

पुस्तिका में पृष्ठों की संख्या : 24  
Number of Pages in Booklet : 24

पुस्तिका में प्रश्नों की संख्या : 180  
No. of Questions in Booklet : 180

प्रश्न-पत्र पुस्तिका संख्या /

Question Paper Booklet No.

5202401

**BSAPot-02**

Paper Code : 15

SUBJECT : Ophthalmology

समय : 3.00 घण्टे  
Time : 3.00 Hours

परीक्षा दिनांक :- 11/08/2020

परीक्षा समय :- 2:00 To 5:00

अधिकतम अंक : 180  
Maximum Marks : 180

प्रश्न-पत्र पुस्तिका एवं उत्तर पत्रक के पेपर सील/पॉलिथीन बैग को खोलने के बाद परीक्षार्थी प्रश्न-पत्र पुस्तिका संख्या को उत्तर पत्रक पर सावधानीपूर्वक अंकित करें। इसमें किसी भी प्रकार की त्रुटि होने पर जिम्मेदारी अभ्यर्थी की होगी।

The candidate fill the Question Paper Booklet No. on Answer Sheet carefully after opening the Paper Seal / Polythene bag. Candidate himself shall be responsible for any error.

**परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश**

1. सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।
2. सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
3. प्रत्येक प्रश्न का केवल एक ही उत्तर दीजिए।
4. एक से अधिक उत्तर देने की दशा में प्रश्न के उत्तर को गलत माना जाएगा।
5. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार वैकल्पिक उत्तर दिये गये हैं, जिन्हें क्रमशः 1, 2, 3, 4 अंकित किया गया है। अभ्यर्थी को सही उत्तर निर्दिष्ट करते हुए उनमें से केवल एक गोले अथवा बबल को उत्तर पत्रक पर नीले बॉल प्वाइंट पेन से गहरा करना है।
6. OMR उत्तर पत्रक इस परीक्षा पुस्तिका के अन्दर रखा है। जब आपको परीक्षा पुस्तिका खोलने को कहा जाए, तो उत्तर-पत्र निकाल कर ध्यान से केवल नीले बॉल प्वाइंट पेन से विवरण भरें।
7. प्रत्येक गलत उत्तर के लिए प्रश्न अंक का 1/3 भाग काटा जायेगा। गलत उत्तर से तात्पर्य अशुद्ध उत्तर अथवा किसी भी प्रश्न के एक से अधिक उत्तर से है। किसी भी प्रश्न से संबंधित गोले या बबल को खाली छोड़ना गलत उत्तर नहीं माना जायेगा।
8. मोबाइल फोन अथवा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक यंत्र का परीक्षा हॉल में प्रयोग पूर्णतया वर्जित है। यदि किसी अभ्यर्थी के पास ऐसी कोई वर्जित सामग्री मिलती है तो उसके विरुद्ध आयोग द्वारा नियमानुसार कार्यवाही की जायेगी।
9. कृपया अपना रोल नम्बर ओ.एम.आर. पत्रक पर सावधानीपूर्वक सही भरें। गलत अथवा अपूर्ण रोल नम्बर भरने पर 5 अंक कुल प्राप्तांकों में से काटे जा सकते हैं।

**चेतावनी :** अगर कोई अभ्यर्थी नकल करते पकड़ा जाता है या उसके पास से कोई अनाधिकृत सामग्री पाई जाती है, तो उस अभ्यर्थी के विरुद्ध पुलिस में प्राथमिकी दर्ज कराते हुए विविध नियमों-प्रावधानों के तहत कार्यवाही की जाएगी। साथ ही विभाग ऐसे अभ्यर्थी को भविष्य में होने वाली विभाग की समस्त परीक्षाओं से विवर्जित कर सकता है।

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES**

1. Answer all questions.
2. All questions carry equal marks.
3. Only one answer is to be given for each question.
4. If more than one answers are marked, it would be treated as wrong answer.
5. Each question has four alternative responses marked serially as 1, 2, 3, 4. You have to darken only one circle or bubble indicating the correct answer on the Answer Sheet using BLUE BALL POINT PEN.
6. The OMR Answer Sheet is inside this Test Booklet. When you are directed to open the Test Booklet, take out the Answer Sheet and fill in the particulars carefully with blue ball point pen only.
7. 1/3 part of the mark(s) of each question will be deducted for each wrong answer. A wrong answer means an incorrect answer or more than one answers for any question. Leaving all the relevant circles or bubbles of any question blank will not be considered as wrong answer.
8. Mobile Phone or any other electronic gadget in the examination hall is strictly prohibited. A candidate found with any of such objectionable material with him/her will be strictly dealt as per rules.
9. Please correctly fill your Roll Number in O.M.R. Sheet. 5 Marks can be deducted for filling wrong or incomplete Roll Number.

**Warning :** If a candidate is found copying or if any unauthorized material is found in his/her possession, F.I.R. would be lodged against him/her in the Police Station and he/she would liable to be prosecuted. Department may also debar him/her permanently from all future examinations.

इस परीक्षा पुस्तिका को तब तक न खोलें जब तक कहा न जाए।  
Do not open this Test Booklet until you are asked to do so.

