

1. A patient with acute pain & watering since 36 hours. There is ulcer 3 x 2mm on cornea with feathery margins rolled out edges with minimal hypopyon:

- A. Bacterial
- B. Fungal**
- C. Acanthamoeba
- D. HSV II

2. This spectacle is used in:



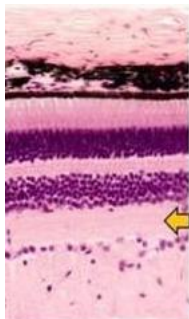
- A. Bifocal for adult aphakia
- B. Biofocal for presbyopia**
- C. Progressive glasses for presbyopia
- D. Bifocal for pediatric pseudophakia

3. Given image signifies which of the following condition:



- A. Oculomotor nerve palsy**
- B. Trochlear nerve palsy
- C. Internuclear ophthalmoplegia
- D. Lateral rectus paralysis

4. Identify the marked layer in given histological section:



- A. Outer plexiform layer
- B. Inner plexiform layer**
- C. Outer limiting membrane
- D. Inner limiting membrane

5. A child with photophobia, lacrimation is most likely to have:



- A. Congenital glaucoma**
- B. Rb
- C. Megalocornea
- D. Corneal dystrophy

6. What is the angle subtended by top most letter of Snellen's chart at Nodal point of eye at a distance of 6 m:

- A. 5 min
- B. 20 min
- C. 50 min**
- D. 30 min

7. A diabetic patient with macular oedema & glaucoma least preferred drug?

- A. α agonist
- B. β Fungal
- C. PG**
- D. Pilocarpine

8. Pre requisite for sympathetic ophthalmitis:

- A. Penetrating trauma to eye**
- B. Blunt ocular trauma
- C. Chemical injury
- D. Urinary tract infection

9. Drug used in patient with increased IOP & optic disc changes, ciliary congestion for decrease IOP by increase uveo sclera outflow:

- A. Latanoprost**
- B. Dorzolamide
- C. Pilocarpine
- D. Timolol

10. Extra layer of cilia posterior to grey line:

- A. Tylosis
- B. Madarosis
- C. Distichiasis**
- D. Trichiasis

11. Shifting fluid sign in:

- A. ERD
- B. TRD
- C. RRD
- D. Retinal dialysis

12. Esotropia is most commonly associated with:

- A. Hyperopia
- B. Myopia
- C. Presbyopia
- D. Astigmatism

13. Phostostress test is used to differentiate:

- A. Cataract & glaucoma
- B. Cornea & lens disease
- C. Macular & optic nerve
- D. Vitreous & retina

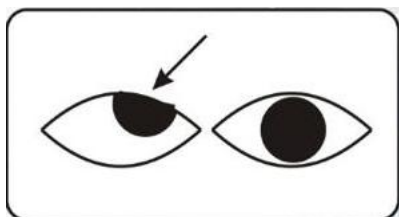
14. Lesion producing Incongruous Homonymous Hemianopia with wernicke’s hemianopia pupil:

- A. Optic tract
- B. Visual cortex
- C. Optic radiations
- D. Optic nerve

15. A 65-year-old male with history of Diabetes and hypertension presents to the OPD with complaints of diplopia and squint. On examination secondary deviation is seen to be more than primary deviation. Which of the following is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Paralytic squint
- B. Incomitant squint
- C. Restrictive squint
- D. Pseudo squint

16. The movement is not in:



- A. Third nerve palsy

- B. Trochlear palsy
- C. Sixth nerve palsy
- D. Facial palsy

17. Characteristic finding of fungal ulcer:

- A. Satellite lesions
- B. Dendritic ulcer
- C. Ring abscess
- D. White hypopyon

18. Middle aged women with b/l proptosis, with restricted ocular movements, and chemosis, is euthyroid. What is the probable diagnosis:

- A. Orbital cellulitis
- B. Thyroid ophthalmopathy
- C. Pseudotumor of Orbita
- D. Orbital lymphoma

