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AZRA NAHEED MEDICAL COLLEGE  
DEPARTMENT OF OPHTHALMOLOGY

CLASS TEST MBBS 4TH YEAR (SEQ, s)

Cataract, refractive errors, pupil

TIME ALLOWED: 40mins

DATED: 28-03-19

TOTAL MARKS: 20

- 13
1. A patient presented with severe pain and blurring of vision in his operated eye, he had undergone phacoemulsification 3 days back. On examination anterior chamber has flare and grade 4 cells and 2 mm hypopyon and fundus view is hazy:
- a. What is the most probable diagnosis? *Endophthalmitis* 1
  - b. What treatments options do we have for this patient? 3
  - c. What preventive measures would you adopt before, during and after surgery to prevent this sight threatening complication? 3
2. A 60 years old male presented in the eye out patient with H/O gradual painless loss of vision. He was diagnosed a case of cataract
- a. What type of cataract is this called? *senile* 1
  - b. Write down the general and ophthalmic work up/investigations in detail, done for management of a patient diagnosed with cataract. 3
  - c. What are the late postoperative complications of cataract surgery? 2
3. A lady brought her 6 months old child with complaints of whitish opacity in his right eye since birth, the rest of the siblings are normal, she told the doctor that during her pregnancy she suffered from rubella infection.
- a. What is the most appropriate diagnosis? *Congenital* 1
  - b. What is the differential diagnosis of leukocoria? 2
  - c. How will you manage this patient? 4
- 8  
6  
?  
C.E.

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1. **Cataract is defined as an opacity in:**
  - a. Cornea
  - b. Anterior Chamber
  - c. Crystalline Lens
  - d. Vitreous
  - e. Posterior Chamber
2. **Biometry is a procedure done for:-**
  - a. Calculation of power of Intraocular lens
  - b. Measuring intra ocular pressure
  - c. Determination of refractive errors **A**
  - d. Determination of refractive power of the eye
  - e. Determination of refractive power of cornea
3. **A state of the eye in which parallel rays after refraction meet at retina without the use of accommodation is**
  - a. Hypermetropia
  - b. Myopia
  - c. Ametropic
  - d. Astigmatism
  - e. Emmetropia
4. **A 55yr old male presented to outpatient with complaints of blurring of vision & intolerance to sunlight. He also gave history of frequent change of glasses in last 2 years. On distant direct ophthalmoscopy there is black opacity against a red background. What is the pathology in this patients' eyes?**
  - a. Lens induced glaucoma
  - b. Pseudophakic eye
  - c. Chronic open angle glaucoma
  - d. Cataract
  - e. Uveitis

5. A mother brought her 2 months old baby in outpatient department. She complains that she sees a white opacity in the eye of the baby; she further told that during pregnancy she had some infection, what could be the reason of white reflex in this baby's eye?
- Retinoblastoma
  - Congenital cataract
  - Toxoplasmosis
  - Toxocariasis
  - Coats disease
6. A 65 old male underwent cataract surgery and after 1 day he complaints of blurred vision, photophobia, pain .his eye is red congested n there is hypopyon in anterior chamber what is the appropriate diagnosis?
- Angle closure glaucoma
  - Endophthalmitis
  - Panophthalmitis
  - Dropped lens in posterior chamber
  - Retained pieces of nucleus
7. The most common cause of reduced vision in school going children the world is:
- Trachoma
  - Diabetic retinopathy
  - Refractive errors
  - Glaucoma
  - Cataract
8. The commonest cause of cataract is
- Trauma
  - Diabetes
  - hypo-parathyroidism
  - TORCH infections
  - old age
9. A patient comes to OPD with complaints of gradual loss of vision over 3 years, his refraction has been done and his vision is not improving. He has already been suggested cataract surgery so what would be the best option for cataract surgery?
- Phacoemulsification and IOL implantation
  - ECCE with IOL implant
  - ICCE with IOL implant
  - ICCE only
  - ECCE only

16. Asymmetry of pupil size is called
- a. Anisocoria
  - b. Aniseikonia
  - c. Amblyopia
  - d. Anisometropia
  - e. Miosis
17. Marcus Gunn Pupil is the diagnostic sign of
- a. Retrobulbar neuritis
  - b. Papillitis
  - c. Papilledema
  - d. Toxic amblyopia
  - e. Optic nerve damage
18. A 45 year old male came to OPD with complaints of blurring of vision while reading newspaper, she was diagnosed as a case of presbyopia. Which of the following lens is used to correct this condition?
- a. Concave lens
  - b. Convex lens
  - c. Cylindrical lens
  - d. Contact lens
  - e. Prismatic lens
19. A 15 year old student attended the OPD complaining of difficulty in seeing distant objects clearly for 3 months. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- a. Astigmatism
  - b. Hypermetropia
  - c. Myopia
  - d. Presbyopia
  - e. An isometropia
20. A patient who was operated for cataract four months back comes to you with foggy vision. On examination there was posterior capsular thickening, which mode of treatment is most useful:
- a. Excimer laser
  - b. YAG-Laser
  - c. Argon laser
  - d. Krypton laser
  - e. Diode laser