15 - □



1. True about Presbyopia

- (1) Age related error of refraction
- (2) Age related defect in Accommodation
- (3) Concave lens is used
- (4) Cylindrical lens is used

2. Radial keratotomy corrects myopia by causing

- (1) Steepening of Cornea
- (2) Flattening of Cornea
- (3) Shortening of Cornea
- (4) Pin-hole effect

3. A 60 year old man presents with watering from his right eye since 1 year. Syringing revealed a patent drainage system. Rest of the ocular examination was normal. Provisional diagnosis of lacrimal pump failure was made. Confirmation of diagnosis is done by

- (1) Dacryoscintigraphy
- (2) Dacryocystography
- (3) Pressure Syringing
- (4) Canaliculus Irrigation Test

4. All of the following is true about external hordeolum except

- (1) Inflammation of sebaceous glands of zeis
- (2) Caused by staphylococcus aureus
- (3) Inflammation of meibomian gland
- (4) Also called as sty

5. Aniseikonia means

- (1) Difference in axial length in the two eyes.
- (2) Difference in the curvature of the cornea in the two eyes.
- (3) Difference in the size of the pupil in the two eyes.
- (4) Difference in the size of the image formed by the two eyes.

6. Jack in box scotoma is seen after correction of Aphakia by

- (1) 10 L
- (2) Spectacle
- (3) Contact lens
- (4) None

7. First muscle to be involved in thyroid ophthalmopathy

- (1) Medial Rectus
- (2) Inferior Rectus
- (3) Lateral Rectus
- (4) Superior Rectus

8. A 5 year old boy presents with severe ptosis associated with poor levator function. Which of the following will be the treatment ?

- (1) Frontalis suspension surgery
- (2) Levator resection
- (3) Mullerectomy
- (4) Fasnella servat operation

9. The following are true about Hypermetropia except
- (1) The second principal focus lies in front of retina
  - (2) Accommodation is used to achieve normal vision
  - (3) Aphakia is a form of Hypermetropia
  - (4) Patients require reading glasses earlier than the normal population
10. Rosettes found at the lid margin are a feature of
- (1) Squamous Blepharitis
  - (2) Ulcerative Blepharitis
  - (3) Both of the above
  - (4) None of the above
11. Most common type of optic nerve Glioma is
- (1) Gemioctytic
  - (2) Fibrous
  - (3) Protoplasmic
  - (4) Pilocytic
12. Most common cause of orbital cellulitis is
- (1) Bacillus anthracis
  - (2) E. coli
  - (3) Staphylococcus aureus
  - (4) Mucormycosis
13. With regard to astigmatism all are correct except
- (1) Regular astigmatism has the principal meridians at  $90^\circ$  to each other.
  - (2) Oblique astigmatism occurs when the principal meridians do not lie at  $90^\circ$  to each other.
  - (3) Irregular astigmatism is seen in patients with Keratoconus.
  - (4) Astigmatic eye produces an image known as Sturm's Conoid.
14. Fusion of Palpebral and Bulbar conjunctiva is
- (1) Symblepharon
  - (2) Trichiasis
  - (3) Entropion
  - (4) Tylosis
15. Iron deposition close to the head of the Pterygium is known as
- (1) Stocker's line
  - (2) KF Ring
  - (3) Fleischer's Ring
  - (4) Ferry's Line
16. Orbital apex syndrome constitutes all except
- (1) Ptosis
  - (2) CSF Rhinorrhea
  - (3) Ophthalmoplegia
  - (4) Pain over distribution of optic nerve

17. Normal eye power is

- (1) +6 D
- (2) +43 D
- (3) +60 D
- (4) +17 D

18. 'S' shaped eye lid is seen in

- (1) Plexiform neuro fibroma
- (2) Hemangioma
- (3) Arteria-venous fistula
- (4) Varix

19. Most common cause of scleritis is

- (1) Rheumatoid arthritis
- (2) SLE
- (3) Sjogren's Syndrome
- (4) Behcet's disease

20. All are true regarding tear film except

- (1) Consists of aqueous, lipid and mucus layer
- (2) Lipid layer is secreted by Meibomian Glands
- (3) Aqueous layer is formed by filtration from Blood Capillaries
- (4) Deficiency causes dry eye

21. Incorrect statement for Blepharophimosis :

- (1) It is an autosomal dominant condition.
- (2) Epicanthus inversus is a feature.
- (3) Has telecanthus.
- (4) Mild ptosis with good levator function.

22. Most common site of congenital blockage in the nasolacrimal duct is

- (1) At the upper end
- (2) In the middle
- (3) At the lower end
- (4) Whole of the duct

23. The sclera is thinnest at

- (1) Limbus
- (2) Insertion of Extraocular Muscles
- (3) The Optic Nerve
- (4) On the Nasal Side

24. Angular conjunctivitis is caused by

- (1) Neisseria
- (2) Moraxella
- (3) Streptococcus
- (4) Corynebacterium

25. Incorrect statement about involutional (Age related) entropion :

- (1) Affects mainly upper eye lid
- (2) May occur due to horizontal lid laxity
- (3) May occur due to vertical lid instability
- (4) Weis procedure gives long lasting correction

