

THE SUPERIOR UNIVERSITY, LAHORE

Roll No. ----

4th year MBBS 3rd MODULE EXAMINATION 2022

F18-0



SUPERIOR UNIVERSITY

OPHTHALMOLOGY

(MCQ's)

Time Allowed: 45 Minutes

19-08-2022

Total Marks: 35

1. A sixty-nine years old female came to eye OPD with complaints of sudden painless loss of vision in right eye. On examination, the fundus shows dilated, tortuous veins, with retinal and macular edema, cotton wool spots and hemorrhages all over the posterior pole. The most likely diagnosis is;
 - a. Diabetic retinopathy
 - b. Central retinal artery occlusion
 - c. Branch retinal vein occlusion
 - d. Central retinal vein occlusion
2. A fifty-five years old male, known diabetic for last five years, came to eye OPD with history of decreased vision in his both eyes for the last five years. Now, he complains of sudden, painless loss of vision in the right eye. On examination, anterior segment was normal and there was no view of posterior segment. The probable diagnosis is;
 - a. Retinal tear
 - b. Macular hole
 - c. Retinal detachment
 - d. Vitreous hemorrhage
3. The strongest predisposing factor for retinal venous occlusive disease is;
 - a. Hyperlipidemia
 - b. Advancing age
 - c. hypertension
 - d. Diabetes mellitus
4. A patient with sudden loss of vision was diagnosed with central retinal artery occlusion. The most common cause of CRAO is;
 - a. Cardiac embolism
 - b. Atherosclerosis related thrombosis
 - c. Carotid embolism
 - d. Vascular disorders

5. Color vision is the function of;
- Rods
 - Cones
 - Bipolar cells
 - Ganglion cell
6. A patient presented with sudden loss of vision in his right eye. On examination, his pupillary light reaction is sluggish and the optic disc is hyperemic with blurred disc margins. There are exudates on retina and vitreous is cloudy with fine opacities. He also complains of numbness, weakness and incoordination of limbs. The most likely diagnosis is;
- Diabetic retinopathy
 - Hypertensive retinopathy
 - Central retinal artery occlusion
 - Central retinal vein occlusion
7. A 70 years old patient, known diabetic, presents in emergency with sudden, painless loss of vision in right eye. On B-Scan ultrasound, vitreous hemorrhage was diagnosed. He has the following stage of diabetic retinopathy;
- Proliferative diabetic retinopathy
 - Severe non proliferative diabetic retinopathy
 - Clinically significant macular edema
 - Mild non proliferative diabetic retinopathy
8. A hypertensive patient was brought to emergency because there was sudden rapid progression in his hypertensive state, in the emergency department his urgent ophthalmic examination was done. On fundus examination the following findings is seen;
- Mild to moderate narrowing of arterioles
 - Superficial flame shaped hemorrhages
 - Dot blot hemorrhages
 - Papilledema and macular star
9. Cattle truck appearance on fundus examination is a finding in;
- Diabetic retinopathy
 - Hypertensive retinopathy
 - Central retinal artery occlusion
 - Retinitis pigmentosa
10. A 10 years old boy presented in OPD with gradual decrease in vision and also complains of decreased vision at night, his fundus examination revealed pale waxy disc, bony spicules and attenuation of blood vessels. The likely diagnosis is;
- Retinoblastoma
 - Retinitis pigmentosa
 - Rod cone dystrophy
 - Retinal detachment

