

Note: Attempt All questions from this section. Select ONE best answer each question.

1. Eyelid margin anatomy distortion and loss of eyelashes should alert one to the possibility of why following?
 - a) Facial nerve (VII) palsy
 - b) Chronic eyelid webbing
 - c) Involutional ectropion
 - d) Malignancy
 - e) Senile changes
2. A 2 Years old male child is brought to you with complaint of drooping of right eyelid since birth that his eye is half open during sleep as well there is absent lid crease amblyopia and poor elevator further what is the most likely diagnoses.
 - a) Congenital Ptosis
 - b) Jaw winking ptosis
 - c) Aponeurotic Ptosis
 - d) Traumatic Ptosis
 - e) Myasthenia Gravis
3. In Dacryocystorhinostomy (DCR) operation the window is made in the lateral nasal wall is at the.
 - a) Ethmoidal sinus
 - b) Middle meatus
 - c) Superior meatus
 - d) Inferior meatus
 - e) Lacrimal fossa
4. A young lady with blepharitis presents with a swelling on the right upper lid for the last one-month commonest painless lid swelling is:
 - a) Chalazion
 - b) Stye
 - c) Cellulitis
 - d) Zeiss Cyst
 - e) Moll Cyst
5. 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 are submandibular lymph nodes are not palpable. The most likely diagnosis is
 - a) Basal Cell Carcinoma
 - b) Cicatricial ectropion
 - c) Paralytic ectropion
 - d) Sebaceous Gland Carcinoma
 - e) Squamous Cell Carcinoma
6. 25 Years old female had a trauma to the right lower lid. Now she is unable to close the right eye fully the lower eyelid margin is rotated outward and there is scar mark 2mm below the lower eyelid. What's the likely diagnosis?
 - a) Congenital ectropion
 - b) Cicatricial ectropion
 - c) Paralytic ectropion
 - d) Senile ectropion
 - e) Traumatic entropion
7. A 2 Years 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) Lamellar
 - c) Nuclear
 - d) Polar
 - e) Sutural
8. A 60 Years old man presented with right eye cataract you performed his biometry and calculated his 10 number. Which is the most important factor in 10L Calculation.
 - a) A Constant
 - b) Axial Length
 - c) B Scan
 - d) Keratometry
 - e) Tonometry

eye

9. A 45 Years old laborer by profession comes to you with a fleshy triangular growth encroaching upon area his vision is also affected you diagnose him and advise multiple treatment options which of the following is the best management plan
- Bare Sclera technique
 - Beta radiation
 - Excision with Conjunctival autograft
 - Inferior fornix technique
 - Excision with MMC
10. A patient presented with photophobia and decrease of vision. On torch examination there is conjunctival circumferential congestion and constricted pupil. Which is the probable diagnosis?
- Acute congestive glaucoma
 - Keratitis
 - Anterior uveitis
 - Scleritis
 - Conjunctivitis
11. All can be the possible complication of CRVO except
- Glaucoma
 - Cataract
 - Macular edema
 - Rubeosis iridis
 - Intraocular hemorrhage
12. All are risk factors for CRVO except:
- Oral Contraceptives
 - Carotid thrombosis
 - Macroglobulinemia
 - Hypertension
 - Diabetes mellitus
13. All can be the causes of an exudative retinal detachment except:
- Malignant melanoma
 - Hypertension
 - Diabetic retinopathy
 - Posterior Scleritis
 - Posterior uveitis
14. All can be the signs of a rhegmatogenous retinal detachment except
- Raised IOP
 - Tobacco dust in vitreous
 - Retinal break
 - Visual field defect
 - Mobile retina
15. All can be the causes of macular edema except:
- Cataract surgery
 - POAG
 - Diabetes
 - Uveitis
 - Trauma
16. All may be considered as treatment options for retinoblastoma except:
- Brachytherapy
 - Cryotherapy
 - Enucleation
 - Local Surgical resection
 - Photocoagulation
17. All treatment option may be considered for BRVO except:
- Anti-VEGF injections
 - Retinal Photocoagulation
 - Pars-plana vitrectomy
 - Scleral buckling
 - Vascular sheathotomy
18. All can be the findings of hypertensive retinopathy except:
- Cotton-wool spots
 - Optic disc swelling
 - Arteriovenous nipping
 - Retinal hemorrhages
 - Retinal breaks
19. Which of the following does not require emergency ophthalmic treatment?
- Acute Angle Closure Glaucoma
 - Keratitis
 - Acute Anterior
 - Orbital floor fracture
 - Giant Cell Arteritis
20. A 45-year-old man presented with gradual decrease of vision for the last few months. According to him vision in the right eye is more decreased as compared to the left eye. He first started to feel it when he into the objects. His vision 6/12 OD and 6/6 OS. IOP is 19mmhg OD and 16mmhg OS. There is a deep anterior chamber and on fundus CD 0.6 OD 0.50S. The most likely next investigation to reach diagnosis is:

