterioration of vision in both eyes. On fundoscopy the retina shows generalized and focal arteriolar narrowing, retinal edema, hard exudates, cotton wool spots and haemorrhages. In addition copper wire appearance of arterioles and optic disc edema is also seen. The patient is suffering from :

- Central retinal vein occlusion
- Hypertensive retinopathy
- Central retinal artery occlusion
- Diabetic retinopathy
- Toxemia of pregnancy

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6. A 22-year-old male patient is a known high myope since last 15 years. He has recently discovered sudden onset of decrease vision in his left eye. The decrease vision was painless and associated with flashes and floaters of light. He had noticed it as a "curtain falling down" on his left eye. What is the most likely diagnosis in this patient?

- a. Cataract
- b. Open angle glaucoma
- c. Viral Keratitis
- d. Retinal detachment
- e. Hyphaema

7. A 65 yrs old lady who is a known patient of atherosclerosis and hyperlipidemia develops sudden painless severe loss of vision in her right eye. On examination the vision is no perception of light. Right pupil shows absolute APD. Fundus exam shows whitish appearance of retina and extremely thin retinal arterioles. Fovea shows cherry red spot. What is your clinical diagnosis?

- a. Central retinal vein occlusion
- b. Hypertensive retinopathy
- c. Central retinal artery occlusion
- d. Diabetic retinopathy
- e. Toxemia of pregnancy.

11. NEURO-OPHTHALMOLOGY

GMC 2023

1. 28-years-old female is brought to the eye emergency with history of painful decrease of vision in LE Her pain increases on extraocular movements. Her VA is 6/18 in the affected eye. She also feels dull colors and dim light in LE as compared to RE. You diagnose her and in order to exclude a systemic condition associated with this ocular disease you order?

- a. CT Scan Brain Orbit
- b. MRI Brain Orbit
- c. OCT Macula
- d. Orbital B scan
- e. Xray Lumbosacral

2. A 30 year old lady presents with an acute onset of visual loss in her right. On examination there is RAPD in her same eye and optic disc is swollen. What is her most probable diagnosis?

- a. Optic neuritis
- b. Papilledema
- c. Ischemic optic neuropathy
- d. Acute glaucoma
- e. Traumatic optic neuropathy

3. A 45 years old man presents with a history of headache and vomiting off and on for the last one month. He also complains of obscurations of vision off and on during this period. On fundoscopy, there is blurring of optic disc margins in both of his eyes. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- a. Retinal detachment
- b. Papilledema
- c. Optic neuritis
- d. Ischemic optic neuropathy
- e. Diabetic papillopathy

4. A 28-year-old obese woman complains of transient visual loss lasting seconds in her both eye when rising from a bent position. Examination reveals normal acuity with bilateral Optic disc edema. Most likely she is suffering from?

- a. Sleep apnea syndrome
- b. Chronic anemia
- c. Bilateral papillitis
- d. Idiopathic intra-cranial hypertension
- e. Intra-cranial venous sinus thrombosis

KGMC 2023

1. A 32 years old patient complaining of sudden decreased vision in the left eye from the last day. On examination his vision was 6/6 in right eye and 6/60 in left eye with relative afferent pupillary defect

NWSM 2023

1. Amaurotic cat's eye reflex is seen in:

- a. Papilledema
- b. Retinoblastoma
- c. Papillitis
- d. Retinitis

2. Papilloedema has all of the following characteristics except:

- a. Marked loss of vision
- b. Blurring of disk
- c. Hyperemia of disc
- d. Field defect

3. Homonymous hemianopia is the result of lesion in:

- a. Optic chiasma
- b. Retina
- c. Optic tract
- d. Optic nerve

4. Lagophthalmos can occur in all of the following except:

- a. 7th cranial nerve paralysis
- b. 5th Cranial nerve paralysis
- c. Thyrotoxic exophthalmos
- d. Symblepharon

5. Ptosis and Mydriasis are seen in:

- a. Facial palsy
- b. Peripheral neuritis
- c. Oculomotor palsy
- d. Sympathetic palsy

