

## BDB

### PROVISIONAL ANSWER KEY (CBRT)

Name of the post	Ophthalmologist, Employees State Insurance Scheme, Class-1
Advertisement No.	37/2021-22
Preliminary Test held on	23-01-2022
Question No.	001-200
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Last Date to Send Suggestion(s) 31-01-2022

THE LINK FOR ONLINE OBJECTION SYSTEM WILL START FROM 25-01-2022; 04:00 PM ONWARDS

### Instructions / સૂચન

Candidate must ensure compliance to the instructions mentioned below, else objections shall not be considered: -

- (1) All the suggestion should be submitted through **ONLINE OBJECTION SUBMISSION SYSTEM** only. Physical submission of suggestions will not be considered.
- (2) Question wise suggestion to be submitted in the prescribed format (proforma) published on the website / online objection submission system.
- (3) All suggestions are to be submitted with reference to the Master Question Paper with provisional answer key (Master Question Paper), published herewith on the website / online objection submission system. Objections should be sent referring to the Question, Question No. & options of the Master Question Paper.
- (4) Suggestions regarding question nos. and options other than provisional answer key (Master Question Paper) shall not be considered.
- (5) Objections and answers suggested by the candidate should be in compliance with the responses given by him in his answer sheet. Objections shall not be considered, in case, if responses given in the answer sheet /response sheet and submitted suggestions are differed.
- (6) Objection for each question should be made on separate sheet. Objection for more than one question in single sheet shall not be considered.

ઉમેદવારે નીચેની સૂચનાઓનું પાલન કરવાની તકેદારી રાખવી, અન્યથા વાંધા-સૂચન અંગે કરેલ રજૂઆતો ધ્યાને લેવાશે નહીં

- (1) ઉમેદવારે વાંધા-સૂચનો ફક્ત ઓનલાઇન ઓબ્જેક્શન સબમીશન સીસ્ટમ દ્વારા જ સબમીટ કરવાના રહેશે. રૂબરૂ અથવા ટપાલ દ્વારા આયોગની કચેરીએ મોકલવા આવેલ વાંધા-સૂચનો ધ્યાને લેવામા આવશે નહીં જેની ખાસ નોંધ લેવી.
- (2) ઉમેદવારે વાંધા-સૂચનો રજૂ કરવા વેબસાઇટ / ઓનલાઇન ઓબ્જેક્શન સબમીશન સીસ્ટમ પર પ્રસિધ્ધ થયેલ નિયત નમૂનાનો જ ઉપયોગ કરવો.
- (3) ઉમેદવારે પોતાને પરીક્ષામાં મળેલ પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકામાં છપાયેલ પ્રશ્નક્રમાંક મુજબ વાંધા-સૂચનો રજૂ કરતા તમામ વાંધા-સૂચનો વેબસાઇટ પર પ્રસિધ્ધ થયેલ પ્રોવિઝનલ આન્સર કી (માસ્ટર પ્રશ્નપત્ર)ના પ્રશ્ન ક્રમાંક મુજબ અને તે સંદર્ભમાં રજૂ કરવા.
- (4) માસ્ટર પ્રશ્નપત્રમાં નિર્દિષ્ટ પ્રશ્ન અને વિકલ્પ સિવાયના વાંધા-સૂચનો ધ્યાને લેવામાં આવશે નહીં.
- (5) ઉમેદવારે પ્રશ્નના વિકલ્પ પર વાંધો રજૂ કરેલ છે અને વિકલ્પ રૂપે જે જવાબ સૂચવેલ છે એ જવાબ ઉમેદવારે પોતાની ઉત્તરવહીમાં આપેલ હોવો જોઈએ. ઉમેદવારે સૂચવેલ જવાબ અને ઉત્તરવહીનો જવાબ ભિન્ન હશે તો ઉમેદવારે રજૂ કરેલ વાંધા-સૂચનો ધ્યાનમા લેવાશે નહીં.
- (6) એક પ્રશ્ન માટે એક જ વાંધા-સૂચન પત્રક વાપરવું. એક જ વાંધા-સૂચનો પત્રકમાં એકથી વધારે પ્રશ્નોની રજૂઆત કરેલ હશે તો તે અંગેના વાંધા-સૂચનો ધ્યાને લેવાશે નહીં.

