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OPSC
Asst. Prof.
Previous Year Paper
(Ophthalmology)
17 Nov, 2024



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T.B.C. : APB-9-23/24

Test Booklet Series

Sl. No. **1757**

TEST BOOKLET
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR (BROAD SPECIALITY)
(OPHTHALMOLOGY)

A

K-9

Time Allowed : 3 hrs.

Maximum Marks : 200

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET OF SAME SERIES ISSUED TO YOU.
2. ENCODE CLEARLY THE TEST BOOKLET SERIES A, B, C OR D, AS THE CASE MAY BE, IN THE APPROPRIATE PLACE IN THE ANSWER SHEET USING BALL POINT PEN (BLUE OR BLACK).
3. You have to enter your **Roll No.** on the Test Booklet in the Box provided along side. **DO NOT** write *anything else* on the Test Booklet.
4. **YOU ARE REQUIRED TO FILL UP & DARKEN ROLL NO., TEST BOOKLET / QUESTION BOOKLET SERIES IN THE ANSWER SHEET AS WELL AS FILL UP TEST BOOKLET / QUESTION BOOKLET SERIES AND SERIAL NO. AND ANSWER SHEET SERIAL NO. IN THE ATTENDANCE SHEET CAREFULLY. WRONGLY FILLED UP ANSWER SHEETS ARE LIABLE FOR REJECTION AT THE RISK OF THE CANDIDATE.**
5. This Test Booklet contains **200** items (questions). Each item (question) comprises four responses (answers). You have to select the correct response (answer) which you want to mark (darken) on the Answer Sheet. In case, you feel that there is more than one correct response (answer), you should mark (darken) the response (answer) which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response (answer) for each item (question).
6. You have to mark (darken) all your responses **ONLY** on the **separate Answer Sheet** provided, by **using BALL POINT PEN (BLUE OR BLACK)**. See instructions in the Answer Sheet.
7. All items (questions) carry equal marks. All items (questions) are compulsory. Your total marks will depend only on the number of correct responses (answers) marked by you in the Answer Sheet. **There shall be negative marking for wrong answers. For each wrong answer, 0.25 marks shall be deducted from the marks awarded for correct answers.**
8. Before you proceed to mark (darken) in the Answer Sheet the responses to various items (questions) in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per instructions sent to you with your **Admission Certificate**.
9. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and after conclusion of the examination, you should hand over to the Invigilator the *Answer Sheet* issued to you. You are allowed to take with you the candidate's copy / second page of the Answer Sheet along with the **Test Booklet**, after completion of the examination, for your reference.
10. Sheets for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.

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1. Most common nerve affected in blow-out fracture
 - (A) Infraorbital nerve
 - (B) Maxillary nerve
 - (C) Nasociliary nerve
 - (D) Lacrimal nerve
2. Corneal sensation is diminished in
 - (A) Herpes simplex keratitis
 - (B) Fungal keratitis
 - (C) Marginal keratitis
 - (D) Hypopyon corneal ulcer
3. In viral epidemic kerato-conjunctivitis characteristically there is usually:
 - (A) Copious purulent discharge
 - (B) Copious muco-purulent discharge
 - (C) Excessive watery lacrimation
 - (D) Mucoïd ropy white discharge
4. Bacteria, which can attack normal corneal epithelium:
 - (A) Neisseria gonorrhoea
 - (B) Staphylococcal epidermidis
 - (C) Moraxella lacunata
 - (D) Staphylococcal aureus
5. Blood vessels in a trachomatous pannus lie:
 - (A) Beneath the Descemet's membrane
 - (B) In the substantia propria
 - (C) Between Bowman's membrane & substantia propria
 - (D) Between Bowman's membrane & epithelium
6. Ptosis in Horner's syndrome, is due to paralysis of:
 - (A) Riolan's muscle
 - (B) Horner's muscle
 - (C) Muller's muscle
 - (D) Levator palpebral muscle
7. Intercalary staphyloma is a type of:
 - (A) Equatorial staphyloma
 - (B) Posterior staphyloma
 - (C) Scleral staphyloma
 - (D) Anterior staphyloma
8. The mother complains of watering from the left eye in her four months old infant. There is regurgitation of mucous on pressing on lacrimal sac are. What is the appropriate treatment?
 - (A) Dacryocystorhinostomy
 - (B) Observation
 - (C) Probing with syringing
 - (D) Massage with antibiotics up to age of 6 months

9. Lens induced glaucoma is least likely to occur in:
- Intumescent cataract
 - Anterior lens dislocation
 - Posterior subcapsular cataract
 - Posterior lens dislocation
10. A young patient with sudden painless loss of vision, with systolic murmur and ocular examination reveals a cherry red spot with quiet anterior chamber, the likely diagnosis is:
- Central Retinal Artery Occlusion
 - Central Retinal Vein Occlusion
 - Diabetes Mellitus
 - Branch Retinal Vein Occlusion
11. Retro-bulbar optic neuritis is characterized by:
- Marked swelling of the optic disc
 - Impaired direct light reflex in the affected eye
 - Impaired consensual light reflex in the affected eye
 - Normal visual acuity
12. Which of the following is most likely to be associated with central retinal vein occlusion except
- Ischaemic CRVO is marked with sudden visual loss and RAPD
 - Neovascular glaucoma is late complication
 - Optical coherence tomography is useful for detecting macular oedema
 - Panretinal photocoagulation is the treatment in all cases
13. A 45 year old presents with open globe injury in the right eye. Which is the best mode of anesthesia to be administered for primary repair?
- Retrobulbar
 - Peribulbar
 - Topical
 - General
14. A 25 year male presents with history of night blindness. On examination there is posterior subcapsular cataract, cystoid macular oedema and constriction of visual fields. The most probable diagnosis is
- Retinitis Pigmentosa
 - Rod -cone dystrophy
 - Fleck dystrophy
 - Congenital night blindness
15. Fuchs uveitis syndrome all statements are correct except
- FUS harbour rubella infection leading to chronic uveitis
 - Occurs in second decade of life
 - Stellate keratic precipitate
 - Posterior subcapsular cataract
16. Struge-Weber syndrome is characterized by all except
- ipsilateral glaucoma
 - diffuse choroidal hemangioma
 - iris heterochromia
 - leptomeningeal hemangioma involving temporal region