12. ORBIT

GMC 2023

1. A 16 years old female presents with rapid onset of left proptosis, lid swelling, fever and pain along with visual impairment for the last two days. She gives history of penetrating injury of left upper lid three days back. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Post septal Orbital cellulitis
- b. Pre septal Orbital cellulitis
- c. Endophthalmitis

- d. Idiopathic orbital inflammatory disease
- e. Myositis

2. A 7 years old child presents with unilateral tender and red periorbital oedema. Parent's gives history of insect bite on the eye lid 2 days back, O/E the lids are swollen and it is difficult to examine the eyeball. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Acute Dacryoadenitis
- b. Acute Dacryocystitis.
- c. Bacterial Orbital Cellulitis
- d. Preseptal Cellulitis
- e. Rhino Orbital Mucormycosis

3. A 7-year-old presents with a round, well-demarcated mass at the superotemporal rim. The lesion has been present since birth. The most likely diagnosis is?

- a. Rhabdomyosarcoma
- b. Neurofibroma
- c. Narmnid cut
- d. Capillary hemangioma
- e. Metastatic Ewing sarcoma

4. A 40 years healthy male presents with bilateral gradual loss of vision and mild headache for the last 3 years. O/E His VA: CF in eyes, IOP 10 mmHg and Optic atrophy in both eyes. There is no past history of systemic medication. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Benign Intracranial Hypertension.
- b. Nutritional Optic Neuropathy.
- c. Occipital Cortex Infarction.
- d. Optic Radiation Lesion
- e. Pituitary Adenoma

5. A 60-year-old man uncontrolled diabetic presented in emergency with complaints of painful decrease of vision in left eye for one week. He had history of corona infection in recent past and received high dose steroids. On examination he had red swollen left eyelids, conjunctival chemosis and

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black eschar in the mouth. His vision is 6/6 OD and 6/60 OS?

- a. Graves disease
- b. Mucormycosis**
- c. Orbital cellulitis
- d. Orbital tumor
- e. Cavernous sinus thrombosis

6. A 60-year-old man presented in emergency with complaints of painful decrease of vision in left eye for one week. He had history of tooth extraction one week ago. On examination he had red swollen left eyelids, conjunctival chemosis and congestion and pain on extra ocular movements. His vision is 6/6 OD and 6/60 OS. He had 101F as well with ptosis and proptosis in the left eye?

- a. Graves disease
- b. Mucormycosis
- c. Orbital cellulitis
- d. Orbital apex syndrome
- e. Cavernous sinus thrombosis**

KGMC 2023

1. A 4 year old male child brought by the parents to the eye OPD with a complaint of bulging of the right eye for 3 months. There is conjunctival chemosis and sluggish pupillary reaction. Which of the following conditions is the least common cause of childhood proptosis

- a. Cavernous hemangioma
- b. Rhabdomyosarcoma
- c. Lymphangioma
- d. Mucocele**
- e. Orbital cellulitis

2. A 45 years old female patient of thyroid eye disease has proptosis, and lid retraction of both eyes. There is a risk of exposure keratopathy. Staged surgery for a patient with severe thyroid-related ophthalmopathy is best done in what order?

- a. Decompression, strabismus, lid repair**
- b. Strabismus, decompression, lid repair
- c. Lid repair, Decompression, and strabismus

- d. Decompression, lid repair and strabismus
- e. Blepharoplasty, decompression and lid repair

3. A 45 years old female patient of thyroid eye disease has proptosis and retraction of both eyes. There's a risk of exposure keratopathy. Which of the following is most likely to exacerbate the symptoms of thyroid related ophthalmopathy?

- a. Alcohol
- b. Smoking**
- c. Aspirin
- d. Caffeine
- e. Steroids use

4. A 40 years old patient presented with exophthalmos in both eyes associated with decrease vision. The vision in both eyes is 6/12. On examination there is scleral show with restriction of extraocular movements along with hand tremor? The patient is not taking medications for any diseases. What single investigation will you advise to this patient?

