

1. In Microspherophakia, which drug is contraindicated.
A. Atropine
B. Pilocarpine
C. Acetazolamide
D. Travoprost
2. Treatment of choice for blue dot cataract is
A. Phacoemulsification
B. ICCE
C. ECCE
D. No treatment
3. In fuchs heterochromic uveitis, all are present except.
A. Keratic Precipitates
B. Posterior Synechiae
C. Iris Heterochromia
D. Cataract
4. Commonest primary glaucoma in Asians is
A. Open angle glaucoma
B. Angle closure glaucoma
C. Buphthalmos
D. Juvenile open angle glaucoma
5. Approximate incidence of angle recession glaucoma in angle recession are
A. 10%
B. 20%
C. 30%
D. 40%
6. All are signs of pigment dispersion glaucoma except
A. Krukenberg spindle
B. Shallow anterior chamber
C. Trabecular meshwork pigmentation
D. Peripheral posterior bowing of iris
7. Trabeculotomy is done in primary congenital glaucoma in
A. < 1 year age
B. >1 years
C. >2 years
D. >3 years
8. All are signs of Refractive Accomadative Esotropia except
A. Presents at 2-3 years of age
B. High AC/A ratio
C. AV pattern
D. Amblyopia
9. In Hypoaccomadative form of convergence insufficiency, all are present except
A. high AC/A ratio
B. Markedly reduced near point of accomadation
C. Seen in young & Adolscents
D. Base in prisms are given
10. All are features of Monofixation Syndrome except
A. Absent foveolar fusion
B. Presence of peripheral fusion
C. Large angle of deviation
D. Central Scotoma
11. Not a sign of optic nerve Meningioma
A. Disc edema
B. Raised intraocular pressure
C. Relative afferent Pupillary Defect
D. Optocilliary shunt vessel
12. All can present with leucocoria except
A. Retinoblastoma
B. cataract
C. Buphthalmos
D. Coat's disease

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13. Symptoms & Signs of Acanthaemoeba keratitis are all except
 A. Midperipheral anterior stromal infiltrate B. Mild pain
 C. Semilunar or circular corneal ulcer D. Blurring of vision
14. Central Corneal edema present in all except
 A. disciform keratitis B. Fuch's dystrophy
 C. Mooren's ulcer D. Keratoconus
15. Not of Mesodermal origin is
 A. Cornea B. Sclera
 C. Iris muscles D. Ciliary muscles
16. Not a sign of Posterior Scleritis is
 A. Disc edema B. Macular edema
 C. Exudative retinal detachment D. Cottonwool spots
17. All are signs of sarcoidosis except
 A. Hilar lymphadenopathy B. Uveitis
 C. Caseating granuloma on histopathology D. Increased ACE levels
18. Cilioretinal artery is a branch of
 A. Internal carotid artery B. posterior ciliary artery
 C. Ophthalmic artery D. External carotid artery
19. Internal Hordeolum is infection of
 A. Glands of moll B. Glands of zeis
 C. Meibomian gland D. Sebaceous glands
20. Which of following is not a histological type of Rhabdomyosarcoma
 A. Embryonal B. Alveolar
 C. Epithelial D. Pleomorphic
21. Not a feature of Goldenhar syndrome
 A. Maxillo-mandibular hypoplasia B. Preauricular skin tag
 C. Epibulbar dermoid D. Cataract
22. Of the following which is not a conjunctival gland
 A. Gland of Krause B. Gland of Zeis
 C. Gland of Manz D. Gland of Wolfring
23. Pseudomembranes are seen in all except
 A. Severe Adenoviral conjunctivitis B. Ligneous conjunctivitis
 C. Gonococcal conjunctivitis D. Diphtherial conjunctivitis
24. Signs of Blepharophimosis syndrome are all except
 A. Ptosis B. Telecanthus
 C. Entropion D. Epicanthus inversus

B**C****C****D****C****B****C****C****D****B****D****C***Signature of the Candidate*