17. A 26 year male is diagnosed with trichomegaly. His vision and intraocular pressure are normal. The most common cause can, be due to use of the following drugs except.
- (A) Prostaglandin analogues
 - (B) Phenytoin
 - (C) Cyclosporin
 - (D) Methotrexate
18. A 66 year male with a history of diabetes and obesity presents with complain of swelling and redness around the right eye. On examination, there is a raised inflamed erythematous plaque. The most probable diagnosis is
- (A) Mucormycosis
 - (B) Preseptal cellulitis
 - (C) Erysipelas
 - (D) Contact dermatitis
19. The true statement regarding eyelid lesions are all except
- (A) basal cell carcinoma affects the upper lid more commonly than the lower lid
 - (B) recurrent follicular conjunctivitis can be the result of molluscum contagiosum
 - (C) sebaceous cell carcinoma has a worse prognosis than squamous cell carcinoma
 - (D) basal cell carcinoma is common in patients with xeroderma pigmentosa
20. All features are true regarding blepharochalasis except:
- (A) most affected patients are in fourth decade of life
 - (B) there are recurrent lid oedema
 - (C) treatment is blepharoplasty
 - (D) the condition is associated with Ascher's syndrome
21. The following features are true about chronic canaliculitis except
- (A) most common cause is by anaerobic gram-positive bacteria
 - (B) this infection is caused by anaerobic gram-negative bacteria
 - (C) pointing punctum
 - (D) syringing is usually normal despite epiphora
22. The following are true about Jones dye test in epiphora:
- (A) it is used to diagnose complete obstruction of the lacrimal drainage system
 - (B) if the Jones I (primary) test is normal, the cause may be due to hypersecretion of tear
 - (C) if the Jones I (primary) test is negative, the obstruction is in the common canaliculus .
 - (D) if the Jones II (secondary) test is negative, the abnormality may be due to nasolacrimal duct obstruction

23. In a patient with laceration to the upper lid, which is the correct findings:
- (A) the presence of fat herniation indicates the orbital septum is penetrated
 - (B) the orbital septum should be resutured if penetrated
 - (C) in the presence of ptosis, exploration should be delayed for at least 72 hours to avoid retrobulbar haemorrhage
 - (D) ptosis is usually caused by damage to the oculomotor nerve
24. All are correct regarding Weill-Marchesani syndrome except
- (A) Gene is FBN 1
 - (B) Angle closure glaucoma with microspherophakia
 - (C) Short stature with short fingers
 - (D) Subluxation is temporally
25. In Carcinoma Associated Retinopathy (CAR):
- (A) the condition is a paraneoplastic syndrome
 - (B) colour vision and night blindness are typical presentation
 - (C) melanoma is the most common type of carcinoma seen
 - (D) autoantibodies are seen in the blood
26. Which of the following combination of drugs is not correct
- (A) Simbrinza- brimonidine and brinzolamide
 - (B) Cosopt-Timolol and dorzolamide
 - (C) Xalacom-timolol and latanoprost
 - (D) DuoTrav- dorzox and travaprost
27. Opticociliary shunts are seen in all except
- (A) optic nerve sheath meningioma
 - (B) central retinal vein occlusion
 - (C) optic nerve glioma
 - (D) optic nerve lymphoma
28. The major risk factor in a Graves disease patient is
- (A) smoking two cigarettes per day
 - (B) smoking four cigarettes per day
 - (C) female who is smoking four cigarettes per day
 - (D) male who is smoking three cigarettes per day
29. The following are the findings from the Diabetes Control and Complications Trial except:
- (A) tight glycaemia control reduces the progression of diabetic retinopathy in both insulin and non-insulin dependent diabetic
 - (B) the need for macular laser treatment is decreased in well-controlled group
 - (C) worsening of the retinopathy can occur during the initial phase of tight control
 - (D) attack of hypoglycaemia is increased in tightly controlled group

30. Upper eyelid retraction in thyroid eye disease is caused by all except:
- (A) adrenergic stimulation of the Muller's muscle
 - (B) superior oblique muscle fibrosis
 - (C) inferior rectus fibrosis
 - (D) fibrosis of the levator
31. The following are true about the radiological features of thyroid eye disease except:
- (A) inferior and lateral recti are the two extraocular muscles most often involved
 - (B) the tendon of the affected muscle is not involved
 - (C) medial rectus enlargement is more likely than inferior rectus enlargement in causing compressive optic neuropathy
 - (D) STIR-sequence MRI is useful in assessing the activity of thyroid eye disease
32. The following is true about thyroid eye disease:
- (A) the orbital tissue is infiltrated by B cells during the active phase
 - (B) when performing orbital decompression for optic neuropathy, the medial wall should be removed
 - (C) lacrimal gland enlargement is common
 - (D) bicoronal flap is the best approach for orbital decompression
33. True association include all except:
- (A) Wilson's disease - sun-flower cataract
 - (B) myotonic dystrophy - Christmas tree cataract
 - (C) amiodarone - anterior capsular cataract
 - (D) Alport's syndrome - posterior lenticonus
34. A 18 month child is diagnosed as total cataract in right eye with nystagmus. The left eye is normal. What is the best plan of management
- (A) aphakia with contact lens
 - (B) intraocular lens implantation in sulcus
 - (C) intraocular implantation with PPC
 - (D) intraocular implantation with PPC and anterior vitrectomy
35. With regard to the materials used in intraocular lens, all are true except:
- (A) acrylic is the most common material used in making foldable lens
 - (B) PMMA transmits a broader spectrum of light than natural lens
 - (C) silicone is associated with increased capsular fibrosis
 - (D) hydrogel lens has a higher tensile strength than PMMA

36. In a 6 month old baby with bilateral cataract, urine test is useful in:
- homocystinuria and galactosemia
 - galactosemia and Lowe's syndrome
 - Lowe's syndrome and cystinosis
 - abetalipoproteinemia and Alport's syndrome
37. Factors that can increase intravitreal pressure during phacoemulsification include all except:
- excessive peribulbar anaesthesia
 - pressure from the speculum
 - choroidal haemorrhage
 - high bottle height
38. Cataract extraction in an eye that had previous par plana vitrectomy is associated with an increased risk of all except:
- zonular dehiscence
 - suprachoroidal haemorrhage
 - posterior capsule rupture
 - cystoid macular oedema
39. In an immunocompromised patient with retinitis, a diagnosis of toxoplasma retinitis is favored over cytomegalovirus (CMV) retinitis by the presence of all except:
- ocular pain
 - dense vitreous reaction
 - retinal haemorrhages
 - scattered small lesion throughout the posterior segment
40. Which is the least common early signs of glaucomatous damage
- splinter haemorrhage of the optic
 - vertical elongation of the cup
 - loss nerve fibre layer
 - peripapillary atrophy
41. In pigmentary dispersion syndrome, all are true except:
- pigments is caused by the release of melanin from the anterior surface of the iris
 - incidence of affected male to female is 5:1
 - heterochromia can occur
 - Pilocarpine must be avoided
42. In a patient with angle recession glaucoma, gonioscopy may reveal all except:
- separation of the ciliary body from its attachment to the scleral spur
 - increased visibility of the scleral spur
 - torn iris process
 - marked variation in the ciliary body width in different quadrant of the same eye
43. Sampaolesi's line is seen in all cases except :
- pseudoexfoliation syndrome
 - pigment dispersion syndrome
 - iris melanoma
 - siderosis bulbi