- a. Carotid doppler
- b. Full blood count
- c. MRI orbit
- d. Peripheral smear
- e. Thyroid function tests**

5. A 42 years old man presented with watering and redness of right eye from the last 6 months. On examination there was restricted extraocular movements with lid lag and scleral show. The patient was found to have proptosis. What is the best way to measure the amount of proptosis?

- a. B-Scan ultrasonography
- b. Computed Tomography (CT) scan
- c. Corneal topography
- d. Exophthalmometer**
- e. Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) Scan

6. A 10 years boy came to the OPD along with her mother about redness of the right eye for the last

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two days. His temperature was 4000 and the examining Eye specialist diagnosed him as a case of At preseptal cellulitis and put him on systemic antibiotics. The best antibiotic for this patient could be?

- a. Cephalexin
- b. Dicloxacillin
- c. Tetracycline
- d. Trimethoprim-Sulfamethasole
- e. Combination of a & b

7. A 40 years old femal is complaining of diplopia. On examination she is having ptosis which gets worse in the evening. She also complains of general fatiguability worse in the evening. What is your diagnosis?

- a. Senile ptosis
- b. Tramatic ptosis
- c. Myasthenia Gravis
- d. Horner's syndrome
- e. Third Nerve palsy

PAPER WMC

1. The average anterior-posterior axial length of an adult eye is:

- a. 20mm
- b. 24m
- c. 19mm
- d. None of these

2. Most common cause of adult unilateral proptosis:

- a. Thyroid orbitopathy
- b. Metastasis
- c. Lymphoma
- d. Meningioma

3. Anteriolaterally there is a slight depression in the orbit called

- a. Lacrimal gland
- b. Check ligaments
- c. Lacrimal fossa
- d. Lacrimal groove

4. All cranial orbit passes through the superior orbit fissure except:

- a. 8TH
- b. 4th
- c. 3rd
- d.5th

5. The most common primarily intraocular malignancy in adults is:

- a. Retinoblastoma
- b. Choroidal Melanoma
- c. Squamous cell carcinoma of conjunctiva
- d. Iris naevus

13. OCULAR INJURIES

GMC 2023

1. 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

2. 12 years old girl is brought to the eye emergency with history of blunt trauma to the RE with kids pellet gun. On examination VA is 6/60 cornea is hazy but epithelium is intact, anterior chamber is half filled with blood pupil is reactive Fundus appears normal Which of the following options is not included in the management?

- a. Antibiotics drops
- b. Anti-Glaucoma drops
- c. Bed Rest
- d. Cyclopentolate drops
- e. Steroid drops

3. Which of the following does not require emergency ophthalmic treatment?

- a. Acute Angle Closure Glaucoma
- b. Acute Anterior Uveitis
- c. Giant Cell Arteritis
- d. Keratitis
- e. Orbital floor fracture

KGMC 2023

1. A 5 years old child had a road traffic accident and was brought to the emergency room with an open globe injury. All of these diagnostic tests are useful in evaluating patient with a suspicion of retained metallic intraocular foreign body except:

- a. Indirect ophthalmoscopy
- b. Computed tomography
- c. Electrophysiology
- d. Magnetic resonance Imaging (MRI)
- e. B Scan (ophthalmic ultrasound)

2. A 45 years old man came to the ophthalmologist with decreased vision in the left eye after receiving a trauma to the eye. On examination there was a mature cataract in the left eye with no view of fundus. How will you check the status of the retina?

- a. B-Scan
- b. Fundus autofluorescence
- c. Fundus fluorescein angiography
- d. Optical coherence tomography
- e. Visual fields

3. A 25 year-old male while playing tennis was hit by tennis ball on his right eye. On recovering, he complained of double vision. Examination revealed that his right eye appeared to be displaced posteriorly compared to the left eye. He complained of loss of skin sensations. Using your knowledge of anatomy select the wall of orbit which is fractured with this trauma.

