

Amma Khan

Roll # F15-054

Eyelids, conjunctiva, cornea & sclera

1. Distichiasis is:

- a. Misdirected eyelashes
- b. Accessory row of eyelashes
- c. Downward drooping of upper lid
- d. Outward protrusion of lower lid

2. Band shaped keratopathy is commonly caused by deposition of:

- a. Magnesium salt
- b. Calcium salt
- c. Ferrous salt
- d. Copper salt

3. Irrespective of the etiology of a corneal ulcer, the drug always indicated is:

- a. Corticosteroids
- b. Cycloplegics
- c. Antibiotics
- d. Antifungals

4. Dense scar of cornea with incarceration of iris is known as:

- a. Leucoma adherence
- b. Dense leucoma
- c. Ciliary staphyloma
- d. Iris bombe

Cor
5. The treatment of photophthalmia is:

- a. Atropine
- b. Steroids
- c. Topical antibiotics
- d. Patching and reassurance

Cor
6. Corneal sensations are diminished in:

- a. herpes simplex
- b. Conjunctivitis
- c. Fungal infections
- d. Marginal keratitis

Corne
7. The color of fluorescein staining in corneal ulcer is:

- a. Yellow
- b. Blue
- c. Green
- d. Royal blue

Corne
8. Phlycten is due to:

- a. Endogenous allergy
- b. Exogenous allergy
- c. Degeneration
- d. None of the above

9. A recurrent bilateral conjunctivitis occurring with the onset of hot weather in young boys with symptoms of burning, itching, and lacrimation with large flat topped cobble stone papillae raised areas in the palpebral conjunctiva is:

- A. Trachoma
- B. Phlyctenular conjunctivitis
- C. Mucopurulent conjunctivitis
- D. Vernal keratoconjunctivitis

10. Which of the following organism can penetrate intact corneal epithelium?

- A. Strept pyogenes
- B. Staph aureus
- C. Pseudomonas pyocyanaea
- D. Corynebacterium diphtheriae

★
11. 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

12. 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 (EK C)
- d. Phlyctenular conjunctivitis

13. Bandage of the eye is contraindicated in:

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

14. Ten years old boy complains of itching. On examination, there are muroid nodules with smooth rounded surface on the limbus, and mucous white ropy mucopurulent conjunctival discharge. He most probably suffers from:

- a. Trachoma
- b. Mucopurulent conjunctivitis
- c. Bulbar spring catarrh
- d. Purulent conjunctivitis

15. In viral epidemic kerato-conjunctivitis characteristically there is usually:

- a. Copious purulent discharge
- b. Copious muco-purulent discharge
- c. Excessive watery lacrimation
- d. Muroid ropy white discharge

16. Corneal Herbert's rosettes are found in:

- a. Mucopurulent conjunctivitis
- b. Phlyctenular keratoconjunctivitis
- c. Active trachoma
- d. Spring catarrh

17. A patient complains of maceration of skin of the lids and conjunctiva redness at the inner and outer canthi. Conjunctival swab is expected to show:

- a. Staphylococcus aureus.
- b. Streptococcus viridans.
- c. Streptococcus pneumoniae
- d. Morax- Axenfeld diplobacilli

18. Tranta's spots are noticed in cases of:

- a. Active trachoma
- b. Bulbar spring catarrh
- c. Corneal phlycten
- d. vitamin A deficiency.

19. A painful, tender, non itchy localized redness of the conjunctiva can be due to:

- a. Bulbar spring catarrh.
- b. Episcleritis.
- c. Vascular pterygium.
- d. Phlyctenular conjunctivitis.

20. In trachoma the patient is infectious when there is:

- a. Arlt's line
- b. Herbert's pits
- c. Post-trachomatous concretions.
- d. Follicles and papillae in the palpebral conjunctiva.

21. A female patient 18 years old, who is contact lens wearer since two years, is complaining of redness, lacrimation and foreign body sensation of both eyes. On examination, visual acuity was 6/6 with negative fluorescein test. The expected diagnosis can be:

- a. Acute anterior uveitis.
- b. Giant papillary conjunctivitis.
- c. Bacterial corneal ulcer.
- d. Acute congestive glaucoma

→ 22. Fifth nerve palsy could cause: CORNEA

- a. Ptosis
- b. Proptosis
- c. Neuropathic keratopathy
- d. Lagophthalmos

CORNEA
23. Topical steroids are contraindicated in a case of viral corneal ulcer for fear of:

- a. Secondary glaucoma
- b. Cortical cataract.
- c. Corneal perforation

d. Secondary viral infection.

24. The sure diagnostic sign of corneal ulcer is

CORNEA

a. Ciliary injection

b. Blepharospasm

c. Miosis

d. Positive fluorescein test.

