



राजस्थान लोक सेवा आयोग
Rajasthan Public Service Commission

ISO 9001 : 2



सत्यमेव जयते

Ques. Paper : Assistant Professor - Ophthalmology

Mode of Exam: Online
Date of Exam: 13-07-2015
Duration of Exam: 2 hours
No of Questions: 100

Ques # :1

Crowding phenomena is seen in:

- 1) Myopia
 - 2) Presbyopia
 - 3) Hypermetropia
 - 4) Ambyopia
-

Ques # :2

Vision 2020 is associated with :

- 1) Trachoma
 - 2) Age related macular degeneration
 - 3) Night blindness
 - 4) Spring catarrh
-

Ques # :3

Goldenhar's syndrome is associated with what prominent ocular manifestation

- 1) Micro cornea
 - 2) Basal cell carcinoma
 - 3) Melanoma
 - 4) Epibulbar dermoids
-

Ques # :4

YAG laser wave is

- 1) Colorless
 - 2) Red
 - 3) Green
 - 4) Blue
-

Ques # :5

Bitemporal hemianopia indicates that the lesion is at :

- 1) Optic nerve
 - 2) Optic tract
 - 3) Occipital lobe
 - 4) Optic chiasma
-

Ques # :6

Which muscle is intorter of eye:

- 1) Inferior oblique
 - 2) Inferior rectus
 - 3) Superior rectus
 - 4) Medial rectus
-

Ques # :7

Under the school eye screening programme in India, the initial vision screening of school children is done by:

- 1) School teachers
 - 2) Primary level health workers
 - 3) Ophthalmic assistant
 - 4) Medical officers
-

Ques # :8

Ring of soemmering is seen in :

- 1) Siderosis
 - 2) Complicated cataract
 - 3) After cataract
 - 4) Traumatic cataract
-

Ques # :9

Hirschberg test is used to detect -

- 1) Manifest Squint
 - 2) Field Charting
 - 3) Latent squint
 - 4) Nystagmus
-

Ques # :10

Excimer laser photorefractive keratectomy :

- 1) is excellent for hyperopia upto 5 diopters
 - 2) is best for myopia between 2 and 6 diopters
 - 3) Uses a 48 mm excimer laser
 - 4) Should be used to correct astigmatism upto to 4.5 diopters
-

Ques # :11

With-the-rule astigmatism is :

- 1) A negative cylinder at 180
 - 2) A positive cylinder at 180
 - 3) A negative cylinder at 90
 - 4) Less common than against-the-rule astigmatism
-

Ques # :12

Spring catarrh is :

- 1) Type I hypersensitivity reaction
 - 2) Type II hypersensitivity reaction
 - 3) Type III hypersensitivity reaction
 - 4) Type IV hypersensitivity reaction
-

Ques # :13

Macular function tests are all except :

- 1) Red Green glasses.
 - 2) Entoptic view test.
 - 3) Maddox rod test.
 - 4) Two point discrimination test.
-

Ques # :14

Pseudoexfoliation syndrome is diagnosed in a patient. All of the following are true except :

- 1) the condition is found worldwide
- 2) the peak age is 45

- 3) it is rare in blacks
 - 4) it is bilateral in over 50% of patients
-

Ques # :15

The difference in magnification between an intraocular lens and the original crystalline lens is approximately:

- 1) 0.035
 - 2) 0.025
 - 3) 0.015
 - 4) 0.005
-

Ques # :16

Whitnall's ligament is seen in

- 1) Muller's muscle
 - 2) Frontal muscle
 - 3) Levator palpebrae superioris
 - 4) Superior oblique
-

Ques # :17

Steroid induced cataract is :

- 1) Posterior subcapsular cataract
 - 2) Anterior subcapsular cataract
 - 3) Nuclear cataract
 - 4) Cupuliform cataract
-

Ques # :18

All the following are risk factors for the development of retinal breaks except :

- 1) Hypermetropia
 - 2) Myopia
 - 3) Lattice degeneration of the retina
 - 4) Ocular nonsurgical trauma
-

Ques # :19

Fluctuating refractive errors with cataract are seen in :

- 1) Morgagnian cataract
- 2) Diabetic cataract
- 3) Intumescent cataract
- 4) Traumatic cataract