- a) Visual Fields and Optic disc
 b) OCT optic disc and HRT
 c) Visual Fields and HRT
 d) CCT and Gonio
 e) Visual Fields and CCT
21. A 6-year-old male child is brought to the outdoor with complaints of decrease of vision while from white board in school. Parents also noticed that child stands very close to the television while cartoons. You perform retinoscopy and there is streak moving in opposite direction. What is the diagnosis?
- a) Astigmatism
 b) Hyperopia
 c) Emmetropia
 d) Myopia
 e) Strab
22. You perform a retinoscopy of a patient complaining of decrease of vision. On retinoscopy the moves with the movement which of the following is most likely false:
- a) Astigmatism
 b) Myopia
 c) Emmetropia
 d) Myopia greater than working distance
 e) Hyperopia
23. A 4 year old child is brought to you with the complaints of deviation of eyes On the extra ocular movements the eyes are moving fine. What is the next most important step in the manege
- a) Cycloplegic refraction
 b) Fundus examination
 c) Autorefraction
 d) Pupil reaction
 e) Manual refraction
24. A patient presents with right ptosis and the condition is painful. He is recently diagnosed as OM 1.0/E there is right exotropia in primary position, pupil is dilated and not responding to light VA 6/6 BE and fun are grossly normal. There is no past history of trauma. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- a) Aneurysm of posterior cerebral artery
 b) Aneurysm of posterior communicating artery
 c) Aneurysm of middle cerebral artery.
 d) Aneurysm of superior cerebellar artery.
 e) Aneurysm of anterior communicating artery
25. All are the signs of acute iridocyclitis except:
- a) Aqueous flare
 b) Small pupil
 c) Limbal congestion
 d) Patch of iris atrophy
 e) Fresh KPs
26. Anterior chamber is shallow in
- a) Open angle glaucoma
 b) Mature cataract
 c) Myopia
 d) Angel closure
 e) Aphakia
27. A 55-year old hypertensive lady develops sudden loss of vision in left eye. She has widespread flame shaped hemorrhages in retina. The most likely diagnosis is
- a) Central retinal artery occlusion
 b) Diabetic retinopathy
 c) Central retinal vein occlusion
 d) Coat's disease
 e) Eagle's disease
28. Unequal size of two pupils is called as:
- a) Aniseikonia
 b) Anisometropia
 c) Anisocoria
 d) Heterochromia
 e) Aniridia
29. Yellowish color of the macula is because of the presence of;
- a) Hemoglobin
 b) Fluorescin
 c) Melanin
 d) None of the above
 e) Lutein
30. A patient of 45 years old presented with facial palsy the epiphora in this patient was due to
- a) Ectropion
 b) Lacrimal pump failure
 c) Entropion
 d) Lagophthalmos
 e) Hyper secretion of tears

