

- Please write your roll numbers on this question paper as well as your answer sheets.
- Only use black or blue pen to mark your answers
- Choose the best answer among the five given options
- You have to submit the question papers back along with the answer sheet.

1. WHO defines blindness if the best corrected binocular visual acuity is less than

- a. 1/60
- b. 6/60
- c. 3/60
- d. 6/6
- e. 2/60

2. A 5 years old child had a road traffic accident and was brought to the emergency with an open globe injury. All of these diagnostic tests are useful in evaluating a 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)

3. A 75 years old farmer has a lesion on the lower lid on the medial side for a few years. There is a history of recurrent bleeding. On examination there are rolled margins with 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 treatment
- c. Radiation with 2500 rads to the lesion and margins
- d. Excision with frozen section control of the margins
- e. Cautery to the margins

4. A 4 years old male child is 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 a 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

5. 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, strabismus
 - e. Blepharoplasty, decompression and lid repair
6. A 12 years old female child is brought by the mother to the eye OPD for the complaint of drooping of 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

7. A 24-year-old woman presents after blunt trauma to the left orbit with enophthalmos and restriction of up gaze. Which plain film radiographic view would be most helpful?

- a. Caldwell view
- b. Lateral view
- c. Waters view
- d. Axial view
- e. Anteroposterior view

8. A 40 years old female is complaining of epiphora of 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 a DCR, the osteum is created at the level of the

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

9. 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. Which of the following is most likely to exacerbate the symptoms of thyroid-related ophthalmopathy?

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

10. 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

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

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

12. A 30 years old male patient complaining decrease vision from 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 the sensory retina
- c. Edema in the inner nuclear layer
- d. Edema in the outer nuclear layer
- e. Posterior vitreous detachment

13. A 60-year-old female with a history of well-controlled diabetes recently underwent uncomplicated phacoemulsification with a

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posterior chamber Intraocular lens in her left eye and now she is complains of blurry vision. Her Best-corrected visual acuity (BCVA) is 20/60 in her left eye. Her FFA shows 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

14. 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 as central serous choroidretinopathy (CSR). What is the well known risk factor?

- a. H.pylori infection
- b. Oral steroids
- c. pregnancy
- d. hypertension
- e. metastasis

15. A 35 years aphakic male patient underwent pars plana vitrectomy. While putting silicon oil there is a great chance of pupillary block glaucoma. What is 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

16. 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

17. 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

18. A 40 years male patient with glaucoma came to the opd with a complaint of pain and decrease vision. On examination his visual acuity is 6/24 and 6/60 in right and left eye respectively. Posterior segment examination shows bilateral optic disc cupping. His IOP in right eye is 26mmHg and in the left eye is 30mmHg. 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

19. A 60-year-old white woman reports having poor vision in her left eye for 4 months. On examination her visual acuity is 6/6 right eye

and 6/36 in her left eye. While left eye shows full thickness macular hole. What is the treatment of choice?

- a. observation
- b. laser
- c. pars plana vitrectomy
- d. scleral buckling
- e. Anti VEGF

20. A 45 yrs patient comes to eye 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. Episclerites
- d. Keratitis
- e. Uveitis

21. A 10yrs boy is brought by his father comes to eye opd with redness irritation photophobia for the last so many times. These signs symptoms typically increase in summer & decreases 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. Sclerites

22. A 50yrs patient comes to eye opd with redness irritation photophobia and severe pain Left eye for the last 4-5 times. He gives history of agriculture trauma while working in farms. His vision is 6/6 in Rt eye and HM in his Left eye. There is severe redness, corneal defect & hypopyon in his Left eye. There is purulent discharge with it. What is the most probable cause.?