Ques # :20

Chronic dacryocystitis is most often caused by

- 1) Neisseria gonococci
 - 2) Staphylococci
 - 3) Chlamydia trachomatis
 - 4) Streptococcal pneumoniae
-

Ques # :21

Roth's spots are seen in :

- 1) Diabetes mellitus
 - 2) Sub acute bacterial endocarditis
 - 3) Eales disease
 - 4) Optic nerve tumours
-

Ques # :22

Blood in Schlemm's canal is seen in:

- 1) phacomorphic glaucoma
 - 2) carotid-cavernous fistula
 - 3) angle recession glaucoma
 - 4) pseudo exfoliation
-

Ques # :23

Ocular muscle most commonly involved in thyrotoxic myopathy is

- 1) Superior oblique
 - 2) Inferior oblique .
 - 3) Inferior rectus
 - 4) superior rectus
-

Ques # :24

Corneal curvature is measured by

- 1) pachymeter
 - 2) keratometer
 - 3) placido's disc
 - 4) specular microscope
-

Ques # :25

Macular function tests include A/E

- 1) amsler grid test
 - 2) photo stress test
 - 3) indirect slit lamp biomicroscopy
 - 4) retinal electoretinogram
-

Ques # :26

For slit lamp biomicroscopic examination all of these lenses are used except

- 1) hruby lens
 - 2) goldman's 3mirror contact lens
 - 3) 90 d lens
 - 4) direct ophthalmoscope
-

Ques # :27

in fincham's test if coloured halo is found to be broken up into segments,then dignosis may be

- 1) PACG
 - 2) OAG
 - 3) immature cataract
 - 4) mucopurulent conjunctivitis
-

Ques # :28

homonymous hemianopia field defect may be caused by which of the following lesions:

- 1) A lesion of the optic chiasm
 - 2) A lesion of the occipital lobe
 - 3) Optic Neuritis
 - 4) An attack of migraine
-

Ques # :29

Which of the following is contraindicated in the early management of a patient with hypHEMA

- 1) Steroids
 - 2) Cycloplegics
 - 3) IOP lowering agents
 - 4) Immediate evacuation of hyphaema
-

Ques # :30

Presenting symptoms of viral conjunctivitis do NOT include:

- 1) Watery discharge
 - 2) Diffuse conjunctival injection
 - 3) Foreign body sensation
 - 4) purulent discharge
-

Ques # :31

Corneal topography can be used for:

- 1) Diagnosing keratoconus
 - 2) Before cataract surgery to determine the curvature of the cornea
 - 3) Detecting astigmatism
 - 4) All of the above
-

Ques # :32

Which of the following is the first line management of keratoconus

- 1) collagen cross linking
 - 2) Hard contact lenses
 - 3) Penetrating keratoplasty
 - 4) spectacles
-

Ques # :33

Mascular edema is caused by all except

- 1) Microaneurysm
 - 2) Capillary dilatation
 - 3) Increase permeability
 - 4) none
-

Ques # :34

Macular sparing homonymous hemianopia is seen in lesions of

- 1) Optic tract
 - 2) Parietal lobe
 - 3) Temporal lobe
 - 4) Occipital lobe
-

Ques # :35

Tarsorrhaphy may be indicated in which cranial nerve palsy

- 1) Fourth nerve
- 2) Third nerve
- 3) Seventh nerve

4) Sixth nerve

Ques # :36

Optic atrophy has been reported following use of

- 1) Ethambutol
 - 2) Streptomycin
 - 3) 3. Isoniazid
 - 4) All of above
-

Ques # :37

The pupil which is small contracts on convergence but does no react to light is

- 1) Tonic pupil of Ade
 - 2) Pupil in Horner's syndrome
 - 3) Marcus Gunn pupil
 - 4) Argyl Robertson pupil
-

Ques # :38

Microsperophakia in a patient of stocky build and small stubby fingers is most likely to be

- 1) Marfan's syndrome
 - 2) Ehler Danlos syndrome
 - 3) Weil Marchesani syndrome
 - 4) Alport syndrome
-

Ques # :39

Secondary open angle glaucoma in uveitis can be due to

- 1) A total peripheral anterior synechia
 - 2) Annular synechia
 - 3) Occlusion pupil
 - 4) Trabeculitis
-

