1. Commonest cause of childhood blindness in India
   a. ROP
   b. Retinitis pigmentosa
   c. Vit. A deficiency
   d. Ophthalmia neonatorum
2. Salt and Pepper retinopathy is seen in
   a. Congenital Rubella
   b. Congenital Syphilis
   c. Chloroquine
   d. All of the above
3. A young male presents with low back pain and red painful eyes. Most probable diagnosis
   a. Reiter's syndrome
   b. Sarcoidosis
   c. Multiple sclerosis
   d. Ankylosing spondilitis
4. The first line of treatment in chemical injury is
   a. Topical antibiotics
   b. Topical antiglaucoma drugs
   c. Irrigation leading to neutralization of pH
   d. Topical cycloplegics
5. Commonest complication of contact lens
   a. Corneal ulcer
   b. Giant papillary conjunctivitis
   c. Corneal neovascularization
   d. Limbal stem cell injury
6. A young lady complains of 4 changes of glasses in the last one year. On examination Vogt's striae are seen. What is the best investigation
   a. Retinoscopy
   b. Pachymetry
   c. Keratometry
   d. Topography
7. D shaped pupil is seen in
   a. Ant. Uveitis
   b. Sphinteric tears
   c. Iridodialysis
   d. Neurosyphilis
8. The earliest feature in vit. A deficiency classification is
   a. Keratomalacia
   b. Nyctalopia
   c. Corneal scars
   d. Xerophthalmic fundus
9. Surgery of choice for ptosis is
   a. Tarsal fracture
   b. LPS resection
   c. Frontalis sling surgery
   d. Wedge resection
10. In SAFE strategy for trachoma surgery stands for
   a. Entropion
      b. Trichiasis
      c. Madarosis
      d. Tylosis
11. The intraocular structure most commonly affected by leukemia is
    a. Iris
    b. Retina
    c. Choroid
    d. Optic nerve
12. A patient with 20 yrs of type 2 DM presents with sudden painless loss of vision. What is the most likely diagnosis
    a. CME
    b. Neovascular glaucoma
    c. Vitreous Haemorrhage
    d. Retinal detachment
13. A myopic pushes the glasses to his face and tilts them. He is
    a. Decreasing effectivity decreasing cylinder
    b. Increasing effectivity, decreasing cylinder
    c. Increasing effectivity, increasing cylinder
    d. Decreasing effectivity, increasing cylinder
14. Most likely cause of Vitreous haemorrhage in a child
    a. Retinoblastoma
    b. ROP
    c. Shaken baby syndrome
    d. Coats disease
15. A 53 yrs old woman complains of difficulty in reading the newspaper in morning specially in bright sunlight. Which is most likely
    a. Nuclear cataract
    b. Posterior subcapsular
    c. Cortical cataract
    d. Anterior polar cataract
16. A 30 yrs old patient with h/o recurrent headache was sent for fundus evaluation. He has found to the having generalized arterial attenuation with multiple cotton wool spots and flame shaped hemorrhages in both eyes. The most likely cause is
    a. Diabetic retinopathy
    b. Hypertensive retinopathy
    c. CRAO
    d. Temporal arteritis
17. Injury to the lateral third of the eyebrow is likely to injure which structure
    a. Lateral orbital wall
    b. Optic nerve
    c. Iris sphincter
    d. Retina
18. All the contraindications are correct except
    a. Acetazolamide in suphonmide allergy
    b. Pilocarpine in inflammatory glaucoma
    c. Latanoprost in skin mealoma
    d. Appraclonidine in patients with MAO inhibitors
19. The phenomenon of improved near vision in presbyopia is due to:
   a. Macular degeneration
   b. Retinitis pigmentosa
   c. Nuclear cataract
   d. Posterior sub capsular cataract

20. The first muscle to be involved in ocular myasthenia is:
   a. Orbicularis
   b. Inferior rectus
   c. LPS
   d. Muller's muscle

21. Nummular keratitis is seen in:
   a. Bacterial keratitis
   b. Herpes zoster keratitis
   c. Acanthamoeba keratitis
   d. Fungal keratitis