25. The effective treatment of dendritic ulcer of the cornea is:

CORNEA

a. Surface anesthesia

b. Local corticosteroids

c. Systemic corticosteroids

d. Acyclovir ointment,

26. Herpes simplex keratitis is characterized by:

CORNEA

a. Presence of pus in the anterior chamber,

b. No tendency to recurrence

c. Corneal hyposthesia.

d. Tendency to perforation.

27. Bacteria, which can attack normal corneal epithelium:

CORNEA

a. Neisseria gonorrhoea.

b. Staphylococcal epidermidis.

c. Moraxella lacunata.

d. Staphylococcal aureus.

★

Cornea

28. Advanced keratoconus is least to be corrected when treated by:

- a. Hard contact Lens.
- b. Rigid gas permeable contact Lens.
- c. Spectacles.
- d. Keratoplasty.

29. Tranta nodules are seen in:

- a. Blepharconjunctivitis
- b. Vernal conjunctivitis
- c. Phlyctenular conjunctivitis
- d. Herpetic keratitis

30. Organisms causing angular conjunctivitis are:

- a. Moraxella Axenfeld bacilli
- b. Pneumococci
- c. Gonococci
- d. Adenovirus

31. Chalazion is a chronic inflammatory granuloma of

- a. Meibomian glands
- b. Zies's gland
- c. Sweat gland
- d. Wolfring's gland

32. Ophthalmia neonatorum is prevented by:

- a. 1% Silver nitrate
- b. Penicillin drops

- c. Normal saline drops
- d. Frequent eye washes

33. Deep leucoma is best treated by:

Cornea

- A. Tattooing
- B. Lamellar keratoplasty
- C. Keratectomy
- D. Penetrating keratoplasty

34. Distichiasis is:

- a. An extra row of lashes
- b. Central fusion of eye brow
- c. Suturing of lashes
- d. Absence of lashes
- e. White lashes

35. Dendritic ulcer causing virus:

Cornea

- a. Herpes simplex
- b. Herpes zoster
- c. Cytomegalovirus
- d. Adenovirus
- e. Poxvirus

36. Treatment of choice in angular conjunctivitis is:

- a. Penicillin
- b. Dexamethasone
- c. Sulphacetamide

d. Zinc oxide

37. Herbert's pits are seen in:

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

38. The H.P. inclusion bodies in trachoma are:

- a. Intra-nuclear
- b. Intra-cytoplasmic
- c. Both
- d. None of the above

39. Symptoms of corneal ulcer are the following except:

- a. Mucopurulent discharge
- b. Pain in the eye
- c. Redness of the eye
- d. Watering

40. Hordeolum externum is a suppurative inflammation of:

- a. Zeis' gland
- b. Meibomian gland
- c. Moll's gland
- d. Gland of Krause
- e. Gland Wolfring

41. Intense itching is the most common symptom of:

- a. Trachoma
- b. Blephritis
- c. Phlyctenular conjunctivitis
- d. Spring catarrh

42. Which of the following is not a source of nutrients to cornea?

- a. Tear film
- b. Aqueous humour
- c. Perilimbal capillaries
- d. Vitreous humour

43. Treatment of phlyctenular conjunctivitis is:

- a. Systemic Anti-TB drugs
- b. Systemic steroids
- c. Topical acyclovir
- d. Topical steroids

44. 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.

45. Dendritic ulcer is due to:

Cornea

- a. Herpes simplex
- b. Fungal infection
- c. Syphilis
- d. Phlycten

46. Ptosis in Horner's syndrome, is due to paralysis of:

- a. Riolan's muscle
- b. Horner's muscle
- c. Muller's muscle
- d. The levator palpebral muscle
- e. Orbicularis oculi muscle

47. The dendritic corneal ulcer is typical of:

Cornea

- a. Varicella-Zoster infection
- b. Herpes simplex infection
- c. Pseudomonas infection
- d. Aspergillus infection

48. In vernal catarrh, the characteristic cells are:

- a. Macrophage
- b. Eosinophils
- c. Neutrophils
- d. Epitheloid cells

49. Cobblestone appearance of conjunctiva is seen with:

- a. Trachoma

- b. Spring catarrh
- c. Purulent conjunctivitis
- d. Angular conjunctivitis

50. On removing yellow crusts on the lid margin, small ulcers bleed.

What is the most probable diagnosis?