- a. Floor of orbit
- b. Lateral wall of orbit
- c. Medial wall of orbit
- d. Roof of orbit
- e. Orbital apex

PAPER WMC

1. A four-year-old boy is seen in emergency department with an 8mm laceration in upper lid involving the lid margin. He says that he injured his eye on the corner of the table. He has mild ptosis on the left side and there is herniation of the orbital

fat through the laceration. The eye examination is normal. Which of the following is next MOST appropriate step:

- a. CT of the Orbit
- b. Glue the laceration
- c. MRI of the Orbit
- d. Ultrasound of the Orbit

2. A patient has blunt trauma with tennis ball and has hyphema, which is:

- a. Pus in anterior chamber
- b. Foreign body in anterior chamber
- c. Uveal tissue
- d. Blood in anterior chamber

3. In a blow out fracture the commonest bone to fracture is:

- a. Maxillary (floor)
- b. Zygomatic (lateral wall)
- c. Lacrymal (medial wall)
- d. Frontal (roof)

4. The first line of treatment in acid burn of eye is:

- a. Patching the eye
- b. Instilling a drop of eye in the eye
- c. Immediate wash with plain water
- d. Instilling a drop of surface anesthetic into the eye

14. ERRORS OF REFRACTION

GMC 2023

1. A 6 year old male child is brought to the outdoor with complaints of decrease of vision while studying from a whiteboard in school. Parents also noticed that the child stands very close to the television while watching cartoons. You perform retinoscopy and there is streak moving in opposite directions. What's the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Astigmatism
- b. Emmetropia
- c. Hyperopia
- d. Myopia
- e. Strabismus

2. A 40 year old female comes to the outdoor with complaints of frontal headache and decrease of

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vision while reading and sewing She can see perfectly fine at distance What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Astigmatism
- b. Emmetropia
- c. Hyperopia
- d. Myopia
- e. Presbyopia

3. You perform a retinoscopy of a patient complaining of decrease of vision. On retinoscopy the streaks moved with the movement Which of the following is most likely false?

- a. Astigmatism
- b. Emmetropia
- c. Hyperopia
- d. Myopia
- e. Myopia greater than working distance

KGMC 2023

1. A 23 years old female complaining of decrease vision in both eyes. On examination she was found to have myopic astigmatism Which of the following lenses are used for correction of her myopic astigmatism.

- a. Cylindrical convex lenses
- b. Cylindrical concave lenses
- c. Spherical convex lenses
- d. Spherical concave lenses
- e. Plane lenses

2. A 16 years old boy came to OPD for blurring of vision. On examination he was having a visual acuity of 6/18 in both eyes. His keratometry reading were K1: 41.50D and K2: 44.50D and was found to have astigmatism. What type of lenses you will use to correct this condition.

- a. Concave lenses
- b. Convex lenses
- c. Cylindrical lenses
- d. Divergent lens
- e. Prismatic lenses

PAPER WMC

1. In Myopia:

- a. Length of eye ball is short
- b. Corneal radius of curvature is less

- c. Lens is less spherical
- d. Image forms in front of retina when the patient accommodates

15. STRABISMUS

GMC 2023

1. A patient presents with right ptosis and the condition is painful. He is recently diagnosed as DM type II.0/E there is right exotropia in primary position, pupil is dilated and not responding to light. VA 6/6 BE and fundi are grossly normal. There is no past history of trauma. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Aneurysm of anterior communicating artery.
- b. Aneurysm of middle cerebral artery.
- c. Aneurysm of posterior cerebral artery.
- d. Aneurysm of posterior communicating artery.
- e. Aneurysm of superior cerebellar artery.

