

Q1. Optic disc drusen typically demonstrate all of the following features except

- a. Arcuate visual field defects
- b. High reflective signal on B-Scan ultrasonography
- c. Visual acuity loss
- d. Optic disc elevation and blurred margins

Q2. The five major branches of the facial nerve include the temporal, buccal, marginal mandibular, cervical and

- a. Temporal Parietal
- b. Zygomatic
- c. Infraorbital
- d. Zygomaticofacial

Q3. A lens coloboma?

- a. Is usually associated with previous lens trauma
- b. Is typically located superiorly
- c. Is typically associated with normal zonular attachments
- d. Is often associated with cortical lens pacification

Q4. The near point of the fully accommodated hyperopic eye?

- a. Is beyond infinity, optically speaking
- b. Is between infinity and the cornea
- c. Is behind the eye
- d. Cannot be determined without additional information

Q5. Risk factors for nuclear cataract identified by epidemiological studies include?

- a. Current smoking
- b. White race
- c. Lower education
- d. All of the above

Q6. Topical anesthesia can include?

- a. IV sedation
- b. Intracameral Lidocaine
- c. Lidocaine jelly
- d. All of the above.

Q7. A family history of retinoblastoma is present in what percent of newly diagnosed retinoblastoma patients?

- a. 1%
- b. 6%
- c. 18%
- d. 40%

Q8. Which of the following infectious agents can be linked to interstitial keratitis ?

- a. Herpes simplex virus
- b. Herpes zoster virus
- c. Chlamydia trachomatis
- d. All of the above

Q9. Sturge-Webber syndrome ?

- a. Is usually bilateral
- b. Is always inherited in an autosomal dominant pattern
- c. Is more common in males
- d. Is may be associated with glaucoma in infants

Q10. In normals, the average normal corneal thickness is?

- a. 520  $\mu\text{m}$
- b. 540  $\mu\text{m}$
- c. 560  $\mu\text{m}$
- d. 580  $\mu\text{m}$

Q11. In the US all of the following conditions could cause xerophthalmia except:

- a. Chronic alcoholism
- b. Cystic Fibrosis
- c. Bowel resection
- d. Glomerulonephritis

Q12. Current smokers should avoid which one of the following?

- a. Beta carotene
- b. Cupric oxide
- c. Zinc oxide
- d. Vitamin e

Q13. Clear corneal incisions are associated with all of the following characteristics except:

- a. More susceptible to wound burn
- b. More difficult to construct
- c. Less likely to be watertight
- d. Less incidence of endophthalmitis

Q14. Which of the following is commonly associated with host defences against parasitic infections?

- a. Neutrophils
- b. Basophils
- c. Eosinophils
- d. Macrophages

Q15. The risk of cataract development may be decreased by foods rich in?

- a. Vitamin A
- b. Vitamin C
- c. Beta carotene
- d. Leutin

Q16. The percentage of primary congenital glaucoma that is now known to have a definite genetic component is

- a. 1%
- b. 10%
- c. 25%
- d. 75%

Q17. Parasympathetic fibres destined for the pupil reside in the?

- a. Medulla
- b. Medial portion of CN III
- c. Posterior communicating artery
- d. Pons

Q18. Which of the following nerves does not enter the orbit through the superior orbital fissure?

- a. CN II
- b. CN III
- c. CN IV
- d. CN VI

Q19. Which of the following extraocular muscles inserts farthest from the limbus?

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

Q20. The superior transverse ligament is also referred to as?

- a. Lockwood's ligament
- b. Sommerring ligament
- c. The ROOF
- d. Whitnall's ligament

Q21. The epidemiology of cataracts suggests that?

- a. They are more prevalent in those under 65 years of age
- b. They are more prevalent in women
- c. They occur only as a consequence of age
- d. They rarely lead to blindness

Q22. Goldmann tonometry ?

- a. Is not affected by alteration in scleral rigidity
- b. Is unaffected by laser in Situ keratomileusis (LASIK)
- c. May give an artificially high IOP measurement with increased central cornea thickness
- d. May give pressure measurement taken over a corneal scar that are falsely low

Q23. Vision loss in Riley-Day syndrome is most often due to?

- a. Cataracts
- b. Optic nerve hypoplasia
- c. Amblyopia
- d. Corneal scarring

Q24. Which is true regarding orbital Anatomy?

- a. The lacrimal gland fossa is located within the lateral orbit wall
- b. The optic canal is located within the greater wing of the sphenoid wall
- c. The medial wall of the optic canal is formed by the lateral wall of the sphenoid sinus
- d. The nerve of the inferior rectus muscle travels anteriorly along the medial aspect of the muscle and innervates the muscle on its posterior surface

Q25. In which of the following conditions bilateral inferior subluxation of lense is seen?

- a. Ocular trauma
- b. Marfan's syndrome
- c. Homosystinuria
- d. Hyperlysinemia

Q26. Image produced by indirect ophthalmoscopy is?