26. Thickest layer of tear film is

- (1) Mucous layer
- (2) Aqueous layer
- (3) Oily layer
- (4) None of the above

27. Most recent advance in the field of cataract surgery is the use of
- (1) Femtosecond laser
  - (2) Neodymium laser
  - (3) Picosecond laser
  - (4) Excimer laser
28. Epidemic Keratoconjunctivitis (EKC) is caused by
- (1) Adenovirus 8
  - (2) Adenovirus 11
  - (3) Adenovirus 21
  - (4) Adenovirus 26
29. Incorrect statement about conjunctival dermoid is
- (1) Presentation in early childhood
  - (2) Most frequently located at superonasal limbus
  - (3) Associated with goldenhar syndrome
  - (4) Treatment is indicated for cosmetic reason and amblyopia
30. Schirmer-1 test measures
- (1) Total tear secretions
  - (2) Basal tear secretions
  - (3) Reflex tear secretions
  - (4) All of the above
31. Which is the most important factor in the prevention of postoperative endophthalmitis ?
- (1) Preoperative preparation with povidone iodine.
  - (2) One week antibiotic-therapy prior to surgery.
  - (3) Trimming of eyelashes.
  - (4) Use of intravitreal antibiotics.
32. A male 30 years of age complaints of poor vision in day light which improves in dim light. Which of the following is the most common cause ?
- (1) Cortical Cataract
  - (2) Morgagnian Cataract
  - (3) Nuclear Cataract
  - (4) Steroid Induced Cataract
33. Basal cell carcinoma of Lids Arises most frequently in
- (1) Upper Eye Lid
  - (2) Lower Eye Lid
  - (3) Medial Canthus
  - (4) Lateral Canthus

34. All of the following are features of Sjogren's syndrome except :

- (1) It is an autoimmune chronic inflammatory disease.
- (2) Typically occurs in women after the menopause.
- (3) In primary Sjogren's syndrome, Kerato-conjunctivitis sicca is associated with Rheumatoid Arthritis.
- (4) In secondary Sjogren's syndrome, Dry eye and / or Xerostomia (Dry mouth) is associated with Rheumatoid Arthritis.

35. Late onset endophthalmitis after cataract surgery is caused by

- (1) Staphylococcus epidermidis
- (2) Pseudomonas
- (3) Streptococcus pyogenes
- (4) Propionibacterium acne

36. A diabetic patient gets cataract because of accumulation of sorbitol in lens. The enzyme responsible for this is

- (1) Glucokinase
- (2) NADPH + Dependent Aldose Reductase
- (3) Phosphofructoisomerase
- (4) Hexokinase

37. Incorrect statement about eye lashes (Cilia) is

- (1) Eye lashes are slightly more numerous in the upper than lower eyelid.
- (2) Lash root lies against the posterior surface of tarsus.
- (3) Scarring of tarsal plate and conjunctiva can alter their position and direction.
- (4) Following intense inflammation, lashes may grow abnormally from Meibomian gland orifice.

38. Pathognomic features of trachoma follicles are

- (1) Presence of Leber's cells
- (2) Area of Necrosis
- (3) Both the above
- (4) None of the above

39. Cells affected in Glaucomatous Optic Neuropathy are

- (1) Amacrine cells
- (2) Bipolar cells
- (3) Ganglion cells
- (4) Rods and Cones

40. Blumenthal technique is employed in

- (1) Cataract Extraction
- (2) Fluorescein Angiography
- (3) Trabeculectomy
- (4) Gonioscopy



41. Advantage of endonasal DCR over External DCR are all except :
- (1) No external scar
  - (2) Relatively blood less surgery
  - (3) Less chances of injury to ethmoidal vessels and cribriform plate
  - (4) Less success rate
42. Spring catarrh may be associated with :
- (1) Anterior subcapsular cataract
  - (2) Keratoconus
  - (3) Interstitial Keratitis
  - (4) All of the above
43. All are true about angle closure glaucoma except :
- (1) Vertically Oval Mid-dilated Pupil
  - (2) Oedematous and Hyperemic Optic Disc
  - (3) Oedematous Cornea
  - (4) Multiple Iris Nodules
44. Pilocarpine is not used in young adults as it causes :
- (1) Retinal Detachment
  - (2) Myopia
  - (3) Iris Cysts
  - (4) Shallow anterior chamber
45. All are treatment recommendation for mild dry eye except :
- (1) Elimination of offending topical or systemic medication
  - (2) Aqueous enhancement using artificial tear substitutes
  - (3) Treatment of contributing ocular factors such as Blepharitis or Meibominitis
  - (4) Permanent punctal occlusion
46. Holmgren's wool matching is used for assessment of :
- (1) Visual field
  - (2) Visual acuity
  - (3) Colour vision
  - (4) Refraction
47. Glaucoma drainage devices :
- (1) Drain aqueous humour to the posterior segment
  - (2) Drain aqueous humour to an external device
  - (3) Decrease the secretion of aqueous humour from the ciliary epithelium.
  - (4) Open up the trabecular meshwork.
48. Haab's Striae is seen in which of the following conditions ?
- (1) Anterior Uvietis
  - (2) Congenital Glaucoma
  - (3) Primary open angle glaucoma
  - (4) Shallow anterior chamber

49. Incorrect statement about acute dacryocystitis is

- (1) Most common infecting organisms are E. coli/Klasiella
- (2) Presents with acute onset of pain with epiphora.
- (3) Infection of lacrimal sac is usually secondary to obstruction of nasolacrimal duct.
- (4) Abscess formation may occur.