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

23. A 50yrs poor & illiterate patient comes to eye opd with irritation both eye for many times. On examination there is mild conjunctival redness. His vision is 6/6 both eye. 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. Phtheriasis bulbai
- d. Posterior blepharitis
- e. Viral keratitis

24. A 50yrs patient comes to eye opd with Irritation & pain Rt eye for 10-15 days. On examination there is mild conjunctival redness. His vision is 6/12 Rt 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 anti-fungal
- e. Topical anti-viral

25. 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

8 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**

7 26. 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

27. 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

28. A patient 25 yrs female complaining of irritation, redness with 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

9 29. 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. Hemophilus
- d. **Staphylococcus**
- e. Streptococcus

8 30. 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

31. Sara, a 45-year-old woman, comes to the emergency room complaining of severe eye pain, headache, and blurred vision in her right eye. She reports a history of occasional mild eye discomfort but nothing like this before. On examination, her right eye appears red, the

cornea is hazy, and the pupil is dilated. What type of glaucoma might she be experiencing?

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

32. 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.

33. A 70-year-old woman, has been diagnosed with open-angle glaucoma and has been prescribed topical latanoprost 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

34. 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
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35. A 55 year old male patient with a history of diabetes for last 12 years presents with history of decreased vision in both eyes for last 2 years. On fundus examination, he is labelled as proliferative diabetic retinopathy. Proliferative diabetic retinopathy is characterized by:

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

36. A 6 year old girl presents with deviation of eyes on 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

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- Middle layer
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macular edema. Macular oedema in diabetic patients is best treated by

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

38. A 48 years old patient presented with epiphora of right eye from the last 6 months. On the examination there was a non-tender cystic swelling in right medial canthal region with regurgitation test positive. What is your diagnosis?

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

39. A 32 years old patient complaining of sudden decrease vision in left eye from the last one day. On examination his vision was 6/6 in right eye and 6/60 in left eye with relative afferent pupillary defect (RAPD). Fundoscopy showed normal fundus of right eye and optic disc swelling in the left eye. What is the most probable diagnosis?

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- a. Glaucomatous optic neuropathy
- b. Optic atrophy
- c. Optic neuritis
- d. Papilloedema
- e. Anterior ischemic neuropathy

40. A 55 years old woman with history of hypertension and diabetes came to eye OPD with sudden decrease 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 left eye. On fundoscopy there were hemorrhages in all four quadrants with disc swelling in right eye. Left fundus was normal. What is your diagnosis?

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

41. A 32 years old patient presented with decrease vision in the right eye associated with foreign body sensation and decrease vision and watering. You examine the patient and found a corneal ulcer. Which of the following drugs are contraindicated in a corneal ulcer patient?

BRAD

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

42. 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 tremors? The patient is not taking medications for any diseases. What single investigation will you advise to this patient?

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

43. A 14 years old boy presented with swollen lids of the left eye from the last 5 days. On examination there is left eye proptosis with

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conjunctival congestion and hot on palpation. The boy is febrile and there is pain on extraocular movements. What is your diagnosis?

- a. Idiopathic orbital inflammatory disease
- b. Optic nerve glioma
- c. Orbital cellulitis
- d. Preseptal cellulitis
- e. Thyroid eye disease

44. 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. Diabetic retinopathy
- e. Glaucoma

45. 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.

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

myopic astigmatism
II

46. A 60 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 in the anterior chamber and no view of fundus. How you will treat this patient?

- a. Intracameral antibiotics
- b. Intraocular steroids
- c. Observation

47. A 45 years old patient presented with decrease vision in both eye. The patient is 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 fluorescein angiography
- d. Optical coherence tomography
- e. Visual fields

48. A 52 years old man presented with decrease vision in left from the last 4 months. He is also hypertensive. On examination you diagnosed 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.

CRVO

- a. B-scan
- b. Fundus autofluorescence
- c. Fundus fluorescein angiography
- d. Optical coherence tomography
- e. Optical coherence tomography angiography

9:10

49. A 45 years old woman came to OPD with decrease vision in left eye after receiving a trauma to the eye. On examination there was a mature cataract in the left eye with no view of

