

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS: OPHTHALMOLOGY
(FOR MBBS FINAL PART I)**

EYELIDS, CONJUNCTIVA, CORNEA AND SCLERA

1. Distichiasis is:

- a. Misdirected eyelashes
- b. Accessory row of eyelashes
- c. Downward drooping of upper lid
- d. Outward protrusion of lower lid

ANSWER: B

2. Band shaped keratopathy is commonly caused by deposition of:

- a. Magnesium salt
- b. Calcium salt
- c. Ferrous salt
- d. Copper salt

ANSWER: B

3. Irrespective of the etiology of a corneal ulcer, the drug always indicated is:

- a. Corticosteroids
- b. Cycloplegics
- c. Antibiotics
- d. Antifungals

ANSWER: B

4. Dense scar of cornea with incarceration of iris is known as:

- a. Adherent Leucoma
- b. Dense leucoma
- c. Ciliary staphyloma
- d. Iris bombe

ANSWER: A

5. Corneal sensations are diminished in:

- a. Herpes simplex
- b. Conjunctivitis
- c. Fungal infections
- d. Marginal keratitis

ANSWER: A

6. The color of fluorescein staining in corneal ulcer is:

- a. Yellow
- b. Blue
- c. Green
- d. Royal blue

ANSWER: C

7. Phlycten is due to:

- a. Endogenous allergy
- b. Exogenous allergy
- c. Degeneration
- d. None of the above

ANSWER: A

8. A recurrent bilateral conjunctivitis occurring with the onset of hot weather in young boys with symptoms of burning, itching, and lacrimation with large flat topped cobble stone papillae raised areas in the palpebral conjunctiva is:

- A. Trachoma
- B. Phlyctenular conjunctivitis
- C. Mucopurulent conjunctivitis
- D. Vernal keratoconjunctivitis

ANSWER: D

9. Which of the following organism can penetrate intact corneal epithelium?

- A. Strept pyogenes
- B. Staph aureus
- C. Pseudomonas pyocyanaea
- D. Corynebacterium diphtheriae

ANSWER: D

10. A 12 years old boy receiving long term treatment for spring catarrh, developed defective vision in both eyes. The likely cause is:

- a. Posterior subcapsular cataract
- b. Retinopathy of prematurity
- c. Optic neuritis
- d. Vitreous hemorrhage

ANSWER: A

11. A young child suffering from fever and sore throat began to complain of lacrimation. On examination, follicles were found in the lower palpebral conjunctiva with tender preauricular lymph nodes. The most probable diagnosis is:

- a. Trachoma
- b. Staphylococcal conjunctivitis
- c. Adenoviral conjunctivitis
- d. Phlyctenular conjunctivitis

ANSWER: C

12. Patching of the eye is contraindicated in:

- a. Corneal abrasion
- b. Bacterial corneal ulcer
- c. Mucopurulent conjunctivitis
- d. After glaucoma surgery

ANSWER: C

13. Ten years old boy complains of itching. On examination, there are mucoid nodules with smooth rounded surface on the limbus, and mucous white ropy mucopurulent conjunctival discharge. He most probably suffers from:

- a. Trachoma
- b. Mucopurulent conjunctivitis
- c. Bulbar spring catarrh
- d. Purulent conjunctivitis

ANSWER: C

14. In viral epidemic kerato-conjunctivitis characteristically there is usually:

- a. Copious purulent discharge
- b. Copious muco-purulent discharge
- c. Excessive watery lacrimation
- d. Mucooid ropy white discharge

ANSWER: C

15. Corneal Herbert's rosettes are found in:

- a. Mucopurulent conjunctivitis
- b. Phlyctenular keratoconjunctivitis
- c. Active trachoma
- d. Spring catarrh

ANSWER: C

16. A patient complains of maceration of skin of the lids and conjunctiva redness at the inner and outer canthi. Conjunctival swab is expected to show:

- a. Staphylococcus aureus.
- b. Streptococcus viridans.
- c. Streptococcus pneumoniae
- d. Morax- Axenfeld diplobacilli

ANSWER: D

17. Tranta's spots are noticed in cases of:

- a. Active trachoma
- b. Bulbar spring catarrh
- c. Corneal phlycten
- d. Vitamin A deficiency

ANSWER: B

18. A painful, tender, non itchy localized redness of the conjunctiva can be due to:

- a. Bulbar spring catarrh.
- b. Episcleritis.
- c. Vascular pterygium.
- d. Phlyctenular conjunctivitis.

ANSWER: B

19. In trachoma the patient is infectious when there is:

- a. Arlt's line
- b. Herbert's pits
- c. Post-trachomatous concretions.
- d. Follicles and papillae in the palpebral conjunctiva.