31. A 70-year-old lady has a shiny nodular mass on her right lower eyelid for the last 4 months. The lesion is growing rapidly. Preauricular and submandibular lymph nodes are palpable. Histopathology shows keratin pearls. The most likely diagnosis is
- a) Basal cell carcinoma.
 - b) Sebaceous gland carcinoma
 - c) Kaposi Sarcoma
 - d) Squamous cell carcinoma
 - e) Meridional tumor
32. A 25-year-old male comes to the clinic with a 3-day history of painful swelling on his right upper lip margin. On examination there is blepharitis, red tender upper eyelid with an infected eyelash. What is your most probable diagnosis?
- a) Chalazion
 - b) Haemangioma
 - c) Dermoid Cyst
 - d) Papilloma
 - e) Sty
33. A three-year-old child is presented with bilateral subconjunctival haemorrhages. He has been suffering from fever, severe cough, and chest infection. The commonest cause of subconjunctival haemorrhages in this case is
- a) Fever
 - b) Chest infection
 - c) Side effect of antibiotics
 - d) Trauma to the eye
 - e) Cough
34. An 8-year-old child brought by his parents with chief complaints of mucopurulent discharge, redness, and swelling of both eyes for the last two months. On examination there are follicles on the upper tarsal conjunctiva and superior corneal pannus. Which is the most probable diagnosis?
- a) Allergic conjunctivitis
 - b) Trachoma
 - c) Chronic bacterial conjunctivitis
 - d) Ligneous conjunctivitis
 - e) Viral conjunctivitis
35. A house officer was asked about the causes of a dilated pupil. The most common cause of dilated pupil is
- a) Trauma
 - b) Third cranial nerve palsy
 - c) Pharmacological dilatation
 - d) Acute angle closure glaucoma
 - e) Tonic pupil
36. A 7-year-old child presents in every spring season for the last 4 years with itching, redness, and watering. There are no follicles but papillae on both upper tarsal conjunctivae. There are no preauricular lymph nodes. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- a) Adenoviral conjunctivitis
 - b) Bacterial conjunctivitis
 - c) Chemical conjunctivitis
 - d) Trachoma
 - e) Vernal conjunctivitis
37. A patient presented with photophobia and watering in left eye for last one week. On examination with fluorescein revealed dendritic ulcer which is caused by
- a) Fungus
 - b) Herpes zoster virus
 - c) Herpes simplex virus
 - d) Mycobacterium
 - e) Staphylococci
38. A young boy presented in emergency with watering and photophobia in right eye after a trauma. Which test is most appropriate?
- a) Applanation tonometry
 - b) Fluorescein staining
 - c) Rose Bengal staining
 - d) Schirmer's test
 - e) Tear break up time
39. An infant presented with hyperpurulent sticky discharge from both eyes and extreme congestion of conjunctiva. The provisional diagnosis is ophthalmia neonatorum which is caused by
- a) Diphtheria
 - b) E coli
 - c) Gonococcus
 - d) Staph aureus
 - e) Streptococcus
40. A 15-year-old boy presents with progressive decrease in vision. He suffers from vernal conjunctivitis. He was started using some eye drops which have dramatically reduced itching and

photo some 2 year ago. He is found to have bilateral posterior sub capsular cataracts with visual acuities of 6/12 eye. The most likely topical anti-allergic drug to cause cataract is.