2. A 6 month old child is brought to the outdoor with complaints of inward deviation of both eyes Right more than left Parents are worried that there is limitations of the eyes as she sees the object on the right with the left eye and object on the left with right eye so she cross fixates Also there is inferior oblique overaction. What is the most likely diagnosis

- a. Alternate esotropia
- b. Congenital esotropia
- c. Congenital exotropia
- d. Duane type 1
- e. 6th nerve palsy

3. A six year old child is brought to the outdoor with complaints of deviation of eyes. On examination she is unable to fixate both eyes when she fixates an object with right eye left eye is in exodeviation and when she fixates an object with the left eye right eye becomes exotropic her vision in both eyes is 6/6 What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Alternate esotropia

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- b. Congenital esotropia
- c. Congenital exotropia
- d. Cyclic exotropia
- e. Intermittent exotropia

4. A two year boy is brought to you with complaint that when he is attentive and looking near his eyes are straight but when he looks far one of the eyes moves outwards. That outward deviation is more marked when he is ill fatigued and tired What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Alternate exotropia
- b. congenital exotropia
- c. Constant exotropia
- d. Intermittent exotropia**
- e. Periodic exotropia

5. 60 years old male patient had sixth nerve palsy two years back and esotropia of 35PD. Now his esotropic has improved to 20PD in two years and now not much improving His Lateral rectus has become wasted and weak. Which of the following is not muscle strengthening procedure?

- a. Conjunctival resection
- b. Muscle myotomy**
- c. Muscle resection
- d. Muscle Transposition
- e. Muscle Tucking

KGMC 2023

1. A 6 year old girl presents with deviation of eyes while reading books. She is diagnosed as having accommodative esotropia. Initial treatment option for accommodative esotropia is

- a. Surgery
- b. Refractive correction with glasses**
- c. Patching
- d. Observation
- e. No treatment needed

2. A 48 years diabetic patient presented with diplopia from the last 5 days. On examination you find that the patient is having left hypertropia with

head tilt to the right side. On extraocular movement the hypertropia increases in right gaze. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- a. Right inferior oblique palsy
- b. Right superior oblique palsy
- c. Left inferior rectus palsy
- d. Left inferior oblique palsy
- e. Left superior oblique palsy**

3. A 52 years old hypertensive patient presented with sudden onset diplopia in face turn to the left. On examination there is deficient left abduction, the rest extraocular movements are normal. Which of the following nerve is involved in this condition?

- a. Optic nerve
- b. Oculomotor nerve
- c. Trochlear nerve
- d. Trigeminal nerve
- e. Abducent nerve**

PAPER WMC

1. All of the following are extraocular muscle of eye except:

- a. Superior rectus
- b. Ciliary Muscle
- c. Inferior Oblique
- d. Superior oblique

2. The action of inferior Oblique is:

- a. Depression, extorsion, abduction
- b. Depression, extorsion, adduction
- c. Elevation, extorsion, adduction
- d. Elevation, extorsion, abduction

3. In paralytic squint, the difference between primary and secondary deviation in the gaze of the paralytic muscle:

- a. Increases
- b. Decreases
- c. Remains the same
- d. None

4. Paralytic ectropion occurs in:

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- a. Third never paralysis
- b. Trigeminal never paralys
- c. Facial never paralysis
- d. Trochlear never paralysis

NWSM 2023

1. A 2 years old boy is brought to the eye OPD by his parents for concerns of misalignment of the eyes. According to the parents the patient's eyes are deviated inwards. On Hirschberg test, the eyes are convergent and deviation is present all the time and in all position of gaze. What is your most likely diagnosis?

- a. Esotropia
- b. Exotropia
- c. Hypertropia
- d. Hypotropia
- e. Orthophoria

16. MIX UP

GMC 2023

1. A 16 year female using some drug prescribed my GP in periphery for spring catarrh for last 5 years Now she presents with posterior subcapsular cataract both eye. Which drug causes such condition?

- a. Topical Sodium Chromo gylcate
- b. Topical Ciclosporine
- c. Topical Steroids
- d. Topical Anti histamine
- e. Topical amibiotic

KGMC 2023

16. SCELERA

1. A 45 years old female patient with rheumatoid arthritis presented with right ocular pain for the last 5 days referred to the temporal region. On examination there is a localized swelling in the temporal Interpalpebral region with vascular congestion. On Instillation of 10% phenylephrine drops the vascular congestion does not blanch.

What is your diagnosis?