- a. Virtual, erect
- b. Virtual, inverted
- c. Real, erect
- d. Real, inverted

Q27. Age-related macular degeneration (ARMD) is responsible for which type of visual field defect?

- a. Central
- b. Peripheral
- c. Bitemporal hemianopia

- d. Binasal hemianopia

Q28. At birth, eye is usually:

- a. Hypermetropic
- b. Myopic
- c. Emmetropic
- d. Aniseikonic

Q29. Lattice degeneration is seen in:

- a. Myopia
- b. Hypermetropia
- c. Aphakia
- d. Presbyopia

Q30. The earliest symptom to occur in corneal ulcer is:

- a. Pain
- b. Photophobia
- c. Loss of sensation
- d. Diminished vision

Q31. The most common cause of blindness in Nepal is

- a. Cataract
- b. Glaucoma
- c. Trachoma
- d. Vitamin A deficiency

Q32. In fluorescein angiography dye is injected into

- a. Ophthalmic artery
- b. Retinal artery
- c. External carotid
- d. Antecubital vein

Q33. Name the condition in which there is clear irrigation but fluorescein does not leak into the nose

- a. Normal lacrimal passage
- b. Blockage of lacrimal passage
- c. Upper canalicular block
- d. Lower canalicular block

Q34. The corneal endothelium is best examined by:

- a. Keratoscope
- b. Distant direct ophthalmoscope
- c. Slit lamp
- d. Specular microscope

Q35. Coloured haloes are seen in all except:

- a. Glaucoma
- b. Mucopurulent conjunctivitis
- c. Acute anterior uveitis
- d. Cataract

Q36. The geometrical shape of a normative adult cornea can best be described as

- a. Prolate Ellipsoid
- b. Oblate Ellipsoid

- c. Prolate Spheroid
- d. Oblate Spheroid

Q37. Excimer laser is used in

- a. LASIK
- b. LASEK
- c. PRK
- d. All

Q38. Bacteria that cannot break into the intact cornea

- a. *Corynebacterium Diphtheriae*
- b. *Neisseria Gonorrhoeae*
- c. *Streptococcus hemolyticus*
- d. *Neisseria Meningitidis*

Q39. The classical triad of Horner's syndrome is

- a. Mydriasis, ptosis and anhidrosis
- b. Miosis, proptosis and anhidrosis
- c. Miosis, ptosis and anhidrosis
- d. Anisocoria, proptosis and anhidrosis

Q40. Mettenedorf's dots are found in

- a. Iris
- b. Lens
- c. Lens capsule
- d. Vitreous

Q41. Which one of the following would you prioritize as ocular emergency?

- a. Corneal Abrasion
- b. Hyphema
- c. Macular Edema
- d. Orbital Cellulitis

Q42. The clinical presentation of CRVO is most often seen in.....retina

- a. Infero-nasal
- b. Infero-temporal
- c. Supero-nasal
- d. Supero-temporal

Q43. One is not a RGP complication

- a. Residual refractive error
- b. Dimple veiling
- c. Lens flexure
- d. Ptosis

Q44. When Presenting visual acuity of a patient is 6/18, we call it

- a. Mild visual impairment
- b. Moderate visual impairment
- c. Low vision
- d. Severe visual impairment

Q45. The chart used to assess the visual acuity is

- a. Ishihara chart

EXAMINATION: SENIOR RESIDENT (OPHTHALMOLOGY)  
TIME DURATION: 60 MINUTES

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- b. Near Acuity chart
- c. Snellen's Chart
- d. Pelli-Robson chart

Q46. The underlying main cause of night myopia is

- a. Induced accommodation
- b. Spherical aberration
- c. Increased depth of field
- d. Decreased contrast sensitivity

Q47. The hallmark sign of proliferative diabetic retinopathy is

- a. Rubeosis Irides
- b. Cotton wool spots
- c. Neovascularisation
- d. Micro-aneurysm

Q48. Advanced diabetic eye disease is a vision threatening condition most probably due to

- a. Macular Edema
- b. Cataract
- c. Retinal Detachment
- d. Retinal arterial abnormalities

Q49. The relative shift in refractive error is a commonly observed clinical phenomenon in

- a. HIV/AIDS
- b. Rubella
- c. Hypertension
- d. Diabetes mellitus

Q50. The role of Vitamin A in eye is

- a. Synthesis of photoreceptor proteins
- b. Maintain the transparency of ocular media
- c. Facilitate in the focussing mechanism of lens
- d. Act as effective anti-oxident agent



ANSWER KEY

QUESTION	ANSWER	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	C	26	D
2	B	27	A
3	D	28	A
4	D	29	A
5	D	30	A
6	D	31	A
7	B	32	D
8	D	33	C
9	D	34	D
10	B	35	C
11	D	36	A
12	A	37	D
13	D	38	C
14	C	39	C
15	D	40	C
16	D	41	D
17	B	42	D
18	A	43	A
19	C	44	A
20	D	45	C
21	B	46	B
22	C	47	C
23	D	48	C
24	C	49	D
25	C	50	A

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*14/8/24*