- a) Cromoglycate
b) Dexamethasone
c) Emendating
d) Ketorolac
e) Lod oxamide.
41. A young boy of 30 year age while working in the factory suffered and electric shock to his survived what could be the most possible effect on his eye.
- a) Bilateral cataracts
b) Bilateral dry eyes
c) Bilateral macular edema
d) Bilateral open angle glaucoma
e) Bilateral retinal detachment.
42. The test used to calculate the power of intraocular lens prior to cataract surgery.
- a) B/Scan
b) Biometry
c) FFA
d) HRT
e) Oct.
43. A 55 year old lady suffers from rheumatoid arthritis. She has developed intensely painful red level acuities are 6/12 with pin hole. In here left eye she has red nodular swelling approximately 2 monaural limbus. The swelling is tender and fixed it does blanch with the use of phenylephrine is.
- a) Scleritis
b) Keratitis
c) Episcleritis
d) Conjunctivitis
e) C
44. In non-heading sloughing where the perforation of cornea is expected the best:
- a) Scrapping of the conceal
b) Conjunctival flap
c) Subconjunctival antibiotics
d) Cartholization of the ulcer bed
e) Evisceration
45. A female of 40 years presents with painless decrease of vision for four years. The partient has myopic with irregular a stignatism there is thinning of the central cornea the most sensitive investigation for the patient is:
- a) Refractions
b) Ocular biometry
c) Keratometry
d) Anterior segment OCT
e) Corneal topography
46. A 4 year old child is brought by her mother with bilateral white pupils. Anterior segment and pupilla reactions are normal Ultrasound B- scan was performed and was found to be normal. Most probable diagnosis is?
- a) Bilateral congenital cataracts
b) Corneal dystrophies
c) Bilateral retinoblastoma
d) Primary hyperplastic vitreous
e) Congenital glaucoma
47. A patient who was operated for cataract four months back comes to you with foggy vision. O examination there was posterior capsular thickening. Which mode of treatment is most useful.
- a) Argon laser
b) Eximer laser
c) Diode laser
d) Krypton laser
e) YAG-laser
48. Best option for treating a unilateral cataract in a young adult with unaided visual acuity of 6/6 in the other eye.
- a) Cataract surgery and correction with glasses
b) Cataract surgery and correction with contact
c) Phacoemulsification and IOL implantation lens
d) Epikeratophakia
e) Cataract surgery as such
49. A child is hit in the eye by a used disposable syringe by his younger brother 2 days back. He is brought by his parents to the OPD with painful red eye. His eyelids are swollen there is ciliary congestion. Hazy cornea and hypopyon. Pupil is yellowish white and there is no fundus reflex what is your diagnosis?

- a) Orbital cellulitis
 c) Corneal ulcer
 e) Traumatic uveitis
- b) Endophthalmitis
 d) Posterior uveitis
50. A 35 years female present to the OPD with dimness of vision to the right eye for one year. She gives history of right cataract extraction but record is not available clinically visual acuity in right eye is CF 2m & 6/6 in left eye. There is now right aphakla with intact posterior capsule. What is the most appropriate method for restoration of vision in right eye?
- a) Right secondary anterior chamber IOL implantation
 c) Contact lenses
 e) Right secondary posterior chamber IOL implantation
- b) Spectacles
 d) Refractive surgery
51. A one year old boy is brought to the OPD by his parents Doctor diagnosed him as having congenital cataracts. What will happen if his cataract are not removed at the earliest.
- a) He will develop lens induced glaucoma
 c) He will develop lens induced glaucoma
 e) He will develop amblyopia
- b) He will phthisis bulbi
 d) Retinal detachment
52. The best emergency treatment of an alkali burn at the site of injury is:
- a) Wash the eye with vinegar to neutralize alkali
 c) Immediately pad the eye
 e) Copiously wash the eye with clean water for at least 20 to 30 minutes.
- b) Inject steroids subconjunctival
 d) Give the patient oral antibiotics
53. A patient have blunt trauma with tennis ball and having hyphema which is:
- a) Blood in anterior chamber
 c) Cells in anterior chamber
 e) Foreign body in anterior chamber
- b) Protein in anterior chamber
 d) Pus in anterior chamber
54. A 13 years old boy is rbought to an ophthalmologist with pain and diffuse swelling of right upper lid. On the boy is febrile and the upper lid area is red swollen and tender. Eye is white. What is the mostly diagnosis?
- a) Amyloidosis of the lids
 c) Preseptal cellulitis
 e) Posterior Blepharitis
- b) Seborrhic blepharitis
 d) Ulcerative blepharitis
55. A 32 year male presents with a red eye. He was referred to the ophthalmologist with ausp diagnosis of uveitis. The most reliable sign for diagnosing acute anterior:
- a) Moderate to severe pain
 c) Mild to moderate deterioration of vision
 e) KPs on endothelium
- b) Cells in anterior chamber
 d) Flare anterior chamber
56. The treatment of intraocular malignant melanoma of the uveal:
- a) Enucleation
 c) Evisceration
 e) Exenteration
- b) Chemotherapy
 d) Radiotherapy
57. Hirschberg test is used to detect:
- a) Squint
 c) Field defect
 e) Glaucoma
- b) Optic atrophy
 d) Cataract
58. Distichiasis is:
- b) An extra row of eyelashes
 c) Central fusion of eyelid
 e) White coloured lashes
- b) Absence of lashes
 d) Distorted lid margin
59. Commonest feature of the open angle glaucoma is:
- a) Headache
 c) Eye ache
 e) Corneal halos
- b) Gradual painful loss of vision
 d) Asymptomatic
60. Treatment of choice in recently diagnosed early open angle glaucoma is:
- a) Atropine
 b) Beta blockers