- a. Squamous blepharitis
- b. Ulcerative blepharitis
- c. Parasitic blepharitis
- d. Hordeolum internum
- e. All of the above

51. In which of the following conditions, severe itching of the eye with ropy discharge in a 10 years old boy with symptoms aggravating in summer season is most likely present:

- a. Trachoma
- b. Vernal keratoconjunctivitis
- c. Acute conjunctivitis
- d. Blepharitis

52. Epidemic conjunctivitis is caused by:

- a. Adenovirus
- b. Herpes virus
- c. EB virus
- d. Papilloma virus

53. Severe congenital ptosis with no levator function can be treated by:

- A. Levator resection from skin side
- B. Levator resection from conjunctival side
- C. Fascia lata sling operation
- D. Fasanella servat operation

54. The commonest cause of hypopyon corneal ulcer is:

Cornea

- a. Moraxella
- b. Gonococcus
- c. Pneumococcus
- d. Staphylococcus
- e. diphtheria

55. Irrespective of the etiology of a corneal ulcer, the drug always indicated is:

Cornea

- a. Corticosteroid
- b. Atropine (Cycloplegic)
- c. Antibiotics
- d. Antifungal

56. Fleischer ring is found in:

Cornea

- a. Keratoconus
- b. Chalcosis
- c. Argyrosis
- d. Buphthalmos
- e. None of the above

57. In case of central dense leucoma 5 mm, treatment of choice is:

Cornea

- a. Penetrating keratoplasty
- b. Glasses
- c. Tattooing
- d. Enucleation

58. Dense scar of cornea with incarceration of iris known as:

- a. Leucoma adherent
- b. Leucoma non adherent
- c. Ciliary staphyloma
- d. Iris Bombe
- e. Occlusion pupillae

59. Adhesion of iris margin anteriorly is known as:

- a. Intercalary staphyloma
- b. Anterior synchia
- c. Posterior staphyloma
- d. Iris Bombe

★
60. Intercalary staphyloma is a type of:

- a. Equatorial staphyloma
- b. Posterior staphyloma
- c. Scleral staphyloma
- d. Anterior staphyloma

61. Cornea is supplied by nerve fibers derived from:

- a. Trochlear nerve

b. Optic nerve

c. Trigeminal nerve

d. Oculomotor nerve

62. Ciliary injection is not seen in:

a. Herpetic keratitis

b. Bacterial ulcer

c. Chronic iridocyclitis

d. Catarrhal conjunctivitis

e. Acute iridocyclitis

★

63. Not true about herpes keratitis:

a. Steroids accelerate recovery

b. Starts as punctate or striate epithelial infiltration

c. Recurrent

d. Usually unilateral

64. The clinical features of symblepharon include

A. ectropion

B. lagophthalmos

C. chalazion

D. Xanthelasma

65. Most of the thickness of cornea is formed by:

a. Epithelial layer

- b. Substantia propria
- c. Descemet's membrane
- d. Endothelium

66. Corneal ulceration is caused by injury to the ——— cranial nerve

- a. Third
- b. Fifth
- c. Sixth
- d. Fourth

67. Dendritic ulcer is due to:

- a. Herpes simplex
- b. Fungal infection
- c. Syphilis
- d. Phlycten

68. Herpetic corneal ulcer is diagnosed by:

- a. Geimsa stain
- b. ELISA
- c. Cell culture/PCR
- d. Rose Bengal stain

69. Most common viral infection of the cornea is:

- a. Herpes simplex
- b. Herpes zoster
- c. Adenovirus
- d. Molluscum contagiosum

70. A 30 years old male presents with a history of injury to the eye with a leaf 5 days ago and pain, photophobia and redness of the eye for 2 days. What would be the most likely pathology?

- a. Anterior uveitis
- b. Conjunctivitis
- c. Fungal corneal ulcer
- d. Corneal laceration

71. Lagophthalmos occurs as a result of paralysis of:

- a. 6th cranial nerve
- b. 5th cranial nerve
- c. Levator palpebrae-superioris
- d. 7th cranial nerve

72. Hordeolum externum is inflammation of:

- a. Zeis gland
- b. Tarsus
- c. Meibomian gland
- d. Lacrimal gland

73. Chalazion is the infection of:

- a. Meibomian glands
- b. Conjunctiva
- c. Cornea
- d. Uvea

74. Ptosis and mydriasis are seen in:

- a. Facial palsy
- b. Peripheral neuritis
- c. Oculomotor palsy
- d. Sympathetic palsy

~~75~~^A 75. Commonest cause of posterior staphyloma is:

- a. Glaucoma
- b. Retinal detachment
- c. Iridocyclitis
- d. High myopia

Answers

1-b	2-b	3-b	4-a	5-d	6-a
7-c	8-a	9-d	10-d	11-a	12-c
13-c	14-c	15-c	16-c	17-d	18-b
19-b	20-d	21-b	22-c	23-c	24-d
25-d	26-c	27-a	28-c	29-b	30-a
31-a	32-b	33-d	34-a	35-a	36-d
37-a	38-b	39-a	40-a	41-d	42-d
43-d	44-d	45-a	46-c	47-b	48-b
49-b	50-b	51-b	52-a	53-c	54-c
55-b	56-a	57-a	58-a	59-b	60-c
61-c	62-d	63-a	64-b	65-b	66-b
67-a	68-d	69-a	70-c	71-d	72-a
73-a	74-c	75-d			