

Test Bank

Subject:
SubSurgery-
Ophthalmology
Collected by:

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1. Correct about DM : cotton wool spots

2. Cause of loss vision in DM:

- a. macular edema
- b. Retinal detachment
- c. Vitreous hemorrhage

Answer: a

3. The most common cause of impaired vision worldwide , in working age group is

- a. Keratoconus
- b. Corneal dystrophy
- c. Diabetic retinopathy
- d. cataract
- e. Hypertensive retinopathy

Answer: c

4. 55-year-old diabetic patient presented with decreased right eye visual acuity , on examination : non- proliferative DR in both eyes with macular edema in the right eye , your management is :

- a. anti-VEGF in the right eye
- b. localized/grid laser to right eye then pan-retinal laser
- c. localized/grid laser to right eye only
- d. pan-retinal laser to both eyes

Answer: a

5. On fundoscopic examination which one indicates proliferative DR:

- a. hemorrhage
- b. microaneurysms
- c. Venous beading

Answer : a

6. first sign of diabetic retinopathy***

- a. microaneurysm

- b. macular edema
- c. dilated veins or something

Answer: A

7. Which of the following doesn't affect development of diabetic retinopathy:

- a- HTN
- b- Ocular HTN
- c- Pregnancy

Answer: B

8. The most important sign (hallmark) in Proliferative Diabetic retinopathy: **

- a- Neovascularization
- b- hemorrhage
- C- microaneurysm
- d- soft exudate.

Answer: a

9. Wrong association about diabetic retinopathy:

A. cotton wool spots and dot blot hemorrhages – severe nonproliferative diabetic retinopathy

10. All are true regarding diabetic retinopathy except:

- a. there are features of ischemia and leakage
- b. flame shape hemorrhages are due to rupture of microaneurysms
- c. narrowing of blood vessels lumen may be found
- d. there is loss of pericytes
- e. thickening of the basal membrane is seen

I'm not sure I think C is the answer.

11. One of the following is a sign of proliferative DR :

- a. cotton-wool spots
- b. Venous changes
- c. Pre-retinal hemorrhage
- d. intra-retinal micro vascular abnormalities

Answer: c

12. Doesn't cause open angle glaucoma:

- a Neovascular

- b Neuroglucoma
- c Angle recession

Answer:a

13. Wrong about Glaucoma: all associated with increased IOP

14. All of the following are correct about primary open angle glaucoma except :

- A. Poor response to medication
- B. progressive visual loss
- C. open iridocorneal angle on gonioscopy

Answer:a

14. All done for acute angle closure glaucoma except:

- a. Beta blocker eye drops
- b. Pilocarpine
- c. Mannitol
- d. Surgical drainage
- e. Acetazolamide

Answer:d

15. glaucoma most common:

- a. primary open angle
- b. primary closed angle
- c. secondary open angle
- d. secondary closed angle

answer: a

16. wrong about closed angle glaucoma

: a- we must have pressure of 21 to DX

b- can be caused by large cataract

C- peripheral iris obstruct the TM

Answer:a

17. One causes irreversible loss of vision which's treatable and unnoticeable by patient(I supposed they mean it's Asymptomatic till late) :

- a- Uveitis**
- b- Iritis**
- c- Corneal ulcer**
- d- Closed angle glaucoma**
- e- Open angle glaucoma**

Answer:e

18. Myopia can be associated with:

- a- Closed angle glaucoma**
- b- open angle glaucoma**

Answer:b

19.. one of the following about congenital glaucoma is wrong :

- a. Presence of progressive hypermetropia is a poor sign**
- b. Excessive tearing ..**
- c. large cornea**
- d. corrected by surgery**

Answer:a

19. Wrong about anti-glaucoma drugs – pilocarpine increases drainage via the uveoscleral canal

20. Wrong about glaucoma – disk cup size is a definite diagnosis

21. optic disc edema can be found in all of the following except:

- a. Papilledema**
- B. hypertensive retinopathy**

C. Open angle glaucoma

Answer:c

22. In treatment of glaucoma all true except:

- a-, Cycloplegia**
- b- Subconjunctival steroids**
- c- Steroid drops**

Answer:b

22. Doesn't require Emergency-management:

- a. anterior uveitis**
- b. orbital floor fracture**
- c. corneal ulcer**

Answer:a

23. Which one of the following most causes posterior uveitis*****

- a. CMV**
- b. SARCOIDOSIS**
- d. Syphilis**
- e. Toxoplasmosis.**

Answer:e

24.all of the following true about toxoplasmosis EXCEPT*****

- a. systemic steroids are contraindicated in posterior uveitis**
- B. Congenital vs acquired**

Answer:a

25. not present in anterior uveitis:

- a- hyphema**
- b- post synechia**
- c- KP**
- d- cells in the ant chamber**

Answer:a

26. Young male with red eye, photophobia, lacrimation and eye pain most likely

diagnosis is:***

- a- Anterior uveitis**
- b- Bacterial conjunctivitis**
- c- Glaucoma**

Answer:a

27. which's the eye drop that's green as first line treatment with IV acetazolamide for acute close angle glaucoma?