ANSWER: D

20. A female patient 18 years old, who is contact lens wearer since two years, is complaining of redness, lacrimation and foreign body sensation of both eyes. On examination, visual acuity was 6/6 with negative fluorescein test. The expected diagnosis can be:

- a. Acute anterior uveitis.
- b. Giant papillary conjunctivitis.
- c. Bacterial corneal ulcer.
- d. Acute congestive glaucoma

ANSWER: B

21. Fifth nerve palsy could cause:

- a. Ptosis
- b. Proptosis
- c. Neuropathic keratopathy
- d. Lagophthalmos

ANSWER: C

22. Topical steroids are contraindicated in a case of viral corneal ulcer for fear of:

- a. Secondary glaucoma
- b. Cortical cataract.
- c. Corneal perforation
- d. Secondary viral infection.

ANSWER: C

23. The sure diagnostic sign of corneal ulcer is

- a. Ciliary injection
- b. Blepharospasm
- c. Miosis
- d. Positive fluorescein test.

ANSWER: D

24. The effective treatment of dendritic ulcer of the cornea is:

- a. Surface anesthesia
- b. Local corticosteroids
- c. Systemic corticosteroids
- d. Acyclovir ointment

ANSWER: D

25. Herpes simplex keratitis is characterized by:

- a. Presence of pus in the anterior chamber
- b. No tendency to recurrence
- c. Corneal hyposthesia
- d. Tendency to perforate

ANSWER: C

26. Bacteria, which can attack normal corneal epithelium:

- a. Neisseria gonorrhoea.
- b. Staphylococcal epidermidis
- c. Moraxella lacunata.
- d. Staphylococcal aureus

ANSWER: A

27. Advanced keratoconus is least to be corrected when treated by:

- a. Hard contact Lens,
- b. Rigid gas permeable (RGP) contact lens
- c. Spectacles.
- d. Keratoplasty.

ANSWER: C

28. Organisms causing angular conjunctivitis are:

- a. Moraxella Axenfeld bacilli
- b. Pneumococci
- c. Gonococci
- d. Adenovirus

ANSWER: A

29. Chalazion is a chronic inflammatory granuloma of

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

ANSWER: A

30. Deep leucoma is best treated by:

- A. Tattooing
- B. Lamellar keratoplasty
- C. Keratectomy
- D. Penetrating keratoplasty

ANSWER: D

31. Blood vessels in a trachomatous pannus lie:

- a. Beneath the Descemet's membrane.
- b. In the substantia propria.
- c. Between Bowman's membrane & substantia propria.
- d. Between Bowman's membrane & Epithelium.

ANSWER: D

32. In vernal catarrh, the characteristic cells are:

- a. Macrophage
- b. Eosinophils
- c. Neutrophils
- d. Epitheloid cells

ANSWER: B

33. Ptosis in Horner's syndrome, is due to paralysis of:

- a. Riolan's muscle
- b. Horner's muscle
- c. Muller's muscle
- d. The levator palpebral muscle
- e. Orbicularis oculi muscle

ANSWER: C

34. Severe congenital ptosis with no levator function can be treated by:

- A. Levator resection from skin side
- B. Levator resection from conjunctival side
- C. Fascia lata sling operation
- D. Fasanella servat operation

ANSWER: C

35. The commonest cause of hypopyon corneal ulcer is:

- a. Moraxella
- b. Gonococcus
- c. Pneumococcus
- d. Staphylococcus

ANSWER: C

36. Irrespective of the etiology of a corneal ulcer, the drug always indicated is:

- a. Corticosteroid
- b. Atropine
- c. Antibiotics
- d. Antifungal

ANSWER: B

37. Fleischer ring is found in:

- a. Keratoconus
- b. Chalcosis
- c. Argyrosis
- d. Buphthalmos
- e. None of the above

ANSWER: A

38. Intercalary staphyloma is a type of:

- a. Equatorial staphyloma
- b. Posterior staphyloma
- c. Scleral staphyloma
- d. Anterior staphyloma

ANSWER: C

39. Cornea is supplied by nerve fibers derived from:

- a. Trochlear nerve
- b. Optic nerve
- c. Trigeminal nerve
- d. Oculomotor nerve

ANSWER: C

40. Ciliary injection is not seen in:

- a. Herpetic keratitis
- b. Bacterial ulcer
- c. Chronic iridocyclitis
- d. Catarrhal conjunctivitis
- e. Acute iridocyclitis

ANSWER: D

41. Most of the thickness of cornea is formed by:

- a. Epithelial layer
- b. Substantia propria
- c. Descemet's membrane
- d. Endothelium

ANSWER: B

42. A 30 years old male presents with a history of injury to the eye with a leaf 5 days ago and pain, photophobia and redness of the eye for 2 days. What would be the most likely pathology?