Ques # :40

Tensilon test involves injection of

- 1) Physostigmine
 - 2) Acetylcholine
 - 3) Neostigmine
 - 4) Edrophonium chloride
-

Ques # :41

Fixation reflex develops at age of:

- 1) 1 month
 - 2) 4 months
 - 3) 8 months
 - 4) 6 months
-

Ques # :42

Relative afferent papillary defect (RAPD) is characteristically seen in damage to:

- 1) Optic nerve
 - 2) Optic tract
 - 3) Lateral geniculate body
 - 4) Occulomotor nerve
-

Ques # :43

Commonest cause of traumatic myopia after injury occurs

- 1) damage to suspensory ligament
 - 2) Anterior dislocation of lens
 - 3) Posterior subluxation of lens
 - 4) Ciliary spasm
-

Ques # :44

If the pupil is not in normal position it is termed as

- 1) Dyscoria
 - 2) Corectopia
 - 3) Polycoria
 - 4) Anisocoria
-

Ques # :45

In LPS resection which ligament is landmark for resection site

- 1) Ligament of Lock wood
 - 2) Whitnalls Ligament
 - 3) Suspensory ligament of zinn
 - 4) none of the above
-

Ques # :46

A old age person of seventy years come in eye OPD with inetermittent epiprora, What is

the most likely cause physiological epiphora

- 1) Punctum stenosis
 - 2) Obstruction at lower canalicular region
 - 3) Structure of naso lacrimal duct
 - 4) Orbicularis muscles weakness
-

Ques # :47

What is the most common lympho proliferative isorder of orbit

- 1) Leukemia
 - 2) Lymphoma
 - 3) Atypical lymphoid hyperplasia
 - 4) Histocytosis
-

Ques # :48

Corneal Stroma and endothelium develops from

- 1) Neuroectodum
 - 2) Surface Ectodum
 - 3) Cranial neural crest cell
 - 4) Mesoderm
-

Ques # :49

In epithelial oedema the visual symptoms of glare and haloes may be the result of

- 1) Refractive effects
 - 2) Differactive effects
 - 3) Interference effects
 - 4) Combine of all
-

Ques # :50

Light tissue interaction for yag laser work on principle of

- 1) Photo coagulation
 - 2) Photo disruption
 - 3) Photo Ablation
 - 4) none of the above
-

Ques # :51

A 20 year old women with 3D sp both eye glasses with 6/6 vision underwent lasik surgery. On next day she had corneal haze on S/L and pain with blurred vision. What is most likely diagnosis.

- 1) Infection Keratitis
 - 2) Diffuse lamellar Keratitis
 - 3) Intestinal Keratitis
 - 4) Disciform Keratitis
-

Ques # :52

If any prostaglandin are added with timolol 0.5% drops. What amount of additive reduction of intraocular pressure is seen

- 1) 5 to 10%
 - 2) 10 to 15%
 - 3) 15 to 28%
 - 4) 25 to 40 %
-

Ques # :53

All are active VEGF agents EXCEPT

- 1) Bevacizumab
 - 2) Ranibizumab
 - 3) Verteprofin
 - 4) Pegapatanib sodium
-

Ques # :54

Malignant glaucoma is most likely seen postoperatively in

- 1) Myopic eyes
 - 2) Hyperopic eyes
 - 3) Aphakic eyes
 - 4) Pseudophaki eyes
-

Ques # :55

To get best changes in corneal shape and aberration free surface can be achieved by which technique of myopia

- 1) 1-LASIK
 - 2) LASEK
 - 3) femto second-LASIK
 - 4) SMILE femto second
-

Ques # :56

what is the drug of choice to treat post yag laser pressure spike

- 1) Timolol 0.5% BD

- 2) Levobunolol 0.5% BD
 - 3) Apraclonidine 1% 0.5 BD
 - 4) Brimonidine 0.2%BD
-

Ques # :57

Moor field regression analysis on HRT shows assesment of

- 1) Field defects due to glaucoma
 - 2) Neuro retinal rim and disc area in glaucoma cupping with normal data
 - 3) Monitor progression in glaucoma
 - 4) Peripapillary changes in glaucoma
-