- a- Timolol**
- b- Pilocarpine**

Answer:b

28.A 50 year old male with history of low back pain came to the emergency department complaining of blurred vision, photophobia and red eye on examination visual acuity was 6/12, ciliary flush + 3 cells in the anterior chamber and fine keratic precipitates were found. The best treatment option Select one:***

- a. lubricant eye drops**
- b. systemic antibiotics**
- c. topical steroids and cycloplegic agents**
- d. topical antibiotics**
- e. cyclosporin eye drops**

Answer:c

29. 4- A patient presents with blurring of vision and floaters in the right eye for 2 weeks. He has a history of Crohn's disease on sulfasalazine. The most expected ocular finding in this case should be:

- a. A relative afferent pupillary defect**
- b. Retinal vascular sheathing**
- c. intermediate uveiti**
- d. ciliary flush**
- e. Fixed mid dilated pupils**

Answer:c

30.regarding systemic uveitis , one is false:

- a. Juenile RA most commonly presents with polyarthrititis**
- b.sarcoidosis is Associated with lymphadenopathy and ACE level**
- c. CMV retinitis is an HIV defining disease**

d.Behcet disease is associated with painful ulcers

Answer:a

31. Most common presentation in Fuchs heterochromic iridocyclitis is :

- a. Floaters**
- b. Painful red eye**
- c. Cataract**

Answer:c

32. The earliest visual rehabilitation occurs in***

- a. Phacoemulsification**
- b. ECCE with lens**
- c. ICCE with lens**
- d. ECCE without lens**
- e. All of the above**

Answer:a

33.3months post cataract surgery man came complaining of decreased vision, on examination posterior capsular opacity, management:

- a.Excimer laser**
- b.Keratoplasty**
- c.YAG Laser**

Answer:c

34. One is not manifestation of diabetic retinopathy:

- a- Cataract**
- b- PDR**
- c- Retinopathy**
- d- Maculopathy**
- e- PDR and it's complications**

Answer:a

35.which is true about mature cataract

- a. causes absent red reflex
- b. best is to put lens in anterior chamber

answer : a

36. 69-year old male, blurring of vision through last 6 months, can see near objects (can read near words ...)' most likely:

- a. Bilateral nuclear cataract
- b. Bilateral AMD

Answer: a

37. Most common complication of cataract surgery: ***

- a. retinal detachment
- b. Vitreous loss
- c. Opacification of the post capsule

Answer: c

38. A patient came to you after cataract surgery with painful red eye , the first thing to think of is : **

- a. Bacterial Endophthalmitis
- b. Blepharitis
- c. Secondary glaucoma
- d. Conjunctivitis

Answer: a

39. Painless visual loss: retinal detachment **

40. the most common cause of visual loss in stromal corneal dystrophy is:

- a. macular edema
- b. corneal opacity
- c. corneal edema
- d. corneal thinning
- e. refractive error

Answer:b

41. All present with sudden painful loss of vision except:

- A.central retinal artery occlusion**
- B.anterior uveitis**
- C. Acute closed angle glaucoma**

Answer :a

42. advantage of phaco to ECCE:**

- a- decrease astigmatism**
- b- decrease infection**

Answer:a

43. wrong about cataract:

- a- adults with early cataract should be treated by placing lens as soon as possible**

44. Earliest visual rehabilitation occurs with:

- a. Intracapsular cataract extraction plus glasses**
- b. Small incision cataract extraction**
- c. Intracapsular cataract extraction plus intraocular lens implantation**
- d. Phacoemulsification plus intraocular lens implantation**
- e. Extracapsular cataract extraction plus intraocular lens implantation**

Answer:d

45. 5.All of the following associations are true regarding visual field defects except: Select one:

- a. Lateral geniculate body lesions, contralateral homonymous hemianopia**
- b. Chiasm lesions, bitemporal visual field defect**
- c. Optic tract lesions, ipsilateral homonymous hemianopia**
- d. Optic nerve lesions, monocular visual field defect**
- e. Visual cortex lesion, contra lateral macular sparing homonymous hemianopia**