- a. Anterior uveitis
- b. Conjunctivitis
- c. Fungal corneal ulcer
- d. Corneal laceration

ANSWER: C

43. Ptosis and mydriasis are seen in:

- a. Facial palsy
- b. Peripheral neuritis
- c. Oculomotor palsy
- d. Sympathetic palsy

ANSWER: C

44. Commonest cause of posterior staphyloma is:

- a. Glaucoma
- b. Retinal detachment
- c. Iridocyclitis
- d. High myopia

ANSWER: D

LACRIMAL SYSTEM

45. In DCR, the opening is made at:

- a. Superior meatus
- b. Middle meatus
- c. Inferior meatus

ANSWER: B

46. Schirmer's test is used for diagnosing:

- a. Dry eye
- b. Infective keratitis
- c. Watering eyes
- d. Horner's syndrome

ANSWER: A

48. 3 months old infant with watering lacrimal sac on pressing causes regurgitation of mucopus material. What is the appropriate treatment?

- a. Dacryocystorhinostomy
- b. Probing
- c. Probing with syringing
- d. Massage with antibiotics up to age of 6 months
- e. Dacryocystectomy

ANSWER: D

ORBIT

49. Most common cause of adult unilateral proptosis

- a. Thyroid orbitopathy
- b. Metastasis
- c. Lymphoma
- d. Meningioma

ANSWER: A

50. Evisceration is:

- a. Excision of the entire eyeball
- b. Excision of all the inner contents of the eyeball including the uveal tissue
- c. Photocoagulation of the retina
- d. Removal of orbit contents

ANSWER: B

51. Lagophthalmos can occur in all of the following except;

- a. 7th cranial nerve paralysis
- b. 5th cranial nerve paralysis
- c. Thyrotoxic exophthalmos
- d. Symblepharon

ANSWER: B

52. The most important symptom differentiating orbital cellulitis from panophthalmitis is:

- a. Vision
- b. Pain
- c. Redness
- d. Swelling

ANSWER: A

53. The commonest cause of unilateral exophthalmos is:

- a. Thyroid eye disease
- b. Lacrimal gland tumour
- c. Orbital cellulitis
- d. Cavernous sinus thrombosis

ANSWER: A

54. Proptosis is present in the following condition except:

- a. Horner's syndrome
- b. Orbital cellulitis
- c. Thyroid ophthalmopathy
- d. Cavernous sinus thrombosis

ANSWER: A

UVEA

55. All of the following are part of uvea except:

- a. Pars plicata
- b. Pars plana
- c. Choroid
- d. Schwalbe's line

ANSWER: D

56. One of the earliest features of anterior uveitis includes:

- a. Keratic precipitates
- b. Hypopyon
- c. Posterior synechiae
- d. Aqueous flare

ANSWER: D

57. In anterior uveitis the pupil is generally:

- a. Of normal size
- b. Constricted
- c. Dilated

ANSWER: B

58. Koeppe's nodules are found in:

- a. Cornea
- b. Sclera
- c. Iris
- d. Conjunctiva

ANSWER: C

59. Aqueous humour is formed by:

- a. Epithelium of ciliary body
- b. Posterior surface of iris
- c. Lens
- d. Pars plana

ANSWER: A

60. The earliest feature of anterior uveitis includes:

- a. Keratic precipitates
- b. Hypopyon
- c. Posterior synechiae
- d. Aqueous flare

ANSWER: D

LENS

61. Which laser is used for capsulotomy?

- a. Diode laser
- b. Carbon dioxide laser
- c. Excimer laser
- d. ND: YAG laser

ANSWER: D

62. Unilateral aphakia is likely to be corrected by any of the following except:

- a. Anterior chamber intraocular lens
- b. Posterior chamber intraocular lens
- c. Contact lens
- d. Glasses

ANSWER: D

63. Phakolytic glaucoma is best treated by:

- a. Fistulizing operation
- b. Cataract extraction
- c. Cyclo-destructive procedure
- d. Miotics and Beta blockers

ANSWER: B

64. Lens induced glaucoma is least likely to occur in:

- a. Intumescent cataract.
- b. Anterior lens dislocation,
- c. Posterior subcapsular cataract
- d. Posterior lens dislocation