Website link for online objection submission system : [http://150.129.165.5/GPSC\\_Suggestion/](http://150.129.165.5/GPSC_Suggestion/)

001. Which of the following is true with respect to the optic nerve ?  
(A) The nerve fibres within the eye anterior to the optic disc are myelinated  
(B) The optic nerve passes posteriorly through the optic canal in the greater wing of sphenoid  
(C) The venous drainage of the orbital part of the optic nerve is into the central retinal vein  
(D) The arterial supply of the orbital part of the optic nerve is from the from the central retinal artery and anterior ciliary arteries
002. What field defect would you expect to see in a patient with a lesion in their left optic tract ?  
(A) Right homonymous hemianopia  
(B) Left homonymous hemianopia  
(C) Right homonymous inferior quadrantopia  
(D) Bitemporal quadrantopia
003. Glucose metabolism in the lens principally occurs by :  
(A) Anaerobic glycolysis (B) Aerobic metabolism  
(C) Hexose monophosphate shunt (D) Sorbitol pathway
004. Where is the physiological blind spot relative to the centre of the visual field ?  
(A) Superior (B) Inferior  
(C) Nasal (D) Temporal
005. Which of the following is true regarding retinal pigment epithelial cells ?  
(A) Turnover is rapid (B) They express leukocyte marker CD40  
(C) They possess GLUT -1 and 3 receptors (D) They synthesize IL-2 regularly
006. A mother with no family history of retinoblastoma has a child with unilateral retinoblastoma - what is the risk of a second child having the condition ?  
(A) 1% (B) 33%  
(C) 40% (D) 50%
007. Which of the following organism is a commensal found on the conjunctival surface ?  
(A) Neisseria gonorrhoea (B) Streptococcus viridans  
(C) Streptococcus pneumoniae (D) Haemophilus influenzae
008. Which of the following is true regarding acyclovir ?  
(A) It acts via inhibiting viral Dna polymerase  
(B) It is particularly effective in treating cytomegalovirus infection  
(C) Oral use can cause renal dysfunction  
(D) It is broken down slowly by infected host cells
009. Which is true about Acanthamoeba ?  
(A) It is a type of rickettsia (B) Can be stained with periodic acid schiff stain  
(C) Can be cultured on blood agar (D) It is sensitive to topical amphotericin b
010. Regarding sterilization of the instruments, autoclaves  
(A) Uses dry heat  
(B) Are effective in destroying the bacterial spores  
(C) Cannot be used for sterilizing rubber  
(D) Are used commercially for sterilizing pre packed disposable instruments
011. Zonules are derived from which of the following stages of vitreous development ?  
(A) Primary vitreous (B) Secondary vitreous  
(C) Tertiary vitreous (D) Quaternary vitreous

