

KIMS

Q 119. The Faculty of Sexual and Reproductive Health advise in their document UK Medical Eligibility Criteria for Contraceptive Use (UKMEC) about the safety of different contraceptive methods in the presence of various risk factors and co-morbidities. Which of the following, if present, is the strongest contraindication to the use of combined oral contraceptive pill in a 33-year-old lady requesting her family physician for its prescription?

- a. Body mass index >35
- b. Hypertension (controlled)
- c. Long-term wheelchair use
- d. Previous deep vein thrombosis
- e. Smoking >15 cigarettes daily

encircled - Correct options

Q 120. A 27-year-old female in the second trimester of pregnancy presents with an offensive vaginal discharge. History and examination findings are consistent with a diagnosis of bacterial vaginosis. What is the most appropriate management?

- a. Advise risks of treatments outweigh benefits in pregnancy
- b. Topical clindamycin
- c. Oral metronidazole
- d. Clotrimazole pessary
- e. Advice regarding hygiene and cotton underwear

Block M

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

- a. Surgical peripheral iridectomy
- b. Argon laser iridotomy
- c. Trabeculotomy
- d. Trabeculectomy

2. Topical 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 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

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. Number of layers in neurosensory retina is:

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

7. In retinal detachment, fluid accumulates between:

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

8. A young patient with sudden painless 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 Retinal Vein Occlusion
- c. Diabetes Mellitus
- d. Branch Retinal Vein Occlusion

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

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

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

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

11. Phlycten is due to:
a. Endogenous allergy b. Exogenous allergy c. Degeneration d. None of the above
12. Papilloedema has all the following characteristics except:
a. Marked loss of vision b. Blurring of disc margins c. Hyperemia of disc d. Field defect
13. Homonymous hemianopia is the result of a lesion in:
a. Optic chiasma b. Retina c. optic tract d. Optic nerve
14. The incision size in phacoemulsification is:
a. 1 mm b. 3 mm c. 5 mm d. 7 mm
15. Evisceration is:
a. Excision of the entire eyeball b. Excision of all the inner contents of the eyeball including the uveal tissue c. Photocoagulation of the retina d. Removal of orbit contents
16. Lagophthalmos can occur in all of the following except:
a. 7th cranial nerve paralysis b. 5th cranial nerve paralysis c. Thyrotoxic exophthalmos d. Symblepharon
17. All the following are extraocular muscle of eye except:
a. Superior rectus b. Ciliary muscle c. Inferior oblique d. Superior oblique
18. 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
19. The action of inferior oblique is:
a. Depression, extorsion, abduction b. Depression, extorsion, adduction c. Elevation, extorsion, adduction d. Elevation, extorsion, abduction
20. 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 the retina when the patient accommodates
21. The most common cause of reduced vision in the world is
a. trachoma b. diabetic retinopathy c. refractive errors d. glaucoma
22. A four year old boy is seen in the Emergency Department with an 8mm laceration of the upper lid not 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 orbital fat through the laceration. The eye examination is normal. Which of the following is the next MOST appropriate step?
a. CT of the orbit b. Glue the laceration c. MRI of the orbit d. Ultrasound the orbit
23. A patient on slit lamp examination shows hypopyeon 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

