

CIVIL SERVICE COMMON EXAMINATION FOR TECHNICAL GRADUATES

PAPER III

SUBJECT: OPHTHALMOLOGY

TOTAL MARKS = 100

TIME = 150 minutes

SECTION A

a) MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

30 MARKS

TICK THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. Sympathetic Ophthalmia
 - a) Occurs in approximately 1 in 1500 penetrating injuries
 - b) Never causes permanent loss of sight
 - c) May be avoided by early enucleation of unsalvageable eyes
 - d) Does not cause exudative detachment

2. All of these diagnostic tests are useful in evaluating in a patient with a retained metallic intraocular foreign body except: -
 - a) Indirect Ophthalmoscopy
 - b) Computed tomography
 - c) Electro physiology
 - d) MRI
 - e) Echography

3. Features that help distinguish CRVO from carotid occlusive diseases include all of the following except: -
 - a) Dilated retinal veins
 - b) Tortuosity of retinal veins
 - c) Ophthalmodynamometry
 - d) Retinal artery pressure

4. The most critical and constant finding in retinitis pigmentosa is: -
 - a) Dense bone spicule pigmentation in the retinal periphery
 - b) An abnormality in rhodopsin genes
 - c) Acquired red color deficiency
 - d) A significantly reduced ERG
 - e) Small tubular visual fields

5. Which of the following is most characteristic of exudative retinal detachment?
- Shifting fluid
 - Tobacco dust
 - Fixed folds
 - Demarcation line
 - Equatorial folds
6. An obese 23-year-old woman presents with headaches and transient visual obscurations. Bilateral papilledema is documented. What is the next step?
- Start oral acetazolamide
 - Perform lumbar puncture
 - Suggest weight reduction
 - Obtain CT or MRI of the brain
7. Which one of the following statements is most true about a relative afferent papillary defect (RAPD)?
- An RAPD is never seen except in the setting of optic neuropathy
 - A patient with optic neuropathy always has an RAPD
 - An RAPD is never seen in amblyopia and retinal diseases
 - A chiasmal lesion may be associated an RAPD
8. A normal optic disc appearance is consistent with all except which of the following diagnoses?
- Leber hereditary optic neuropathy
 - Indirect traumatic optic neuropathy
 - Optic neuritis
 - Anterior ischemic optic neuropathy
9. Finding associated with Goldenhar's syndrome include all the following except: -
- Cleft palate
 - Epibulbar dermoid
 - Eyelid colomoba
 - Duane syndrome
10. Which of the following is least likely to cause a subluxation of the lens?
- Marfan's syndrome
 - Homocystinuria
 - Hyperlysinemia
 - Weill-Marchesani syndrome

11. Which antibiotic should be given for suspected neonatal *Neisseria conjunctivitis*?
- IV ceftriaxone
 - IV penicillin
 - Oral Amoxicillin
 - Topical gentamicin
 - Topical ciprofloxacin
12. Which of the following not a characteristic of Sturge-Weber syndrome?
- Glaucoma
 - Choroidal hemangioma
 - Cerebral calcification
 - Posterior sub-capsular cataract
13. Regarding patients with congenital naso lacrimal obstruction, which of the following statement is false?
- Obstruction of the naso lacrimal duct occurs in 2-4% of full term infants during first two weeks of life
 - Topical antibiotics, lacrimal massage, nasal decongestant are therapies in the initial treatment of these patients.
 - In-office probing, without general anesthesia, can be done any time during the first year of life
 - The success rate of probe and irrigation alone drops to 33% if not done by 2 years of age
14. In patients with facial nerve paralysis, all of the following characteristics may be present except: -
- Eyeblink ptosis
 - Blepharoptosis
 - Lower eyelid ectropion
 - Epiphora
 - Ocular exposure symptoms
15. Which of the following signs is most likely to be present in a patient with Graves' Ophthalmopathy?
- Exophthalmos
 - External ophthalmoplegia
 - Eyelid retraction
 - Optic neuropathy
16. The most important factor in selecting a corrective procedure for correcting any kind of ptosis is: -
- Vertical height of the palpebral fissure
 - Age of the patient
 - Amount of levator function
 - Duration of ptosis
 - Position of upper eyelid margin relative to the corneal limbus