REPEATED PAGE

- fundus. How you will check the status of the retina?
- B-Scan
 - Fundus autofluorescence
 - Fundus fluorescein angiography
 - Optical coherence tomography
 - Visual fields
50. A 55 years old hypertensive patient came to OPD with diplopia. On examination the patient is having right ptosis with deficient adduction, elevation and depression of right eye. What is your diagnosis?
- 2nd nerve palsy
 - 3rd nerve palsy
 - 4th nerve palsy
 - 6th nerve palsy
 - 7th nerve palsy
51. 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?
- Conjunctivitis
 - Episcleritis
 - Keratitis
 - Scleritis
 - Temporal arteritis
52. A 40 year old female presents with history of headache and visual field defects. On examination, Bitemporal hemianopia is noted which is a characteristic field defect of which lesion;
- Optic nerve
 - Optic tract
 - Optic chiasm
 - Optic radiation
 - Occipital cortex
53. 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?
- Basal cell carcinoma
 - Squamous cell carcinoma
 - Keratoacanthoma
 - Sebaceous gland carcinoma
 - melanoma
54. 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?
- Basal cell carcinoma
 - Chalazion
 - Internal hordeolum
 - Lipoma
 - Stye
55. 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.
- Concave lenses
 - Convex lenses

- Cylindrical lenses
 - Divergent lenses
 - Prismatic lenses
56. A 12 years old child presented to OPD with itching and irritation and watering of eyes. On examination there were 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?
- Acute Allergic reaction
 - Adenoviral conjunctivitis
 - Vernal keratoconjunctivitis
 - Recurrent membranous conjunctivitis
 - Trachoma
57. 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 most probable diagnosis?
- Retinitis pigmentosa
 - Retinoblastoma
 - Retinal detachment
 - Choroidal melanoma
 - Cataract
58. 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?
- Congenital entropion
 - Simple congenital ptosis
 - Horner syndrome
 - Congenital 3rd nerve palsy
 - Dermatochalasis
59. A 9 years old boy is presented by his parents with decreased night vision. On fundus examination there is pale waxy disc, arteriolar attenuation and pigmentary bone specules lesion involving the retinal periphery. What is your diagnosis?
- Retinoblastoma
 - Congenital glaucoma
 - Retinopathy of prematurity
 - Retinitis Pigmentosa
 - Retinal detachment
60. 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 eye. What is the most serious complication that occurs in myopic patient?
- Cataract
 - Retinal Detachment
 - Glaucoma
 - Vitreous haemorrhage
 - HypHEMA
61. 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
- lower eyelid
 - Medial canthus,
 - Upper eyelid
 - Lateral canthus
 - Eye brow.

lesion involving the retinal periphery. What is your diagnosis?

- Retinoblastoma
- Congenital glaucoma
- Retinopathy of prematurity
- Retinitis Pigmentosa**
- Cataract

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

- Intralesional Avastin injection
- Intralesional steroid injection
- Laser ablation
- Oral propranolol therapy**
- Surgical excision

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

- Has three layers**
- The middle layer is from the meibomian glands
- Is predominantly mucous
- Suffers evaporative loss of 50%
- Becomes hypotonic with evaporation

78. A 10 years boy came to the OPD along with her mother about redness of the right eye for the last two days. His temperature was 400C and the examining Eye specialist diagnosed him as a case of Rt preseptal cellulitis and put him on systemic antibiotics. The best antibiotic for this patient could be?

- Cephalexin
- Dicloxacillin
- Tetracycline
- Trimethoprim - Sulfamethazole
- Combination of a & b**

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

- Below the medial palpebral ligament
- Above the medial palpebral ligament
- Lateral to medial palpebral ligament
- Medial to medial palpebral ligament
- Behind the medial palpebral ligament**

80. 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 is?

- Balloon catheter dilation
- Bicanalicular silicone intubation
- Probing of nasolacrimal duct**
- External Dacryocystorhinostomy
- Laser dacryocystorhinostomy

81. A father brings a three months boy for complaints of watering both eyes since birth. Examination under anaesthesia was planned. What is the most important test?

- Lacrimal regurgitation**
- Intraocular pressure
- Corneal diameter measurement
- Fundus examination
- Anterior segment examination

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

- Stop contact lens wear if any**

- Intensive topical antibiotics
- Oral antibiotics if limbal lesion
- Topical cycloplegics
- Oral analgesics

83. 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 with dry eyes which shows Vitamin A deficiency. Which layer of the tear film is affected by this condition.?