Ques # :58

Herbert's pits are seen on

- 1) Lid margin
 - 2) Pelpebral conjunctiva
 - 3) Arlt's Line
 - 4) Limbus
-

Ques # :59

Association of Keratoconjunctivitis sicca with Rheumatoid arthritis is

- 1) Reiter's syndrome
 - 2) Sjogren's syndrome
 - 3) Steven Johnson syndrome
 - 4) Mikulicz's syndrome
-

Ques # :60

Hudson-stahli lines in cornea are

- 1) Red
 - 2) Yellowish -red
 - 3) Yellowish-brown
 - 4) Yellow
-

Ques # :61

Munson's sign is seen in

- 1) Episcleritis
- 2) Chalcosis
- 3) Keratoconus
- 4) Retinal Detachment

Ques # :62

Action of right Superior oblique muscle is

- 1) Laevodepression
 - 2) Laevoelevation
 - 3) Dextrodepression
 - 4) Dextroelevation
-

Ques # :63

Synkinetic ptosis is typically seen as

- 1) Bell's phenomenon
 - 2) Myasthenia Gravis
 - 3) Marcus Gunn phenomenon
 - 4) Maldevelopment of Levator muscle
-

Ques # :64

Most common type of lid carcinome is

- 1) Adenocarcinome
 - 2) Melanoma
 - 3) Basal cell carcinoma
 - 4) Symmetrical enlargement
-

Ques # :65

Keratoconjunctivitis sicca refers to

- 1) Aqueous tear deficiency dry eye
 - 2) Mucin deficiency dry eye
 - 3) Lipid deficiency dry eye
 - 4) All type of dry eyes
-

Ques # :66

Normal pH of tear is

- 1) 5.7
 - 2) 6.7
 - 3) 7.5
 - 4) 7.9
-

Ques # :67

Crocodile tears are seen in

- 1) Frey's syndrome
 - 2) Conjunctivitis
 - 3) Lacrimal tumour
 - 4) Abnormal VII nerve regeneration
-

Ques # :68

Most common cranial nerve involve in ophthalmologic migrane is

- 1) II nerve
 - 2) III nerve
 - 3) V nerve
 - 4) VI nerve
-

Ques # :69

Uncrossed diplopia is seen with

- 1) Esotropia
 - 2) Exotropia
 - 3) Esophoria
 - 4) Exophoria
-

Ques # :70

Principle of the stenopic slit is based on

- 1) Astigmatic fan
 - 2) The circle of least diffusion
 - 3) Pin-hole phenomenon
 - 4) Sturm's conoid
-

Ques # :71

Diameter of fovea centralis is

- 1) 0.5 mm
 - 2) 1 mm
 - 3) 1.5 mm
 - 4) 2.5 mm
-

Ques # :72

The shortest extraocular muscle is

- 1) Superior oblique
- 2) Inferior oblique

- 3) Superior rectus
 - 4) Inferior rectus
-

Ques # :73

Acute haemorrhagic conjunctivitis is caused by

- 1) Entero virus
 - 2) Adenovirus type 8
 - 3) Picorna virus
 - 4) Gonococcus
-

Ques # :74

Snow ball' opacities near ora serrata are pathognomic of

- 1) Fungal Endophthamitis
 - 2) Pars-plantis
 - 3) Diabetic ratinopathy
 - 4) Anterior chroiditis
-

Ques # :75

All of the following are included invision 2020 goals except

- 1) Refractive errors
 - 2) Glaucoma
 - 3) Cataract
 - 4) Childhood blindness
-

Ques # :76

Treatment of Accomodative squint is

- 1) Accomodative I.O.L.
 - 2) Surgery
 - 3) Orthroptic exercise
 - 4) Prism correction
-

Ques # :77

All Lesions are seen in blunt trauma Except

- 1) Macular hole
 - 2) Berlin's edema
 - 3) soft exudates
 - 4) Angle recession
-

Ques # :78

Optic neuritis is not seen in

- 1) Multiple sclerosis
 - 2) Diabetes
 - 3) Methenol poisoning
 - 4) none
-

Ques # :79

First sign of optic nerve disease is

- 1) colour blindness
 - 2) Afferent pupillary defect
 - 3) Efferent pupillary defect
 - 4) Loss of accommodation
-

