Q 1 – Which of the following is not true of acute viral conjunctivitis?

a) Vision is not affected
b) Corneal infiltration is seen
c) Antibiotics are the mainstay of treatment
d) Pupil remains unaffected

Q 2 – Which of the drugs is not effective against trachoma?

a) Azithromycin
b) Erythromycin
c) Ivermectin
d) Rifampicin

Q 3 – The histology of pterygium is:

a) Elastotic degeneration
b) Epithelial inclusion bodies
c) Precancerous changes
d) Precancerous metaplasia of the epithelium

Q 4 – Corneal thickness is best measured by:

a) Ophthalmometer
b) Lensometer
c) Pachymeter
d) Focimeter

Q 5 – Which of the following is an important feature of herpes simplex keratitis?

a) Circumciliary congestion
b) Corneal infiltrate
c) Pannus
d) Decrease in corneal sensation

Q 6 – True about Keratoconus is/are:

a) Increased curvature of the cornea
b) Astigmatism is seen
c) Kayser-Fleischer ring is seen
d) Cornea is thick

Q 7 – A 12-year-old girl with tremors has golden brown discolouration of the Descemet’s membrane. The most likely diagnosis is;

a) Fabry’s disease
b) Wilson’s disease
c) Glycogen storage disease
d) Acute rheumatic fever

Q 8 – Which of the following is not an absolute contraindication for corneal transplantation?

a) TB Meningitis
b) Rabies
c) Death due to unknown cause
d) SSPE
Q 9 – Universal marker for limbal stem cells
   a) Elastin
   b) Keratin
   c) Collagen
   d) ABCG2

Q 10 – Tonography is used to determine:
   a) The rate of formation of aqueous
   b) The facility of aqueous outflow
   c) The IOP at different times
   d) None of the above

Q 11 – First drug to be given in acute angle closure glaucoma:
   a) Acetazolamide
   b) Atropine
   c) Pilocarpine
   d) Timolol

Q 12 – Malignant glaucoma is seen in:
   a) After intraocular surgery
   b) Intraocular malignancy
   c) Trauma
   d) Thrombosis

Q 13 – Which of the following topical drugs causes heterochromia iridis?
   a) Latanoprost
   b) Prednisolone
   c) Olopatadine
   d) Timolol

Q 14 – All the following structure develop from the mesoderm except:
   a) Corneal stroma
   b) Sclera
   c) Iris stroma
   d) Accessory lacrimal gland

Q 15 – Volume of the posterior chamber is:
   a) 0.002 ml
   b) 0.01 ml
   c) 0.06 ml
   d) 0.03 ml

Q 16 – Which nerve carries the parasympathetic fibers?
   a) Nerve to the medial rectus
   b) Nerve to the superior rectus
   c) Nerve to the inferior oblique
   d) Nerve to the superior oblique
Q 17 – Diameter of the optic nerve immediately behind the lamina cribrosa is:
   a) 2.01 mm
   b) 2.6 mm
   c) 3.01 mm
   d) 3.6 mm

Q 18 – The most sensitive part of the Retina is called:
   a) Fusca centralis
   b) Fovea centralis
   c) Choroidal plexus
   d) Optic disc

Q 19 – The image in which of the following goniolens, is laterally inversed:
   a) Goldmann
   b) Zeiss lens
   c) Barkan’s lens
   d) Koepp’s lens

1) A + B
2) C + D
3) A + D
4) B + D

Q 20 – Increased intraocular pressure in buphthalmos causes all the following except:
   a) Stretching of sclera
   b) Corneal vascularization
   c) Corneal curvature prominence
   d) Rupture of Descemet’s membrane

Q 21 – Angle recession glaucoma is seen with:
   a) Penetrating injuries
   b) Concussion injuries
   c) Radiation injuries
   d) Chemical injuries

Q 22 – Systemic association of primary OAG include all the following except:
   a) Hypertension
   b) Diabetes mellitus
   c) Thyrotoxicosis
   d) Obesity
Q 23 – By using maximum dose of carbonic anhydrase inhibitors, aqueous production can be reduced by:
   a) 40 to 60 percent
   b) 40 to 50 percent
   c) 20 to 30 percent
   d) 10 to 20 percent

Q 24 – Side effect of timolol include all the following except:
   a) SPK
   b) No accommodation spasm
   c) Increased facility of outflow
   d) No miosis

Q 25 – Which of the following investigation is least useful in OAG?
   a) Tonometry
   b) Perimetery
   c) Direct ophthalmoscopy
   d) Indirect ophthalmoscopy

Q 26 – There is a retained intraocular foreign body in the eye. Which is the most important test for monitoring vision?
   a) Dark adaptometry
   b) Visual evoked potential
   c) ERG
   d) EOG