- a. Conjunctivitis
- b. Episcleritis
- c. Keratitis

d. Scleritis

e. Temporal arteritis

17. RED EYE

1. A 45 yrs patient comes to eve opd with Right red eye for the last 4-5 days. There is purulent discharge and mild discomfort with it. His vision is 6/6 both eyes What is the most probable diagnosis.?

- a. Blepharitis
- b. Conjunctivitis
- c. Episcleritis
- d. Keratitis
- e. Uveitis

17. EYE MCQS IN NWSM ENT

1. A three years female child is brought to eye opd with convergent squint for the last 6 months. Extraocular movements and fundi are normal. Ac/A ratio is normal. Cycloplegic refraction shows hypermetropia of 6 diopters . eyes are staright with glasses. Whats your probable diagnosis:

- a. Accomodative esotropia [T]
- b. Infantile esotropia
- c. Exotropia
- d. Paralytic esotropia
- e. Paralytic exotropia

2. A 28 years lady came to eye OPD with the complaint of a painless swelling in the left upper lid with normal overlying skin. Palpation of the lesion indicates a small nodule in the substance of upper eyelid. Conjunctiva of the upper eyelid is red over the nodule. The most probable diagnosis is:

- a. Chalazion [T]
- b. Externum Hordeolum (Stye)
- c Basal cells carcinoma
- d Squamous cells carcinoma
- e Sebaceous gland carcinoma

3. 13 years boy presents to eye OPD with pain in the right lower eyelid. The lesion is tender and the eyelid margin is red and edematous.pus is pointing towards the eyelid margin. What's the

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most probable diagnosis:

- a. Chalazion
- b. Externum Hordeolum (Stye) [T]
- c. Basal cells carcinoma
- d. Squamous cells carcinoma
- e. Sebaceous gland carcinoma

4. A 60 years old male presents with acute onset of right orbital pain, he has periocular redness and swelling. Conjunctival injection, chemosis, lid edema and proptosis is present. The size of extra ocular muscle is normal. Thyroid function tests are normal. Whats the most probable diagnosis:

- a. Orbital cellulitis
- b. Preseptal cellulitis
- c. Thyroid Eye Disease
- d. Idiopathic orbital eye disease [T]
- e. Dermoid cyst of the orbit

5. A 3 years old male child is brought to eye OPD with a complaint of outward deviation of the right eye. According to the mother of the child the deviation is only seen when the kid is fatigued, ill health and in bright light. The child usually closes one eye in bright light. Cover uncover test shows exophoria. Whats your probable diagnosis:

- a. Paralytic exotropia
- b. Paralytic esotropia
- c. Intermittant exotropia [T]
- d. Alternation exotropia
- e. Infantile esotropia

6. A 3-year young boy is brought by his concerned parents after they noticed white pupillary reflex in his left eye. On examination, you found the cornea and lens are clear. You noticed a whitish mass involving the retina. B-scan ultrasound showed calcification in the mass. You are suspecting a possible intra—ocular tumor. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Retinoblastoma [T]
- b. Coat's disease

- c. Toxocariasis
- d. Toxoplasmosis
- e. Congenital Cataract

7. 1 year old male baby is presented to eye OPD with severe swelling of eyelids and forward bulging of the eyeball with restricted extraocular movements and the patient has fever. The most probable diagnosis is:

- a. Orbital cellulitis [T]
- b. Preseptal cellulitis
- c. Thyroid eye disease
- d. Idiopathic orbital eye disease
- e. Dermoid cyst of the orbit

8. A 4-years old patient has Retinoblastoma involving her right eye. The patient is advised to undergo complete removal of the eyeball. The rest of orbital contents will not be excised. What is the procedure described above named?

- a. Evisceration
- b. Classical exenteration
- c. Lid sparing (Modified) exenteration
- d. Enucleation [T]
- e. Eyeball Resection

9. An 8 years old male child is presented to eye OPD with severe swelling and redness of right upper and lower eyelids. His extra ocular movements are normal. Whats your probable diagnosis:

- a. Orbital cellulitis
- b. Preseptal cellulitis [T]
- c. Thyroid eye disease
- d. Idiopathic orbital eye disease
- e. Dermoid cyst of the orbit

10. A middle aged women who is a known patient of hyperlipidemia presents with bilateral slightly raised creamy-yellowish, plaque like lesions in the skin of upper eyelid near the medial canthus.