Ques # :80

In Bupthalmos lens is

- 1) Small
 - 2) Large
 - 3) Anteroposterior flat
 - 4) Normal
-

Ques # :81

Most common systemic association of scleritis is

- 1) Giant cell arteritis
 - 2) Rheumatoid arthritis
 - 3) Disseminated systemic sclerosis
 - 4) Reiter's syndrome
-

Ques # :82

Image seen by ophthalmoscopy is

- 1) Inverted and virtual
 - 2) Erect and Virtual
 - 3) Inverted and real
 - 4) Erect and real
-

Ques # :83

Distance of lateral rectus from Limbus

- 1) 4.5mm
 - 2) 5.5 mm
 - 3) 7.0 mm
 - 4) 9.0 mm
-

Ques # :84

All are seen in 3rd nerve palsey

- 1) Mydriosis
 - 2) Diplopia
 - 3) Proptosis
 - 4) Exodeviation
-

Ques # :85

Blue sclera is seen with

- 1) Kawasaki syndrome
 - 2) Kaposi sarcoma
 - 3) Osteogenesis imperfecta
 - 4) Giant cell arteritis
-

Ques # :86

In terrian's marginal degeneration following is seen

- 1) Epithelial defects
 - 2) Painful red eye
 - 3) Inferior thinning
 - 4) Lipid deposition
-

Ques # :87

Uveitis associated with trabeculitis is seen in

- 1) Fuchs heterochromic iridocyclitis
 - 2) Bechet's disease
 - 3) Herpetic uveitis
 - 4) sarcoidosis
-

Ques # :88

Presenting sign of marfan's syndrome in the eye is

- 1) pupillary block glaucoma
- 2) monocular diplopia
- 3) need for aphatic correction

4) Inferonasal subluxation

Ques # :89

Ansler's sign is seen in

- 1) Mucopurelent conjunctivitis
 - 2) Eales disease
 - 3) Fuch's uveitis
 - 4) Vogt's Koyanagi Haradas syndrome
-

Ques # :90

Critical period of development fixation reflex is

- 1) 2-4 months of age
 - 2) 6-8 months of age
 - 3) 2 years
 - 4) 3 years
-

Ques # :91

scleritis is most commonly associated with

- 1) Rheumatic Arthritis
 - 2) Tuberculosis
 - 3) P.A.N.
 - 4) Toxoplasmosis
-

Ques # :92

Healed patch of chorioretinitis give rise to

- 1) Absolute Seotoma
 - 2) Positive seotoma
 - 3) Slopping seotoma
 - 4) Negative seotoma
-

Ques # :93

Steroid responsiveness are present with

- 1) P.O.A.G.
 - 2) High myopia
 - 3) Diabetes
 - 4) All of above
-

Ques # :94

Most common fungal infection in AIDS patients

- 1) Candida
 - 2) Cryptococcus
 - 3) Aspergillus
 - 4) Fusarium
-

Ques # :95

All are cause of Band keratopathy Except

- 1) Phthisis bulbi
 - 2) Chronic cyclitis
 - 3) Increase phosphorus level
 - 4) Enteropian
-

Ques # :96

Terrien marginal degeneration Which is correct

- 1) Unilateral
 - 2) Bilateral
 - 3) Inferior Cornea Involve
 - 4) Female are more prone
-

Ques # :97

What is Dalen

- 1) Deposition of mucous of cornea
 - 2) Localised area of corneal thinning
 - 3) Raised limbal lesion
 - 4) Deposition of epithelium
-

Ques # :98

VER is useful in diagnosis of all the following EXCEPT

- 1) Retinitis Pigmentosa
 - 2) Optic Atrophy
 - 3) Visual potential in eye with opaque media
 - 4) Retrobulbar neuritis
-

Ques # :99

Most Common cause of Posterior staphyloma

- 1) Trauma
 - 2) Glaucoma
 - 3) Myopia
 - 4) Scleritis
-

Ques # :100

The most reliable provocative test for angle closure glaucoma

- 1) Dark room test
 - 2) Mydriatic test
 - 3) Miotic test
 - 4) water drinking test
-

[RPSC's Online Exams Objections Portal](#)