19. A patient with acute pain & watering since 36 hours. There is ulcer 3 x 2mm on cornea with feathery margins rolled out edges with minimal hypopyon:

- A. Bacterial
- B. Fungal
- C. Acanthamoeba
- D. HSV II

20. Which anti-glaucoma drug causes ocular hypotension with apnea in an infant?

- A. Latanoprost
- B. Timolol
- C. Brimonidine
- D. Dorzolamide

21. Chemotherapy agents for retinoblastoma:

- A. Vincristine, carboplatin and etoposide
- B. Vinblastine, etoposide and bleomycin
- C. Vinblastine, vincristine and etoposide
- D. Vinblastine, vincristine and cisplatin

22. Which of the Parameter is Decreased in Retinitis Pigmentosa?

- A. Arachidonic Acid
- B. Trielonic Acid
- C. Thromboxane
- D. Docosahexanoic acid

23. Drug used in acute congestive glaucoma are:

- A. Atropine
- B. Pilocarpine
- C. Acetazolamide
- D. Both B & C

24. A 3-year-old child is presenting with drooping of upper lid since birth. On examination, the palpebral aperture height is 6 mm and with poor levator palpebrae superioris function. What is the procedure recommended?

- A. Levator muscle resection
- B. Mullerectomy
- C. Fasanella Servat operation
- D. Frontalis sling surgery

25. Which is the most common ocular finding in myasthenia gravis?

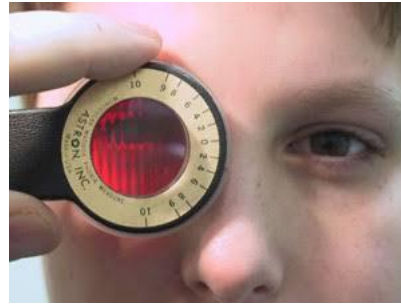
- A. Ptosis
- B. Lagophthalmos
- C. Proptosis
- D. Enophthalmos

26. Visual disturbance in the following condition is due to:



- A. Visual opscuration of papillary axis
- B. Astigmatism
- C. Cataract
- D. Myopia

27. Identify the instrument:



- A. Maddox rod
- B. Maddox wing
- C. Maddox glass
- D. Red glass

28. Identify the test shown in the Image:



- A. Cover-uncover test
- B. Maddox rod test
- C. Occlusion test
- D. None of the above

29. Esotropia is commonly seen in which type of refractive error?

- A. Myopia
- B. Hypermetropia
- C. Astigmatism
- D. Presbyopia

30. Which of the following is an example of compound myopic, against the rule astigmatism:

- A. -2D Sph - 2Dcyl at 180
- B. -2D Sph - 1Dcyl at 90
- C. +2D Sph - 2Dcyl at 90
- D. -2 Dcyl at 90

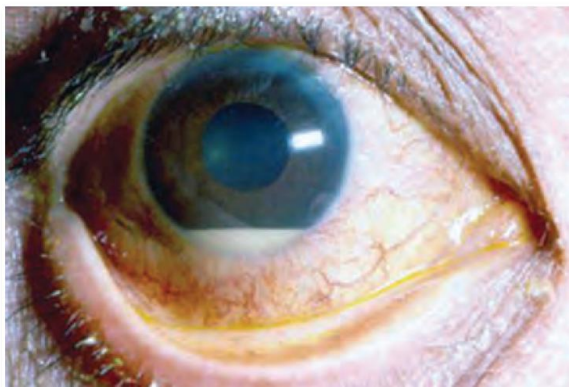
31. The most common cause of proptosis in adults is:

- A. Orbital cellulitis
- B. Preseptal cellulitis
- C. Thyroid eye disease
- D. Capillary hemangioma

32. Which one of the procedure involves using glaucoma drainage device?

- A. Seton operation
- B. Deep sclerectomy
- C. Viscocanalostomy
- D. Trabeculectomy

33. A 70 years old lady 2 days following cataract surgery presents with eye complaints as shown in the image. Next step in its management is?



