

Dacryocysty

Lacrimal System

1. In DCR, the opening is made at:

- a. Superior meatus
- b. Middle meatus
- c. Inferior meatus

2. Schirmer's test is used for diagnosing:

- a. Dry eye
- b. Infective keratitis
- c. Watering eyes
- d. Horner's syndrome

3. 3 months old infant with watering lacrimal sac on pressing causes regurgitation of mucopus material. What is the appropriate treatment?

- a. Dacryocystorhinostomy
- b. Probing
- c. Probing with syringing
- d. Massage with antibiotics up to age of 6 months
- e. Dacryocystectomy

Answers

1-b	2- a	3-d
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Orbit

1. Most common cause of adult unilateral proptosis

- a. Thyroid orbitopathy
- b. Metastasis
- c. Lymphoma
- d. Meningioma

2. 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

3. Lagophthalmos can occur in all of the following except;

- a. 7th cranial nerve paralysis
- b. 5th cranial nerve paralysis
- c. Thyrotoxic exophthalmos
- d. Symblepharon

4. The most important symptom differentiating orbital cellulitis from panophthalmitis is:

- a. Vision
- b. Pain
- c. Redness
- d. Swelling

5. Axial proptosis can be due to either of these except:

- a. Optic nerve glioma.
- b. Lacrimal gland tumour.
- c. Orbital cellulitis,
- d. Thyrotoxicosis.

6. A patient complains of severe ocular pain in the right eye and headache. The patient is drowsy, feverish with right proptosis, lid and conjunctival edema, mastoid edema and bilateral papilledema. The diagnosis is:

- a. Endophthalmitis
- b. Panophthalmitis
- c. Orbital cellulitis
- d. Cavernous sinus thrombosis

7. The commonest cause of bilateral proptosis is:

- a. Orbital cellulitis.
- b. Dysthyroid ophthalmopathy.
- c. Orbital emphysema.
- d. Cavernous sinus thrombosis,

8. The most common cause of unilateral proptosis in adult is;

- a. lacrimal gland tumours
- b. orbital cellulitis
- c. panophthalmitis
- d. thyroid diseases

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9. Proptosis is present in the following condition except:

- a. Horner's syndrome
- b. Orbital cellulitis
- c. Thyroid ophthalmopathy
- d. Cavernous sinus thrombosis

10. The commonest cause of bilateral proptosis is:

- a. Orbital cellulitis
- b. Dysthyroid ophthalmology
- c. Orbital emphysema
- d. Cavernous sinus thrombosis

11. The commonest cause of unilateral exophthalmos is:

- a. Thyroid eye disease
- b. Lacrimal gland tumour
- c. Orbital cellulitis
- d. Cavernous sinus thrombosis

Answers

1-a	2-b	3-b	4-a	5-b	6-d
7-b	8-d	9-a	10-b	11-a	

Uvea ✓

1. All of the following are part of uvea except:

- a. Pars plicata
- b. Pars plana
- c. Choroid
- d. Schwalbe's line

2. One of the earliest features of anterior uveitis includes:

- a. Keratic precipitates
- b. Hypopyon
- c. Posterior synechiae
- d. Aqueous flare

3. In anterior uveitis the pupil is generally:

- a. of normal size
- b. Constricted
- c. Dilated

4. Koeppe's nodules are found in:

- a. Cornea
- b. Sclera
- c. Iris
- d. Conjunctiva

5. Aqueous humour is formed by:

- a. Epithelium of ciliary body

- b. Posterior surface of iris
- c. Lens
- d. Pars plana

6. Secondary glaucoma due to acute attack of iridocyclitis can be managed by the following except;

- a. Corticosteroids
- b. Beta-blockers
- c. Carbonic anhydrase inhibitors
- d. Miotics

7. Aqueous humor is secreted by:

- a. Circulus iridis minor
- b. Ciliary muscle
- c. Ciliary processes
- d. Iris crypts

8. The differential diagnosis of acute iridocyclitis includes the following conditions except:

- a. Corneal ulcer
- b. Open angle glaucoma
- c. Acute conjunctivitis
- d. Angle closure glaucoma

9. A middle aged female with recurrent joint pain gave past history of recurrent attacks of pain, redness and dropped vision in one eye.

Recently she complained of similar attack. The most important diagnostic sign of activity is:

- a. Festooned pupil
- b. Aqueous flare and cells
- c. Pigmented KPs
- d. Patches of iris atrophy

10. The most diagnostic sign of anterior uveitis is:

- a. Ciliary injection
- b. Keratic precipitates
- c. Constriction of pupil
- d. Raised intra-ocular tension

11. Uveitis is characterized by all except:

- a. Mucopurulent discharge
- b. Small pupils
- c. Moderate pain
- d. Marked tenderness

12. Features of iritis include all of the following, except:

- a. Small pupil
- b. Normal pupillary reaction
- c. Ciliary congestion
- d. Aqueous flare
- e. Loss of iris pattern

13. All of the following statements about the treatment of acute anterior uveitis are true except:

- a. Mydriasis is important
- b. Steroids should be avoided
- c. It is usually not necessary to admit the patient to the hospital
- d. Investigations for systemic disease are often negative

14. The earliest feature of anterior uveitis includes:

- a. Keratic precipitates
- b. Hypopyon
- c. Posterior synechiae
- d. Aqueous flare

15. Drug of choice for Acute Iridocyclitis is

- a. Acetazolamide
- b. Atropine
- c. Antibiotics
- d. Aspirin

16. Atropine sulphate 1% drop or ointment must be used in:

- a. Acute conjunctivitis
- b. Chronic conjunctivitis
- c. Iritis
- d. Acute congestive glaucoma

17. The following is a part of uvea except:

- a. Bowman's membrane
- b. Iris
- c. Ciliary body
- d. Choroid

Answers

1-d	2-d	3-b	4-c	5-a	6- d
7-c	8-b	9-b	10-b	11-a	12-b
13-b	14-d	15-b	16-c	17-a	