

Final M.B.B.Ch Examination in Ophthalmology
June 21st, 2018
Total:125 marks
Time allowed: 3 Hours

Kafr Elsheikh University
Faculty of Medicine
Ophthalmology Department

Question (1) Write short notes on the followings: (25 Marks)

(Suggested Time: 35 Minutes)

1. Etiology of ptosis.
2. Chronic dacryocystitis (clinical picture and complications).
3. Complications of perforated corneal ulcer
4. Intumescent cataract.
5. Complications of central retinal vein occlusion.

Question (2) Enumerate: (25Marks)

(Suggested Time: 25 Minutes)

1. Lines of treatment of spring catarrh.
2. Types of ocular staphyloma.
3. Types of astigmatism.
4. Causes of vitreous hemorrhage.
5. Types of strabismus.

Question (3) Explain Why ... Or Give Reasons for: (10 Marks)

(Suggested Time: 15 Minutes)

1. Occurrence of ptosis in Horner's syndrome.
2. Primary angle closure glaucoma is more common in hypermetropic eyes
3. Perforation occurs commonly in typical hypopyon ulcer.
4. Orbital cellulitis is a serious condition which is life threatening and vision threatening.
5. Unilateral aphakia cannot be corrected by glasses.

Question (4) Problem Solving (15 Marks)

(Suggested Time: 30 Minutes)

44- Blood staining of the cornea is due to:

- a) Hyphema
- b) Hyphema with rise of IOP
- c) Corneal edema
- d) Corneal FB

45- All are infective corneal ulcers except:

- a) Typical hypopyon ulcer
- b) Atypical hypopyon ulcer
- c) Fasicular ulcer
- d) Dendritic corneal ulcer

46- all the following muscles are supplied by Oculomotor nerve except:

- a) Superior oblique muscle
- b) Inferior oblique muscle
- c) Inferior rectus muscle
- d) Levator palpebre muscle

47- Chalazion is a chronic inflammatory granuloma of :

- a) Meibomian gland
- b) Zies's gland
- c) Sweat gland
- d) Wolfring's gland

48- The most common primary intraocular malignancy in adults is:

- a) Retinoblastoma
- b) Choroidal melanoma
- c) Squamous cell carcinoma of conjunctiva
- d) Iris nevus

49- Retinal change specific in proliferative diabetic retinopathy is:

- a) Microaneurysm
- b) Soft cotton wool exudates
- c) venouslooping
- d) Neovascularization

50- Injury to optic tract produces:

- a) Homonymous hemianopia
- b) Bitemporal hemianopia
- c) Binasal hemianopia
- d) Sparing of macular vision

(GOOD LUCK)

سيعد امتحان العملي (slides) ان شاء الله بقاعات التدريس بالمستشفى الساعة ٨,٣٠ صباحا ويليه امتحان الشفوي بالكلية

يوم السبت 2018/6/23 من رقم 1 الي رقم 153

يوم الاحد 2018/6/24 من رقم 154 الي رقم 307 بالاضافة الي الطلبة الراسيين من العام الماضي

35- In Phacoemulsification operation, All the following are true Except:

- a) Rapid recovery period
- b) Foldable IOL is implanted
- c) Stitches are always required at the end of operation
- d) Small corneal wound is done

36- The type of laser used to treat Posterior Capsule Opacification

- a) Yag laser
- b) Argon laser
- c) Diode laser
- d) Excimer laser

37- All of the following types of entropion are known except:

- a) Spastic entropion
- b) Senile entropion
- c) Paralytic entropion
- d) Cicatricial entropion

38- Ectropion of the upper lid most commonly:

- a) Spastic ectropion
- b) Senile ectropion
- c) Paralytic ectropion
- d) Cicatricial ectropion

39- Blow out fracture Most commonly affect:

- a) The inferior wall of the orbit
- b) The medial wall of the orbit
- c) The lateral wall of the orbit
- d) The roof of the orbit

40- Blindness in Vitamin A deficiency is due to:

- a) Corneal involvement
- b) Retinopathy
- c) Conjunctival scarring
- d) Uveitis

41- Double staining pattern of the cornea is characteristic for:

- a) Fungal corneal ulcer
- b) Herpetic corneal ulcer
- c) Exposure keratopathy
- d) Acanthamoebic corneal ulcer