012. The iris musculature is derived from which embryonic germ cell layer ?  
 (A) Mesenchyme (B) Neural crest cells  
 (C) Neuroectoderm (D) Surface ectoderm
013. Which is the most appropriate method of visual acuity assessment in a normally developing 3 year old child ?  
 (A) LogMar chart (B) Kay's pictures  
 (C) Cardiffs cards (D) Fix and follow
014. Regarding botulinum toxin :  
 (A) it potentiates release of acetylcholine from the motor nerve terminals  
 (B) there are 8 known serotypes  
 (C) serotype C is used in clinical practice  
 (D) administration may induce a permanent ptosis
015. Under the school screening programme in india, the initial vision screening of school children is done by ?  
 (A) School teachers (B) Primary level health workers  
 (C) Eye specialist (D) Medical officers
016. Which of the following is recently eradicated ocular ailment in India ?  
 (A) Corneal blindness (B) Trachoma  
 (C) Toxoplasma (D) Adenoviral keratoconjunctivitis
017. All the following factors are to be considered while setting a vision centre in primary eye care except :  
 (A) Size of the surrounding population (B) Community participation  
 (C) Accessibility of the location (D) Economic status of the population
018. Benefits of tele ophthalmology in primary eye care are all except :  
 (A) Less travel of the patient (B) Skill transfer for the doctors  
 (C) More patient to doctor time available (D) High travelling cost for the patient
019. The type of long term storage of tissue in eye banking is ?  
 (A) Dexsol medium (B) Mccarey Kaufmann medium  
 (C) Organ culture (D) Moist chamber
020. Which structure transmits through the foramen spinosum ?  
 (A) Maxillary nerve (B) Meningeal branch of the mandibular nerve  
 (C) Greater petrosal nerve (D) Sympathetic plexus
021. Which rectus muscle receives only one ciliary artery:  
 (A) Medial rectus (B) Lateral rectus  
 (C) Inferior rectus (D) Superior rectus
022. The anterior lens capsule contains:  
 (A) Crystallin alpha (B) Crystallin beta  
 (C) Laminin (D) Fibrillin
023. Which of the following is FALSE regarding Leber's hereditary optic atrophy:\n  
 (A) The enzyme affected is ATPase  
 (B) It is mitochondrially inherited  
 (C) It results in demyelination of the optic nerve  
 (D) The papillomacular bundle is the last to be affected

024. The long ciliary nerve arises from:  
 (A) The anterior ciliary nerve (B) The optic nerve  
 (C) The ciliary ganglion (D) The nasociliary nerve
025. Which structure forms part of the medial wall of the orbit:  
 (A) The frontal bone (B) The maxillary bone  
 (C) The zygomatic bone (D) The greater wing of sphenoid
026. Which of the following is a recognized side effect of acetazolamide:  
 (A) Metabolic Alkalosis (B) Renal Calculi  
 (C) Hyperkalemia (D) Hyponatremia
027. What colour excitation filter does a Fluorescein angiography camera have:  
 (A) Green (B) Blue  
 (C) Orange (D) Yellow
028. Differential diagnosis of leucocoria includes all EXCEPT :  
 (A) Persistent Hyperplastic Primary Vitreous (B) Coats disease  
 (C) Stargardt's disease (D) Retinopathy of Prematurity
029. All of the following drugs impair accommodation Except:  
 (A) Phenothiazine (B) Topical Atropine  
 (C) Topical pilocarpine (D) Topical Cocaine
030. The corneal epithelium obtains its oxygen from:  
 (A) The air (B) The aqueous  
 (C) The precorneal tear film (D) The conjunctival
031. In A-scan biometry, a one diopter IOL power error could result from an axial length error of:  
 (A) 4 mm (B) 0.4 mm  
 (C) 8 mm (D) 1 mm
032. In a histological section of the retina, which layer occurs immediately above (inner to) the outer plexiform layer:  
 (A) Inner nuclear layer (B) Inner plexiform layer  
 (C) Outer nuclear layer (D) Outer segment
033. Corneal endothelium has a density in middle aged adulthood of:  
 (A) 2500 cells/mm<sup>2</sup> (B) 6000/mm<sup>2</sup>  
 (C) 1000/mm<sup>2</sup> (D) 4000/mm<sup>2</sup>
034. Which nerve passes close to the petrous part of the temporal bone:  
 (A) V nerve (B) VI nerve  
 (C) IV nerve (D) III nerve
035. What is the transposition of +4.0 DS/+1.50 DC at 90 degrees :  
 (A) +4.00DS/-1.50DC at 180 (B) +6.00DS/-1.50DC at 180  
 (C) +5.50DS/-1.50DC at 180 (D) -4.00DS/-1.50DC at 90
036. The inferior oblique inserts on which quadrant of the globe:  
 (A) Anterolateral (B) Posterolateral  
 (C) Posteromedial (D) Anteromedial
037. Which of the following drugs is most likely to cause Stevens-Johnsons syndrome:  
 (A) Phenothiazines (B) Amiodarone  
 (C) Sulphonamides (D) Penicillin