- A. Intravitreal antibiotic
- B. Intravitreal steroids
- C. Eye patch and dressing
- D. Intravitreal mannitol

34. Yoke muscle for right lateral rectus index troversion movement of eye is:

- A. Left medial rectus
- B. Left superior rectus
- C. Left superior oblique
- D. Left inferior oblique

35. Last field of vision to go in glaucoma is:

- A. Temporal
- B. Superior
- C. Inferior
- D. Nasal

36. A 50-year-old emmetropic patient, presbyopic correction needed is?

- A. +2D
- B. +4D
- C. +3D
- D. +tD

37. 3rd nerve palsy in diabetes mellitus characteristically shows?

- A. Absent light reflex, accommodation is present
- B. Intact light reflex, accommodation is absent
- C. Both light and accommodation reflex is absent
- D. Both are normal

38. 100-day glaucoma is seen in?

- A. Central retinal vein occlusion (CRVO)
- B. Central retinal artery occlusion (CRAO)
- C. Diabetic retinopathy
- D. After injury

39. What is the most serious cause of conjunctivitis that causes blindness in children?

- A. N. gonococcus
- B. Streptococcus
- C. Staphylococcus
- D. Chlamydia

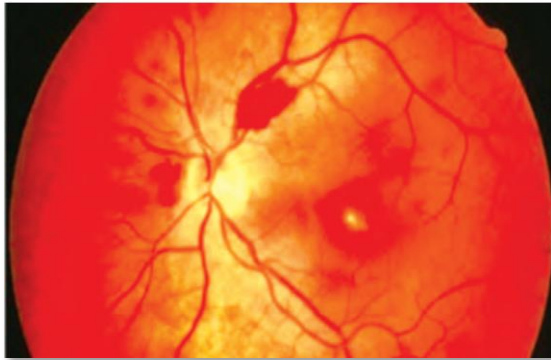
40. Most common wall of orbit involved in a blowout fracture is:

- A. Medial
- B. Floor
- C. Lateral
- D. Roof

41. Most common cause of neonatal eye infection is?

- A. Staphylococcus
- B. Streptococcus
- C. N. Gonorrhoeae
- D. Chlamydia

42. Cause of given retina image is:



- A. Acute leukemia
- B. Sickle cell anemia
- C. Beta thalassemia
- D. Uveal melanoma

43. Which is an example of the simple myopic astigmatism among the prescriptions given below?

- A. Treatment with (+) spherical lens
- B. Treatment will be cylindrical/plano (-) lens
- C. Treatment will be (-) spherical lens
- D. (-) (+) (+) (-) on both 90 and 180-degree axis

44. A 2-year-old child presents with watering of eyes with bilateral proptosis and photophobia. What may be the diagnosis?



- A. Congenital glaucoma
- B. Retinoblastoma
- C. Megalocornea
- D. Congenital endothelial dystrophy

45. What is the most common eye manifestation in Sturge-Weber syndrome?

- A. Glaucoma
- B. Keratitis
- C. Uveitis
- D. Retinitis pigmentosa

46. A patient came to AIIMS OPD with acute pain and watering from eye for 3 days. There was 3x2mm ulcer on the cornea with ROLLED OUT margins and feathery and finger-like projections with minimal hypopyon. What is the diagnosis?