- The most probable diagnosis is:**
- a. Chalazion

- b. Externum Hordeolum (Stye)
- c. Capillary haemangioma
- d. Xanthalesma [T]
- e. Neurofibroma of eyelid

11. A 20 years old girl presents to eye OPD with a recent onset of bilateral ptosis and diplopia, which becomes worse in the evening. Ice pack test and acetylcholine receptor antibodies are positive. The most probable diagnosis is:

- a. Myasthenia gravis [T]
- b. Ptosis
- c. Pseudo ptosis
- d. Proptosis
- e. Pseudo proptosis

12. A 9-months young boy is brought by his parents to Ophthalmology OPD. According to the parents, the patient does not follow objects and cannot recognize his mother's face. On examination, you noticed a white pupillary reflex (Leukocoria). The opacity involves a structure behind the iris. What is the most common cause of leukocoria in this age group?

- a. Retinoblastoma
- b. Congenital Cataract [T]
- c. Coat's Disease
- d. Toxocariasis
- e. Congenital Glaucoma

13. An 80 years old female presents to eye OPD with the complaints of persistent right epiphora. On examination the right lower eyelid is everted away from the eyeball. She has right chronic conjunctivitis and exposure keratitis. the most probable diagnosis is:

- a. Trichiases
- b. Ectropion [T]
- c. Entropion
- d. Districhiases
- e. Pseudo districhiases

14. A 1-year young boy is brought by his parents to Ophthalmology OPD. The parents want to seek opinion regarding treatment of congenital cataract in Right eye of their infant. What is the best treatment option in this case?

- a. Keep under observation until 2-years of age
- b. Perform lens matter aspiration and lens implant after 2-years of age
- c. Perform lens matter aspiration now and implant lens at 2-years of age [T]
- d. Prescribe glasses and call for follow-up after 1 year
- e. Advise the parents that it will clear spontaneously

15. A 70 years old man presents to eye OPD with irritation, foreign body sensation and photophobia in the right eye. On examination the patients has right punctate corneal epithelium defects, conjunctival redness and corneal ulceration. On examination the lid margin is turned inward and the eyelashes are rubbing against cornea and conjunctiva. The most probable diagnosis is:

- a. Trichiases
- b. Ectropion
- c. Entropion [T]
- d. Districhiases
- e. Pseudo districhiases

16. A two year male child is presented with drooping of right upper eyelid since birth. On examination upper eyelid crease is absent and the elevator function is 10mm. The most probable diagnosis is:

- a. Myasthenia gravis
- b. Ptosis [T]
- c. Pseudo ptosis
- d. Proptosis
- e. Pseudo proptosis

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17. A 6 months male baby is brought to eye OPD with inward deviation of eyes for the last two months. On examination the angle of deviation is 60 prism diopter. There is no refractive error and fundi are normal. The most probable diagnosis

- a. Accomodative esotropia
- b. Infantile esotropia [T]
- c. Exotropia
- d. Paralytic esotropia
- e. Paralytic exotropia

18. A 55 years male presented to eye OPD with severe headache and closure of his right eye. On examination the patient has right ptosis, variable limitation of inward upward and downward movements. Pupil is dilated and poor reactive to light. Outward movement of the eye is normal. The most probable diagnosis is:

- a. Paralytic exotropia [T]
- b. Paralytic esotropia
- c. Intermittant exotropia
- d. Alternation exotropia
- e. Accomodative esotropia

19. A 12-years old girl is brought by her parents to Ophthalmology OPD. According to the parents, the patient has congenital cataracts since birth. What is the most important complication of untreated congenital cataracts?

- a. Retinal detachment
- b. Corneal ulcer
- c. Amblyopia [T]
- d. Optic disc atrophy
- e. Lens subluxation