

AZRA NAHEED MEDICAL COLLEGE
Department of Ophthalmology

SEND UP 2019

MCQ PAPER

Date: 19-09-19

Time allowed: 45 minutes

Maximum Marks: 45

1. A 60 year old patient came to eye OPD with acute attack of angle closure glaucoma, the treatment option for this patient is:
 - a. Initial therapy is usually surgery.
 - b. Epinephrine eye drops 5 times a day as first treatment option.
 - c. Only topical therapy (eye drops)
 - d. Both systemic carbonic anhydrase inhibitors and combine topical drops as initial therapy
 - e. Only tablet acetazolamide 4 times a day.
2. An anxious mother comes to you, her baby is suffering from congenital glaucoma, what best treatment option would you suggest for congenital glaucoma?
 - a. Topical prostaglandins
 - b. Laser iridotomy
 - c. Systemic acetazolamide only
 - d. Trabeculectomy
 - e. Goniotomy
3. A 77 year old male visited OPD for the first time, his intraocular pressure of 26 mm Hg, his visual fields and optic disc are normal, what is the most appropriate approach to treat this patient?
 - a. Initial therapy with pilocarpine eye drops 4 times a day
 - b. Laser trabeculoplasty
 - c. Timolol eye drops 2 times a day
 - d. Latanoprost eye drops 1 drop in each eye 2 times a day
 - e. Monitoring the signs of glaucoma for sometime
4. Trochlear Nerve supplies the following extra ocular muscles of the eye ball
 - a. Superior Rectus
 - b. Inferior Rectus
 - c. Inferior Oblique
 - d. Superior Oblique
 - e. Lateral Rectus
5. Cornea contributes to
 - a. 1/3rd
 - b. 2/5th
 - c. 1/6th
 - d. 2/3
 - e. 3/5th of the outer coat of the eye ball

6. The vascular coat of eye ball is
- Sclera
 - Cornea
 - Uvea
 - Retina
 - Conjunctiva
7. A 70 year old patient presents in OPD with watering and irritation of eyes .it's been quiet long he is using eye drops for this condition but there is temporary relief , on examination there is conjunctival congestion and rolling out of the lid margin, this condition is known as:
- Ectropion
 - Lagophthalmos
 - Entropion
 - Trichiasis
 - Ptosis
8. A patient was diagnosed a case of Primary Open angle Glaucoma. Ophthalmologist prescribed 0.5% Timolol Eye Drops, which is a:
- beta blocker
 - carbonic anhydrase inhibitor
 - antibiotic
 - alpha blocker
 - calcium channel blocker
9. A mother reports to eye out patient with her neonate of 2 weeks of age with profuse purulent discharge from both eyes. This condition can be prevented by:
- 2.5% povidone-iodine solution
 - Penicillin drops
 - Steroid drops
 - Normal saline drops
 - Frequent eye washes
10. A mother brought her 2 year old child to OPD, he has a squint. In a child of this age with strabismus, the cycloplegics refraction should preferably be carried out by:
- Homatropine
 - Cyclopentolate
 - Tropicamide
 - Atropine
 - No need to use any drop

11. A child had squint for a long period of time and no treatment regimen was followed by the parents, so the child developed amblyopia due to squint and this type of amblyopia is best treated by:
- Surgery
 - Occlusion of the good eye
 - Atropine eye drops
 - Occlusion of the squinting eye
 - Only refraction is enough
12. A patient was diagnosed a case of papillitis. The most common cause of papillitis is:
- Blunt ocular trauma
 - Uveitis
 - Diabetes mellitus
 - Multiple sclerosis
 - Herpes zoster
13. Degeneration of optic nerve is called:
- Papilledema
 - Papillitis
 - Retro bulbar neuritis
 - Neuroretinitis
 - Optic atrophy
14. A patient had raised intracranial pressure(ICP) he landed in emergency department and ophthalmic consultation was advised. The ophthalmoscopic finding in case of raised ICP is:
- Neuroretinitis
 - Traumatic mydriasis
 - Papilledema
 - Comotio retinae
 - Avulsion of optic nerve
15. A 60 years old male patient with H/O Diabetes Mellitus for last 30 years c/o Inability to move his left eye laterally. The cranial nerve involved in this case is:
- Left Oculomotor Nerve
 - Right Oculomotor Nerve
 - Right Abducent Nerve
 - Left Abducent Nerve
 - Extra ocular motility is not affected
16. A 33 year old female patient presents with a red eye, photophobia and blurred vision, there is no active discharge from the eye, anterior chamber have flare and cells pupil is small, the most probable diagnosis is:
- Acute anterior uveitis.
 - Giant papillary conjunctivitis.
 - Bacterial corneal ulcer.
 - Acute congestive glaucoma
 - Blepharitis

27. A patient presented with a history of corneal ulcer on examination there is Dendritic staining of cornea, and the corneal sensations are Impaired this condition is caused by:

- a. Staphylococcus aureus.
- b. Adenovirus.
- c. Aspergillus.
- d. Herpes simplex virus.
- e. Herpes zoster virus.