50. Commonest cause of posterior staphyloma is

- (1) Glaucoma
- (2) Retinal detachment
- (3) Iridocyclitis
- (4) High myopia

51. The nerve supply of cornea is

- (1) Maxillary branch of trigeminal nerve
- (2) Facial nerve
- (3) Auriculotemporal nerve
- (4) Ophthalmic branch of trigeminal nerve

52. In Glaucoma last field to be affected :

- (1) Nasal
- (2) Temporal
- (3) Central
- (4) Superior

53. Incorrect statement about chronic canaliculitis is

- (1) Caused by Actinomyces
- (2) Presents with unilateral epiphora and chronic mucopurulent conjunctivitis
- (3) Canaliculotomy is the most effective treatment
- (4) Nasolacrimal duct obstruction is present

54. Most common second malignancy in patients with familial retinoblastoma is

- (1) Teratoma
- (2) Medullary carcinoma
- (3) Osteosarcoma
- (4) Malignant melanoma

55. Ulcer Serpens is caused by

- (1) Pseudomonas
- (2) Pneumococcus
- (3) Gonococcus
- (4) C. diphtheriae



56. Which of the following statement is true regarding Acanthamoeba Keratitis ?
- (1) For the isolation of causative agent, corneal scraping should be cultured on a nutrient agar plate.
  - (2) The causative agent, acanthamoeba is a helminth whose normal habitat is soil.
  - (3) Keratitis due to acanthamoeba is not seen in the immunocompromised host.
  - (4) Acanthamoeba does not depend upon a human host for the completion of its life-cycle.
57. Incorrect statement about optic nerve glioma is
- (1) Rapid growing tumour
  - (2) Histology shows spindle shaped pilocytic astrocytes
  - (3) Proptosis often non axial type
  - (4) Approximately 30% of patients are associated with NF-1.
58. The antiviral drug used for treatment of cytomegalovirus retinitis is
- (1) Acyclovir
  - (2) Genciclovir
  - (3) Trifluorothymidine
  - (4) All of the above
59. Which of the following is the drug of choice for fungal corneal ulcers caused by filamentous fungal ?
- (1) Itraconazole
  - (2) Natamycin
  - (3) Nystatin
  - (4) Fluconazole
60. Which of the following is caused by bacterial infection ?
- (1) Marginal Keratitis
  - (2) Mooren Ulcer
  - (3) Vogt-Koyanagi Harada Syndrome
  - (4) Hypo-pyon Ulcer
61. Incorrect statement about cavernous hemangioma of orbit is
- (1) Most frequently occurs within the lateral part of muscle cone.
  - (2) Having male preponderance.
  - (3) Causes slowly progressive unilateral proptosis.
  - (4) CT scan shows a well circumscribed oval lesion.
62. In primary open-angle glaucoma pilocarpine eye drops lowers the intraocular pressure by its direct action on the
- (1) Trabecular meshwork
  - (2) Ciliary epithelium
  - (3) Longitudinal fibres of the ciliary muscle
  - (4) All of the above

63. Features of non-proliferative diabetic retinopathy are all except :
- (1) Neovascularisation
  - (2) Hard exudates
  - (3) Soft exudates
  - (4) Microaneurysm
64. Band shaped keratopathy occurs due to deposition of :
- (1) Amyloid
  - (2) Iron
  - (3) Calcium
  - (4) Melanin
65. Incorrect statement about microspherophakia is :
- (1) It is associated with Hypermetropia.
  - (2) It can cause pupillary block.
  - (3) It is bilateral condition.
  - (4) Anterior dislocation is a known complication.
66. The technique of blocking the facial nerve at the neck of mandible is
- (1) Van Lint's Block
  - (2) O'Brien's Block
  - (3) Nadbath Block
  - (4) Atkinson's Block
67. ETDRS chart is used for vision evaluation in diabetic patients. What does ETDRS stands for ?
- (1) Extended Treatment for Diabetic Retinopathy Study
  - (2) Early Treatment for Diabetic Retinopathy Study
  - (3) Emergency Treatment for Diabetic Retinopathy Study
  - (4) Emerging Treatment for Diabetic Retinopathy Study
68. Corneal Ulcer is Defined as
- (1) Erosion of Epithelium only.
  - (2) Erosion of Endothelium only.
  - (3) Erosion of Epithelium with underlying inflammation.
  - (4) Loss of Endothelium with loss of corneal sensation.
69. Following is true about Blunt Trauma on the lens :
- (1) Vossius ring is seen on posterior surface of lens.
  - (2) Vossius ring has larger diameter than contracted pupil
  - (3) Contusion cataract is usually rosette shaped
  - (4) Contusion cataract typically involves the anterior cortex
70. Concentration of Tropicamide :
- (1) 0.1%
  - (2) 0.2%
  - (3) 0.3%
  - (4) 0.5%

71. A young male patient presents with recurrent vitreous haemorrhage. Probable diagnosis is
- (1) Eales disease
  - (2) CRVO
  - (3) Coat's Disease
  - (4) Proliferative Vitreoretinopathy
72. The risk of Rhegmatogenous Retinal Detachment is increased in all of the following except :
- (1) Hyperopia
  - (2) Pseudophakia
  - (3) Lattice Degeneration
  - (4) Trauma
73. Incorrect statement about Homocystinuria is
- (1) It is an autosomal dominant condition
  - (2) Causes inferonasal subluxation of lens
  - (3) Associated with raised serum methionine
  - (4) Associated with mental retardation.
74. In a worker engaged in stone breaking with a chisel and hammer, the most common foreign body which can be lodged in his eye is :
- (1) Stone particle
  - (2) Particle from the chisel
  - (3) Piece from the hammer
  - (4) All of the above
75. The type of Synechiae in Iris Bombe is
- (1) Ring
  - (2) Total
  - (3) Filiform
  - (4) Goniform
76. The most common cause of vitreous haemorrhage in adults is
- (1) Retinal hole
  - (2) Trauma
  - (3) Hypertension
  - (4) Diabetes
77. Most common cause of acute postoperative endophthalmitis is :
- (1) Streptococcus
  - (2) Pseudomonas
  - (3) Staphylococcus epidermidis
  - (4) Propionobacterium
78. All are common causes of blindness in children in India except :
- (1) Malivutrition
  - (2) Ophthalmia Neonatorum
  - (3) Glaucoma
  - (4) Congenital Dacryocystitis
79. What is the most common complication of recurrent anterior Uveitis ?
- (1) Staphyloma
  - (2) Cataract
  - (3) Glaucoma
  - (4) Vitreous Haemorrhage

80. Photoretinitis is due to

- (1) Snow reflection
- (2) Solar eclipse
- (3) Blunt Trauma
- (4) None of the above

81. Incorrect statement about galactosaemia is

- (1) Associated with absence of Enzyme Galactose-1-Phosphate Uridyl Transferase (GPUT)
- (2) Reducing substance is found in the urine after drinking milk.
- (3) Cataract characterised by central oil droplet opacity.
- (4) Lens opacity develop in large percentage of patient in between 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> year of life.