- Aqueous layer
- Lipid layer
- Lactoferrin
- Mixed layer
- Mucin layer**

84. 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.?

- Less than 5 mm**
- Less than 10 mm
- Less than 15mm
- Less than 20mm
- Less than 25mm

85. 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.?

- Aspergillus
- Gonococcus
- Hemophilus
- Staphylococcus**
- Streptococcus

86. 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

- congenital cataract
- retinoblastoma**
- coats disease
- endophthalmitis
- congenital glaucoma

87. An obese young lady of 35 years presented with blurring of vision. Her visual acuity at presentation is 6/6 both eyes. Clinically she had bilateral swollen discs. The first step in the investigation of her papilloedema would be to do a

- A CT-Scan or MRI of the brain**
- Goldmann Visual Field
- A lumbar puncture
- Urea, electrolytes and calcium
- Full blood count and clotting screen

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

- Senile ptosis
- Traumatic ptosis
- Myasthenia Gravis**
- Horner syndrome
- Third Nerve palsy

89. A 72 years old male smoker with history of hypertension for last 5 years, presented to you

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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.

90. 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?

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

Solved by:
Waqas Rahim

ERRORS & OMISSIONS ACCEPTED

62. 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?
- Basal cell carcinoma
 - Kaposi sarcoma
 - Malignant Melanoma
 - Sebacous cell carcinoma
 - Squamous cell carcinoma
63. 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 hyperaemic, and the lashes were matted with yellow crusts, which left painful ulcers on trying to move. The most reliable diagnosis is
- Cicatricial entropion
 - Spastic entropion
 - Scaly blepharitis
 - Posterior Blepharitis
 - Ulcerative blepharitis
64. A young patient presents with painless swelling in upper lid for 3 months. The chalazion is a
- Non granulomatous inflammation
 - Lipogranulomatous inflammation
 - Caseating granuloma
 - Non caseating granuloma
 - Hypersensitivity reaction
65. 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
- Skin damage
 - Madarosis
 - Nasolacrimal duct stenosis
 - Dry eye
 - Keratopathy
66. A 4 year old child presents with cataract in both eyes and systemic illness. On examination he has Oil droplet cataract which occur in:
- Toxoplasmosis.
 - Marfan syndrome.
 - Rubella.
 - Galactosaemia.
 - Downs syndrome
67. A 50 year old presents with severe pain 3 days after cataract surgery. Most common organism involved in acute postoperative endophthalmitis is
- Gram positive organisms.
 - Gram negative organisms.
 - Aspergillus
 - Fusarium
 - anaerobes
68. a 15 year old boy with musculoskeletal and cardiac abnormalities presents with Ectopia lentis which occur in
- Marfan syndrome
 - Hypertensive patients
 - Diabetic patients
 - Myesthenia gravis
 - Down syndrome
69. 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 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.
- Floor of orbit
 - Lateral wall of orbit
 - Medial wall of orbit
 - Roof of orbit
 - Orbital apex
70. 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?
- B-Scan ultrasonography
 - Fundus autofluorescence
 - Fundus Fluorescein angiography
 - Optical coherence tomography
 - Pachymetry
71. 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?
- Right inferior oblique palsy
 - Right superior oblique palsy
 - Left inferior rectus palsy
 - Left inferior oblique palsy
 - Left superior oblique palsy
72. A 65 years old hypertensive patient is complaining to decrease vision on both eyes. You performed visual field examination on the patient and found right homonymous hemianopia which is confirmed on perimetry as well. So, in a patient with right homonymous hemianopia the most probable site of lesion will be.
- Left optic nerve
 - Left optic tract
 - Optic chiasma
 - Right optic tract
 - Right optic nerve
73. 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?
- Optic nerve
 - Oculomotor nerve
 - Trochlear nerve
 - Trigeminal nerve
 - Abducent nerve
74. 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?
- B-Scan ultrasonography
 - Computed Tomography (CT) scan
 - Corneal topography
 - Exophthlmo-meter
 - Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) Scan
75. A 9 years old boy is presented by his parents with decreased night vision. On fundus examination there is pale waxy disc, arteriolar attenuation and pigmentary bone specules