28. Kayser -Fleischer ring is the deposition of copper:

- a. On Retina
- b. On Epithelium of cornea
- c. On lens capsule
- d. In the Deep layers of cornea
- e. On Iris

Descemet's membrane

29. A 60 years old man has developed moderate ptosis of left eye and mild ptosis in right eye about one year ago. The most common cause of ptosis in this age is:

- a. Congenital ptosis
- b. Aberrant regeneration of third nerve.
- c. Third nerve palsy
- d. Senile ptosis
- e. Mechanical ptosis

30. A state of the eye in which parallel rays after refraction meet at retina without use of accommodation is:

- a. Hypermetropia
- b. Myopia
- c. Ametropic
- d. Astigmatism
- e. Emmetropia

31. A 60 year old known diabetic patient reported to eye OPD with gradual painless decreased vision in both eyes for the last so many years. On examination by ophthalmic consultant he was found to have neovascularization at the disc and few pre retinal haemorrhages. His diabetic retinopathy can be classified as :

- a. Mild non proliferative diabetic retinopathy
- b. Moderate non proliferative diabetic retinopathy
- c. Severe non proliferative diabetic retinopathy
- d. Proliferative diabetic retinopathy(PDR)
- e. Diabetic maculopathy

32. A 55 years old male presented to outpatient with complaints of blurring of vision & intolerance to sunlight. He also gives history of frequent change of glasses in last 2 years. On distant direct ophthalmoscopy there is black opacity centrally against a red background. The most probable diagnosis is:
- Lens induced glaucoma
 - Pseudophakia
 - Chronic open angle glaucoma
 - Cataract
 - Uveitis
33. 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, the most probable diagnosis is:
- Retinoblastoma
 - Congenital cataract
 - Toxoplasmosis
 - Toxocariasis
 - Coats disease
34. Most important factor responsible for causation of congenital cataract is
- Biochemical changes
 - Infrared rays
 - Ultraviolet exposure
 - Maternal infections
 - Maternal diabetes
35. A 65 old male underwent cataract surgery and after 3 days he complains of reduced vision, photophobia and pain. His eye is congested and there is hypopyon. What is the most appropriate diagnosis?
- Angle closure glaucoma
 - Acute postoperative endophthalmitis
 - Panophthalmitis
 - Dropped lens in posterior chamber
 - Retained pieces of nucleus
36. A lady brought her 3 year old son to eye OPD, this child has concomitant squint, the best next option in this patient would be:
- Optical correction only
 - Urgent surgical treatment
 - Orthoptic exercises only
 - Occlusion therapy only
 - Correction of refractive error and occlusion therapy

37. A 34 year patient presented in eye OPD with complaints of decreased visual acuity and color vision defects. He told the doctor that he took drugs for his tuberculosis, this patient has probably developed:
- a. Toxic optic neuropathy produced by Ethambutol
 - b. Neglected closed angle glaucoma
 - c. Pseudopapillitis
 - d. Papilledema
 - e. Optic atrophy
38. A 30 years old male presents with a history of injury to the eye with a leaf of a plant 5 days ago and C/O pain, photophobia and redness of the eye for last 2 days. What would be the most likely pathology?
- a. Anterior uveitis
 - b. Conjunctivitis
 - c. Fungal corneal ulcer
 - d. Corneal laceration
 - e. Episcleritis
39. The most common cause of reduced vision in school going children in the world is:
- a. Trachoma
 - b. Diabetic retinopathy
 - c. Refractive errors
 - d. Glaucoma
 - e. Cataract
40. A 60 year old patient came to eye OPD, He developed sudden loss of vision for the last 1 week, and vitreous hemorrhage was diagnosed. The best immediate treatment option is:
- a. Argon laser
 - b. Intravitreal Avestin injection
 - c. Intra ocular steroid injection
 - d. Pars Plana Vitrectomy
 - e. Scleral buckling
41. Cattle truck appearance on fundus examination is a finding in:
- a. Central retinal artery occlusion
 - b. Diabetic retinopathy
 - c. Macular edema
 - d. Chronic hypertension
 - e. Retinitis pigmentosa

42. A 70 year old man hypertensive for the last 30 years ,he is non diabetic, suddenly there is a rapid progression in his hypertensive state and he gets admitted in the emergency department and in the emergency department they asked for urgent ophthalmic consultation ,on his fundus examination the finding would be:

- a. Mild to moderate narrowing of arterioles
- b. It is usually a benign condition
- c. Superficial flame shaped hemorrhages
- d. Papilledema & macular star
- e. Only AV nipping would be the finding

43. A student had a fight in class and he had sustained injury to his eye .on examination he had hyphema .the most important complication of traumatic hyphema is:

- a. Blood staining of corneal tissue
- b. Chalcosis bulbi
- c. Iridocyclitis
- d. Siderosis bulbi
- e. Iridodialysis

44. A patient had a severe alkali burn while doing white wash. He was rushed to emergency and his eye was washed thoroughly. On examination there was total loss of corneal epithelium, stromal haze with no iris details visible and 120 to 180 degree of limbal ischemia was noted. This chemical injury can be graded as:

- a. Grade 0
- b. Grade 1
- c. Grade 2
- d. Grade 3
- e. Grade 4

45. A 25 years old patient presented in the eye outpatient with C/O reduced vision and difficulty seeing in dark. On examination of his eyes he has pale discs and pigmentary degeneration of retina in both eyes. One of his elder brothers had same complaints. The most probable diagnosis is:

- a. Retinitis pigmentosa
- b. Cone dystrophy
- c. Stargardt disease
- d. Drug induced retinopathy
- e. Myopic degeneration