

BOWEN UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF HEALTH SCIENCES
Department of Surgery
OPHTHALMOLOGY END OF POSTING EXAMINATION
2020 CLINICAL SET

1. In blow out fracture the commonest bone to fracture is

- A. maxillary
- B. zygomatic
- C. lachrymal
- D. frontal
- E. ethmoidal

2. The first line of treatment in chemical injury is

- A. admission if severe
- B. topical antibiotics
- C. topical cycloplegia
- D. neutralization of pH by irrigation
- E. oral analgesia

3. The commonest cause of cataract is

- A. trauma
- B. diabetes
- C. hypo-parathyroidism
- D. Intrauterine infections
- E. old age

4. In myopia

- A. Length of eye ball is short
- B. Corneal radius of curvature is less
- C. Lens is less spherical
- D. Image forms in front of the retina when the patient accommodates
- E. Patient can see far objects clearly when he exerts accommodation

5. WHO grading of trachoma includes all except

- a. TF follicles

- b. TI inflammation
- c. TS scarring
- d. TT trichiasis
- e. TP pannus

6. According to WHO a person is blind when

- a. vision in better eye is less than 2/60 and/or visual field is less than 30 degrees in better eye
- b. vision in better eye is less than 3/60 and/or visual field is less than 10 degrees in better eye
- c. vision in better eye is less than 3/60 and/or visual field is less than 20 degrees in better eye
- d. vision in better eye is less than 1/60 and/or visual field is less than 60 degrees in better eye
- e. vision in better eye is less than 6/60 and/or visual field is less than 10 degrees in better eye

7. A patient on slit lamp examination shows hypopyon in anterior chamber after trauma, which is due to

- a. Pus in anterior chamber
- b. Cells in anterior chamber
- c. Protein in anterior chamber
- d. Blood in anterior chamber
- e. Foreign body in anterior chamber

8. A patient have blunt trauma with tennis ball and having hyphema, which is

- a. Pus in anterior chamber
- b. Foreign body in anterior chamber
- c. Uveal tissue in anterior chamber
- d. Blood in anterior chamber
- e. Cells in anterior chamber

9. Benign tumors of eye include all except

- a. Limbal dermoid
- b. Chalazion

- c. Orbital cyst
- d. Dermoid cyst
- e. Rhabdomyosarcoma

10. Timolol is

- a. Beta blocker
- b. Carbonic anhydrase inhibitor
- c. Antibiotic
- d. Alpha blocker
- e. Calcium channel blocker

11. Ophthalmoscope is used for all except

- a. Examination of the retina
- b. Examination of the optic disc
- c. Asses cup-disc ratio of the optic nerve head.
- d. Axial length of eye
- e. Examination of the Macula

12. Distichiasis is

- a. Misdirected eye lashes
- b. Accessory row of lashes
- c. Everted lid margin
- d. Inverted lid margin
- e Drooping of upper lid

13. Foreign body sensation can be produced by all except

- a. Allergic conjunctivitis
- b. Viral conjunctivitis
- c. Cataract
- d. Contact lens wear

E. Trichiasis

14. Myopia is a condition which is

- a. Farsightedness
- b. Correction with concave lens
- c. Correction with convex lens
- d. Image formed behind the retina
- e. Eye ball is small

15. Hypermetropia is a condition in which all is true except

- a. Axial length of eye ball is small
- b. Correction with convex lens
- c. Image formed behind the retina
- d. Refractive error can be diagnosed by retinoscopy
- a. Rays of light converged in front of the retina.

16. In diabetic retinopathy the new vessel formation is due to the following pathology

- a. Retinal haemorrhage
- b. Vitreous haemorrhage
- c. Retinal oedema
- d. Retinal ischemia
- e. Retinal breaks

17. The main clinical sign of proliferative diabetic retinopathy is

- a. Micro aneurysms
- b. Hard exudates
- c. Deep retinal haemorrhages
- d. Neovascularization of retina
- e. Vitreous haemorrhage

18. Optic disc oedema is seen in all except

- a. Papilloedema

- b. CRVO
- c. Open angle glaucoma
- d. Hypertensive retinopathy
- e. Papillitis

19. Most of the refractive power of the eye comes from
- a. the aqueous
 - b. the cornea
 - c. the lens
 - d. the vitreous
 - e. the retina

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

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