- c) Prostaglandins analogs
e) Adrenaline
- d) Alpha agonist
61. Most common indication for cataract surgery is:
- a) Phacolytic glaucoma
c) Posterior subcapsular cataract
e) Cosmetic indication
- b) For management of diabetic retinopathy
d) Patient unable to perform daily activity
62. Which of the following is the best management of congenital glaucoma:
- a) Brimonidine
c) Latanoprost
e) Surgery
- b) Beta blockers
d) Atropine
63. A patient undergoes a combined cataract and filtering procedure. On the first postoperative patient has an intraocular (IOP) of 43 with a chamber that is flat peripherally and very shallow with no lens-corneal touch. What is the most like diagnosis?
- a) Angle closure
c) Aqueous Misdirection
e) Choroidal effusion
- b) Wound leak
d) Bleb infection
64. What is one of the factors minimize surgically induced astigmatism when performing surgery?
- a) Size and direction of the wound
c) Bi-manual versus Coaxial Irrigation & Aspiration
e) Scleral Tunnel
- b) Chopping versus Divide & Conqu technique
d) Incision on steep meridian
65. A patient with pseudo exfoliation syndrome is at increased risk for which of the following compl:
- a) Zonular damage during cataract surgery
c) Corneal edema following cataract surgery
e) Myopic refractive surprise after cataract surgery
- b) Cystoid macular edema following surgery
d) Iris
66. A patient with pseudo exfoliation and a very large, hard, brunescient nuclear sclerotic cataract has mark phacodonesis and more than 180 degrees zonular dehiscence. What is the best surgical approach?
- a) Phacoemulsification with FIOIOL implant
c) Extracapsular cataract extraction with rigid IOL implant
e) Phacoemulsification employing an endocapsular ring
- b) Intracapsular cataract extraction with marks fixation IOL
d) Flare anterior chamber
67. What is the best management for phacolytic glaucoma?
- a) Glaucoma implant (tube-shunt)
c) Trabeculectomy
e) Intensive topical corticosteroid therapy
- b) Cataract extraction
d) Cataract extraction with IOL implant
68. For any given diopter power, the higher the refractive Index, the thinner the intraocular lens optic of the following currently available intraocular lens optic materials possesses the highest refractive index.
- a) Polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA)
c) Acrylic
e) Prolent
- b) Silicone
d) Hydrogel
69. Which of the following sequelae of a carotid cavernous sinus fistula is the most common cause of vi disability
- a) Strabismus
c) Orbital compression
e) Elevated intraocular pressure with progressive optic nerve damage
- b) Proptosis with corneal exposure
d) Spontaneous choroidal detachment
70. During a consultation in the emergency room, you are asked to see a patient with non-infected secc degree burns to the eyelids. The emergency room physicians ask what topical medicine should be placed c the burns to prevent scarring. What would the most appropriate response be?
- a) Gentamicin in a water-miscible base
c) Silver sulfadiazine 1% cream
- b) Hydrocortisone 1% ointment
d) None of the above

e) No topical medications

71. A 56-year-old man complains of pain around his left eye that has lasted for 2 weeks. The pain increases on extraocular movements. One week ago, he noted blurred vision in the left eye and a fever. His visual acuity is 20/20 OD and 20/40 OS. The patient has 3 mm of proptosis in the left eye, erythema and tenderness around the left eyelid. Results of biomicroscopy and dilated fundus exam are normal. What is the most helpful diagnostic test for this patient?