44. In Humphrey automated perimeter, the following definition are true except:
- (A) a false-negative response: failure to respond to a suprathreshold stimulus at a location that the patient would be expected to see
 - (B) fixation loss: occurs when the patient responds to a target shown at his blind spot
 - (C) high positive rate is seen in trigger happy patient
 - (D) short term variation is less in glaucomatous than normal population
45. The least cause of ocular hypotony is:
- (A) optic disc oedema
 - (B) cataract
 - (C) retinal detachment
 - (D) corneal oedema
46. True statements about ankylosing spondylitis include:
- (A) HLA-B27 is found in 90% of cases
 - (B) uveitis is found in 30 to 40% of cases
 - (C) more common in male
 - (D) radiological changes can occur in the spine before symptoms
47. A 2 year male presents with esotropia. Retinoscopy finding is showing high hypermetropia. Ocular motility normal. Which is the most possible cause
- (A) accommodative esotropia
 - (B) Infantile esotropia
 - (C) Duane's retraction syndrome
 - (D) Pattern strabismus
48. Angioid streaks occur in least seen in:
- (A) Sickle cell disease SS
 - (B) pseudoxanthoma elasticum
 - (C) septo-optic dysplasia
 - (D) Ehlers-Danlos syndrome
49. The following are true about iron deposition in the cornea:
- (A) Fleischer's ring is found at the apex of keratoconus
 - (B) Hudson-Stahli line is found in recurrent erosion syndrome
 - (C) Stocker's line is associated with pterygium
 - (D) Ferry's line is found at the back of a trabeculectomy bleb
50. Features of Goldenhar's syndrome include:
- (A) unilateral epibulbar dermoids
 - (B) limbal dermoids
 - (C) preauricular skin tag without hearing loss
 - (D) facial asymmetry with mandibular hypoplasia

51. Red-green colour defect is found in:

- (A) Optic neuritis
- (B) Stargardt's disease
- (C) Tobacco amblyopia
- (D) Macular degeneration

52. Features of carotid-cavernous fistula include all except

- (A) dilated superior ophthalmic vein on CT scan
- (B) blood in the Schlemm's canal
- (C) proptosis of contralateral eye suggests bilateral carotid-cavernous fistula
- (D) Dural fistula is the commonest type seen in post-menopausal women with hypertension

53. A 56 year female received local anesthesia for cataract surgery. Which statement is incorrect?

- (A) peribulbar anaesthesia requires a longer time than retrobulbar anaesthesia to achieve akinesia
- (B) lignocaine has a longer duration of action than Marcaine
- (C) topical amethocaine is inadequate for iris anaesthesia
- (D) retrobulbar haemorrhage increases the risk of expulsive haemorrhage

54. A patient of small cell lung tumour developed brain metastasis and developed radiation retinopathy. Which statement is not correct?

- (A) pathology is occlusive microangiopathy
- (B) lowest dose of radiation required to cause radiation retinopathy is 11 Gy
- (C) photoreceptors are more sensitive to radiation than the retinal vascular cells
- (D) patients on chemotherapy are more vulnerable to radiation retinopathy

55. The gray line is formed by the following eyelid structure

- (A) muscle of Riolan
- (B) meibomian gland orifices
- (C) superior border of tarsus
- (D) post-tarsal orbicularis muscle

56. The indications for inferior oblique recession in strabismus surgery are all except:

- (A) performed in ipsilateral fourth nerve palsy
- (B) performed in V-pattern esotropia
- (C) performed in contralateral superior rectus palsy
- (D) easier to perform than inferior oblique myectomy

57. A 56 year old was diagnosed as primary angle closure glaucoma. A prophylactic peripheral laser iridotomy was done. Which is the correct statement
- dark colour iris responds poorly to argon laser iridotomy
 - more energy is needed for argon laser than YAG laser for a given size iridotomy
 - steroid pre-treatment is effective in decreasing the intraocular pressure
 - presence of red reflex during the procedure indicate the iridotomy is patent
58. A 5 year old male is diagnosed as congenital fourth nerve palsy of right eye. Which is the most common surgical options for treatment?
- Left inferior oblique recession
 - Left inferior rectus resection
 - Right superior oblique tucking
 - Right inferior rectus recession
59. Which of the following statement in mesodermal dysgenesis is correct
- Axenfeld's syndrome has posterior embryotoxon and iris hypoplasia
 - Axenfeld's syndrome is inherited as an autosomal recessive disorder
 - Rieger's anomaly is associated with dental and facial hypoplasia
 - Peter's anomaly is associated with bilateral corneal opacities and glaucoma
60. All of the following statements on ptosis operation are correct except
- brow suspension is the treatment of choice in severe congenital ptosis
 - Fasavella-Servant is the treatment of choice in mild ptosis
 - posterior approach is the recommended procedure in patient with previous ptosis surgery
 - Bell's phenomenon and corneal sensation should be carefully assessed before surgery
61. The following clinical features are suggestive of a cavernous sinus lesion in a patient with unilateral third nerve palsy except :
- periorbital oedema with ptosis
 - impaired ipsilateral corneal reflex
 - constriction of pupil
 - painless eye movement
62. Unsuitable donor for corneal graft include:
- history of hepatitis A
 - less than 10 years old
 - endothelial cell count of less than 2000 per square mm
 - senile dementia
63. All of the following are features of congenital motor nystagmus except
- A null point may exist
 - Nystagmus does not occur while patient is asleep
 - Visual acuity ranges from 20/20 to 20/70
 - Oscillopsia is frequently present

64. Which syndrome includes third cranial nerve palsy, contralateral decreased sensation and contralateral tremor in the extremities
- Benedikt syndrome
 - Weber syndrome
 - Nothnagel syndrome
 - Tolosa-Hunt syndrome
65. A 68 year old female diabetic patient has diplopia which worsens on upgaze. Ductions are free and full but the left eye only elevates halfway up. Pupil and fundus are normal. The patient is advised for CT scan of brain and orbit. Where will you find the lesion?
- Brainstem
 - Cavernous sinus
 - Orbital apex
 - Junction of posterior communicating and internal carotid arteries
66. Downbeat nystagmus is present in
- Pinealoma
 - Small cell carcinoma of lungs
 - Midbrain tumours
 - Parkinsonism
67. A 38 year female presents with bilateral elevation deficit. The diagnosis for chronic progressive external ophthalmoplegia can be diagnosed by following test except:
- diplopia
 - history of ptosis surgery
 - abnormal ERG
 - cerebellar dysfunction
68. The treatment of choice for botox injection is
- Non-resolving sixth cranial nerve palsy
 - Moderate to large angle esotropia
 - Blepharospasm
 - Brown syndrome
69. With regard to the extraocular muscles, which statement is **LEAST** likely to be correct.
- All the rectus muscles arise from the annulus of Zinn
 - The ciliary ganglion lies between the lateral rectus and the optic nerve
 - The inferior oblique muscle passes between the globe and the inferior rectus
 - The medial rectus inserts at an average of 5.5mm from the corneal limbus
70. With regard to the human lens, which statement is **MOST** likely to be correct?
- The lens absorbs most light outside the visible spectrum, especially in the ultraviolet range
 - The lens epithelial cells have neither nuclei nor mitochondria
 - The lens is made up of approximately 60% soluble proteins
 - The posterior epithelium is the source of new cells for the lens