42- Topical Corticosteroids are contraindicated except in:

- a) Bacterial corneal ulcer
- b) Herpetic corneal ulcer
- c) Fasicular phlyctenular ulcer
- d) Stromal fungal keratitis

43- Tarsorrhaphy is essential in:

- a) Bacterial corneal ulcer
- b) Viral corneal ulcer
- c) Exposure keratopathy
- d) Traumatic corneal ulcer

27-These are methods of detection of metallic intraocular foreign body except:

- a) Plain X-ray
- b) MRI
- c) CT
- d) Ultrasound

28- Rapid painful loss of vision occurs in all except:

- a) Acute angle closure glaucoma
- b) Blunt trauma
- c) Alkali burn
- d) CRAO

29- All the following are signs of lens subluxation except:

- a) Phakodonesis
- b) Iridodonesis
- c) Irregular anterior chamber
- d) Intact all zonule

30- All of the following are symptoms of Retinal Detachment except:

- a) MuscaVolitans
- b) Flashes of light
- c) Deterioration of vision
- d) Sever ocular pain

31- All of the following are the characteristics of glaucomatus cup except :

- a) Large deep cup
- b) Overhanging margins
- c) Retinal vessels appear broken of at the margin
- d) Lamina cribrosa is not visible

32- Beta Blockers lower IOP mainly by:

- a) Decreased aqueous production
- b) Increased aqueous drainage
- c) Lower episcleral venous pressure
- d) All of above

33- Pre auricular lymphadenopathy occurs with the following conjunctivitis:

- a) Vernal keratoconjunctivitis
- b) Phlyctenular keratoconjunctivitis
- c) Viral conjunctivitis
- d) Angular conjunctivitis

34- The first line of treatment in chemical injuryis:

- a) oral analgesia
- b) topical antibiotics
- c) topical cycloplegic
- d) neutralization of pH by irrigation

18-The commonest cause of proptosis in adults is :

- a) Orbital cellulitis
- b) Thyroid ophthalmopathy
- c) capillaryhemangioma
- d) Cavernous sinus thrombosis

19- Corneal ulcer associated with very severe pain is:

- a) Fungal ulcer
- b) Viral ulcer
- c) Acanthamecobic ulcer
- d) Neurotrophic ulcer

20-Treatment of viral corneal ulcer might include all the following except:

- a) Acyclovir eye ointment
- b) Steroids eye drops
- c) Atropine eye drops
- d) Antibiotics eye drops

21-In glasses for compound regular astigmatism we use:

- a) Sphero-cylindrical lenses
- b) Cylindrical lenses
- c) Convex lenses
- d) Concave lenses

22-Triad of retinitis pigmentosa includes all except:

- a) Waxy disc pallor
- b) Arteriolar attenuation
- c) Macular hypopigmentation
- d) Bone specule pigmentation

23- Non-refractive accommodative esodeviation is treated by:

- a) Concave glasses
- b) Medial rectus recession and lateral rectus resection
- c) Bifocal glasses
- d) Orthoptic training

24-Second sight occurs with:

- a) Cortical cataract
- b) Nuclear cataract
- c) Sub-capsular cataract
- d) Anterior polar cataract

25-Doctor sees nothing& patient sees nothing in:

- a) Papillitis
- b) Papilloedema
- c) Retrobulbar neuritis (toxic amblyopia)
- d) All of the above

26-Papilloedema lead to:

- a) Rapid deterioration of vision
- b) Primary optic atrophy
- c) Pain on eye movements
- d) Optic disc edema more than 3 D

10- Consecutive optic atrophy can occur with the following pathologies except:

- a) Degenerative myopia
- b) Retinitis pigmentosa
- c) Central retinal artery occlusion
- d) Central retinal vein thrombosis

11- Posterior polar cataract markedly affects vision because:

- a) Its shadow lies on the macula
- b) Close to the nodal point
- c) It lies on the posterior capsule
- d) It blocks the pupillary area

12-The corneal touch reflex involves the following cranial nerves:

- a) 2nd and 4th
- b) 2nd and 3rd
- c) 5th and 3rd
- d) 5th and 7th

13- Patient had a pterygium, excised since one month, and starts to see double vision, this may be due to:

- a) Medial rectus weakness
- b) Lateral rectus paralysis
- c) Symblepharon formation
- d) All of the above

14-All the following can be caused by chlamydial infection except:

- a) Ophthalmiaeonatorum
- b) Trachoma.
- c) Inclusion Conjunctivitis
- d) Central corneal ulcer

15-Treatment of active anterior uveitis with secondary glaucoma includes:

- a) Cortisone plus mydriatic
- b) Cortisone plus mydriatics plus betablockers
- c) Cortisone plus miotics
- d) Antibiotics plus betablockers

16- When the eye is medially rotated, the prime depressor muscle of eye ball is:

- a) Inferior rectus
- b) Inferior oblique
- c) Superior oblique
- d) Superior rectus

17- Toxic amblyopia due to methyl alcohol might be managed by:

- a) Gastric lavage
- b) Intravenous sodium bicarbonate
- c) Ingestion of ethyl alcohol
- d) All of the above

1- Lagophthalmos can be caused by all of the following except:

- a) Facial nerve palsy
- b) 6th nerve palsy
- c) Cicatricialectropion
- d) Postoperative repair for ptosis

2- Glaucoma due to intumescent cataract is:

- a) Pigmentary glaucoma.
- b) Phacolytic glaucoma
- c) Phacomorphic glaucoma
- d) Malignant glaucoma

3- All of the following surgeries can be used to treat keratoconus except:

- a) Keratoplasty
- b) Cross linking
- c) Posterior chamber IOL
- d) Intracorneal ring

4-All these are true about ulcerative blepharitis except:

- a) Can cause madarosis.
- b) Can be complicated by ulcerative keratitis
- c) Can be caused by herpes simplex virus
- d) Can be treated by antibiotics

5-Tremulous iris can be seen in:

- a) Aphakia
- b) Subluxation of the lens
- c) Hypermature cataract
- d) All of above

6- Diplopia due to right 4th cranial nerve palsy disappears on covering:

- a) Right eye
- b) Left eye
- c) Either one
- d) Neither one

7-Third cranial nerve innervates all the following except:

- a) Superior oblique muscle
- b) Levator palpebre muscle
- c) Inferior oblique muscle
- d) Medial rectus muscle

8-In acute angle closure glaucoma, the choice of surgery is decided after:

- a) Gonioscopic examination
- b) Fundus examination
- c) Tonometry
- d) Visual field examination

9-Afferent pupillary defect occurs in all the following except:

- a) Papillitis
- b) Early papilledema
- c) Primary Optic atrophy
- d) Retrobulbar neuritis

Problem 1 (5 marks)

Male patient aged 35 years came complaining of rapid diminution of vision of the right eye since few days with redness, pain, photophobia, and lacrimation. Examination of this patient revealed: right eye VA: 6/60, ciliary injection, the cornea was clear with KPs. The anterior chamber showed cells and flare with muddy iris and irregular pupil.

- 1- What is the most probable diagnosis of such case? (1 mark)
- 2- What is the differential diagnosis of similar conditions with ciliary injection? (in table) (4 marks)

Problem 2 (5 marks)

A 50 years old female patient came complaining of bilateral gradual painless diminution of vision of 6 months duration. She gave a history of diabetes mellitus since 15 years. Examination revealed that visual acuity was 6/18 in the right eye and 6/24 in the left eye. Anterior segment examination was completely free. Fundus examination showed bilateral retinal microaneurysms, retinal hemorrhage, and hard exudates.

- 1- What is the most probable diagnosis of this patient? (1 mark)
- 2- What are the investigations needed for evaluation of the retina of this patient? (2 marks)
- 3- What are the stages of this disease? (2marks)

Problem 3 (5 marks)

A one-year old child brought by his mother as she noticed abnormal yellowish reflex in his right eye with recent ocular deviation in this eye. On examination the child showed leukocoria and esotropia of the right eye. There was family history of left eye enucleation of his older brother at age of 2 years.

- 1- What is the most probable diagnosis? (2 mark)
- 2- Enumerate other causes of leukocoria in infants (at least three). (3 marks)

Question (5) MCQ (50 Marks)

(Suggested Time: 75 Minutes)