ANSWER: C

65. Earliest visual rehabilitation occurs with:

- a. Phacoemulsification plus intraocular lens implantation
- b. Intracapsular cataract extraction plus intraocular lens implantation
- c. Extracapsular cataract extraction plus intraocular lens implantation
- d. Small incision cataract extraction

ANSWER: A

66. Best site where intraocular lens is fitted:

- a. Capsular ligament
- b. Endosulcus
- c. Ciliary supported
- d. Capsular bag

ANSWER: D

67. After 48 hours of a cataract extraction operation, a patient

complained of ocular pain and visual loss. On examination, this eye looked red with ciliary injection, corneal oedema and absent red reflex. The first suspicion must be:

- a. Secondary glaucoma.
- b. Anterior uveitis.
- c. Bacterial endophthalmitis.
- d. Acute conjunctivitis

ANSWER: C

GLAUCOMA

68. All the following associated open angle glaucoma include all the following except:

- a. Roenne's nasal step
- b. Enlarged blind spot
- c. Generalized depression of isopters
- d. Loss of central fields
- e. Tubular vision

ANSWER: D

69. The treatment of choice for the other eye in angle closure glaucoma is:

- a. Surgical peripheral iridectomy
- b. Yag laser iridotomy
- c. Trabeculotomy
- d. Trabeculectomy

ANSWER: B

70. Topical atropine is contraindicated in:

- a. Retinoscopy in children
- b. Iridocyclitis
- c. Corneal ulcer
- d. Primary angle closure glaucoma

ANSWER: D

71. Neovascular glaucoma follows:

- a. Thrombosis of central retinal vein
- b. Acute congestive glaucoma
- c. Staphylococcal infection
- d. Hypertension

ANSWER: A

72. A one-month old baby is brought with complaints of photophobia

and watering. Clinical examination shows normal tear passages and clear but large cornea. The most likely diagnosis is:

- a. Congenital dacryocystitis
- b. Interstitial keratitis
- c. Keratoconus
- d. Buphthalmos

ANSWER: D

73. You have been referred a case of open angle glaucoma. Which of the following would be an important point in diagnosing the case?

- a. Shallow anterior chamber
- b. Optic disc cupping
- c. Narrow angle
- d. visual acuity and refractive error

ANSWER: B

74. Number of layers in neurosensory retina is:

- a. 9
- b. 10
- c. 11
- d. 12

ANSWER: A

75. In retinal detachment, fluid accumulates between:

- a. Outer plexiform layer and inner nuclear layer.
- b. Neurosensory retina and layer of retinal pigment epithelium
- c. Nerve fiber layer and rest of retina.
- d. Retinal pigment epithelium and Bruch's membrane.

ANSWER: B

76. 100 days glaucoma is seen in:

- a. Central Retinal Artery Occlusion
- b. Branch Retinal Artery Occlusion
- c. Central Retinal Vein Occlusion
- d. Branch Retinal Vein Occlusion

ANSWER: C

77. A young patient with sudden painless loss of vision, with systolic murmur and ocular examination reveals a cherry red spot with clear AC, the likely diagnosis is:

- a. Central Retinal Artery Occlusion
- b. Central Retinal Vein Occlusion
- c. Diabetes Mellitus
- d. Branch Retinal Vein Occlusion

ANSWER: A

78. Amaurotic cat's eye reflex is seen in:

- a. Papilloedema

- b. Retinoblastoma
- c. Papillitis
- d. Retinitis

ANSWER: B

79. Commonest lesion which hinders vision in diabetic retinopathy is:

- a. Macular oedema
- b. Microaneurysm
- c. Retinal hemorrhage
- d. Retinal detachment

ANSWER: A

80. Commotio retinae is seen in:

- a. Concussion injury
- b. Papilloedema
- c. Central retinal vein thrombosis
- d. Central retinal artery thrombosis

ANSWER: A

81. Night blindness is caused by:

- a. Central retinal vein occlusion
- b. Dystrophies of retinal rods
- c. Dystrophies of the retinal cones
- d. Retinal detachment

ANSWER: B

82. In Central retinal artery occlusion, a cherry red spot is due to:

- a. Hemorrhage at macula
- b. Increased choroidal perfusion
- c. Increase in retinal perfusion at macula
- d. The contrast between pale retina and reddish choroids

ANSWER: D

83. The most common primary intraocular malignancy in adults is:

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

ANSWER: B

84. A patient of old standing diabetes mellitus noticed sudden muscae volitantes. On examination, the red reflex was dim, with no details of fundus could be seen. He might have:

- a. Non proliferative diabetic retinopathy
- b. Cystoid macular edema
- c. Vitreous hemorrhage
- d. Central retinal vein occlusion