25. Length of nasolacrimal duct is
 A. 10cm B. 15 cm
 C. 20 cm D. 25 cm
26. Follicular reaction is seen in all ages except
 A. First 3 months B. 1 year
 C. 3 years D. 4 years
27. In iridocorneal Endothelial Syndrome , all are present except
 A. Endothelial dysgenesis B. Bilateral
 C. Essential iris atrophy D. Peripheral iris nodule
28. All muscles have twin arterial supply except
 A. Medial rectus B. Inferior rectus
 C. Lateral rectus D. Superior rectus
29. Intraocular lens is contraindicated in
 A. Diabetes B. Marphan's syndrome
 C. Behcet's disease D. Congenital cataract
30. Not seen in Duane's Retraction Syndrome type-1 is:
 A. abduction restriction B. Narrowing of palpebral fissure
 C. Proptosis D. Hypermetropia
31. All are seen in Coat's disease except
 A. Invariably unilateral B. More common in girls
 C. Severe retinal telangiectasia D. May present with leukocoria
32. All are macular function tests in opaque media except
 A. Papillary light response B. Laser interferometry
 C. Fundus Fluorescence Angiography D. Potential Acuitymeter
33. Central serous retinopathy presents with all except
 A. Old age B. Metamorphopsia
 C. Smoke stack appearance on angiography D. Usually unilateral
34. Stargardt's disease presents with all except
 A. middle age B. Bronze beaten appearance
 C. Impaired vision D. Involves 15 mm of posterior pole
35. Cherry red spot seen in all except
 A. Tay Sachs's disease B. Niemann pick's disease
 C. Central retinal artery occlusion D. Central retinal vein occlusion
36. All of the following are corneal signs except
 A. Keiser Fleisher ring B. Roth spots
 C. Fleisher ring D. Trantas dots

B**A****B****C****C****C****B****C****A****A****D****B***Signature of the Candidate*

37. Brown's syndrome includes all except
 A. Defective elevation in adduction
 B. Less elevation deficit in midline
 C. Superior oblique overaction
 D. Divergence in upgaze

C

38. All are signs of Panophthalmitis except
 A. Normal ocular movements
 B. Conjunctival discharge
 C. Conjunctival chemosis
 D. Vision loss

A

39. All can present with relative afferent papillary defect except:
 A. Indirect optic nerve injury
 B. Cortical blindness
 C. Optic neuritis
 D. Retinal detachment

B

40. Clinically significant macular edema includes all except:
 A. Retinal edema within 500 micron
 B. Hard exudates within 500 micron with associated retinal thickening
 C. Retinal edema more than 1DD and any part of it within 1DD from fovea
 D. Hard exudates within 500 micron from fovea without retinal thickening

D

41. Large eyes is a sign of:
 A. Primary open angle glaucoma
 B. Primary congenital glaucoma
 C. Angle Closure Glaucoma
 D. Juvenile Open Angle Glaucoma

B

42. Common conjunctivitis (Flu) is caused by:
 A. bacteria
 B. fungus
 C. herpes virus
 D. Adenovirus

D

43. Thyroid associated ophthalmopathy is first presentation of thyroid disease in:
 A. 20%
 B. 30%
 C. 40%
 D. 50% of cases.

B

44. Leading cause of irreversible blindness is:
 A. Cataract
 B. Diabetic Retinopathies
 C. Glaucoma
 D. Corneal scarring

C

45. Amblyopia is caused by:
 A. squint
 B. anisometropia
 C. both
 D. none

C

46. All are age related changes except
 A. arcus Senilis
 B. cataract
 C. age related macular degeneration
 D. corneal dystrophy

D

47. Trachoma is caused by:
 A. virus
 B. bacteria
 C. fungus
 D. protozoa

B

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48. Near sightedness is :
A. Myopia
C. Presbyopia
B. Hypermetropia
D. Astigmatism
49. Absence of crystalline lens is called
A. Pseudophakia
C. Subluxation
B. Aphakia
D. Dislocation
50. Following primary colours are involved in colour blindness except
A. red
C. green
B. blue
D. yellow
51. Red eye is caused by all except-
A. Conjunctivitis
C. uveitis
B. Acute Glaucoma
D. cataract
52. Bitots spots are seen in which vitamin deficiency
A. vitamin A
C. vitamin C
B. Vitamin B
D. Vitamin D
53. Cause of sudden painless loss of vision is caused by
A. cataract
C. Corneal ulcer
B. Glaucoma
D. Central Retinal Artery Occlusion
54. Which of the following mutations is associated with aniridia?
A. Rb
C. ABCA4
B. PAX6
D. Rhodopsin
55. All of the following options are ways to increase the amount of drug absorption from an eye drop except
A. prior administration of a topical anesthetic
B. punctal occlusion
C. increased lipid solubility
D. increased hydrophilicity of the drug
56. Which one of the following associations is true about corneal collagen components?
A. Corneal wound healing—type III collagen
B. Descemet membrane—type I collagen
C. Bowman layer—type IV collagen
D. Stroma—type II collagen
57. Which of the following electrolytes is found in the aqueous humor at half the level of the plasma?
A. Sodium
C. Zinc
B. Calcium
D. Potassium

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58. Which bone is not part of the medial orbital wall?

- A. Maxilla
- B. Sphenoid
- C. Zygomatic
- D. Ethmoid

A

59. Which structure does not pass through the superior orbital fissure?

- A. Ophthalmic artery
- B. Frontal nerve
- C. CN III
- D. CN IV

A

60. Which one of the following is a protective mechanism against oxidation in the lens?

- A. Glutathione
- B. Vitamin A
- C. Aldose reductase
- D. Vitamin B12

A

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