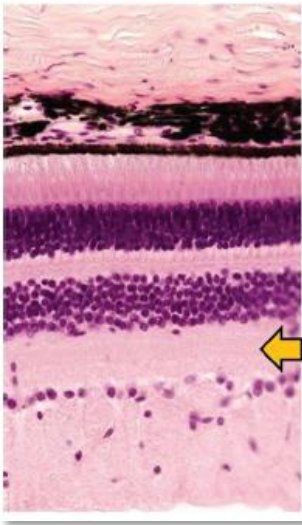
- A. Bacterial
- B. Fungal
- C. Acanthamoeba
- D. HSVII

47. Below image signifies which of the following condition?



- A. Oculomotor nerve palsy
- B. Trochlear nerve palsy
- C. Internuclear ophthalmoplegia
- D. Lateral rectus paralysis

48. Identify the marked layer in the given histology section:



- A. Outer plexiform layer
- B. Inner plexiform layer**
- C. Outer limiting membrane
- D. Inner limiting membrane

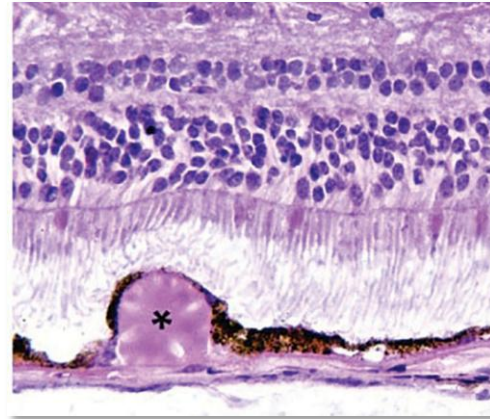
49. Tylosis refersto:

- A. Hypertrophy and thickening of eyelid**
- B. Inversion of eyelid
- C. Senile eversion of eyelid
- D. Distortion of cilia

50. A 21-year-old female patient presented with glaucoma with bulging cornea. What is the most probable diagnosis of this case?

- A. Keratoconus
- B. Keratomalacia
- C. Staphyloma**
- D. Granular dystrophy

51. Identify the pathology in the below histopathology picture of retinal pigment epithelium?



- A. Drusen**
- B. Bipolar cells
- C. Basement membrane.
- D. Phagosome

52. Stenopic slit is used for all except-

- A. Fincham's test
- B. Determine the axis of cylinder
- C. Corneal tattooing**
- D. Iridectomy

53. Which of the following is used as an adjuvant therapy for fungal corneal ulcer?

- A. Atropine eye drops**
- B. Pilocarpine eye drops
- C. Dexamethasone
- D. Lidocaine

54. Which of the following is not an ocular manifestation of Dengue virus infection?

- A. Cataract**
- B. Maculopathy
- C. Opticneuritis
- D. Vitreous hemorrhage

55. Which of the following is the site of lesion of inter nuclear ophthalmoplegia?

- A. Medial longitudinal fasciculus**
- B. 6th nerve nucleus
- C. Pontine paramedian reticular formation
- D. A and C

56. A 55-year-old male patient came to OPD with the complaints of glare during night drive. He had undergone cataract surgery 1 year back. The best corrected visual acuity is RE - 6/12 and LE - 6/9. No improvement with pinhole. What is the probable diagnosis?

- A. Cystoid macular edema
- B. Pseudophakic bullous keratopathy
- C. ARMD
- D. Posterior capsular opacification

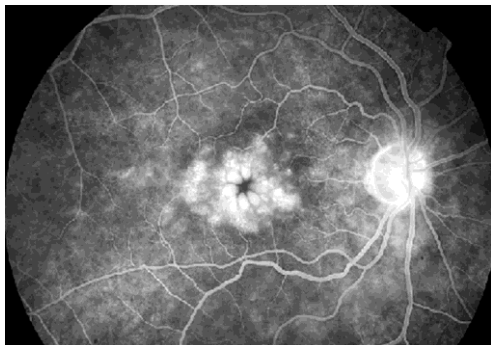
57. A 5-year-old boy was brought with the complaints of protrusion of the right eye – 10 days with no history of fever. CT-scan showed well-defined mass in the orbit with irregular border and adjacent bony destruction. Biopsy showed small, round cells which is positive for Desmin in immunohistochemistry. What is the probable diagnosis?