038. Which statement is true about cones:
- (A) Blue cones are the least common of the three types of cones  
 (B) They are found only in the macula  
 (C) All cones are coded by DNA found on the X-chromosome  
 (D) Absence of red cones results in protanomaly
039. Gram negative rods include all EXCEPT:
- (A) *Proteus vulgaris*  (B) *Haemophilus influenza*  
 (C) *Streptococcus pneumoniae*  (D) *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
040. All of the following are ocular features of Trisomy 21 except:
- (A) Keratoconus  (B) Cataract  
 (C) Brushfield spots  (D) Hypermetropia
041. Cyclosporin:
- (A) Decreases the production of IL-2  
 (B) Suppresses mainly the humoral immunity  
 (C) Is derived from the bacteria  
 (D) Causes bone marrow suppression as its major adverse effect
042. All of the following visual acuity tests use letters EXCEPT:
- (A) Sheridan-Gardiner  (B) Kay's  
 (C) LogMAR  (D) Snellen
043. The pH of the tears is:
- (A) 6.5  (B) 8  
 (C) 7  (D) 7.5
044. Dot hemorrhages are due to rupture of capillaries in which layer:
- (A) Bruch's membrane  (B) The nerve fibre layer  
 (C) The internal limiting membrane  (D) The outer plexiform layer
045. The most common site for ocular metastases is:
- (A) The cornea  (B) The retina  
 (C) The choroid  (D) The ciliary body
046. Which is the only extraocular muscle not to originate at the orbital apex:
- (A) The superior rectus  (B) The superior oblique  
 (C) The inferior rectus  (D) The inferior oblique
047. Which of the following metals can produce a pyogenic response if retained in tissue:
- (A) Iron  (B) Copper  
 (C) Magnesium  (D) Zinc
048. What is the spherical equivalent of the toric lens of power +2.00DS/+2.00DC:
- (A) 4.00DS  (B) 1.50DS  
 (C) 3.00DS  (D) 2.00DS
049. Which stage of trachoma is characterized by fibrous replacement of inflamed tissue:
- (A) Stage IV  (B) Stage I  
 (C) Stage III  (D) Stage II

050. The following are true for prisms EXCEPT:
- (A) They are used in the assessment of binocular function
  - (B) A combination of base-up and base-down prisms are used to measure vertical deviation
  - (C) They are an important part of a Javal Schiottz keratometer
  - (D) The power in prism diopters is half the apex angle in degrees
051. Blunt ocular trauma with separation of the ciliary muscle attachment is likely to cause:
- (A) Rubeotic glaucoma
  - (B) Phacomorphic glaucoma
  - (C) Phacolytic glaucoma
  - (D) Chronic open angle glaucoma
052. If a father and a paternal grandfather of a boy with a congenital eye defect have the same disease, what is the most likely mode of inheritance:
- (A) Autosomal dominant
  - (B) Mitochondrial inheritance
  - (C) X-linked recessive
  - (D) Autosomal recessive
053. Which extraocular muscle is inserted nearest to the cornea:
- (A) Lateral rectus
  - (B) Inferior rectus
  - (C) Superior rectus
  - (D) Medial rectus
054. Hard exudates are found in which layer of the retina:
- (A) The inner plexiform layer
  - (B) The outer plexiform layer
  - (C) Nerve fibre layer
  - (D) Bruch's membrane
055. Maddox rod is composed of:
- (A) Concave cylindrical lens
  - (B) Concave spherical lens
  - (C) Convex cylindrical lens
  - (D) Convex spherical lens
056. The following extraocular muscles are correctly paired as yolk muscles except :
- (A) Right superior oblique and left inferior rectus
  - (B) Right medial rectus and left lateral rectus
  - (C) Right superior rectus and left inferior oblique
  - (D) Right inferior rectus and left superior rectus
057. Atropine :
- (A) Causes paralysis of iris dilator muscle
  - (B) Causes ciliary body contraction increases gastric emptying
  - (C) Has a sedative effect
  - (D) Increases sweating
058. Zeil-Neilson is best used to visualise :
- (A) Treponema pallidum
  - (B) Mycobacterium tuberculosis
  - (C) Acanthamoeba
  - (D) Haemophilus
059. The primary visual cortex is referred to as:
- (A) Area 18
  - (B) Area 20
  - (C) Area 19
  - (D) Area 17
060. All of the following are useful stains for identifying fungi except:
- (A) Gram stain
  - (B) Gomori Methenamine Silver
  - (C) PAS (Periodic Acid Schiff)
  - (D) Haemotoxylin and Eosin
061. The orbital wall which is most likely to be involved in blow-out fracture is:
- (A) The lateral wall
  - (B) The floor
  - (C) The roof
  - (D) The medial wall