24. A patient have blunt trauma with tennis ball and having hyphema, which is
 a. Pus in anterior chamber b. Foreign body in anterior chamber c. Uveal tissue
 d. Blood in anterior chamber
25. A young boy presented in emergency with watering and photophobia in right eye. Which test is appropriate?
 a. Schirmer test b. Tear breakup time c. Rose Bengal staining d. Fluorescein staining
26. In blow out fracture the commonest bone to fracture is
 a. maxillary (floor) b. zygomatic (lateral wall) c. lachrymal (medial wall) d. frontal (roof)
27. The average antero-posterior axial length of an adult eye ball is
 a. 20mm b. 24mm c. 19mm d. none of the above
28. A 12 years 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
29. Most common cause of adult unilateral proptosis
 a. Thyroid orbitopathy b. Metastasis c. Lymphoma d. Meningioma
(If malignant) *(Bilateral Hyroid)*
30. When the ciliary muscles contracts, it results into
 a. increases tension on zonular fibers b. decreases tension on zonular fibers c. both b and c d. none of the above
31. Ptosis and mydriasis are seen in:
 a. Facial palsy b. Peripheral neuritis c. Oculomotor palsy d. Sympathetic palsy
32. Normal intra ocular pressure in human eye is
 a. 10 – 21 mmhg b. 16 – 25 mmhg c. 13 – 22 mmhg d. 9 – 19mmhg
33. ciliary body helps in
 a. maintaining structure of eye b. focusing ability of eye c. crystalline lens accommodation
 d. all of the above
34. Important function of iris is to
 a. divide the eye into anterior and posterior segments b. helps in crystalline lens accommodation
 c. divide the eye into anterior and posterior chambers d. both b and c
35. A patient is presented with a 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
36. In retinitis pigmentosa, the pigmentation in the retina starts at:
 a. Posterior pole b. Anterior to equator c. Equator d. At the disc
37. All of the following are true about chalazion except
 a. not painful b. present on the lid margin c. acute inflammation d. both b and c

38. An elderly patient is presented with a mass on the upper lateral eyelid margin, the mass has central ulceration and raised edges, the most likely diagnosis could be

- a. chalazion b. sty c. lacrimal gland inflammation d. BCC

39. In band keratopathy which corneal layer is involved

- a. bowmen's layer b. epithelium layer c. endothelium layer d. none of the above

40. In keratoconus the cornea becomes

- a. cone shaped b. spherical shape c. thin at the center d. both a and c

41. A patient is presented with upper eye drooping after the cataract surgery, the most likely type of ptosis is

- a. aponeurotic b. myogenic c. mechanical d. neurogenic

42. 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 antibiotics d. DCR surgery

43. Nasolacrimal ducts opens into the

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

44. 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

we use blue ink

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

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

46. The first line of treatment in acid burns of the eye is

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

47. Aqueous humour formation is the function of

- a. ciliary muscle b. ciliary process c. pigmented epithelium d. both b and c

48. anteriolaterally there is a slight depression in the orbit called

- a. lacrimal gland b. check ligaments c. lacrimal fossa d. lacrimal groove

49. All cranial nerves passes through the superior orbital fissure except

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

50. Lacrimal puncta is present on the

- a. medial side b. lateral side c. superior fornix d. inferior fornix

51. Bandage of the eyes is contraindicated in:

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

52. Normal radius of curvature of posterior corneal surface is

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

53. Herbert's pits are seen in:

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

54. In paralytic squint, the difference between primary and secondary deviation in the gaze of direction of the paralytic muscle:
- a. Increases b. Decreases c. Remains the same d. none
55. Pseudophakia is the loss of:
- a. Accommodation b. Conversion c. Saccadic eye movements d. Contrast sensitivity
56. Paralytic ectropion occurs in:
- a. Third nerve paralysis b. Trigeminal nerve paralysis c. Facial nerve paralysis d. Trochlear nerve paralysis
57. Chalazion is:
- a. Acute suppurative inflammation of Meibomian glands b. Chronic granulomatous inflammation of Meibomian glands c. Retention cyst of the Meibomian glands d. Neoplasm of the Meibomian glands
58. A patient has an upper lid trichiasis with history of chronic eye irritation. The most common causes are:
- a. Sty b. Trachoma c. Infected chalazion d. Spring catarrh
59. The most common primarily intraocular malignancy in adults is:
- a. Retinoblastoma b. Choroidal melanoma c. Squamous cell carcinoma of conjunctiva d. Iris naevus
60. In CRAO, a cherry red spot is due to:
- a. Haemorrhage at macula b. Increased choroidal perfusion
c. Increased in retinal perfusion at macula d. The contrast between pale retina and reddish intact choriocapillaris
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