- A. Retinoblastoma
- B. Cavernous Hemangioma
- C. Orbital cellulitis
- D. Rhabdomyosarcoma

58. In 3rd nerve palsy all seen except?

- A. Pupil dilation
- B. Ptosis
- C. Outward upward rolling of pupil
- D. Impaired pupillary reflex

59. A patient is taking drugs for rheumatoid arthritis and has a history of cataract surgery 1 year back, the patient presented with sudden painless loss of vision, probable diagnosis?



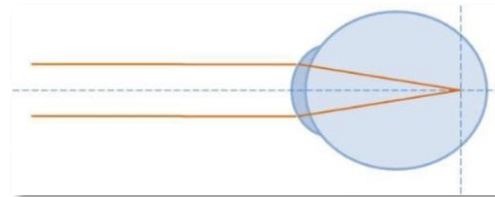
- A. CME
- B. Macular hole
- C. Chloroquine toxicity

D. Chronic choroiditis

60. A 15-year-old boy presented with headache and blurring of vision. On examination there was diplopia on looking towards left in the right eye. What is your diagnosis?

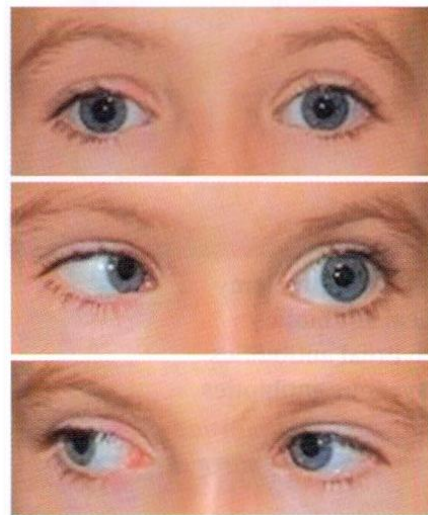
- A. Tuberculous meningitis
- B. Internuclear ophthalmoplegia
- C. Cranial neuritis
- D. Demyelination

61. Identify the refractive error:



- A. Myopia
- B. Presbyopia
- C. Hypermetropia
- D. Astigmatism

62. Following picture exhibit which cranial nerve palsy?

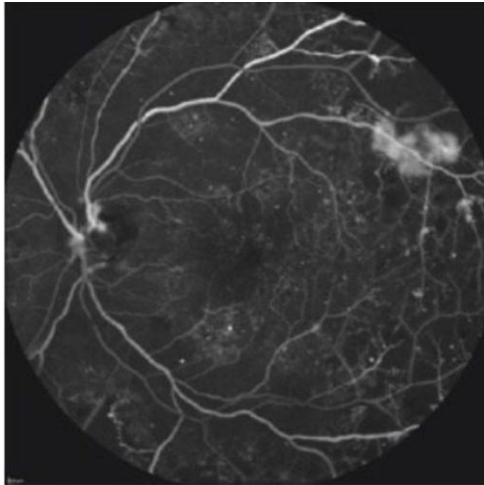


- A. Oculomotor nerve
- B. Abducent nerve
- C. Trochlear nerve
- D. Facial nerve

63. Which is the most common epithelial lacrimal gland tumor?

- A. Adenoid cystic carcinoma
- B. Pleomorphic adenoma
- C. Mucoepidermoid carcinoma
- D. Malignant mixed tumor

64. A 60-year-old diabetic male presents with a history of decreased vision. Fluorescein angiography showed the following image. What is the most likely diagnosis?

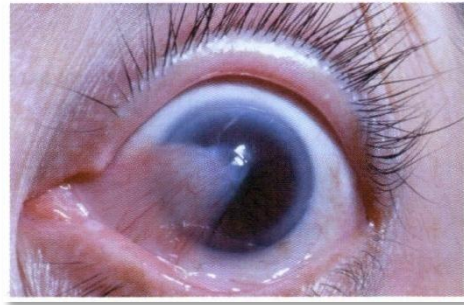


- A. Mild non-proliferative diabetic retinopathy
- B. Severe non-proliferative diabetic retinopathy
- C. Bird shot choroidopathy
- D. Proliferative diabetic retinopathy

65. A patient presents with endophthalmitis after 5 days of cataract surgery. All the treatment regimens can be followed except?