Answer:c

46. Main optic radiation: contralateral congruous homonymous hemianopia

47. . Injury in the main optic radiation will cause:

- a. Contralateral homonymous hemianopia with macular sparing
- b. Contralateral incongruous homonymous hemianopia
- c. Contralateral congruous homonymous hemianopia

Answer:c

47. Right congruous hemonymous hemianopia is caused by damage to

- a. optic chiasm
- b. right optic tract
- c. left optic tract
- d. left temporal optic radiation (or something like that)
- e. left main radiation

Answer:e

48. Doesn't cause Hypermetropia: keratoconus

49. Keratoconus, not used in management: LASIK

50. Wrong about Corneal dystrophy:

endothelial most commonly causes vision loss due to abrasions

51. The most common complication after LASIK surgery is :****

- a. Endophthalmitis
- b. Infection
- c. Blephritis
- d. Dryness
- e. Glaucoma

Answer:d

52. Anatomy of Cornea , all of the following are correct except :

- A. Stromal layer forms 90%**
- B. Endothelial layer does not regenerate**
- C. Contains 5 layers .**
- d. in keratoconus it may rupture**

Answer:d

53. All of the following are indications for corneal transplant:

- a. High myopia**
- b. Pseudophakic bullous keratopathy**
- c. Aphakic bullous keratopathy**
- d. Severe keratoconus**
- e. Corneal scarring**

Answer:a

54. Does not lead to absent red reflex:

- a. Keratoconus**
- b. Vitreous hemorrhage**
- c. Endophthalmitis**
- d- dense cataract**

Answer:a

55. what is hypopyon?

- a. WBC collection in anterior chamber**

56. about hyphema .. one is wrong:

- a- the source of blood is from iris & ciliary body**
- b- most often innocuous & transient**
- c- may be associated with traumatic uveitis**
- d- rebleeding is usually smaller than the original bleed**
- e- may complicate corneal blood stain**

Answer:d

57. Diameter of the cornea is:

- a- 13.5**
- b- 11.5**
- c- 16**
- d- 18**
- e- 10**

Answer:b

58.Regarding corneal structure which's incorrect**

- a- Epithelial layer cannot be regenerated**
- b- Bowman membrane has no cell**
- c- Give 2/3 of refraction**

Answer:a

59. Corneal grafting , one is false:

- A.rejection is type 2 hypersensitivity reaction**
- b. Most common indication worldwide is pseudophakic bullous keratopathy**
- C.occurs in all layer of the cornea stroma,endothelium and epithelium**

Answer:a

60.cornea anatomy, one is false:

- A. Descmet can not regenerate**
- b. Bowman membrane is not a true basement membrane**
- C.endothelial layer can not regenerate**
- D. Epithelial layer defect stains green on flurocein**

Answer:a

61.false about acanthamoeba keratitis:

- A.contact lens wear is a risk factor**
- b.white circular ulcer is a characteristic**
- C. Topical antibiotics are used to treat superimposed infections**
- D. Treated by antiacanthamoeba drugs**

62. .Regarding herpetic disease of the eye, one statement is FALSE:****

- a. Herpes simplex keratitis can present with the Hutchinson sign
- b. Interstitial keratitis denotes involvement of the corneal stroma
- c. Treatment of herpes zoster ophthalmicus is with parenteral antivirals
- d. Treatment of herpes simplex keratitis is topical antivirals
- e. Herpes zoster ophthalmicus can precede herpetic meningioencephalitis

Answer:a

63. Wrong about Acanthamoeba keratitis – pyrimethamine is used in its treatment

64. Hyphema, contraindicated to give: pilocarpine (what Dr. Na5leh said)

65. Macular edema not cause of vision loss in:

- A. Fuch's iridocyclitis
- B. sarcoidosis

Answer:a

66. about lacrimation wrong:

- a- lacrimal gland in the superiomedial part

67. Which's incorrect about cornea?

- a- Stroma constitutes 50% of layers
- b- Bowman's layer is acellular
- c- Endothelium is single layer of hexagonal cells
- d- Epithelium is stratified squamous epithelium

Answer:a

68. Major contributor to refractive power is:***

- a- Axial length of eye ball
- b- Curvature of cornea

c- Refractive power of cornea

d- Lens

Answer:c

69 .Cylindrical lenses are prescribed for:***

a. Astigmatism.

b. Presbyopia.

c. Hypermetropia

d. Myopia

e. Squint.