22. Perforated corneal ulcer may give rise to:
   a. Vossius ring
   b. Rosette shaped cataract
   c. Posterior subcapsular cataract
   d. Anterior capsular cataract

23. Lens develops from:
   a. Neuroectoderm
   b. Surface ectoderm
   c. Mesoderm
   d. Neural crest

24. The secondary actions of superior rectus muscle are:
   a. Adduction and intorsion
   b. Abduction and intorsion
   c. Adduction and extorsion
   d. Abduction and extorsion

25. The most common refractive error associated with divergent strabismus is:
   a. Hypermetropia
   b. Myopia
   c. Astigmatism
   d. Hypermetropic astigmatism

26. Right homonymous hemianopia is caused by lesion of:
   a. Right optic nerve
   b. Right optic radiation
   c. Left optic radiation
   d. Right geniculate body

27. Altitudinal field defects are typically seen in:
   a. Total optic atrophy
   b. Anterior ischemic optic neuropathy
   c. Central serous retinopathy
   d. Central retinal vein occlusion

28. A patient presents with slow painless progressive loss of vision with bilateral centrocecal scotmos treatment is vitamin B12 diagnosis:
   a. Cataract
   b. Angle closure glaucoma
   c. Macular degeneration
   d. Toxic amblyopia

29. All are seen in diabetic retinopathy except:
   a. Macular edema
   b. Disc neovascularization
   c. Flame shaped hemorrhage
   d. Dot and blot hemorrhage

30. ROP is treated:
   a. On diagnosis
   b. Threshold ROP
   c. Pre threshold ROP
   d. Tractional detachment

31. Patient presents with redness, photophobia and watering on examination he has follicles on conjunctiva. Treatment of choice is:
   a. Sodium cromoglycate
   b. Phmb
   c. Azithromycin
   d. Steroids

32. Patient complains of sudden loss of vision following trauma. On examination he has a central red dot on the retina treatment of choice:
   a. Intravitreal bevacizumab
   b. Systemic steroids
   c. Intravitreal ranibizumab
   d. Pan retinal photocoagulation

33. In lateral rectus palsy of the right side, the face of the patient is turned to which of the following sides?
   a. Upwards
   b. Downwards
   c. Towards the right side
   d. Towards the left side

34. Recurrent corneal erosions are seen in:
   a. Corneal dystrophy
   b. Keratoconus
   c. Keratoglobus
   d. Peter's anomaly

35. Acanthamoebic keratitis is associated with which of the following:
   a. Lacrimal gland inflammation
   b. Inturning of eyelids
   c. Wearing of soft contact lenses
   d. Dry eye

36. The characteristic field defect seen in pituitary tumors is:
   a. Homonymous hemianopia
   b. Complete vision loss
   c. Binasal hemianopia
   d. Bitemporal hemianopia

37. Excessive accommodation causes:
   a. Pseudomyopia
   b. Pseudohypermetropia
   c. Astigmatism
   d. Presbyopia

38. The commonest cause of vitreous hemorrhage in a young adult normal male is:
   a. Diabetes
   b. Anemia
   c. Eale's disease
39. The raised intraocular pressure in glaucoma is usually due to which of the following mechanisms?
   a. Increased uveoscleral outflow
   b. Decreased trabecular outflow of aqueous
   c. Increased aqueous secretion
   d. All of the above

40. Exposure keratopathy is seen in paralysis of which of the following lenses?
   a. Oculomotor nerve
   b. Trigeminal
   c. Trochlear nerve
   d. Facial nerve

41. Isolated third nerve palsy with papillary sparing is seen in which of the following conditions?
   a. Aneurysmal rupture
   b. Trauma
   c. Diabetes
   d. Raised ICT

42. All are drugs causing optic neuropathy except:
   a. amiodarone
   b. ethambutol
   c. pilocarpine
   d. sildenafil

43. Commonest cause of orbital cellulitis is:
   a. Trauma
   b. Ethmoidal sinusitis
   c. Maxillary sinusitis
   d. Metastasis