Q 27 – A person is diagnosed to have diabetes on his 45th birthday. When will you recommend a dilated fundus examination for him?
   a) Immediately
   b) Before his 50th birthday
   c) After his 50th birthday
   d) When he complains of decrease in vision

Q 28 – Cherry red spot is seen in all except:
   a) Niemann-Pick disease
   b) CRAO
   c) Tay-Sachs disease
   d) CRVO

Q 29 – Retinitis pigmentosa is not associated with:
   a) Usher syndrome
   b) Barren-Kornzweig syndrome
   c) Kearne Sayre syndrome
   d) Marfan syndrome
Q 30 – Ideal diagnostic test for Best’s disease is:
   a) Dark adaptometry  
   b) ERG  
   c) EOG  
   d) Perimetry

Q 31 – The most common second malignancy in survivors of retinoblastoma is:
   a) Thyroid cancer  
   b) Osteosarcoma  
   c) Chondrosarcoma  
   d) Pinealoblastoma

Q 32 – When compared to blood, vitreous humour has higher concentration of:
   a) Glucose  
   b) Sodium  
   c) Potassium  
   d) Ascorbate

Q 33 – Bitemporal hemianopia is characteristic of:
   a) Glaucoma  
   b) Optic neuritis  
   c) Pituitary tumour  
   d) Retinal detachment

Q 34 – Pupil which responds to convergence but not light is:
   a) Adie’s pupil  
   b) Argyll-Robertson pupil  
   c) Hutchison pupil  
   d) Myotonic pupil

Q 35 – All of the following are true about papilloedema except:
   a) Collection of extracellular fluid  
   b) Disruption of neurofilaments  
   c) Stasis of axoplasmic transport  
   d) Swelling of the axons

Q 36 – Optic atrophy is not seen in:
   a) Retinitis pigmentosa  
   b) Methanol poisoning  
   c) Central retinal artery occlusion  
   d) Polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy

Q 37 – Diplopia in superior oblique palsy is described as:
   a) Vertical on looking down  
   b) Vertical on looking up  
   c) Horizontal on looking in  
   d) Horizontal on looking out
Q 38 – Colour vision is checked by which one of the following?
   a) Snellen’s chart 
   b) Goldman’s three mirror lens 
   c) Slit lamp 
   d) Ishihara’s isochromatic charts

Q 39 - Number of layers in neurosensory retina is:
   a) 9 
   b) 10 
   c) 11 
   d) 12

Q 40 – Characteristic of diabetic retinopathy is:
   a) Soft exudate and superficial haemorrhage 
   b) Hard exudate and deep haemorrhage 
   c) Soft exudate and deep haemorrhage 
   d) Hard exudate and superficial haemorrhage

Q 41 – Resuscitation time of the human retina is
   a) 30 min 
   b) 75 min 
   c) 1 – 2 hours 
   d) 15 – 20 min

Q 42 – In retinitis pigmentosa, the pigmentation in the retina starts at:
   a) Posterior pole 
   b) Anterior to equator 
   c) Equator 
   d) At the disc

Q 43 – Which of the following is true regarding persistent hyperplastic primary vitreous?
   a) Unilaterality is the rules 
   b) The eye is of normal size 
   c) The lens is unaffected 
   d) None of the above

Q 44 – All the following are true regarding “Central serous Retinopathy” except:
   a) It is commonly seen in middle aged females 
   b) It causes a moderate loss of vision 
   c) The visual loss is correctable with weak plus lenses 
   d) “Annular reflex” seen is a pathognomonic finding

Q 45 – Causes of salt and pepper fundus include all the following except:
   a) Refsum’s disease 
   b) Congenital syphilis 
   c) Rubella 
   d) Oguchi’s disease
Q 46 – Clinical features of retrobulbar neuritis include:
   A. Sudden loss of vision
   B. Painful ocular movement
   C. Positive scotoma
   D. Pain upon applying pressure to globe

   1. A + B + C  
   2. B + C + D  
   3. A + B + D  
   4. A + B + C + D

Q 47 – Following is false about quinine amblyopia:
   a) It can be harmful even in low doses
   b) It can cause tubular vision
   c) It causes increased cupping of the disc
   d) It can cause total blindness

Q 48 – Anterior knee of Wilbrand is:
   a) Anterior extension of the superonasal chiasmal fibers crossing into the opposite optic tract
   b) Anterior extension of the inferonasal chiasmal fibers crossing into the opposite optic nerve
   c) Loop formed by the pupillary fibers in the vicinity of the lateral geniculate body
   d) Anterior extension of the optic radiation

Q 49 – Bielschowsky head tilt test is done for testing:
   a) Paralysis of third nerve
   b) Paralysis of fourth nerve
   c) Paralysis of fifth nerve
   d) Paralysis of sixth nerve