062. A 36 Dioptree convex lens used as a loupe will produce a magnification of:  
 (A) 12x (B) 3x  
 (C) 6x (D) 9x
063. Which of the following is FALSE regarding sympathetic ophthalmitis:  
 (A) It can lead to pthisis bulbi  
 (B) It can occur after traumatic injury to one eye  
 (C) It is a bilateral granulomatous pan uveitis  
 (D) Dalen-Fuchs nodules are not seen
064. Which is TRUE for contact lens:  
 (A) Flourescein should be used to check the fit of soft contact lenses  
 (B) Contact lenses can be used in the management of ptosis  
 (C) Only preservative free ophthalmic medications should be used in hard lenses  
 (D) Scleral contact lenses are not fenestrated
065. Reius-Buckler dystrophy affects which layer of the cornea:  
 (A) Descemet's membrane (B) Corneal epithelium  
 (C) Bowman's membrane (D) Corneal endothelium
066. The image formed by a prism:  
 (A) is always undeviated  
 (B) is always deviated towards the apex  
 (C) is always deviated towards the base  
 (D) May deviate towards the apex or towards the base dependent on the angle of incidence
067. A Jackson's cross-cylinder with axis markings of +0.50 and -0.50 is names a :  
 (A) -0.50D cross-cylinder (B) Plano cross cylinder  
 (C) +1.00D cross-cylinder (D) +0.50D cross-cylinder
068. The primary muscle responsible for lid closure is:  
 (A) Muller's muscle (B) The orbicularis oculi  
 (C) The frontalis (D) The corrugator supercilli
069. Six prism diopters of left esotropia are best corrected by:  
 (A) 3 diopters base-in left eye, 3 diopters base-in right eye  
 (B) 3 diopters base-out left eye, 3 diopters base-out right eye  
 (C) 6 diopters base-out left eye  
 (D) 3 diopters base-out left eye, 3 diopters base-in right eye
070. Which is FALSE about spectacle correction of aphakia:  
 (A) The field of vision is decreased by a lenticular form lens  
 (B) The ring scotoma is due to high induced prism of lens periphery  
 (C) It minimises objects  
 (D) Increasing the back vertex distance of an aphakic correction increases effective power
071. Raised intracranial pressure:  
 (A) Is associated with a decrease in blood pressure  
 (B) Is associated with decrease in pulse rate  
 (C) Is associated with an increase in the respiratory rate  
 (D) May be reduced by hyperventilation