44. Most common location of orbital dermoid is:
   a. Superotemporal
   b. Inferotemporal
   c. Superonasal
   d. Inferonasal

45. A chalazion may mimic:
   a. Basal cell ca
   b. Squamous cell ca
   c. Sebaceous cell ca
   d. Kaposi sarcoma

46. Commonest cause of primary orbital tumor in children is:
   a. Retinoblastoma
   b. Rhabdomyosarcoma
   c. Malignant melanoma of choroid
   d. Cavernous hemangioma

47. A combination of mental retardation and cataract are seen in all except:
   a. Down's syndrome
   b. Galactosemia
   c. Toxoplasmosis
   d. Marfan syndrome

48. A soft stop at 6mm from the upper punctum on probing indicates:
   a. Upper canalicular obstruction
   b. Common canalicular obstruction
   c. Nasolacrimal duct obstruction
   d. Obstruction of lower end of lacrimal sac

49. Which of the following is not a complication of hypermature cataract?
   a. secondary glaucoma
   b. retinal detachment
   c. uveitis
   d. subluxation of lens

50. Which of the following signs is most commonly present in a patient with thyroid related orbitopathy (TRO)?
   a. exophthalmos
   b. external ophthalmoplegia
   c. eyelid retraction
   d. optic neuopathy

51. 30 yrs old man with recurrent iridocyclitis complains of diminished vision. Which of these could be a cause for decreased visual quality?
   a. post synechiae
   b. pigments on the lens
   c. cystoid macular edema
   d. chorio retinal scars

52. Monocular diplopia is seen in all except:
   a. cataracts
   b. keratoconus
   c. strabismus
   d. keratoconjunctivitis sicca

53. Diplopia is maximum in which gaze in superior oblique palsy?
   a. upward and outward eyes
   b. straight eyes
   c. downwards and inward eyes
   d. downwards and outwards eyes

54. A night watchman was dismissed from his job because he had difficulty reading signs and objects in dim evening lighting. Perimetry shows ring scotoma. Which is the best confirmatory diagnostic test?
   a. perimetry
   b. fluorescein angiography
   c. amsler's grid
   d. ERG

55. A worker in the corning glass factory complains of coloured rings around lights. He is developing
   a. Mucopurulent conjunctivitis
   b. Acute angle closure glaucoma
   c. Heat cataract
   d. Sympathetic ophthalmitis

56. Which drug is contra - indicated in pregnancy?
   a. Timolol
   b. Pilocarpine
   c. Latanoprost
   d. Betaxolol

57. The first sign of cavernous sinus thrombosis
   a. Non reacting pupil
   b. VIth nerve palsy
   c. Proptosis
   d. Colour vision problems

58. Commonest cause of bilateral proptosis in adults is seen in
59. IOL is contraindicated in cataract due to
   a. Reiter’s syndrome
   b. Ankylosing spondylitis
   c. Juvenile rheumatoid arthritis
   d. Fuchs heterochromic iridocyclitis

60. Commonest muscle to get involved in thyroid related ophthalmopathy
   a. Inferior rectus
   b. Superior rectus
   c. Medial rectus
   d. Inferior oblique

61. True about Mooren’s ulcer
   a. Painless
   b. Sudden loss of vision
   c. Requires steroids
   d. Drug of choice is clindamycin

62. Minimum endothelial cell density (per mm square) in cornea to maintain corneal transparency is
   a. 3000
   b. 1000
   c. 500
   d. 2500

63. Which of them is a symptom of cataract
   a. Loss of visual field
   b. Circumcorneal congestion
   c. Loss of contrast sensitivity
   d. Abnormal pupillary reactions

64. A 40 yrs old rheumatoid arthritis patients presents with gradual decrease in vision during the past few months. Most probable diagnosis
   a. Age related macular degeneration
   b. Diabetic retinopathy
   c. Steroid induced cataract
   d. Dry eyes

65. Oculocardiac reflex is seen in which surgery
   a. Cararact
   b. Keratoplasty
   c. Strabismus
   d. Glaucoma

66. A constricted pupil responds to accommodation but light reflex is absent. It is
   a. Adie’s pupil
   b. Hutchinson pupil
   c. Argyll robertson pupil
   d. Marcus gunn