82. On safe strategy false is

- (1) Screening
- (2) Antibiotic
- (3) Facial Hygiene
- (4) Environmental modification

83. Most common ocular lesion in HIV :

- (1) CMV Retinitis
- (2) Cotton wool spots
- (3) Kaposi Sarcoma
- (4) Choroiditis

84. All are causes of chronic granulomatous uveitis except :

- (1) Sarcoidosis
- (2) Tuberculosis
- (3) Brucellosis
- (4) Fuchs Heterochromic Iridocyclitis

85. Incorrect association is

- (1) Dystrophia myotonica – Christmas Tree Cataract
- (2) Alport syndrome – Anterior and Posterior Lenticonus
- (3) Copper – Rosette shaped cataract
- (4) Amiodarone – Anterior subcapsular cataract

86. As per WHO classification 'X2' stage of Xerophthalmia refers to

- (1) Conjunctival Xerosis
- (2) Bitot's Spots
- (3) Corneal Xerosis
- (4) Corneal Ulceration

87. Enucleation means :

- (1) Removal of the contents of the globe.
- (2) Removal of the entire globe with portion of the optic nerve.
- (3) Removal of the contents of the orbit.
- (4) Removal of the globe leaving a frill of sclera around the optic nerve.

88. Which of the following causes Uveitis with Vitiligo and deafness ?
- (1) Sturge weber syndrome
  - (2) Centurion syndrome
  - (3) Alezzandrini syndrome
  - (4) Vogt Koyanagi Harada syndrome
89. Which of the following is not a early sign of Glaucomatous optic disc damage ?
- (1) Splinter Haemorrhage of optic disc.
  - (2) Vertical elongation of the cup.
  - (3) Loss of nerve fibre layer.
  - (4) Lamellar dot sign.
90. The commonest ocular infection associated with aids is
- (1) Herpes Zoster
  - (2) Cytomegalo virus
  - (3) Toxoplasmosis
  - (4) Tuberculosis
91. Which of the following is not a grade of Binocular Single Vision ?
- (1) Simultaneous macular perception
  - (2) Retinal Correspondence
  - (3) Fusion
  - (4) Stereopsis

92. Iris roseolas are seen in
- (1) Sarcoidosis
  - (2) Syphilis
  - (3) Leprosy
  - (4) Tuberculosis
93. Following visual field is typically seen in primary open angle glaucoma :
- (1) Centrocaecal Scotoma
  - (2) Nasal step
  - (3) Central Scotoma
  - (4) Altitudinal Field Loss
94. The most common lid sign associated with Grave's ophthalmopathy is
- (1) Von Graefe's sign
  - (2) Dalrymple's sign
  - (3) Stellwag's sign
  - (4) Rosenbach's sign
95. Most common type of squint seen in myopes is :
- (1) Intermittent exotropia
  - (2) Intermittent Esotropia
  - (3) Esotropia Hypotropia Complex
  - (4) Exotropia Hypotropia Complex
96. Uveal effusion syndrome may be associated with all of the following, except :
- (1) Myopia
  - (2) Ciliochoroidal Detachment
  - (3) Structural defect in sclera
  - (4) Nanophthalmos

97. Incorrect statement about goldmann applanation tonometer is :

- (1) It is based on Imbert Fick principle.
- (2) Pressure on globe with examiner's fingers may result in artificial high reading.
- (3) Corneal edema may result in artificial lowering of LOP.
- (4) Tight collar and breath holding are associated with underestimation of LOP.

98. All are seen in ocular albinism, except :

- (1) Glaucoma
- (2) Foveal Hypoplasia
- (3) Refractive Error
- (4) Nystagmus

99. Which of the following is not a feature of Paralytic Squint ?

- (1) Diplopia
- (2) Compensatory head posture
- (3) Amblyopia
- (4) Secondary deviation is more than primary deviation

100. The most common presentation of retinoblastoma is

- (1) Leucocoria and Pseudohypopyon
- (2) Leucocoria and Hyphema
- (3) Leucocoria and Strabismus
- (4) Leucocoria and Heterochromia Iridis

101. Incorrect statement about Posner Schlossman syndrome is

- (1) Also known as glaucomatocyclitic crisis
- (2) Characterised by secondary angle closure glaucoma and severe uveitis
- (3) 40% patients are positive for HLA-Bw54.
- (4) Topical steroids are used to control inflammation.