24. Head tilt is a feature of;
- Concomitant squint
 - Paralytic squint
 - Accommodative squint
 - Latent squint
25. Secondary Deviation is equal to Primary Deviation in;
- Concomitant Squint
 - Paralytic Squint
 - Accommodative Squint
 - Latent Squint
26. The best instrument for the Hirschberg's Test is;
- Direct Ophthalmoscope
 - Indirect Ophthalmoscope
 - Maddox Rod
 - Torch
27. If the Corneal Reflex falls on the limbus in one eye the degree of squint is:
- 15 degrees
 - 25 degrees
 - 35 degrees
 - 45 degrees
28. The Maddox rod is used for the diagnosis of;
- Concomitant squint
 - Paralytic squint
 - Accommodative squint
 - Latent squint
29. The Maddox rod works on the principle of;
- Occlusion
 - Dissimilar images
 - Hering's Law
 - Starling's law
30. The patching for Amblyopia is done in;
- Dominant eye
 - Squinting Eye
 - Both Eyes
 - Alternating between dominant and squinting eyes
31. The instrument used to improve Fusion in children is;
- Argon LASER
 - YAG LASER
 - Projectoscope
 - Synoptophore

11. A twenty-five years old welder sustained a chisel on hammer injury to his right eye, he presented in OPD with pain and blurring of vision in his right eye, upon blinking he feels there is foreign body sensation, otherwise the eyeball is normal and intact. The likely diagnosis is;
- Corneal foreign body
 - Sub tarsal forniceal foreign body
 - Laceration to the lid
 - Corneal laceration
12. A 16 years old male had a perforating injury to his left eye with an iron foreign body, initially the primary repair was done and after that the patient did not turn back for follow up, the patient reported back late in OPD, now there are degenerative changes in the eye, this condition is called;
- Chronic iridocyclitis
 - Heterochromia iridis
 - Siderosis bulbi
 - Sympathetic ophthalmitis
13. A patient gives a history of a high velocity object hitting his right eye, on examination iris is plugging the penetrating wound, distorted pupil, unusually deep anterior chamber, cataract and vitreous hemorrhage. The patient has suffered;
- Blunt ocular trauma
 - Penetrating eye injury
 - Preseptal cellulitis only
 - Blow out fracture
14. A patient sustained contusion injury to his eye, on examination the lids are swollen, cornea has abrasions, there is hyphema in anterior chamber, the iris is D shaped and a biconvex black area is visible at periphery. This condition is called;
- Traumatic mydriasis
 - Anti-flexion of iris
 - Iridodialysis
 - Traumatic aniridia
15. The longest part of optic nerve is;
- Intraocular
 - Intraorbital
 - Intracranial
 - Intracanalicular
16. A thirty-five years old male patient presented in the eye OPD, he had complained of decreased vision and color vision defects, he told the doctor that he took anti-tuberculous drugs for his tuberculosis treatment, before taking these drugs his color vision was normal, this patient has developed;
- Toxic amblyopia by ethambutol
 - Pseudopapillitis
 - Chloroquine toxicity
 - Toxic amblyopia by rifampicin

17. A patient with raised intracranial pressure, presented in emergency department and after emergency treatment, ophthalmic consultation was advised, on fundus examination, the discs were swollen with blurred margins;
- Neuroretinitis
 - Papilledema
 - Commotion retinae
 - Avulsion of optic nerve
18. Kayser -Fleischer ring is the deposition of copper;
- On retina
 - On lens capsule
 - On epithelium of cornea
 - In the deep layers of cornea
19. An adult male sustained an injury to his right eye during a fight. On examination there was hyphema in the anterior chamber. The most important complication of traumatic hyphema is;
- Iridocyclitis
 - Siderosis bulbi
 - Chalcosis bulbi
 - Blood staining of corneal tissue
20. A patient was diagnosed as a case of papillitis. The most common cause of papillitis is;
- Uveitis
 - Diabetes mellitus
 - Multiple sclerosis
 - Herpes zoster
21. A 45 years old patient presented with acute visual loss and disturbance in color vision. Optic neuritis was diagnosed. The most common cause of optic neuritis in this age is;
- Uveitis
 - Diabetes mellitus
 - Multiple sclerosis
 - Herpes zoster
22. In Retinoblastoma, the squint is;
- The most common presentation
 - The 2nd most common presentation
 - The 3rd most common presentation
 - The 4th most common presentation
23. Diplopia is a feature of;
- Concomitant squint
 - Paralytic squint
 - Accommodative squint
 - Latent squint