ANSWER: C

85. Occlusion of the lower nasal branch of the central retinal artery results in one of the following field defects:

- a. Lower nasal sector field defect
- b. Upper nasal sector field defect
- c. Upper temporal field defect
- d. Lower temporal sector field defect

ANSWER: C

OPTIC NERVE

86. Primary optic atrophy results from:

- a. Retinal disease
- b. Chronic glaucoma
- c. Papilledema
- d. Neurological disease

ANSWER: D

87. Retro-bulbar optic neuritis is characterized by:

- a. Marked swelling of the optic disc.
- b. Impaired direct light reflex in the affected eye
- c. Impaired consensual light reflex in the affected eye
- d. Normal visual acuity

ANSWER: B

88. The type of optic atrophy that follows retro-bulbar neuritis is:

- a. Secondary optic atrophy
- b. Consecutive optic atrophy
- c. Glaucomatous optic atrophy
- d. Primary optic atrophy

ANSWER: A

89. A male patient 30 years old with visual acuity of 6/6 in both eyes. Twelve hours ago he presented with drop of vision of the left eye. On examination, visual acuity was 6/6 in the right eye and 6/60 in the left eye. Fundus examination showed blurred edges of the left optic disc. The most probable diagnosis is:

- a. Raised intra cranial pressure
- b. Raised ocular tension
- c. Central retinal artery occlusion
- d. Optic neuritis

ANSWER: D

90. All are seen in 3rd nerve palsy except:

- a. Ptosis
- b. Diplopia
- c. Miosis
- d. Outwards eye deviation

ANSWER: C

91. Homonymous hemianopia is due to lesion at:

- a. Optic tract
- b. Optic nerve
- c. Optic chiasma
- d. Retina
- e. Occipital cortex

ANSWER: A

92. Which is not found in papilloedema?

- a. Blurred vision
- b. Blurred margins of disc
- c. Cupping of disc
- d. Retinal edema

ANSWER: C

93. Optic disc diameter is:

- a. 1 mm
- b. 1.5 mm
- c. 2 mm
- d. 3 mm

ANSWER: B

94. Optic nerve function is best studied by:

- a. Direct Ophthalmoscope
- b. Retinoscope
- c. Perimetry
- d. Gonioscopy

ANSWER: C

NEUROPTHALMOLOGY

95. Optic nerve axon emerges from:

- a. Ganglion cells
- b. Rods and cones
- c. Amacrine cells
- d. Inner nuclear layer

ANSWER: A

96. Papilloedema has all the following characteristics except:

- a. Marked loss of vision
- b. Blurring of disc margins
- c. Hyperemia of disc
- d. Field defect

ANSWER: A

97. Homonymous hemianopia is the result of a lesion in:

- a. Optic chiasma

- b. Retina
- c. optic tract
- d. Optic nerve

ANSWER: C

98. Mydriasis is present in all the following except:

- a. Third nerve lesion
- b. Pontine haemorrhage
- c. Datura poisoning
- d. Fourth stage of anesthesia

ANSWER: B

99. D-shaped pupil occurs in:

- a. Iridocyclitis
- b. Iridodonesis
- c. Cyclodialysis
- d. Iridodialysis

ANSWER: D

100. In complete third nerve paralysis the direction of the affected eye in the primary position is:

- a. Inward
- b. Outward
- c. Outward and up
- d. Outward and down

ANSWER: D

STRABISMUS

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

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

ANSWER: B

102. The action of superior rectus is:

- a. Elevation, intorsion, abduction
- b. Elevation, intorsion, adduction
- c. Elevation, extorsion, adduction
- d. Elevation, extorsion, abduction.

ANSWER: B

103. The action of inferior oblique is:

- a. Depression, extorsion, abduction
- b. Depression, extorsion, adduction
- c. Elevation, extorsion, adduction
- d. Elevation, extorsion, abduction

ANSWER: D

104. The only extraocular muscle which does not arise from the apex of the orbit is:

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

ANSWER: C

105. In concomitant squint:

- a. Primary deviation > Secondary deviation
- b. Primary deviation < Secondary deviation
- c. Primary deviation = Secondary deviation
- d. None of the above

ANSWER: C

106. In paralytic squint, the difference between primary and secondary deviation in the gaze of direction of the paralytic muscle:

- a. Increases
- b. Decreases
- c. Remains the same

ANSWER: A

107. In grades of binocular vision; grade 2 is:

- a. Simultaneous macular vision
- b. Fusion
- c. Stereopsis

ANSWER: B

108. The best treatment for amblyopia is:

- a. Orthoptic exercises
- b. Occlusion
- c. Surgery
- d. Best treat after age 10 years

ANSWER: B