102. Diabetes mellitus can cause the following in the eye except :

- (1) Cataract
- (2) Retinopathy
- (3) Anterior Ischaemic Neuropathy
- (4) Neuroparalytic Keratitis

103. Anisocoria with Ptosis is seen in

- (1) Horner's Syndrome
- (2) Charge Syndrome
- (3) Usher Syndrome
- (4) Sixth Cranial Nerve Palsy

104. Pseudorosettes are seen in

- (1) Retinoblastoma
- (2) Ophthalmic Nodosa
- (3) Phacolytic Glaucoma
- (4) Trachoma

105. Incorrect statement about slit lamp finding of Rieger Anomaly is
- (1) Posterior Embryotoxon
  - (2) Iris Stromal Hyperplasia
  - (3) Extropion Uveae
  - (4) Corectopia and Full thickness iris defect
106. Roth's spots in the funds are seen in
- (1) Diabetes
  - (2) Chorioretinitis
  - (3) Bacterial Endocarditis
  - (4) Retinoblastoma
107. Consecutive optic atrophy is seen in
- (1) Papilledema
  - (2) Pappillitis
  - (3) Retinal Detachment
  - (4) Retinitis Pigmentosa
108. Longest and thinnest extra ocular muscle is
- (1) SR
  - (2) IR
  - (3) SO
  - (4) IO
109. Side effect of Prostaglandins analogue is
- (1) Allergic Blepharoconjunctivitis
  - (2) Induced Myopia
  - (3) Iris Hyper pigmentation
  - (4) Miosis
110. Salt and Pepper fundus is seen in
- (1) CMV Retinitis
  - (2) Toxoplasmosis
  - (3) Rubella
  - (4) Measles
111. Isolated third nerve palsy with pupillary sparing is seen in
- (1) Aneurysmal Rupture
  - (2) Trauma
  - (3) Diabetes
  - (4) Raised ICT
112. Distance of medial rectus from Limbus is
- (1) 4.5 mm
  - (2) 5.5 mm
  - (3) 7.0 mm
  - (4) 10 mm
113. Corneal Dystrophy may contain all the following substances except :
- (1) Glycosaminoglycans
  - (2) Hyaline
  - (3) Amyloid
  - (4) Uroporphyrin
114. Which drug causes Bull's Eye macula ?
- (1) Phenytoin
  - (2) Chloroquine
  - (3) Steroids
  - (4) Ethambutol



**115.** Downbeat Nystagmus is a feature of

- (1) Cerebellar lesion
- (2) Arnold-Chiari Malformation
- (3) Pontine Lesion
- (4) Optic Neuritis

**116.** All of the following are Yoke Muscles except

- (1) Right Medial Rectus and Left Lateral Rectus
- (2) Right Superior Rectus and Left Inferior Oblique
- (3) Right Superior Oblique and Left Inferior Rectus
- (4) Right Inferior Rectus and Left Inferior Oblique

**117.** Dendritic ulcer may be treated by all except :

- (1) Debridement
- (2) Topical Acyclovir
- (3) Systemic Acyclovir
- (4) Tarsorrhaphy

**118.** Diseased and devitalised epithelial cells of the conjunctiva and cornea are stained with

- (1) Fluorescein Dye
- (2) Rose Bengal Dye
- (3) Alcian Blue Dye
- (4) All of the above

**119.** True statement about APMPE (Acute Posterior Multifocal Placoid Pigment Epitheliopathy) is

- (1) Females are more commonly affected than males.
- (2) EOG may be normal.
- (3) In the early phase of Fluorescein Angiography, the lesion appear hyper fluorescent.
- (4) Most patient attain normal vision on recovery.

**120.** Component of worth four dot test :

- (1) 2 Green, 1 Red, 1 White
- (2) 2 White, 1 Green, 1 Red
- (3) 2 Red, 2 Green, 2 White
- (4) 1 Green, 1 Red, 1 White

**121.** Keratoconus is associated with all except :

- (1) Down's Syndrome
- (2) Ehler Danlos Syndrome
- (3) Marfan's Syndrome
- (4) Usher's Syndrome

**122.** In colour perimetry the smallest field of vision is with

- (1) Green object
- (2) Blue object
- (3) Yellow object
- (4) Red object

123. In serpiginous choroiditis correct statement is :

- (1) The lesion typically begins near the optic disc.
- (2) Visual loss is caused chiefly by cystoid macular Edema.
- (3) Fluorescein Angiography in the acute phase reveals early hyperfluorescence of the lesion.
- (4) Systemic cyclosporine is the treatment of choice.

124. Oculomotor nerve palsy causes all except

- (1) Miosis
- (2) Ptosis
- (3) Outward eye deviation
- (4) Diplopia

125. All are true about Kayser Fleisher ring except :

- (1) Has brown green, Grey or Orange colour
- (2) Decreases with D-penicillamine treatment
- (3) Can occur with copper intraocular foreign body
- (4) Starts at 3 & 9 O'clock.

126. Campimetry (Scotometry) is performed in the visual field area of

- (1) 50°
- (2) 30°
- (3) 60°
- (4) 90°

127. The following matching of immunosuppressants and their side effects are true except :

- |                          |                         |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) Cyclophosphamide     | – Haemorrhagic cystitis |
| (2) Cyclosporine         | – Bone marrow Dysplasia |
| (3) Methotrexate         | – Hepatic Toxicity      |
| (4) Tacrolimus (F K 506) | – Hyperglycaemia        |

128. Angle of squint is measured by

- (1) Gonioscopy
- (2) Prism
- (3) Retinoscopy
- (4) Keratometry

129. Breaks in Descemet membrane occur in

- (1) Keratoconus
- (2) Fuch's Dystrophy
- (3) Acute Glaucoma
- (4) Lattice Dystrophy

130. Dark Adaptation is delayed in all of the following conditions except :

- (1) Pigmentary retinal dystrophy
- (2) Vitamin A deficiency
- (3) Primary open angle glaucoma
- (4) Heredomacular degeneration

**131.** Incorrect statement about microtropia is :

- (1) It may result from surgery for congenital esotropia.
- (2) Stereopsis is usually absent.
- (3) Anisometropia is a common feature.
- (4) A base out 4 dioptre prism can be used to detect central scotoma.