- A. Intravitreal injection
- B. Intravenous steroids
- C. Pars plana vitrectomy
- D. Topical Antibiotics

66. Identify the given condition:



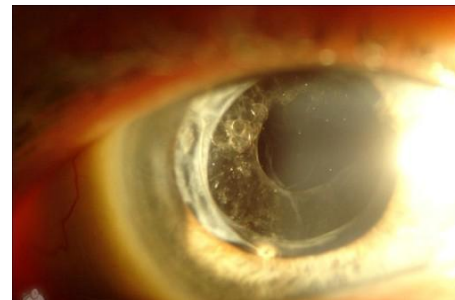
- A. Pinguecula
- B. Pterygium
- C. Chemical Burn
- D. Thermal Burn

67. Identify the test shown below:



- A. Tonometry
- B. Laser interferometry
- C. Pachymetry
- D. Refractometer

68. A 60-year-old with cataract surgery, post 1 year came with complaints of diminished vision. And shows the following finding. Diagnosis?



- A. Irvine-Gass syndrome
- B. After cataract
- C. UGH syndrome
- D. Endophthalmitis

69. “Silent choroid” on FFA is feature of:

- A. Best’s disease
- B. Age related macular degeneration
- C. Stargardt’s disease
- D. Cystoid macular edema

70. “Identify the below finding:



- A. Ptosis of righteye
- B. Entropion of righteye
- C. Lagophthalmos righteye
- D. Ectropion lefteye

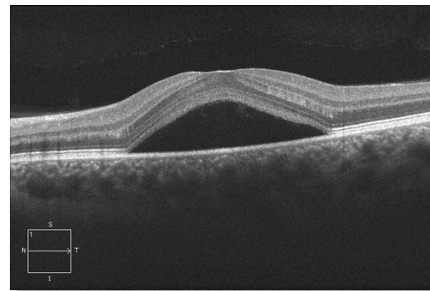
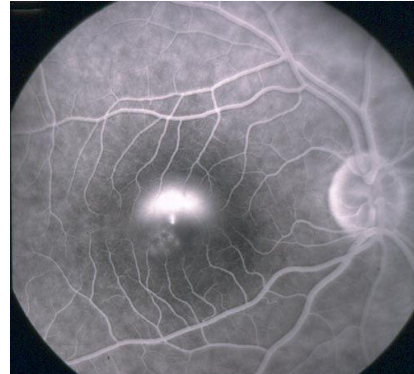
71. Visual pathway defect at the level of optic chiasma will resultin:

- A. Binasal hemianopia
- B. Bitemporal hemianopia
- C. Central scotoma
- D. Bilateral hemianopia

72. Which of the following will not cause hypotonic maculopathy?

- A. Suprachoroidal hemorrhage
- B. Cyclodialysis ofuvea
- C. Cornealperforation
- D. Filtration siteleak

73. A young male presented with sudden diminution of vision in his left eye. The following are the findings on fluoresce in angiography and OCT. Below which layer does the accumulation of fluid occur?



- A. Neurosensory retina
- B. Retinal pigment epithelium
- C. Outer nuclear layer
- D. Inner nuclear layer