Answer:a

70. In keratoconus the most common cause of vision loss is:

a. Corneal edema

b. Corneal scar

c. Myopic astigmatism

d. Deposits of hyaline material in anterior stroma

e. Hypropic shift

Answer:c

71.Not associated with hypermetropia:

A. Presbyopia

B.keratoconus

Answer:B

72. Wrong about Dysthyroid eye disease:

A. diplopia due to rectus paralysis

B. most common cause of bilateral proptosis in adults

Answer:a

73. Ptosis not cause by:

a. Facialnerve palsy

b. Upper eyelid capillary hemangioma

c. Horner's and 3rd n. Palsy

d. Jaw winking marcus

e. Can be cong

Answer:most probably A ,but Dr said All can cause.

74. Regarding myopia all true except:

a- Biconvex lenses are used for correction

75. Cannot be used for a patient of with one aphakic eye to correct vision – glasses

76. Doesn't cause Esotropia: **

a. 4th nerve palsy

b.optic atrophy

C.moderate hypermetropia

Answer:a

76. Wrong About hemangoima: the most common orbital tumor in kids (its rhabdomyosarcoma)

77. 2 months old baby was presented to your clinic , mom was complaining that his eye are deviated inwardly , one of the following is correct :

a. Presence of epicanthal folds rules out serious condition

b. Obtaining family history isn't important

c. Presence of paralytic squint at 2 months isn't possible

d. Fundoscopyisamust

e. Reassure mom

Answer:d

78. If you want to look up & to right side , what combination of muscles to use

a. Right superior rectus & left superior oblique

b. Right inferior rectus & right superior oblique

c. Right superior rectus & left inferior oblique

d. Right inferior rectus & right inferior oblique

e. Right superior rectus & right inferior oblique.

Answer:c

79. All of the following are present in blepharitis except :

- a. Thick Meibomian secretions
- b. Entropion
- c. Dandruff on lashes
- d. Loss of eyelashes

Answer:b

80. A 70-year-old female had head Injury , 2 weeks later she was presented to clinic with proptosed eyes , visual acuity was normal , your diagnosis is:

- a. Dysthyroid eye disease
- b.Orbital varix
- C.orbital hemangioma
- d.Carotid cavernous fistula
- e. Dermoid cyst

Answer:D

81. all of the following can cause amblyopia except

- a. esotropia
- b. hemangioma of the upper eye lid
- c. optic atrophy
- d. patching of the eye of an infant
- e. corneal clouding

I think Answer is C ,but I'm not sure 100%

82. all of the following are found in congenital glaucoma EXCEPT

- a. excessivewatering of the eye and photophobia
- b. haab striae
- c. cupping of optic disc
- d.comeal hydrops

Answer:D

83. Ptosis not cause by:

- a. Facial nerve palsy
- b. Upper eyelid capillary hemangioma
- c. Horner's and 3rd n. Palsy
- d. Jaw winking marcus
- e. Can be congenital

Answer:A

84. all are complications of cataract surgery except

- a. Leukocoria
- b. Retinal detachment
- c. Iris prolapse
- d. Post. Capsular opacification

Answer:a

85. in infantile esotropia what is wrong?

- a. similar to injury of both 6th cranial nerve
- b. might be associated with hypermetropia
- c. amblyopia is common
- d. happen in 1st year of life
- e. treatment is only surgical

Answer:B

86. about orbital trauma, all of the following are true EXCEPT

- a. blowout fractures damage the medial wall and the base more than the lateral wall
- b. limitation of eye movements due to entrapment of inferior oblique
- c. enophthalmos is indication of surgery

Answer:b

87. entropion which is wrong

- a. weakness of orbicularis oculi
- b. trachoma is a common cause
- c. lead to lid eversion and epiphora and excessive tearing

Answer:c

88. orbital cellulitis wt is wrong

A. we only give topical antibiotic

B- most common cause of proptosis in children

C - cause pain and decrease vision

Answer: a

89. 37. infantile esotropia, what is true

a. present by child's 2nd birthday (the true is in the first 6 months)

b. amblyopia is rare (it's actually 17-50%)

c. ocular fixation .

d. refractive index . (it's not associated with hypermetropia)