17. Which of the following extra-ocular muscles does **not** originate in the orbital apex?
- a) Superior rectus
 - b) Inferior rectus
 - c) Superior oblique
 - d) Inferior oblique
18. Which of the following nerve fibers synapses in the ciliary ganglion?
- a) Sympathetic fibers of carotid plexus
 - b) Parasympathetic fibers of cranial nerve III
 - c) Motor fibers of cranial nerve III to the inferior oblique muscles
 - d) Sensory fibers of cranial nerve V
19. PHPV (Persistent Hyperplastic Primary Vitreous) is not associated with which of the following?
- a) Cataract
 - b) Peripheral retinal neovascularization
 - c) Microphthalmos
 - d) Retinal detachment
20. Clinical findings in congenital rubella, acquired in the 1st trimester, may include all except which of the following?
- a) Deafness
 - b) Pigmentary retinopathy
 - c) Cataract
 - d) Facial maldevelopment
21. Which one of the following disorders is not associated with a defect in a mitochondrial gene?
- a) Leber's hereditary optic neuropathy
 - b) CPEC
 - c) Neuropathy, alaxia RP
 - d) Retinoblastoma
22. Homocystinuria is associated with which one of these ocular findings?
- a) Glaucoma
 - b) Cataract
 - c) Dislocated lens
 - d) Retinitis pigmentosa
23. Which sugar has been implicated in cataractogenesis in diabetes?
- a) Galactose
 - b) Glucose
 - c) Sorbitol
 - d) Mannitol

24. Methods of increasing drug penetration through the normal cornea include all except which one of the following?
- Increasing drug concentration
 - Reducing lipid solubility
 - Adding a surfactant
 - Adding a high-viscosity agent
25. Which of the following is not a mast cell stabilizer or anti histamine?
- Lodoxamide
 - Cromlyn sodium
 - Olopatadine hydrochloride
 - Ketorolac tromethamine
26. Anti viral agents include all except which one of the following?
- Trifluridine
 - Amphotercin B
 - Vidarabine (ara A)
 - Idoxuridine
27. Patients with which of the following are most likely to present with granulomatous uveitis?
- Sarcoidosis
 - Bechet's syndrome
 - JRA
 - Reiter's syndrome
28. Which of the following topical agents is most effective in controlling intra ocular inflammation in uveitis?
- Loteprednol
 - Fluomethalone 0.25% (FML)
 - Dexamethasone 0.1%
 - Prednisolone 1%
29. Which of the following CD-4 count ranges is associated with Cytomegalo Virus retinitis?
- 250 – 500 cells/mm³
 - 150 – 200 cells/mm³
 - 75 – 125 cells/mm³
 - Fewer than 50 cells/mm³
30. Which of the following glaucoma medications should probably be avoided in a healthy patients with uveitis, cystoid macular edema, and uncontrolled glaucoma?
- Dorzolamide
 - Timolol
 - Brimonidine
 - Latanoprost

b) WRITE SHORT NOTES ON EACH OF THE FOLLOWING 4X5 = 20 marks

1. What are the differential diagnoses for Leukocoria? Describe about one in brief.
2. Mention briefly the possible ocular changes in a case of long standing diabetes mellitus.
3. Write briefly about ocular emergencies and the management of one of them.
4. Write short notes on Retinitis Pigmentosa.

SECTION B

50 marks

Attempt any one of the following

1. A 23-years-old man was involved in a street fight and sustained a severe fist injury to his right eye. On examination. His general condition was stable. Describe in detail his possible ocular findings and management.
2. Write in detail on ocular complications of AIDS and management.