67. Which of the following is a cause of sudden blindness in a quiet eye with normal media and fundus
   a. Vitreous haemorrhage
   b. Retrobulbar neuritis
   c. Iridocyclitis
   d. Optic neuritis

68. In the 25th week of her pregnancy patient complaints of sudden painless loss of vision. Reason
   a. Acute angle closure glaucoma
   b. Anterior uveitis
   c. Exudative retinal detachment
   d. Optic neuritis

69. All are retinal changes in myopia except
   a. Anterior staphyoma
   b. Foster fuchs spot
   c. Posterior staphyoma
   d. Temporal crescent

70. All are true about anterior blepharitis except
   a. Inflammation of margins of lids
   b. Ulcerative blepharitis has small ulcers at the base of eye lashes
   c. Treatment requires doxycycline
   d. Squamous blepharitis has small scales

71. A diabetic develops severe glaucoma after 20 yrs, on examination IOP is 50 mm, has corneal edema, new blood vessels at pupillary margin, cup disc ratio of 0.8, which kind of glaucoma is it
   a. Pigmentary glaucoma
   b. Neovascular glaucoma
   c. Malignant glaucoma
   d. Angle closure glaucoma

72. When adhesion of lid to globe takes place it is called
   a. Ankyloblepharon
   b. Lagophthalmus
   c. Symblepharon
   d. Blepharophimosis

73. Hirschberg’s test reveals 3 mm temporal displacement of corneal reflex. What is the diagnosis
   a. 3 degree exotropia
   b. 3 degree esotropia
   c. 21 degree exotropia
   d. 21 degrees esotropia

74. Endophthalmitis include all except
   a. Vitreous
   b. Sclera
   c. Uvea
   d. Retina

75. Regarding corneal transplantation what is true
   a. Whole eye preserved in tissue culture
   b. Donor not accepted age > 60 yrs
   c. Hla - matching required
   d. Specular microscopy is used to count cells

76. Young female presents with unilateral proptosis which increases on bending forward, no thrill or bruit. Diagnosis
   a. Neurofibromatosis
   b. Orbital varix
   c. A-v fistula
   d. Orbital encephalocele

77. Synchysis refers to:
   a. Liquefaction of vitreous
   b. Black spots in front of eye
78. Lisch nodules are seen in:
   a. Retinoblastoma
   b. Neuroblastoma
   c. Neuprifibromatosis
   d. Intraocular lymphoma

79. Photo opthalmia is caused by:
   a. Infrared rays
   b. Ultraviolet rays
   c. X-rays
   d. β- radiation

80. Blue sclera may be associated with all except:
   a. Marfan’s syndrome
   b. Buphtalmos
   c. Exophtalmos
   d. High myopia

81. The most common systemic association of scleritis is which of the following
   a. Ehlers – danlos syndrome
   b. Disseminated systemic sclerosis
   c. Rheumatoid arthritis
   d. Giant cell arteritis

82. Retinal haemorrhages with white centres seen in sabe are known as
   a. Lisch nodules
   b. Foster – fucus spots
   c. Roth’s spots
   d. Cerulean dots

83. Krukenberg’s spindle is pigmentation seen on corneal endothelium
   a. Malignant glaucoma
   b. Retinal detachment
   c. Uveitis
   d. Pigmentary glaucoma

84. Crowding phenomena is seen in
   a. Myopia
   b. Presbyopia
   c. Hypermetropia
   d. Amblyopia

85. Patient presents with cell flare mutton fat k Pistons best investigation of choice
   a. X-ray sacro-iliac joint
   b. Rheumatoid factor
   c. Serum ace level
   d. Blood-sugar

86. A 7 year old girl is brought in for evaluation of “left lazy eye” refraction is r eye -0.75 ds, le + 6.0 ds treatment of choice
   a. Orthoptics
   b. Glasses
   c. Surgery
   d. Glasses followed by occlusion

87. Patient present with bride red conjunctiva serous discharge and preauricular lymphadenopathy. Many