**132.** Scintillating scotoma is seen in

- (1) Migraine
- (2) Hypertension
- (3) Transient Ischemic Attacks
- (4) Myasthenia Gravis

**133.** True statement about Stargardt's disease include

- (1) Autosomal dominant inheritance.
- (2) The condition is usually symptomatic in the first and second decade of life.
- (3) Histopathology reveals the presence of subretinal lipofuscin substance.
- (4) Macular EDEMA is a common cause of visual loss.

**134.** Landolt's broken ring test is used for testing

- (1) Form Sense
- (2) Contrast Sense
- (3) Central Field
- (4) Scotopic Vision

**135.** Incorrect statement about brown syndrome is

- (1) It is involving mechanical restriction.
- (2) It is always acquired.
- (3) Usually straight with BSV in primary position.
- (4) Positive forced duction test on elevating the globe in adduction.

**136.** In RAPD, when light is moved from normal to affected eye, there is :

- (1) Dilatation of both pupils
- (2) Constriction of both pupils
- (3) Dilatation in affected eye and constriction in normal eye.
- (4) Dilatation in normal eye and constriction in affected eye

**137.** Incorrect statement about Bietti Crystalline Dystrophy is

- (1) presentation in 5<sup>th</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> decade with rapid visual loss.
- (2) causes Choroidal Atrophy.
- (3) produces crystalline deposit in all layers of Retina.
- (4) associated with abnormal electroretinogram.

**138.** In electroretinogram (ERG) the b-wave represents the activity of

- (1) Rods and cones
- (2) Bipolar cells
- (3) Ganglion cells
- (4) All of the above

139. Incorrect statement of Duane's retraction syndrome is
- (1) Type I is most common.
  - (2) Type II is least common.
  - (3) Type III is characterised by limited adduction and abduction.
  - (4) Amblyopia when present is usually the result of strabismus.
140. Ipsilateral optic atrophy with contralateral papilloedema is a feature of
- (1) Fischer Syndrome
  - (2) Foster Kennedy Syndrome
  - (3) Vogt Koyanagi Harada Syndrome
  - (4) WAGR Syndrome
141. All of following are features of Macroaneurysm except :
- (1) More common in females than males
  - (2) More common in Temporal arcade than the nasal arcade
  - (3) It usually occurs in 1<sup>st</sup> 3 orders of arterial tree
  - (4) Progressive enlargement and therefore early treatment with laser photocoagulation is recommended.
142. The image in indirect ophthalmoscopy is
- (1) Erect, Virtual, Magnified
  - (2) Erect, Real, Magnified
  - (3) Inverted, Real, Magnified
  - (4) Inverted, Virtual, Normal
143. Optic nerve hypoplasia is associated with all except
- (1) Maternal diabetes mellitus
  - (2) Maternal alcoholism
  - (3) Maternal use of phenytoin
  - (4) Maternal folate deficiency
144. On fundoscopic examination of a patient, a red dot is seen. He has a history of being hit by a tennis ball. What is the probable cause ?
- (1) Macular Hole
  - (2) Berlin's Edema
  - (3) Macular Tear
  - (4) Macular Bleed
145. True statement about X-linked retinoschisis is :
- (1) The splitting of retina occurs at the level of inner plexiform layer.
  - (2) The main cause of visual loss is recurrent retinal detachment.
  - (3) Peripheral schisis predominantly involve inferotemporal quadrant.
  - (4) Myopia is common.
146. Angiography is the investigation of choice in
- (1) Posterior vitreous detachment
  - (2) Rhegmatogeneous retinal detachment
  - (3) Retinoschisis
  - (4) Central Serous Retinopathy

147. Caecocentral scotoma occurs in all except :

- (1) Vitamin A Deficiency
- (2) Vitamin B<sub>12</sub> Deficiency
- (3) Folate Deficiency
- (4) Thiamine Deficiency

148. Blunt injury to eye causes recession of angle of the eye because of

- (1) Tear of the ciliary body
- (2) Schlemm canal split
- (3) Trabecular meshwork split
- (4) Dislocation of the lens

149. In ETDRS, clinically significant Macular EDEMA is defined as

- (1) Hard exudate within 500  $\mu\text{m}$  of the fovea.
- (2) Retinal thickening within 500  $\mu\text{m}$  of the fovea.
- (3) Macular staining in fluorescein angiography.
- (4) Macular haemorrhage within 500  $\mu\text{m}$  of the fovea.

150. Best diagnostic test for best disease is :

- (1) Dark Adaptation
- (2) ERG
- (3) EOG
- (4) Gonioscopy

151. The following are features of nutritional optic neuropathy except

- (1) Temporal pallor of the optic disc
- (2) Relative afferent pupillary defect
- (3) Loss of fibres in the papillo macular bundle
- (4) Colour vision loss

152. Association of intraocular haemorrhage with subarachnoid haemorrhage is known as :

- (1) Terson's Syndrome
- (2) Duane's Syndrome
- (3) Brown's Syndrome
- (4) Tolosa Hunt Syndrome

153. Incorrect statement about stages of age related macular hole is

- (1) Stage 1a – Occult macular hole
- (2) Stage 2 – Small full thickness hole
- (3) Stage 3 – Full size macular hole
- (4) Stage 4 – Full size macular hole with complete PUD

154. Optical coherence tomography is akin to in vivo :

- (1) Histopathology
- (2) Ultrasonic Biomicroscopy
- (3) Confocal Microscopy
- (4) Roentgen Examination

155. Incorrect statement about Leber's Hereditary Optic Neuropathy is

- (1) Visual recovery is usually poor.
- (2) Peripapillary telangiectesia is not a feature of the disease.
- (3) Fluorescein angiography shows absence of dye leakage.
- (4) 17788 mutation is the most common mitochondrial mutation seen in this condition.

