

- 1. The following may be found in a patient with conjunctivitis:**
 - a. Dull, deep pain keeping patient awake at night.
 - b. Itchy/scratchy eyes.
 - c. Posterior synechiae and irregular pupil.
 - d. Itchy and red eyes.
 - e. Sticky eyes.

- 2. Ophthalmic manifestations of HIV include:**
 - a. Behcet's disease.
 - b. Cytomegalovirus (CMV retinitis).
 - c. Herpes zoster ophthalmicus (shingles).
 - d. Kaposi's sarcoma.
 - e. Necrotizing scleritis.

- 3. The following are associated with anterior uveitis:**
 - a. Ankylosing spondylitis.
 - b. Arteritic anterior ischaemic optic neuropathy.
 - c. Cytomegalovirus retinitis.
 - d. Rheumatoid arthritis.
 - e. Ulcerative colitis.

- 4. Chloramphenicol antibiotic is used for the following conditions:**
 - a. Corneal abrasion.
 - b. Anterior uveitis.
 - c. Herpetic keratitis.
 - d. Perforating corneal injury.
 - e. Recurrent corneal erosion syndrome with acute exacerbation.

- 5. Painful loss of vision can occur in:**
 - a. Angle closure glaucoma.
 - b. Anterior uveitis.
 - c. Central retinal vein occlusion.
 - d. Scleritis.
 - e. Subconjunctival haemorrhage.

- 6. Gradual visual loss is a feature of:**
 - a. Angle closure glaucoma.
 - b. Blepharitis.
 - c. Cataract.
 - d. Posterior capsular opacification following cataract surgery.
 - e. Refractive error.

- 7. Which of the following symptoms are related to a cause of gradual visual loss:**
 - a. Central scotoma.
 - b. Floaters.
 - c. Glare.
 - d. Haloes.
 - e. Nyctalopia.

- 8. The following conditions may lead to painless vision loss:**
- Acute angle closure glaucoma.
 - Cataract.
 - Central retinal vein occlusion.
 - Primary open angle glaucoma.
 - Diabetic maculopathy.
- 9. The following may cause cataract:**
- Diabetes.
 - Intrauterine infections.
 - Steroids.
 - Trauma.
 - Uveitis.
- 10. Causes of sudden visual loss with pain include:**
- Arteritic ischaemic optic neuropathy (giant cell arteritis).
 - Central retinal vein occlusion.
 - Keratitis.
 - Scleritis.
 - Wet age-related macular degeneration.
- 11. Causes of epiphora (eye watering) due to compromise of lacrimal drainage include:**
- Allergic conjunctivitis.
 - Facial nerve palsy.
 - Medial ectropion.
 - Nasolacrimal duct obstruction.
 - Pterygium.
- 12. The following are found in primary open angle glaucoma (POAG):**
- Always raised intraocular pressure.
 - Homonymous inferior quadrantanopias.
 - Nerve fiber layer defect.
 - Paracentral arcuate scotoma.
 - Swollen optic disc.
- 13. Symptoms indicating angle closure glaucoma:**
- Earache.
 - Haloed of light.
 - Nausea and vomiting.
 - Photopsia.
 - Rash on ipsilateral side of forehead.
- 14. Drugs for the management of glaucoma include:**
- alpha-2 adrenergic agonist.
 - Beta-blockers.
 - Laser peripheral iridotomy.

- d. Prostaglandin analogues.
- e. Surgical trabeculectomy.

15. Diabetes may lead to ocular features such as:

- a. Macular oedema.
- b. New vessels elsewhere.
- c. Rubreosis.
- d. Tractional retinal detachment.
- e. Vitreous hemorrhage.

16. A diabetic patient (type II) 43-years of age makes a screening visit to clinic. The following conditions require referral to the local ophthalmologist:

- a. Decrease in vision with background diabetic retinopathy.
- b. Background diabetic retinopathy with macular changes.
- c. Background diabetic retinopathy with normal vision.
- d. Pre-proliferative retinopathy.
- e. Proliferative diabetic retinopathy.

17. A myopic patient present to eye casualty with sudden onset floaters and photopsia with no visual field defects. Her visual acuity is 6/5 in the affected eye. differential diagnoses include:

- a. Angle closure glaucoma.
- b. Posterior vitreous detachment.
- c. Retinal detachment - macular off.
- d. Retinal detachment - macular on.
- e. Superior retinal tear without retinal detachment.

18. Binocular diplopia may be caused by:

- a. Cranial nerve palsy (third, fourth or sixth).
- b. Iridectomy.
- c. Orbital cellulitis.
- d. Myasthenia gravis.
- e. Thyroid eye disease.

19. Proptosis may be a feature of:

- a. Orbital Lymphoma.
- b. Myasthenia gravis.
- c. Preseptal cellulitis.
- d. Thyroid eye disease.
- e. Wegener's granulomatosis.

20. Ptosis may be seen in/as a result of:

- a. Blepharitis.
- b. Cataract surgery.
- c. Horner's syndrome.
- d. Myasthenia gravis.

- e. Thyroid eye disease.

21. Features associated with Giant Cell arteritis:

- a. Cupped optic disc.
- b. Double vision.
- c. Jaw claudication.
- d. Second eye involvement.
- e. Swollen optic disc.

22. Differentials of swollen discs include:

- a. Anterior ischaemic optic neuropathy (arteritic).
- b. Proliferative diabetic retinopathy.
- c. Optic disc drusen.
- d. Papilloedema.
- e. Severe thyroid eye disease.

23. Which of the following optic nerve head associates are correct:

- a. Disc cupping and glaucoma.
- b. Disc drusen and age-related macular degeneration.
- c. New vessels at disc and central retinal vein occlusion.
- d. Pale disc and optic neuritis.
- e. Swollen disc and optic nerve tumour.

24. In suspected optic neuropathy, indicators of optic nerve function include:

- a. Acuity.
- b. Extraocular eye movements.
- c. Visual fields.
- d. Red colour desaturation.
- e. Relative afferent pupil defect (RAPD).

25. The relative afferent pupil defect (RAPD) may be useful in the following situations:

- a. Anisocoria, where pupils are unequal but both are reactive to light.
- b. Fixed and dilated left pupil, left eye 6/60 vision and a reactive right pupil.
- c. Prosthetic or artificial eye and one reactive pupil.
- d. Pupils are equal and reactive to light (PEARL).
- e. Right eye 6/9 vision, right dilated pupil, and a reactive left pupil.

26. Differentials of leukocoria:

- a. Coat's disease.
- b. Congenital cataract.
- c. Retinoblastoma.
- d. Retinopathy of prematurity.
- e. Rubella intrauterine infection.

27. The following examinations should be performed in a baby suspected of amblyopia:

- a. Colour vision.

- b. Cover test.
- c. Cycloplegic refraction.
- d. Dilated eye examination.
- e. Visual fields.

28. Differentials for a cloudy cornea at birth:

- a. Congenital glaucoma.
- b. Congenital rubella.
- c. Forceps assisted delivery.
- d. Neurofibromatosis.
- e. Von Hippel-Lindau disease.

29. Blunt ocular trauma may be associated with the following signs:

- a. Hyphaema.
- b. Iritis.
- c. Traumatic mydriasis.
- d. Retinal tear.
- e. Vitreous haemorrhage.

30. The following are signs of an orbital floor fracture:

- a. Crepitus.
- b. Enophthalmos.
- c. Numbness over ipsilateral eyebrow.
- d. Pain on eye movement.
- e. Diplopia on downgaze or upgaze.