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) Ambylopia

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 in 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) Cupulliform 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 dacrocystitis 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 diagnosis 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

**Masticular 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
Ques # :36

**Optic atrophy has been reported following use of**
1) Ethambutol
2) Streptomycin
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 dilocation 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) Aniscoria

**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) Intestitial 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 assessment 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 conjuctiva
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 carcinoma 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
**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 migraine 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) Methanol 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) Anterioposterior 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 conjuctivitis
2) Eales disease
3) Fuch's uveitis
4) Vogt's Koyanagi Haradas syndrome

Ques # : 90

**Critical period of development fixation reflax 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 Dallen
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