156. Most common cause of blindness is India is

- (1) Aphakia
- (2) Glaucoma
- (3) Refractive Error
- (4) Cataract

157. All of the following are true except :

- (1) Ankylosing Spondylitis - HLA B - 27
- (2) Glaucomatocyclitic Crisis - HLA Bw-54
- (3) Cicatricial Pemphigoid - HLA-B-5
- (4) Vogt Koyanagi Harada Syndrome - HLA-Bw-22

158. Axial resolution in optical coherence tomography is about

- (1) 10  $\mu$
- (2) 30  $\mu$
- (3) 100  $\mu$
- (4) 300  $\mu$

159. Incorrect statement about non arteritic anterior ischaemic optic neuropathy is

- (1) It is caused by occlusion of short posterior ciliary artery.
- (2) Headache is not a feature.
- (3) It is associated with an increased incidence of hypertension and diabetes mellitus.
- (4) Optic nerve fenestration is beneficial.

160. The WHO definition of low vision in children :

- (1) Visual acuity 6/9 to 6/18 in better eye with best correction
- (2) Visual acuity 3/60 to 1/60 in better eye with best correction
- (3) Visual acuity 6/18 to 6/60 in better eye with best correction
- (4) Visual acuity <1/60 in better eye with best available correction

161. Incorrect statement about pars planitis is

- (1) Associated with multiple sclerosis in 7 - 15% cases
- (2) Floaters and blurry vision are the most common symptom
- (3) Vitreous (snow) balls are composed of inflammatory cells
- (4) Vitreous haemorrhage is the most common cause of visual loss

162. Smallest diameter of eyeball is

- (1) Vertical
- (2) Horizontal
- (3) Antero-posterior
- (4) More than 24 mm

163. Which of the following does not handle free radicals in the lens ?

- (1) Vitamin A
- (2) Vitamin C
- (3) Vitamin E
- (4) Catalase

164. Water content in lens is

- (1) 64%
- (2) 35%
- (3) 1%
- (4) 28%

165. All structures derives from Neural Ectoderm except

- (1) Retina and its Pigment Epithelium
- (2) Sphincter and Dilator Pupillae Muscles
- (3) Crystalline Lens
- (4) Epithelial layer of Iris

166. Is a Sweat Gland

- (1) Gland of moll
- (2) Gland of Zeis
- (3) Meibomian gland
- (4) All of the above

167. Laser used in treatment of myopia

- (1) Nd-YAG
- (2) Excimer
- (3) Argon
- (4) Krypton

168. Strongest attachment of Zonules is at

- (1) Equator
- (2) Just anterior to equator
- (3) Posterior to equator
- (4) Posterior Lobe

169. Where are stem cells present in the Cornea ?

- (1) Limbus
- (2) Epithelium
- (3) Stroma
- (4) Descemet's Membrane

170. Does not form the refractive media of eye

- (1) Tear film
- (2) Cornea
- (3) Crystalline lens
- (4) Fovea centralis

171. In Retinoscopy, for a distance of 1 m, the correction factor is  $-1$  D. What is the correction factor for retinoscopy done at 66 cm ?

- (1)  $-2$
- (2)  $-1$
- (3)  $-0.5$
- (4)  $-1.5$



172. A lady wants Lasik surgery for her daughter. She ask for your opinion. All the following things are suitable for performing Lasik except :
- (1) Myopia of -4 diopters
  - (2) Age of 15 years
  - (3) Stable refraction for 1 year
  - (4) Corneal thickness of 600 microns
173. The histology of Pterygium is
- (1) Elastotic Degeneration
  - (2) Epithelial Inclusion Bodies
  - (3) Precancerous changes
  - (4) Squamous metaplasia of Epithelium
174. Most toxic agent to cause oxidative damage to crystalline lens is
- (1) Superoxide Anion
  - (2) Hydrogen peroxide
  - (3) Lipid Peroxide
  - (4) Lipid Hydroperoxide
175. Which elevator muscle of the eyelid is involuntary ?
- (1) Levator Palpebrae Superioris
  - (2) Frontalis
  - (3) Muller's Muscle
  - (4) Orbicularis Oculi
176. Which of the following is a sign of Aphakia ?
- (1) Shallow Anterior Chamber
  - (2) White pupillary reflex
  - (3) Absent 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> purkinje images
  - (4) Iridodonesis
177. Site of entry of inferior division of oculomotor nerve into the orbit is
- (1) Inferior orbital fissure
  - (2) Superior orbital fissure
  - (3) Foramen lacerum
  - (4) Foramen Rotundum
178. Composition of aqueous humour is similar to plasma except that it has
- (1) High concentration of Bicarbonate
  - (2) Low concentration of Bicarbonate
  - (3) Low concentration of Pyruvate
  - (4) High concentration of Glucose
179. Bilateral ptosis is not seen in
- (1) Marfan's Syndrome
  - (2) Myasthenia Gravis
  - (3) Myotonic Dystrophy
  - (4) Kearne Sayre Syndrome
180. Shadow test is used in
- (1) Keratometry
  - (2) Ophthalmoscopy
  - (3) Gonioscopy
  - (4) Retinoscopy

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