71. With regard to the blood supply to the visual pathway, which statement is **LEAST** likely to be correct?
- (A) The anterior choroidal artery supplies the optic tract
 - (B) The calcarine artery is a branch of the posterior cerebral artery
 - (C) The lateral striate artery supplies the optic radiations
 - (D) The posterior communicating artery connects the posterior cerebral artery and the middle cerebral artery
72. With regard to the anatomy of the lacrimal sac, which statement is **MOST** likely to be correct?
- (A) It is lateral to the angular vein
 - (B) It is only related to the medial palpebral ligament posteriorly
 - (C) It lies adjacent to the superior meatus of the nose
 - (D) It lies in the lacrimal fossa
73. With regard to the sclera, which statement is **LEAST** likely to be correct?
- (A) It consists of regularly spaced collagen fibres
 - (B) It fuses posteriorly with the dural sheath of the optic nerve
 - (C) It is pierced by the vortex veins posterior to the equator
 - (D) It is thinnest behind the insertions of the rectus muscle
74. Which description of burst cells in the **RIGHT** horizontal gaze centre in the pons is **MOST** likely to be correct?
- (A) They initiate a pursuit eye movement to the left side
 - (B) They initiate a pursuit eye movement to the right side
 - (C) They initiate a saccadic eye movement to the left side
 - (D) They initiate a saccadic eye movement to the right side
75. With regard to the normal electroretinogram (ERG), which statement is **MOST** likely to be correct?
- (A) A negative a wave produced by Muller cells and a positive b wave produced by photoreceptors
 - (B) A negative a wave produced by photoreceptors and a positive b wave produced by Muller cells
 - (C) A positive a wave produced by Muller cells and a negative b wave produced by photoreceptors
 - (D) A positive a wave produced by photoreceptors and a negative b wave produced by Muller cells
76. Which of these equations correctly links Intraocular Pressure (IOP), force applied to the cornea (F), tear meniscus force (M), corneal rigidity (N) and the area of cornea applanated (A) when using the Goldmann tonometer?
- (A) $IOP = (F + M + N)/A$
 - (B) $IOP = (F + M - N)/A$
 - (C) $IOP = (F - M - N)/A$
 - (D) $IOP = (F - M + N)/A$

77. Which ONE of these combinations of muscles constitutes a yoke pair?

- (A) Right superior rectus and left inferior oblique
- (B) Right superior rectus and left superior oblique
- (C) Right superior rectus and right inferior oblique
- (D) Right superior rectus and right superior oblique

78. Which ONE of these statements BEST describes Sherrington's law?

- (A) Each movement of the eye from the primary position to any other position involves a rotation around a single axis lying in the equatorial plane
- (B) To each position of the line of sight belongs a definite orientation of the horizontal and vertical retinal meridians relative to the coordinates of space
- (C) Whenever an agonist receives an impulse to contract, an equivalent inhibitory impulse is sent to its antagonist, which relaxes and lengthens
- (D) Whenever an impulse to initiate an eye movement is sent out, corresponding muscles of each eye receive equal innervations to contract or relax

79. Which ONE of these is an early pathological feature of diabetic retinopathy?

- (A) Capillary basement membrane thinning
- (B) Increased retinal blood flow
- (C) Loss of capillary pericytes
- (D) Retinal capillary closure

80. With regard to basal cell carcinomas, which statement is **MOST** likely to be correct?

- (A) In the eyelid they may arise from the gland of Moll
- (B) Neglected medial canthal lesions are at risk of orbit extension
- (C) Regional lymph node metastases are more common than for sebaceous gland carcinoma
- (D) The margins of the sclerosing subtype can be easily defined by palpation

81. Xeroderma pigmentosum is associated with which ONE of these?

- (A) Decreased liver function
- (B) Failure of DNA repair
- (C) Ocular albinism
- (D) Tyrosinase deficiency

82. Which of these routine culture media is **MOST** appropriate for the culture of *Neisseria gonorrhoea*?
- (A) Blood agar
 - (B) Chocolate agar
 - (C) Lowenstein Jensen medium
 - (D) MacConkey's agar
83. With regard to cutaneous squamous cell carcinoma, which statement is **MOST** likely to be correct?
- (A) It can spread to local lymph nodes
 - (B) It has an amyloid rich stroma
 - (C) It is the commonest malignant tumour of the eyelid in Europe
 - (D) It typically has a palisaded histological appearance
84. Which ONE of these drugs is **MOST** likely to cause an optic neuropathy?
- (A) Chloroquine
 - (B) Ethambutol
 - (C) Thioridazine
 - (D) Vigabatrin
85. A patient has developed a Horner's syndrome due to dissection of the right carotid artery. Cocaine drops are applied to each eye. Which ONE of these statements is **CORRECT**?
- (A) The right pupil dilates because of denervation hypersensitivity
 - (B) The right pupil dilates because of stimulated release of noradrenaline
 - (C) The right pupil does not dilate because of blockage of alpha receptors
 - (D) The right pupil does not dilate because of lack of noradrenaline in the synaptic cleft
86. With regard to the mechanism by which pyridostigmine can reduce the symptoms of muscle fatigue in myasthenia gravis, which statement is **MOST** likely to be correct?
- (A) It blocks reuptake of acetylcholine by the pre-synaptic membrane
 - (B) It inhibits the breakdown of acetylcholine
 - (C) It stimulates the release of acetylcholine from pre-synaptic vesicles into the synapse
 - (D) It stimulates upregulation of muscarinic receptors in the post-synaptic membrane
87. With regard to X-linked inheritance, which statement is **MOST** likely to be correct?
- (A) Daughters of a carrier female have a 100% risk of being carriers
 - (B) Daughters of an affected male have a 50% risk of being carriers
 - (C) Sons of an affected male have a 50% risk of being affected
 - (D) Sons of an affected male will not be affected

88. Which ONE of these instruments utilizes the optical principal of total internal reflection?

- (A) Endolaser fibreoptic probe
- (B) Focimeter
- (C) Koeppe gonioscope
- (D) Prism bar

89. In hypermetropic anisometropia, aniseikonia can be reduced by which ONE of these methods?

- (A) Decreasing the distance between the spectacle lens and cornea
- (B) Increasing the front curvature of the spectacle lens without changing the lens power
- (C) Reducing the thickness of the spectacle lens without changing the lens power
- (D) Using high refractive index glass

90. Which IOL power formula requires a measured Anterior Chamber Depth (ACD)?

- (A) Haigis
- (B) Hoffer Q
- (C) Holliday 1
- (D) SRK-T

91. With regard to spherical aberration, which statement is **MOST** likely to be correct?

- (A) A concave lens causes light passing through the periphery of the lens to be refracted more than when passing through its centre
- (B) It is least in a plano-convex lens when the plane surface faces the object
- (C) It is reduced in the eye by the decreasing radius of curvature towards the periphery of the cornea
- (D) It may be reduced by decreasing the aperture in front of the lens

92. With regard to the calculation of the power of the lens to be implanted during cataract surgery, which statement is **MOST** likely to be true?