a) CT scan of the orbits

b) Skull films

c) Complete blood count

d) MR scan of brain orbits

e) Thyroid function tests

72. What is the best way to distinguish a restrictive motility disorder from a paretic disorder after fracture?

a) Alternate prism cover testing

b) Forced-duction testing

c) Goldmann single binocular visual fields

d) Synoptophore

e) Motility examination of the cardinal positions of gaze

73. What are the 2 most commonly affected rectus muscles in thyroid eye disease?

a) Superior and inferior

b) Medial and lateral

c) Superior and medial

d) Inferior and medial

e) Both

74. What is the most common organism implicated in dacryocystitis?

a) Non-septate fungi

b) Gram-negative bacteria

c) Gram-positive bacteria

d) Anaerobes

e) Septate fungi

75. Diabetic retinopathy, the most important feature of pre-proliferative stage include:

a) Flame shape haemorrhages

b) Cotton wool spots

c) Dot-blot haemorrhages

d) Retinal edema

e) Hard exudates

76. Regarding hypertensive retinopathy which of the following is least likely the sign of stage in changes:

a) Retinal edema

b) Optic disc edema

c) Cotton wool spots

d) Hard exudates

e) Retinal haemorrhages

77. The earliest symptoms of nuclear sclerosis after middle age may be:

a) Improved far vision without glasses

b) Diplopia

c) Improved near vision without glasses

d) Improved night vision

e) Photosynthesis

78. Being able to see only Schwalbe's line on gonioscopy means that the angle is

a) Narrow

b) Open

c) Closed

d) Wide

e) None of these

79. Following visual field defects are seen in optic neuritis

a) Nasal step

b) Hemianopic field defect

c) Central scotoma

d) Tunnel vision

e) Bitemporal scotoma

80. All of the following are types of amblyopia except

a) Strabismic

b) Deprivational

c) Anisometropic

d) Ammetropic

e) Surgical

81. On Direct ophthalmoscopy following structures are seen:

a) Angle

b) Ciliary body

c) Optic chiasm

d) Retina

e) Choroid

82. Neurogenic cause of ptosis is:

- a) Myasthenia gravis
 c) Third nerve palsy
 e) Sixth nerve palsy
- b) Blepharophthimosis
 d) Fourth nerve palsy
- 83.** Which of the following surgical instrument is used in Chalazion surgery
 a) Scoop
 c) Vanna scissor
 e) Punch
- b) Wire vectus
 d) Artery force
- 84.** Which of the following sutures is not routinely used in ophthalmology:
 a) Vicryl
 c) Silk
 e) Punch
- b) Catgut
 d) Nylon
- 85.** As a fourth year student ophthalmology and ophthalmologists inspired you a lot due to elective sur clean bloodless surgical field good income and higher number of patients. Still you opted for general sure profession due to
 a) Microsurgery is difficult to master
 c) Supervisors are not teaching surgical skills
 e) Instruments are very costly
- b) Clearing eye part 1 is very difficult
 d) Too much saturation
- 86.** The most common cause of gradual decrease of vision in old age is:
 a) Retinal detachment
 c) Age related macular degeneration
 e) Ischemic optic neuropathy
- b) Central serous chorioretinopathy
 d) Cataract
- 87.** Insufficiency of accommodation that lead to decrease near vision after 40 year age is called
 a) Astigmatism
 c) Isometropia
 e) Amblyopia
- b) Presbyopia
 d) Anisometropia
- 88.** Lesion in the optic tract results in:
 a) Homonymous hemianopia
 c) Binasal hemianopia
 e) superior quadrantanopia
- b) Bitemporal hemianopia
 d) Inferior quadrantanopia
- 89.** Current epidemic in which eyes are swollen red congested and watery and all family memi due to:
 a) Herpes virus
 c) Picro rna virus
 e) Fungus
- b) Adenovirus
 d) Bacteria
- 90.** All of the following are the complications of vernal kerato conjunctivitis except:
 a) Cataract
 c) Uveitis
 e) Keratoconus
- b) Glaucoma
 d) Ulcer