





18. The development of the lens of the eye?
- Begins at the 3<sup>rd</sup> week of gestation triggered by interaction between surface ectoderm and optic vesicle.
  - Begins at 4<sup>th</sup> week triggered by interaction between mesoderm and optic vesicle. **A**
  - Begins at 5<sup>th</sup> week due to stimulus from the optic stalk
  - Begins at 3<sup>rd</sup> week of gestation due to stimulus between mesoderm and the optic vesicle.
19. Persistent papillary membrane represents
- Remnants of hyaloid system of vessels
  - Remnants of iris-vascular system **B**
  - Degenerative fibres of iris-stroma
  - Exudative membrane in the papillary region after treatment
20. All is true of problems of aphakic spectacle corrections except
- An image magnification of 30%
  - Spherical aberration producing pin-cushion effect **D**
  - A jack-in-the-box ring scotoma from prismatic effect at lens edge
  - Enlarged visual field
21. Paralysis of accommodation may be seen in all the given except
- Syphilis
  - Diphtheria **D**
  - Diabetes
  - Neurofibromatosis
22. Increase of blood sugar in diabetics leads to
- Increase in myopia
  - Increase in hypermetropia **A**
  - Increase in presbyopia
  - Decrease of myopia
23. The anisokonia in a unioocular aphake using contact lens is
- 0%
  - 33% **C**
  - 7-8%
  - 50%
24. The mannitol used for intravenous purposes in case of glaucoma
- 5%
  - 10% **C**
  - 20%
  - 50%
25. Electrolysis for misdirected cilia involves the use of a current of strength?
- 2 ma
  - 10 ma **A**
  - 100 ma
  - 500 ma
26. Drooping of the upper lid margin below its normal position is called as?
- Lid lag
  - Blepharoptosis **B**
  - Lagophthalmos
  - Blepharophimosis
27. The orbital part of the main lacrimal gland placed in the frontal bone has got ducts running to open into lateral fornix. The number of these ducts is?
- 2 - 4
  - 4 - 6 **D**
  - 8 - 10
  - 10 - 12
28. Occlusion of the canaliculus may result from?
- Foreign body
  - Prolonged use of IDU (Idoxyuridine) **D**
  - Eyelash
  - All of the above

29. Dacryocystorhinostomy is contra indicated in?  
 a. Rhinosporodiasis of sac                      b. Syphilis  
 c). Tuberculosis of sac                            d. All of the above
- D**
30. One of the commonest causes of orbital cellulitis is?  
 a. Spread of infection from adjacent sinuses  
 b. Deep injuries  
 c. Retinoblastoma's  
 d. Melanomas
- A**
31. Periostitis is a inflammation of the orbital margin and occurs due to?  
 a. Injury  
 b. Extension of inflammation from neighbouring parts  
 c. TB or syphilis  
 d. All of the above
- D**
32. Amyloidosis of the conjunctiva is?  
 a. Part of a systemic secondary amyloidosis  
 b. Part of a systemic primary amyloidosis  
 c. Occurs often unassociated with any similar lesion elsewhere in the body?  
 d. All of the above
- C**
33. Watering of the eye in a new born is due to?  
 a. Conjunctivitis  
 b. Absence of naso-lacrimal duct  
 c. Trachoma  
 d. Absence of lacrimal glands
- A**
34. Irrespective of etiological diagnosis of corneal ulcer one drug is always indicated?  
 a. Corticosteriod                                      b. Atropine  
 c). Antibiotics    d. Antifungal
- B**
35. Dendritic ulcer is characteristic of?  
 a. Fungal    b. Bacterial  
 c). Parasitic    d. Viral
- D**
36. Refractive index of cornea is?  
 a. 1.3375    b. 1.756  
 c). 1.654    d. 1.376
- D**
37. Early loss of corneal sensation occurs in?  
 a. Bacterial ulcer    b. Fungal ulcer  
 c). Viral ulcer    d. Traumatic ulcer
- C**
38. Increased corneal diameter in Toddlers may indicate?  
 a. Myopia    b. Hypermetropia  
 c). Glaucoma    d. Tumours
- C**
39. Broad based posterior synechia is a feature of?  
 a. Non granulomatous uveitis                      b. Granulomatous  
 c). Heterochromic cyclitis                              d. Choroiditis
- B**



51. Which of the following nerves is located outside of the cavernous sinus?  
a. Optic  
b. Oculomotor  
c). Abducens  
d. Oculosympathetic
- A**
52. Visual evoked potential (VEP) testing is most helpful in the diagnosis of which condition?  
a. Glaucoma  
b. Compressive optic neuropathy  
c). Demyelinating optic neuropathy  
d. Cone dystrophy
- C**
53. What is the best predictor for the future risk of multiple sclerosis (MS) in a patient after a first episode of optic neuritis?  
a. Enhancement of the optic nerve on orbital MRI  
b. Periventricular white matter lesions on brain MRI  
c. Oligoclonal bands in the cerebrospinal fluid  
d. Worsening of vision with exercise (Uhthoff phenomenon)
- B**
54. What symptoms should suggest arteritic anterior ischemic optic neuropathy in a patient with an acute optic neuropathy?  
a. Sudden vision loss  
b. Pain that accompanies eye movements  
c. Prior transient monocular visual loss  
d. Severe color vision deficit
- C**
55. What is the term for the illusion of an object that moves in an elliptical path rather than a straight line following a bout of demyelinating optic neuritis.  
a. Riddoch phenomenon  
b. Pulfrich phenomenon  
c. Palinopsia  
d. Optic ataxia
- B**
56. Anisocoria that is greater in the light than in the dark that does not respond to pilocarpin 1% is most likely due to what condition?  
a. Physiologic anisocoria  
b. Pharmacologic papillary dilation  
c. Adie pupil  
d. CN III palsy
- B**
57. A 61-year old taxi driver reports contracted vision in both eyes, which has caused difficulty while driving for almost 2 months. Visual acuity is normal, and kinetic perimeter shows a diffuse generalized constricted visual field with a 10 degree central island in both eyes. Tangent screen tests at 1 and 2 meters do not show any change in the size of the defect. What is the most likely cause of constricted visual fields  
a. Retinitis pigmentosa  
b. Glaucoma  
c. Bilateral occipital lobe stroke  
d. Nonorganic vision loss
- D**

58. A 48-year-old woman suddenly develops painful vision loss in her right eye. Two weeks later, she develops similar symptoms in her left eye. Her examination shows visual acuity when counting fingers with the right eye and hand motion with the left eye, no relative afferent pupillary defect but sluggish pupils, normal dilated examination in the right eye and mild ONH edema in the left eye. MRI shows bilateral enhancement of the optic nerves. After treatment with IV methylprednisolone, she experiences only minimal vision recovery. What underlying condition is the most likely cause of her bilateral vision loss?

- a. MS
- b. Neuromyelitis optica
- c. Giant cell arteritis
- d. Adverse effect of fingolimod treatment

**B**

59. Langhans giant cells are typically observed in histologic specimens obtained from patients with what disorders?

- a. Bacterial infection
- b. Lymphoma
- c. Sarcoidosis
- d. Orbital pseudotumor

**C**

60. Commotio retinae corresponds to what histologic change?

- a. Presence of subretinal fluid (localized neurosensory detachment)
- b. Disruption in the architecture of the inner and outer segments of the photoreceptors
- c. Ischemia of the nerve fiber layer
- d. Disruption of myelin in the nerve fiber layer (NFL)

**B**