- (A) Axial length values as measured by ultrasound are slightly higher than when optical (partial coherence interferometry) techniques are used
- (B) Excess pressure applied to the cornea during A-scan axial length measurement may lead to unintended postoperative myopia
- (C) Keratometry values are not influenced by recent contact lens wear
- (D) To achieve the same refraction, the power of an anterior chamber lens needs to be approximately two dioptres greater than the power of a posterior chamber lens

93. Which of these values represents the logMAR equivalent of a visual acuity of 6/6?
- (A) 0.0
 - (B) 0.1
 - (C) 0.66
 - (D) 1.0
94. With regard to investigations for the diagnosis of thyrotoxicosis, which statement is **MOST** likely to be correct?
- (A) Microsomal antibodies are rarely elevated
 - (B) The T3 is a less sensitive measure than T4
 - (C) The TSH level is low
 - (D) Thyroglobulin autoantibodies are lower than normal
95. Which of the following may NOT cause neurotrophic keratopathy?
- (A) Trigeminal neuralgia
 - (B) HSV keratitis
 - (C) Diabetes mellitus
 - (D) Stroke
96. Which of the following systemic conditions is the most common cause of peripheral ulcerative keratitis?
- (A) Granulomatosis with polyangiitis
 - (B) Polyarteritis nodosa
 - (C) Systemic lupus erythematosus
 - (D) Rheumatoid arthritis
97. Which type of mutation is seen in Fuchs endothelial corneal dystrophy
- (A) COL8A2
 - (B) PPCD3
 - (C) UBIAD1
 - (D) TGFB1
98. Which is the most correct statement regarding Congenital Hereditary Endothelial Dystrophy (CHED)
- (A) Photophobia and watering are common in CHED2
 - (B) CHED1 is autosomal dominant
 - (C) Corneal clouding is seen in neonatals with CHED 1
 - (D) Nystagmus is more common in CHED1
99. Which bone is not a part of the medial orbital wall?
- (A) Maxilla
 - (B) Sphenoid
 - (C) Ethmoid
 - (D) Zygomatic
100. How long it takes for a photoreceptor to renew its outer segment?
- (A) 10 seconds
 - (B) 10 days
 - (C) 10 hours
 - (D) 5 days

101. Which layer of the cornea will stain most with PAS (periodic acid-schiff)?
- (A) Endothelium
 - (B) Bowman layer
 - (C) Epithelial wing cells
 - (D) Descemet membran
102. Which tear layer contains immunoglobulin A?
- (A) Mucin layer
 - (B) Lipid layer
 - (C) Aqueous layer
 - (D) Glycoprotein layer
103. Which is the largest crystallin in human lens?
- (A) alpa-crystallin
 - (B) beta-crystallin
 - (C) gamma- crystallin
 - (D) taxon-specific crystallin
104. A aphakic patient wears +10.0D glasses at a vertex distance of 10 mm. What power of contact lens should be ordered to fit on K's?
- (A) +9.0D
 - (B) +10.0D
 - (C) +11.5D
 - (D) +9.5D
105. A patient with multiple sclerosis could have the least possibility of the following
- (A) Skew deviation
 - (B) Retinal venous sheathin
 - (C) Bitemporal visual field deficit
 - (D) Amaurosis
106. Which treatment in the Optic Neuritis Treatment Trial (ONTT) had the highest rate of recurrence?
- (A) IV methylprednisolone
 - (B) Oral prednisone
 - (C) IV methylprednisolone and oral prednisone
 - (D) Observation
107. Which one of the following is not involved with vertical eye movements?
- (A) Frontal eye fields
 - (B) Intertitial nucleus of Cajal
 - (C) Troochlear nucleus
 - (D) Paramedian pontine reticular formation
108. Which muscles are affected most commonly in thyroid eye disease?
- (A) Medial rectus and inferior rectus
 - (B) Inferior rectus and lateral rectus
 - (C) Superior rectus and inferior rectus
 - (D) Superior oblique and superior rectus

109. Enophthalmos in one eye without previous injury is suspicious for
- (A) Cavernous hemangioma
 - (B) Metastatic breast carcinoma in female
 - (C) Orbital cellulitis
 - (D) Pancreatic carcinoma
110. All are the treatment options for orbital mucormycosis except Amphotericin B for 6 weeks
- (A) Debridement of all devitalized tissues including exenteration if needed
 - (B) Radiation to orbit
 - (C) Stabilization of the underlying disease process
 - (D) Stabilization of the underlying disease process
111. Which is the most common cause of unilateral childhood exophthalmos
- (A) Capillary hemangioma
 - (B) Thyroid-related orbitopathy
 - (C) Orbital hemorrhages
 - (D) Orbital cellulitis
112. Which one of the following conditions is not typically associated with diffusely distributed keratic precipitates?
- (A) Sarcoidosis
 - (B) Vogt-Koyanagi-Harada syndrome
 - (C) Syphilis
 - (D) Fuchs heterochromic iridocyclitis

113. Which is most correct statement regarding the characteristics of serpiginous choroidopathy
- (A) Painless and affects children
 - (B) Chronic, recurrent and indolent course
 - (C) Responds to corticosteroids promptly
 - (D) Multifocal lesions
114. Which form of uveitis is most common in ocular sarcoidosis?
- (A) Panuveitis
 - (B) Intermediate uveitis
 - (C) Anterior uveitis
 - (D) Choroiditis
115. What is the most characteristic side effect of oral cyclophosphamide?
- (A) Secondary malignancies
 - (B) Secondary infections
 - (C) Hemolytic anemia
 - (D) Hemorrhagic cystitis
116. Schwartz syndrome is caused by
- (A) Forward rotation of lens-iris diaphragm
 - (B) Retinal pigment epithelial cells blocking trabecular meshwork
 - (C) Ciliary body and choroidal detachment
 - (D) Photoreceptor outer segments blocking trabecular meshwork