Q 50 – Ethanbutol toxicity is dose related. The upper safe limit of for the drug is:
   a) 5 mg/kg/day
   b) 10 mg/kg/day
   c) 15 mg/kg/day
   d) 2 mg/kg/day

Q 51 – Pituitary adenomas cause which of the following field defect?
   a) Heteronymous superior field defect
   b) Heteronymous superotemporal field defect
   c) Heteronymous superonasal field defect
   d) Homonymous superotemporal field defect

Q 52 – Transport of ascorbic acid in the lens is done by:
   a) Myoinositol
   b) Choline
   c) Taurine
   d) Na-K ATPase
Q 53 – Most visually significant cataract:
   a) Nuclear cataract
   b) Cortical cataract
   c) Posterior subcapsular cataract
   d) Zonular cataract

Q 54 – Specific pattern cataract is not seen in:
   a) Juvenile diabetes
   b) Leprosy
   c) Myotonic dystrophy
   d) Wilson’s disease

Q 55 – Best site for IOL implantation is:
   a) Iris
   b) Anterior chamber
   c) Capsular bag
   d) Sulcus

Q 56 – How many weeks after cataract surgery are spectacles prescribed?
   a) 6 weeks
   b) 10 weeks
   c) 12 weeks
   d) 14 weeks

Q 57 – Mutton fat keratic precipitates are seen in:
   a) Non-granulomatous uveitis
   b) Granulomatous uveitis
   c) Posterior uveitis
   d) Intermediate uveitis

Q 58 – Snow banking is seen in:
   a) Pars planitis
   b) Endophthalmitis
   c) Coats’ disease
   d) Eales’ disease

Q 59 – Sauce and cheese retinopathy is seen in:
   a) Toxoplasmosis
   b) CMV retinitis
   c) Tuberculosis
   d) Sarcoidosis

Q 58 – Uveal effusion syndrome is associated with all except:
   a) Myopia
   b) Ciliochoroidal detachment
   c) Structural defects in the sclera
   d) Nanophthalmos
Q 59 – Most common type of refractive error in older children:
   a) Hypermetropia
   b) Myopia
   c) Presbyopia
   d) Astigmatism

Q 60 – Mydriatic to be used in a 3-year-old child for refraction:
   a) 1% Atropine drops
   b) 1% Atropine eye ointment
   c) 0.5% Tropicamide eye drops
   d) 2% Homatropine eye drops

Q 61 – Treatment of choice for aphakia:
   a) Spectacles
   b) Contact lenses
   c) IOL
   d) Laser therapy

Q 62 – Optic nerve sheath meningioma is best diagnosed by:
   a) Direct ophthalmoscope
   b) Indirect ophthalmoscope
   c) CT scan
   d) ERG

Q 63 – Wesseley ring is seen in:
   a) Keratoconus
   b) Disciform keratitis
   c) Acanthamoeba keratitis
   d) Fungal keratitis

Q 64 – The image in indirect ophthalmoscopy is:
   a) Real and erect
   b) Real and inverted
   c) Virtual and inverted
   d) Virtual and erect

Q 65 – All the following will seek early help for presbyopic symptoms except:
   a) Short person
   b) Watch maker
   c) Hyperope
   d) Myope

Q 66 – Maximum tone of ciliary muscle is:
   a) +1 Dioptrre
   b) +2 Dioptries
   c) +3 Dioptries
   d) +4 Dioptries
Q 67 – Ophthalmometer is also known as:
   a) Slit lamp
   b) Autorefractometer
   c) Keratometer
   d) Lensometer

Q 68 – Which type of laser is used in LASIK surgery:
   a) Argon laser
   b) Krypton laser
   c) Nd YAG laser
   d) Excimer laser

Q 69 – Duplication cataract has the following features except:
   a) It is also called imprints
   b) It is same as a pyramidal cataract
   c) It occurs due to postnatal injury to anterior lens capsule and lens fibers along it
   d) The capsular opacity remains stationary but the underlying cortical opacity continues to grow

Q 70 – In cataractabrunescens the color of nucleus is:
   a) Yellow
   b) Amber
   c) Brown
   d) Black

Q 71 – Vossius ring is present on:
   a) Iris
   b) Ciliary body
   c) Lens
   d) Cornea

Q 72 – Cataract causes approximately how much percent cases of blindness?
   a) 30
   b) 45
   c) 25
   d) 80

Q 73 – Most common cause of total congenital cataract is:
   a) Rubella
   b) Rubeola
   c) Toxoplasmosis
   d) Congenital syphilis

Q 74 – Which laser is used for capsulotomy?
   a) Diode laser
   b) Carbon dioxide laser
   c) Excimer laser
   d) Yag laser
Q 75 – Earliest visual rehabilitation occurs in which of the following surgery?

a) Intracapsular cataract extraction
b) Extracapsular cataract extraction
c) Phacoemulsification
d) Argon laser photocoagulation