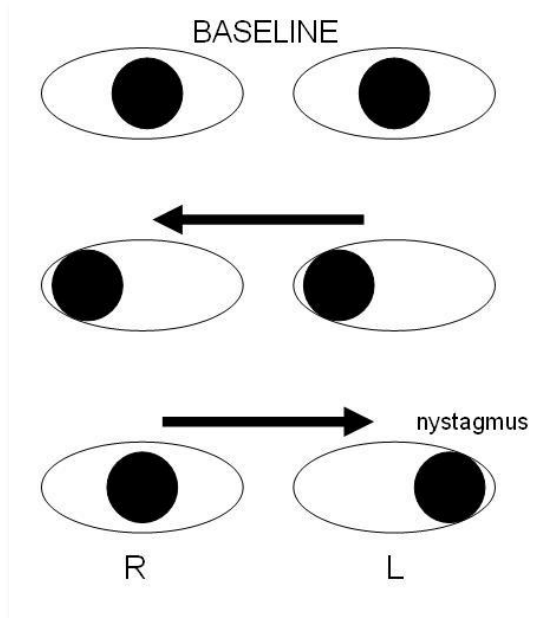
74. Maximum refractive power of eye is by?

- A. Anterior surface of cornea
- B. Posterior surface of cornea
- C. Anterior surface of lens
- D. Posterior surface of lens

75. Which of the following is not a criteria for diagnosing of blindness under NPCB?

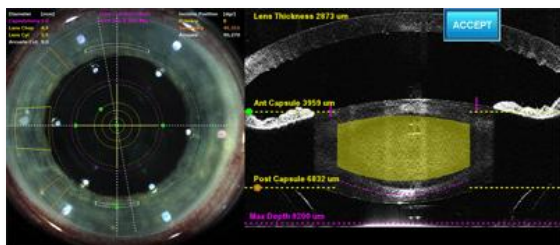
- A. Inability of a person to count fingers from a distance of 20 feet
- B. Diminution of field of vision to 20 degrees
- C. Vision of 6/60 or less with best possible spectacle correction
- D. <4/60 vision in better eye

76. Given picture represents which of the following condition:



- A. Duane syndrome
- B. 3rd nerve palsy
- C. Internuclear ophthalmoplegia
- D. Weber's syndrome

77. These days, a variety of eye surgeries including cataract surgeries are performed using lasers, with small incisions and fewer postoperative complications and early recovery. What is the pulse duration of laser used in cataract surgery as shown below?



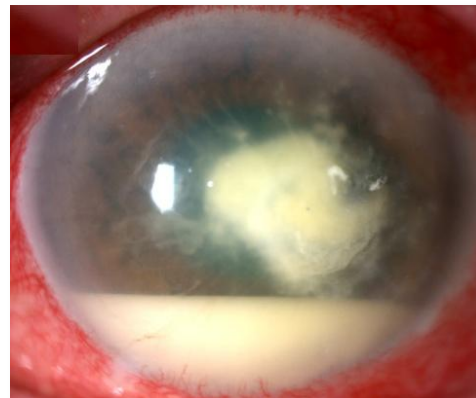
- A. 10^{-15} seconds
- B. 10^{-12} seconds
- C. 10^{-9} seconds
- D. 10^{-6} seconds

78. What is the power of the lens in the following investigation?



- A. +90D
- B. +78 D
- C. +58 D
- D. +20 D

79. A farmer presented with pain and photophobia. There is a history of eye injury with a stick 2 weeks back. Clinical findings are shown below. What is true regarding the management?



- A. Start Natamycin eye drops instillation
- B. Start topical steroids
- C. Intracameral Vancomycin to remove hypopyon
- D. Prescribe a combination of Antibiotic drops plus corticosteroid.

80. Organism that produces corneal ulcer resembling fungal corneal ulcer:

- A. Klebsiella
- B. Nocardia
- C. Chlamydia
- D. Mycobacteria

81. Black deposits on the conjunctiva are noted with use of one of the following drugs used in glaucoma:

- A. Prostaglandins
- B. Adrenergic agonists
- C. Beta blockers
- D. Carbonic anhydrase inhibitors

82. A 33-year-old man presents to AIIMS ophthalmology OPD with pain and watering of eyes. On examination there was a 3X2 mm grayish white corneal ulcer with indistinct elevated margins. The lesion is surrounded by feathery finger like infiltration into the adjacent corneal stroma. Minimal hypopyon is also observed. Based on the information provided the microbiological investigation should be directed against:

- A. Aspergillus spp.
- B. Pseudomonas spp.
- C. Herpes simplex virus
- D. Acanthamoeba spp

83. The angle in minutes subtended by the largest alphabet of Snellen’s chart is:

- A. 60
- B. 5
- C. 1
- D. 30

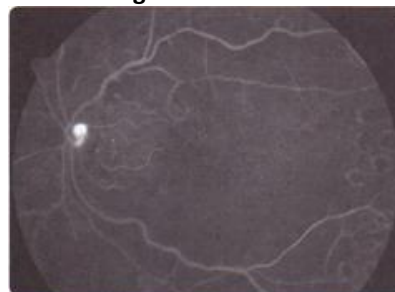
84. ETDRS study was related to?

- a. Central retinal artery occlusion
- b. Diabetic macular edema
- c. Primary open angle glaucoma
- d. Non-infectious Uvetitis

85. All the following used to control raised IOP except:

- a. Dexamethasone
- b. Methazolamide
- c. Mannitol
- d. Clonidine

86. A patient is diabetic and hypertensive complaining of gradual diminishing vision. Macula FFA picture was given. What is this showing:-



- a. Pre macular hemorrhage
- b. Submacular hemorrhage
- c. Macular ischemia
- d. Macular edema

87. All of the following are causes for expanding blind spot; except:

- a. Hypoplasia of optic disc
- b. POAG
- c. Papilledema
- d. Medullated nerve fibres

88. True or False regarding Chalazion:

- a. Can affect both upper and lower lids - T
- b. Painful - F
- c. Inflammation of hair follicle - F
- d. Inflammation of meibomian glands - T
- e. Treated with Antibiotics and Hot fomentation - F

89. Topiramate causes which type of glaucoma:

- a. POAG
- b. Primary angle closure
- c. Secondary open angle
- d. Secondary angle closure

90. Which of the following is correct regarding the image given below:



- a. It is called as Argyll Robertson pupil
- b. This test is named after famous scientist Marcus gun, A physician of US.
- c. The vision is normal in right eye
- d. Seen in optic neuritis, the pupil can paradoxically dilate in both eyes.

91. What is not to done in the given below case:



- a. Remove the foreign body
- b. Check for visual acuity
- c. Give antibiotics
- d. Do primary survey

92. The test given below in the image is used for:



- a. Ocular deviation
- b. Stereopsis test
- c. Refractive errors
- d. Sensory anomalies

93. What is the first step in the management of an 18 month old child whose both eyes are deviated medially:

- a. Forced ductions test
- b. Examination under anaesthesia
- c. Refractive error testing
- d. Examination of fundus

94. After cataract surgery; Intraocular lens put uneventfully in a young patient what should be done then:

- a. IOL replaced every 10 years
- b. Never replaced
- c. Replaced when secondary cataract develops
- d. Replaced when presbyopia develops

95. Match the following ocular drugs with respect to their side effects.

Column-A	Column-B
1. Amiodarone	a. Optic neuritis
2. Digoxin	b. Cataract
3. Systemic steroids	c. Yellow vision
4. Hydroxychloroquine	d. Retinopathy
	e. Angle closure Glaucoma
	f. Blepharconjunctivitis
	g. Corneal microdeposits
	h. Maculopathy

- a. 1-c,2-e,3-a,4-h
- b. 1-d,2-e,3-a,4-f
- c. 1-g,2-c,3-b,4-d
- d. 1-e,2-b,3-c,4-d

96. Fundus examination should be done in 45 years old female with newly diagnosed diabetes mellitus with no visual symptoms?

- a. After 2 years
- b. After 5 years
- c. At the time of diagnosis
- d. Doesn't require fundus examination

97. Mode of injury occurs in the given below image?



- a. Globe burst by blunt
- b. Eyeball injury with a sharp weapon
- c. Corrosive
- d. Chemical