117. Patients with AIDS and CMV retinitis, which is the most correct statement?
- (A) have CD4 lymphocyte counts of 100 to 500 cells/mm³
 - (B) have CD4 lymphocyte counts less than 50 cells/mm³
 - (C) have a mean survival of 6 months
 - (D) have ocular pain and photophobia on presentation
118. With respect to uveitic glaucoma, all the following are true except:
- (A) Prostaglandins (PGs) must be used with caution
 - (B) Argon Laser Trabeculoplasty (ALT) may be a helpful adjunct if medications are ineffective
 - (C) Miotics are usually avoided
 - (D) Treating intraocular inflammation is as important as lowering IOP
119. Which of the following is least likely to be found in a patient with primary congenital glaucoma
- (A) IOP of 24 mmHg
 - (B) Cup-to-disc ratio of 0.4
 - (C) Corneal diameter of 10.0 mm
 - (D) Open angle with high iris insertion on gonioscopy
120. What is the best initial therapy for malignant glaucoma?
- (A) Pilocarpine 2%
 - (B) Laser iridotomy
 - (C) Mydriatic-cycloplegic therapy
 - (D) Lens extraction
121. Which one of the following type of glaucoma is least likely to respond to medical therapy alone?
- (A) Phacolytic glaucoma
 - (B) Pigmentary glaucoma
 - (C) Lens particle glaucoma
 - (D) Pseudoexfoliation glaucoma
122. What is the most common cause of bleb failure?
- (A) Bleb encapsulation
 - (B) Episcleral fibrosis
 - (C) Late bleb leak
 - (D) Closure of internal sclerostomy
123. Glaucoma implant surgery would be indicated in the following except;
- (A) Previously failed filtration surgery with antimetabolites
 - (B) Uveitic glaucoma
 - (C) Congenital glaucoma with poor visual potential
 - (D) Glaucoma patient with previous vitrectomy with scleral buckle

124. Which one of the following is the most destructive form of scleritis?

- (A) Diffuse anterior scleritis
- (B) Necrotizing scleritis with inflammation
- (C) Nodular anterior scleritis
- (D) Scleromalacia perforans

125. What is the percentage of corneal grafts performed for HSV keratitis remain clear greater than one year postoperatively?

- (A) 90%
- (B) 65%
- (C) 50%
- (D) 40%

126. All of the following are associated with scleritis except:

- (A) gout
- (B) leprosy
- (C) polyarteritis nodosa
- (D) Behcet disease

127. Which precautions is least considered when performing penetrating keratoplasty in children

- (A) Oversized grafts
- (B) Scleral support during surgery
- (C) Postoperative early suture removal
- (D) Frequent postoperative follow-up

128. Which is the most common indication for keratoplasty in children

- (A) Sclerocornea
- (B) Interstitial keratitis
- (C) Bacterial keratitis
- (D) Peters anomaly

129. A 58-year male underwent uneventful phacoemulsification in right eye for cataract but the surgeon left behind viscoelastic in the eye. How long after the case can the patient experience significant spike in IOP?

- (A) 30 minutes
- (B) 4 hours
- (C) 10 hours
- (D) 24 hours

130. Which among these is a rare cause of Aphakia:

- (A) Congenital
- (B) Blunt trauma
- (C) Nucleus drop
- (D) Absorbing cataract

131. The strongest refraction in the eye is due to

- (A) Tear film
- (B) Cornea
- (C) Lens
- (D) Vitreous

132. All are treatment of Myopia except

- (A) Concave lens
- (B) Epi-LASIK
- (C) Phakic refractive lens
- (D) Conductive keratoplasty

133. All are contradictions for contact lens use except

- (A) Keratoconus
- (B) Chronic blepharitis
- (C) Episcleritis
- (D) Dry eye disease

134. All are contradictions for contact lens use except Bilateral hemianopia is caused by tumour in

- (A) Optic tract
- (B) Optic chiasma
- (C) Optic radiation
- (D) Occipital cortex

135. What is the first line of treatment in wet ARMD?

- (A) Panretinal photocoagulation
- (B) Intravitreal steroids
- (C) Intravitreal anti-VEGF
- (D) Focal laser

136. All are true about Ophthalmia neonatorum except

- (A) Bilateral purulent discharge is typical of gonorrhoea conjunctivitis
- (B) Most commonly caused by chlamydia trachomatis
- (C) Single instillation of providine-iodine 2.5% is effective
- (D) Systemic antibiotics

137. Bilateral corneal crystalline deposits may occur in all except:

- (A) Cystinosis
- (B) Monoclonal gammopathy
- (C) Salzmann's dystrophy
- (D) Schnyder's dystrophy

138. Among these organisms which is most commonly found in the conjunctival flora causing acute postoperative endophthalmitis

- (A) Staphylococcus aureus
- (B) Coagulase negative staphylococcus
- (C) Corynebacterium diptheria
- (D) Micrococcus species

139. Lid splitting and everting sutures is an operation used for the correction of:

- (A) Pure trichiasis of the upper eye lid
- (B) Trichiasis and entropion of the upper eye lid
- (C) Ectropion of the lower eye lid
- (D) Paralytic entropion of the lower eye lid

140. A 10 years old boy, received blunt ocular trauma by tennis ball to his right eye. What will expect to have:
- (A) Hypopyon corneal ulcer
 - (B) Blood staining of the cornea
 - (C) Hyphema
 - (D) Tractional retinal detachment
141. A patient had right maxillary tumor treated successfully with multiple doses of radiotherapy, after that he noted dramatic decrease of visual acuity of the right eye, the explanation of this may be due to:
- (A) Complicated cataract
 - (B) Anterior uveitis
 - (C) Central retinal vein thrombosis
 - (D) Radiation retinopathy
142. In glasses for simple regular astigmatism which lens is used:
- (A) Sphero-cylindrical lenses
 - (B) Cylindrical lenses
 - (C) Convex lenses
 - (D) Concave lenses
143. Right optic nerve atrophy and left papilledema may be caused by
- (A) Right occipital lobe mass
 - (B) Left occipital lobe mass
 - (C) Right frontal lobe mass
 - (D) Left frontal lobe mass
144. Which of the following is TRUE concerning the intraocular pressure?
- (A) It varies during the day with a peak in the early morning
 - (B) Normal value is 10- 21 mmHg
 - (C) Patient can suffer from normotensive glaucoma after blood loss
 - (D) Timolet eyedrops can be given to bronchial asthma cases
145. The following are true about Choroidal Neovascular Membranes (CNV) except
- (A) subfoveal CNV is best treated with direct focal argon laser
 - (B) juxtafoveal CNV is 0-200um from the foveal avascular zone
 - (C) extrafoveal CNV is more than 200um from foveal avascular zone
 - (D) optic disc drusen is a cause of CNV
146. All the statements for modified diagnostic criteria for Vogt-koyanagi-harada syndrome is true except
- (A) absence of history of penetrating ocular trauma
 - (B) neurological and auditory manifestations
 - (C) Unilateral uveitis
 - (D) Presence of alopecia and vitiligo

147. All are true regarding Behcet disease except:

- (A) Vasculitis of small vessels
- (B) Recurrent oral ulceration at least five times in 12 months
- (C) Transient mobile hypopyon
- (D) Associated with HLA-B51

