

## Optic Nerve

1. Primary optic atrophy results from:

- a. Retinal disease
- b. Chronic glaucoma
- c. Papilledema
- d. Neurological disease

2. Retro-bulbar optic neuritis is characterized by:

- a. Marked swelling of the optic disc.
- b. Impaired direct light reflex in the affected eye
- c. Impaired consensual light reflex in the affected eye
- d. Normal visual acuity

3. The type of optic atrophy that follows retro-bulbar neuritis is:

- a. Secondary optic atrophy
- b. Consecutive optic atrophy
- c. Glaucomatous optic atrophy
- d. Primary optic atrophy

4. A male patient 30 years old with visual acuity of 6/6 in both eyes. Twelve hours ago he presented with drop of vision of the left eye. On examination, visual acuity was 6/6 in the right eye and 6/60 in the left eye. Fundus examination showed blurred edges of the left optic disc. The most probable diagnosis is:

- a. Raised intra cranial pressure
- b. Raised ocular tension

c. Central retinal artery occlusion

d. Optic neuritis

**5. The type of optic atrophy that following optic neuritis is:**

a. Secondary optic atrophy

b. Consecutive optic atrophy

c. Glaucomatous optic atrophy

d. Primary optic atrophy

**6. Injury to optic tract produces:**

a. Homonymous hemianopia

b. Bitemporal hemianopia

c. Binasal hemianopia

d. Sparing of macular vision

**7. All of the following statements regarding the oculomotor nerve are true except:**

a. It accommodates the eye

b. It raises the upper eyelid

c. It innervates lateral rectus

d. It constricts the pupil

**8. Blurring of disc margin is found in:**

a. Papillitis

b. Retrobulbar neuritis

c. Tobacco amblyopia

d. all of the above

**9. In optic neuritis the best investigation to be done include:**

- a. Perimetry
- b. Keratometry
- c. Ophthalmoscopy
- d. Ophthalmodynamometry

**10. Elevation of the disc margin is seen in:**

- a. Optic atrophy
- b. Retrobulbar neuritis
- c. Papilloedema
- d. None of the above

**11. Optic disc diameter is:**

- a. 1 mm
- b. 1.5 mm
- c. 2 mm
- d. 3 mm

**12. Optic nerve function is best studied by:**

- a. Ophthalmoscope
- b. Retinoscope
- c. Perimetry
- d. Gonioscopy

**13. In optic neuritis, following are seen except:**

- a. Headache and vomiting
- b. Pain on movement of eye

- c. Sudden loss of vision
- d. Afferent pupillary reflex lost

**14. A 25 years old lady suddenly develops unilateral loss of vision decreasing from 6/6 to 4/60 with ill-sustained reaction of the pupil. She complains of slight headache and some pain in the orbit when looking upward. The most likely diagnosis is:**

- a. Acute frontal sinusitis
- b. Acute iritis
- c. Brain tumour
- d. Retrobulbar neuritis
- e. Acute congestive glaucoma

**15. The test that would aid most in the diagnosis of the previous case is:**

- a. X-ray of the orbit
- b. Visual field determination
- c. Tonometry
- d. Exophthalmometry
- e. Gonioscopy

**16. Enlargement of blind spot is a sign of:**

- a. Avulsion of Optic nerve
- b. Papillitis
- c. Papilledema
- d. Retinal detachment

17. All are seen in 3<sup>rd</sup> nerve palsy except:

- a. Ptosis
- b. Diplopia
- c. Miosis
- d. Outwards eye deviation

18. Homonymous hemianopia is due to lesion at:

- a. Optic tract
- b. Optic nerve
- c. Optic chiasma
- d. Retina
- e. Occipital cortex

19. Which is not found in papilloedema?

- a. Blurred vision
- b. Blurred margins of disc
- c. Cupping of disc
- d. None

### Answers

1- d	2- b	3- a	4- d	5- a
6-a	7-c	8-a	9-a	10-c
11-b	12-c	13-a	14-d	15-b
16-c	17-c	18-a	19-c	

## Neuro-ophthalmology

1. Optic nerve axon emerges from:

- a. Ganglion cells
- b. Rods and cones
- c. Amacrine cells
- d. Inner nuclear layer

2. Papilloedema has all the following characteristics except:

- a. Marked loss of vision
- b. Blurring of disc margins
- c. Hyperemia of disc
- d. Field defect

3. Homonymous hemianopia is the result of a lesion in:

- a. Optic chiasma
- b. Retina
- c. optic tract
- d. Optic nerve

4. Mydriasis is present in all the following except:

- a. Third nerve lesion
- b. Pontine haemorrhage
- c. Datura poisoning
- d. Fourth stage of anesthesia

5. Miosis is present in all the following except:

- a. Third nerve lesion

- b. Horner's syndrome
- c. Morphine poisoning
- d. Argyl Robertson's pupil

6. The following cranial nerves are responsible for ocular motility except:

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

7. In complete third nerve paralysis the direction of the affected eye in the primary position is:

- a. Inward
- b. Outward
- c. Outward and up
- d. Outward and down

8. A patient 60 year old, diabetic for 20 years. He suffered acutely of drooping of the right eyelid. On manual elevation of the lid he sees double vision. What is your diagnosis?

- a. Diabetic sixth nerve palsy
- b. Oculomotor nerve palsy
- c. Trochlear nerve palsy
- d. Abducent nerve palsy

9. An area of reduced or absent vision within an intact visual field is called:

- a) Scotoma
- b. Homonymous hemianopia
- c. Heteronymous hemianopia
- d. Altitudinal hemianopia

10. Which of the following pupils is dilated?

- a. Pupil in Horner's syndrome
- b. Datura poisoning
- c. Argyl Robertson pupil
- d. Pupil in open angle glaucoma, with a C/D of 0.3.

11. D-shaped pupil occurs in:

- a. Iridocyclitis
- b. Iridodonesis
- c. Cyclodialysis
- d. Iridodialysis

**Answers**

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

## Strabismus

1. All the following are extraocular muscle of eye except:

- a. Superior rectus
- b. Ciliary muscle
- c. Inferior oblique
- d. Superior oblique

2. The action of superior rectus is:

- a. Elevation, intorsion, abduction
- b. Elevation, intorsion, adduction
- c. Elevation, extorsion, adduction
- d. Elevation, extorsion, abduction.

3. The action of inferior oblique is:

- a. Depression, extorsion, abduction
- b. Depression, extorsion, adduction
- c. Elevation, extorsion, adduction
- d. Elevation, extorsion, abduction

Hand

4. The only extraocular muscle which does not arise from the apex of the orbit is:

- a. Superior rectus
- b. Superior oblique
- c. Inferior oblique
- d. Inferior rectus

**5. In paralytic squint:**

- a. Primary deviation  $>$  Secondary deviation
- b. Primary deviation  $<$  Secondary deviation
- c. Primary deviation = Secondary deviation
- d. None of the above

**6. In concomitant squint:**

- a. Primary deviation  $>$  Secondary deviation
- b. Primary deviation  $<$  Secondary deviation
- c. Primary deviation = Secondary deviation
- d. None of the above

**7. In paralytic squint, the difference between primary and secondary deviation in the gaze of direction of the paralytic muscle:**

- a. Increases
- b. Decreases
- c. Remains the same

**8. In grades of binocular vision; grade 2 is:**

- a. Simultaneous macular vision
- b. Fusion
- c. Stereopsis

**9. The best treatment for amblyopia is:**

- a. Orthoptic exercises
- b. occlusion
- c. Surgery

d. Best treat after age 10 years

**Answers**

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