Answer: c

90. bilateral vitritis: lymphoma **

91. unilateral ptosis in children most common cause:

a. orbital cellulitis

b. dysthyroid

Answer: a

92. laceration of the anterior chamber, all are aims of treatment except-->

a. prevent secondary complications

b. prevent infection

c. retain normal ocular anatomy

d. prevent loss of vision

e. evisceration of the eye to avoid sympathetic ophthalmitis

Answer: e

93. all can present with leukocoria except: ***

a. congenital glaucoma

b. gout disease

c. Congenital cataract

d. Severe degree of premature disease-of retina

e. retinoblastoma

Answer:b

94. all are causes of esotropia except {means both eyes adducted}:

a- 3rd nerve palsy

b- Hypermetropia

c- Nystagmus

d- Infantile

e- tumors

Answer:a

95. not present in 7th nerve palsy: **

a- entropion

b- depressed brow

c- exposure keratitis

d- lacrimation

Answer:a

96. wrong about alkaline trauma to the cornea: **

a- immediate irrigation with a lot of normal saline

b- acid penetrates more than alkali

Answer:b

97. One will not cause exophthalmos:

a- Endocrine

b- Tumors

c- Cavernous sinus thrombosis

d- Sinusitis

e- Horner

Answer:e

98. Most common cause of strabismus in child <1 year:

a- Accommodative

b- Infantile esotropia syndrome

c- H yperopia

Answer:b

99. Light-near reflex dissociation occur in:

a- Argyll Robertson pupil

b- Horner syndrome

Answer:a

100. Most important for accommodation is:

a- Anterior capsule

b- Posterior capsule

c- Ciliary body

d- Iris

Answer:c

101. Which's the first step to do when dealing with chemical injury to the eye? a- Irrigation

102. Which nerve arises outside the cone of extra ocular muscles?

a- optic nerve

b- superior branch of oculomotor nerve

c- inferior branch of oculomotor nerve

d- trochlear nerve

e- abducent nerve

Answer:d

103. Where does the nasolacrimal duct open?

a- Superior nasal meatus

b- Middle nasal meatus

c- Inferior nasal meatus

Answer:c

104. 9- A 20 year old female patient with esotropia and amblyopia, all can be done except:

- a- Measure angle of deviation**
- b- Use glasses to correct any refractive error**
- c- Cover / uncover test**
- d- Total cover of good eye to stimulate vision in the other eye**
- e- Surgery for cosmetic improvement**

Answer:d

105. Which;s incorrect about uveitis:

- a- Steroids are effective in treatment**
- b- Can cause post. Synechiae**
- c- Cells in anterior chamber are neutrophils**
- d- Mostly caused by bacterial infection**
- e- You may see flare**

Answer:d

106.Wrong about blow out fracture of orbit – enophthalmos is an early complication OR emphysema results from ethmoid cells mainly

107.All are possible causes of esotropia in a 4-year-old child except:

- a. Falling down**
- b. Cerebellar astrocytoma**
- c. Hypermetropia**
- d. Idiopathic intracranial hypertension**
- e. Posterior communicating artery aneurysm**

Answer:e

108. A 5month old child presents with leukocoria. All are possible causes except:

- a. Retinoblastoma.**
- b. Corneal opacity**
- c. Retinopathy of prematurity.**
- D. Toxoplasmosis.**
- E. Cataract**

Answer:all of them are possible causes!

109. Retrobulbar neuritis, all are true except:

- a. usually affects adult women between the ages of 20 and 40
- . b. Most cases show optic disc swelling.
- c. Often associated with pain upon eye movement.
- d. Associated with color desaturation.
- e. Associated with relative afferent pupillary defect

Answer:b

110. The orbital walls are composed of all the followings bones except:

- a. Ethmoid bone
- b. Frontal bone
- c. Lacrimal bone
- d Maxillary bone
- e. Nasal bone

Answer:e

111.Which of the following congenital cataract mandates the most urgent surgical intervention?

- a. Unilateral nuclear
- b. Bilateral posterior lenticonus
- c. Unilateral anterior polar
- d. Unilateral lamellar
- e. Bilateral nuclear

Answer:D

112:One of the following doesn't occur in ectropion:

- A.weakness of orbicularis oculi
- B.cicatrical changes
- C.medial canthi weakness
- D.loose eyelid

Answer:c

113. A 2-month-old child came with bilateral medial deviation of the eyes, what is true**

- A. funduscopy is a must
- B. Epithelial folds rule out serious causes
- C. This presentation in adults is never due to serious cause

Answer: a

114. All of the following differentiate orbital cellulitis from preseptal cellulitis, except:

- a. Absence of conjunctival hyperemia
- b. Decrease in vision
- c. The presence of fever
- d. Proptosis
- e. Decrease in extraocular motility

Answer: c

115. The most common primary site for orbital metastasis in children is:

- a. kidney
- b. sympathetic chain (neuroblastoma)
- c. lung
- d. Retina (retinoblastoma)
- e. Gastrointestinal system

Answer: b

116. Wrong about blow out fracture of orbit – enophthalmos is an early complication OR emphysema results from ethmoid cells mainly