148. Mikulicz's syndrome is characterized by

- (A) Unilateral enlargement of lacrimal gland
- (B) Bilateral enlargement of salivary gland
- (C) Unilateral asymmetrical enlargement of salivary gland and lacrimal gland
- (D) Bilateral symmetrical enlargement of both salivary and lacrimal gland

149. All of these are causes of physiological nystagmus except

- (A) Optokinetic nystagmus
- (B) Endpoint nystagmus
- (C) Physiological vestibular nystagmus
- (D) Infantile nystagmus syndrome

150. Rapid assessment of avoidable blindness survey was related to

- (A) Refractive errors
- (B) Refractive errors and low vision
- (C) Cataract
- (D) Glaucoma

151. The fundus in xerophthalmia presents as

- (A) tessellated fundus
- (B) salt and pepper appearance
- (C) uniform distribution of whitish, raised lesions
- (D) bony spicules in periphery

152. All are features of arteritic anterior ischaemic optic neuropathy except

- (A) elderly patients
- (B) altitudinal hemianopia
- (C) optic disc is hyperaemic with oedema
- (D) oral Methylprednisolone is treatment

153. Aggressive posterior ROP is characterized by

- (A) Rush disease
- (B) Zone-I ROP with plus disease
- (C) Laser treatment immediately
- (D) Progresses to stage II ROP

154. A 62-year female after 3 days of cataract surgery presents with pain, redness and gross diminution of vision to hand movements. On examination cornea looks hazy and hypopyon present. Immediate treatment of choice is

- (A) fortified antibiotics
- (B) intravenous vancomycin and vitreous tap
- (C) intravenous vancomycin
- (D) systemic steroids

155. According to the Comparison of age-Related Macular Degeneration Treatments Trial (CATT), which of the following is true?

- (A) Intravitreal ranibizumab is superior to bevacizumab
- (B) Intravitreal bevacizumab is superior to ranibizumab
- (C) Intravitreal bevacizumab is safer than ranibizumab
- (D) Intravitreal bevacizumab is noninferior to ranibizumab

156. According to ANCHOR clinical trial regarding the use of intravitreal ranibizumab for neovascular age-related macular degeneration, what percentage of patients gain at least three lines of vision after 2 years of therapy?

- (A) 10%
- (B) 50%
- (C) 80%
- (D) 30%

157. Retinal crystals can be seen with use of the following medications except

- (A) Tamoxifen
- (B) Canthaxanthine
- (C) Methoxyflurane
- (D) Chloroquine

158. Fluorescein angiographic findings of Multiple Evanescent White-Dot Syndrome (MEWDS) include all the following except

- (A) late staining of white dots
- (B) late disc staining
- (C) early hypofluorescence of white dots
- (D) early hyperfluorescence of white dots

159. The most common complication of multifocal choroiditis is

- (A) Choroidal neovascular membrane
- (B) Epiretinal membrane
- (C) Cystoid macular oedema
- (D) Retinal detachment

160. Gyrate atrophy is characterized by all the following except

- (A) ornithine transcarbamylase deficiency
- (B) peripheral RPE affected initially
- (C) high serum ornithine levels
- (D) abnormalities of chromosome 10

161. All of the following may be associated with Duane's Retraction syndrome except

- (A) Thalidomide
- (B) Glaucoma
- (C) Goldenhar syndrome
- (D) Marcus Gunn jaw winking

162. A 3-year-old boy presents with intermittent exotropia. All of the following would most likely describe her condition except
- suppression
 - good stereopsis
 - amblyopia
 - large convergence amplitudes
163. A 32-year-old man presents with a sudden onset of painful right sided proptosis and ophthalmoplegia following a fall from a ladder. What is the MOST likely diagnosis?
- Direct carotid cavernous fistula
 - Fracture of zygomatic arch
 - Indirect carotid cavernous fistula
 - Orbital varices
164. A 60-year-old man presents with double vision on left gaze. Examination findings include reduced adduction in the right eye but normal convergence. Which one of the following is the MOST likely diagnosis?
- Duane's syndrome Type 3
 - Internuclear ophthalmoplegia
 - Moebius syndrome
 - Sixth nerve palsy
165. "V" pattern strabismus is MOST likely to be associated with which of the following?
- Brown's syndrome
 - Inferior oblique overaction
 - Inferior rectus weakness
 - Superior oblique overaction
166. According to the ETROP study, the presence of which one of the following would indicate that a patient should be treated for Retinopathy of Prematurity (ROP)?
- Any form of zone 2 disease
 - Greater than five hours of stage 3 disease
 - Persistent Tunica vasculosa lentis
 - Plus disease
167. As per the NICE guideline (TA274) on Diabetic Macular Oedema (DMO), what is the MOST likely initial treatment option for DMO more than 400µm with foveal involvement?
- Argon laser treatment
 - Dexamethasone implant
 - Fluocinolone acetonide implant
 - Intravitreal course of Ranibizumab injections
168. In the International Vitreomacular Traction Study Classification system which one of the following is LEAST likely to be correct?
- Classification is based on macula OCT findings
 - Full thickness macular holes <250 µm can be managed by pharmacological vitrolysis
 - The size of vitreomacular traction is considered focal if <1500 µm in extent
 - Vitreomacular adhesion is equivalent to a Gass Stage 1 macular hole

169. A 65-year-old Asian man has an acute submacular haemorrhage in one eye and a serosanguinous retinal pigment epithelial detachment in the other eye. Which one of the following is the MOST likely diagnosis?
- (A) Doyne's honeycomb macular dystrophy
 - (B) Macular telangiectasia
 - (C) Polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy
 - (D) Retinal vasculitis
170. A 28-year-old diabetic woman, who has had no previous laser, has a recurrent vitreous haemorrhage limiting retinal visualisation. Which one of the following is the MOST appropriate course of action?
- (A) Intravitreal anti-VEGF injection
 - (B) Pan Retinal Photocoagulation (PRP) under local anaesthesia
 - (C) Prompt vitrectomy and laser
 - (D) Wait two months to allow spontaneous clearing, followed by vitrectomy and laser if not
171. You are considering performing cataract surgery on a 50-year-old patient with a refraction of -0.50 sphere. The patient had excimer laser for myopia ten years previously. Which one of the following is the MOST likely complication of cataract surgery?
- (A) Cystoid macular oedema
 - (B) Dislocated intra ocular lens
 - (C) Hypermetropic refractive surprise
 - (D) Retinal detachment
172. Specular microscopy reveals a patient's cornea to have 60% non-hexagonal endothelial cells. Which one of the following is the MOST likely diagnosis?
- (A) Congenital hereditary endothelial dystrophy
 - (B) Fuch's endothelial dystrophy
 - (C) Maumenee's corneal dystrophy
 - (D) Posterior polymorphous corneal dystrophy
173. A patient has splashed a detergent into their eye. After irrigation there is conjunctival injection and punctate keratopathy. There is no obvious limbal ischaemia and no epithelial defect. What would be the MOST appropriate next line of management?
- (A) Topical antibiotic and analgesia
 - (B) Topical antibiotic, steroid and analgesia
 - (C) Topical potassium ascorbate, antibiotic and steroid
 - (D) Topical potassium citrate and antibiotic
174. A 55-year-old female presents with a past history of herpes simplex keratitis and a painful eye. On examination an anterior uveitis is present. Which of the following would LEAST likely to be consistent with the underlying diagnosis of herpes simplex uveitis?
- (A) Mutton fat keratic precipitates
 - (B) Raised intraocular pressure
 - (C) Reduced corneal sensation
 - (D) Sectoral iris transillumination

175. Which one of the following conditions is MOST likely to have a well-recognised association with necrotising anterior scleritis?

- (A) Behcet's disease
- (B) Granulomatosis with polyangiitis
- (C) Systemic sclerosis
- (D) Tubulointerstitial nephritis and uveitis syndrome

176. A 24-year-old man has been feeling slightly unwell for two weeks and complains of constant headaches. His visual acuity is 0.00 LogMAR each eye. His optic discs appear swollen. There are scattered retinal haemorrhages and cotton wool spots in both eyes. Which one of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- (A) Diabetic retinopathy
- (B) Idiopathic intracranial hypertension
- (C) Malignant hypertension
- (D) Optic nerve drusen

177. A 24-year-old woman, with a known history of Idiopathic Intracranial Hypertension (IIH), is 22 weeks' pregnant presents with worsening headaches and visual obscurations. She has good visual acuity but florid papilloedema. She is on no treatment. What is the MOST appropriate immediate treatment?

- (A) Lumbar puncture
- (B) Optic nerve sheath decompression
- (C) Ventriculoperitoneal shunt
- (D) Weight loss

178. Which ONE of the following exhibits X-linked dominant inheritance?

- (A) Aicardi's syndrome
- (B) Fabry's disease
- (C) Myotonic dystrophy
- (D) Norrie disease

179. Which one of the following is least likely to be a possible effect of topical pilocarpine 4%?

- (A) Bradycardia
- (B) Deepening of the anterior chamber
- (C) Increased aqueous outflow
- (D) Increased refractive power

180. Which one of the following statements is MOST accurate when describing the properties of a placidodisc based topography system?

- (A) Accurate fixation is essential
- (B) Patient movement is compensated for
- (C) Second Purkinje-Sanson image is captured
- (D) Useful data is obtained from the central cornea

181. Which one of the following tests for stereopsis relies upon the use of polarised light?

- (A) Frisby test
- (B) Lang stereotest C
- (C) Titmus fly test
- (D) TNO test

182. Which one of the following would be the MOST useful MRI scan mode to detect inflammation involving extraocular muscles?

- (A) FLAIR sequence
- (B) STIR sequence
- (C) T1 weighted
- (D) T2 weighted

183. Which one of the following does not obey the Sherrington's law?

- (A) Deviated Vertical Deviation (DVD)
- (B) Duane's syndrome type I
- (C) Nystagmus blockage syndrome
- (D) Intermittent exotropia

184. Which of the following is not a feature of Adie's pupil?

- (A) Vermiform movement of iris border
- (B) Light-near dissociation
- (C) Idiopathic
- (D) Hypersensitivity to brimonidine drugs

185. Which one of the following is a sign of congenital Horner's syndrome?

- (A) iris heterochromia
- (B) miotic pupil
- (C) facial asymmetry
- (D) unilateral epiphora

186. The most common primary malignant tumor of the orbit of childhood

- (A) Retinoblastoma
- (B) Capillary hemangioma
- (C) Neuroblastoma
- (D) Rhabdomyosarcoma

187. Tear film break-up time is the time

- (A) between the last blink and the appearance of first dry spot on the cornea
- (B) taken by successive blinks to break the tear film
- (C) taken for disappearance of dry spots on the cornea
- (D) taken for appearance, of dry spots between two blinks

188. Contracted socket occurs because of all the following except

- (A) chronic low grade infection
- (B) chronic mechanical irritation
- (C) irradiation
- (D) loss of fatty tissue during surgery of enucleation

189. A 25 year old male complains of blurring of vision in right eye followed by left eye since 3 months. Pupillary reaction is normal. Fundus shows hyperemic disc with oedema, circumpapillary telangiectasia and centrocecal scotoma on perimetry. The probable diagnosis is

- (A) Typical optic neuritis
- (B) Acute papilloedema
- (C) Toxic optic neuropathy
- (D) Leber's hereditary optic neuropathy

190. Which is the most common second malignancy seen in patients with familial retinoblastoma

- (A) Medullary carcinoma
- (B) Meningioma
- (C) Osteosarcoma
- (D) Malignant melanoma

191. Which is the universal marker for limbal stem cells

- (A) Elastin
- (B) Keratin
- (C) Collagen
- (D) ABCG2

192. A man presents 6 hours after head injury complaining of mild proptosis and scleral hyperemia

- (A) pneumo-orbit
- (B) caroticoavernous fistula
- (C) retro-orbital hematoma
- (D) orbital cellulitis

193. The most common of blindness in children is due to

- (A) Keratomalacia
- (B) Congenital cataract
- (C) Congenital glaucoma
- (D) Ocular injuries

194. A 77-year-old woman presents with deteriorating vision in the left eye for several years. On examination the eye is Red and painful, the intraocular pressure is 60 mm Hg left eye and 18 mmHg right eye. There is left corneal oedema. The anterior chambers are deep particularly on the left. There is flare and cells on the left and a white lens. What is the MOST likely diagnosis?

- (A) Fuch's heterochromic uveitis
- (B) Phacolytic glaucoma
- (C) Phacomorphic glaucoma
- (D) Posner-Schlossman uveitis

195. A child is diagnosed with persistent primary hyperplastic vitreous. The most common syndrome associated is

- (A) Down syndrome
- (B) Edward syndrome
- (C) Patau syndrome
- (D) Trisomy 14

196. Which drug and mechanism of action are paired correctly

- (A) Ketotifen fumarate-NSAID
- (B) Olopatadine HCl - mast cell stabilizer
- (C) Naphazoline HCl - NSAID
- (D) Diclofenac sodium- antihistamine

197. What is the most common bacterial etiology in acute dacryocystitis?

- (A) Actinomyces israelii
- (B) Pseudomonas aeruginosa
- (C) Streptococcus pneumoniae
- (D) Staphylococcus aureus

198. Which one of the following is the least common form of ectropion

- (A) Congenital
- (B) Paralytic
- (C) Mechanical
- (D) Cicatricial

199. All of the following are features of synchysis scintillans except

- (A) fluid vitreous
- (B) spherical calcium bodies
- (C) shower of gold rain
- (D) secondary to trauma

200. Trachoma can cause all of the following except

- (A) distichiasis
- (B) punctal stenosis
- (C) conjunctival scarring
- (D) entropion

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