072. The central corneal thickness is  
 (A) 400 microns (B) 450 microns  
 (C) 640 microns (D) 540 microns
73. All of the following cause granulomatous inflammation EXCEPT:  
 (A) Mycobacterium (B) Bartonella  
 (C) Borrelia bergdorferi (D) Treponema pallidum
074. Chloroquine causes which ocular side effect:  
 (A) Cataract (B) Retinal degeneration  
 (C) Glaucoma (D) Optic neuritis
075. Which ocular condition is predisposed in a patient with Homocystinuria:  
 (A) Macular degeneration (B) Glaucoma  
 (C) Dislocation of lens (D) Retinal Macroaneurysm
076. Which cells of the retina are responsible for scotopic vision?  
 (A) bipolar cells (B) rod cells  
 (C) ganglion cells (D) cone cells
077. Ankyloblepharon is  
 (A) Adhesion of both lid margin  
 (B) Adhesion of palpebral conjunctiva and bulbar conjunctiva  
 (C) Double row of lashes  
 (D) None
078. Which structure divides the lacrimal gland into two lobes?  
 (A) Orbicularis oculi (B) Tarsus  
 (C) Whitnall ligament (D) Levator aponeurosis
079. Band-shaped keratopathy is due to  
 (A) calcareous degeneration (B) hyaline degeneration  
 (C) fatty degeneration (D) elastotic degeneration
080. Munson's sign is seen in  
 (A) episcleritis (B) chalcosis  
 (C) keratoconus (D) retinal detachment
081. Fascicular ulcer is present in  
 (A) Mooren's ulcer (B) neuroparalytic keratitis  
 (C) herpes zoster (D) marginal ulcer
082. Bullous keratopathy involves  
 (A) Descemet's membrane (B) epithelium  
 (C) endothelium (D) Bowman's membrane
083. Which of the following bacteria most commonly involves in acute dacryocystitis?  
 (A) Staphylococci (B) Pneumococci  
 (C) Hemophilus Influenzae (D) Pseudomonas aeruginosa
084. Herbert's pits are seen on the  
 (A) Lid margin (B) Palpebral conjunctiva  
 (C) Arlt's line (D) Limbus

085. Organism causing ophthalmia neonatorum is  
 (A) Neisseria gonorrhoeae                      (B) Staphylococci  
 (C) Streptococci                                      (D) Neisseria meningitides
086. Bitot's spots are associated with  
 (A) vitamin A deficiency                              (B) vitamin D deficiency  
 (C) vitamin E deficiency                              (D) all of the above
087. Phlyctenular conjunctivitis is due to  
 (A) pneumococcus                                      (B) pseudomonas pyocyanea  
 (C) allergy to endogenous protein                      (D) allergy to exogenous protein
088. Pupil is pinpoint in  
 (A) optic atrophy                                      (B) absolute glaucoma  
 (C) atropine     (D) iritis
089. Cogan's syndrome is associated with?  
 (A) Keratitis    (B) Conjunctivitis  
 (C) Iritis    (D) Myopia
090. Which of the following is seen in Lowe's syndrome?  
 (A) Glaucoma    (B) Choroiditis  
 (C) Secondary cataract                                      (D) Myopia
091. Paralysis of which cranial nerve cause neuroparalytic keratitis  
 (A) 3rd    (B) 4th  
 (C) 5th    (D) 6th
092. Hypopyon is seen in  
 (A) Bacterial Corneal ulcer                              (B) Fungal Corneal ulcer  
 (C) Viral Corneal ulcer                                       (D) Boath (A) and (B)
093. Anterior uveitis include all except  
 (A) Iritis    (B) Iridocyclitis  
 (C) Anterior cyclitis                                       (D) Pars planitis
094. Iris circulus major is situated at  
 (A) Pupil    (B) Ciliary body  
 (C) Root of iris    (D) Collarette
095. Corneal nerves are not enlarged in  
 (A) Keratoconus    (B) Leprosy  
 (C) Herpes simplex keratitis                              (D) Neurofibromatosis
096. Common causitive organism of Acute serpiginous ulcer (Ulcus serpens)  
 (A) Staphylococcus                                      (B) Enterococcus  
 (C) Gonococcus     (D) Pneumococci
097. Most common congenital or developmental cataract  
 (A) Lamellar     (B) Blue Dot  
 (C) Total nuclear    (D) Rubella cataract
098. Refractive error associated with Nuclear cataract  
 (A) Hypermetropia     (B) Myopia  
 (C) Astigmatism    (D) Presbyopia

099. In old age "second sight phenomenon" occur due to  
 (A) Cataract surgery (B) Presbyopia  
 (C) Cortical cataract (D) Nuclear cataract
100. Sunset syndrome is due to  
 (A) Night blindness (B) Immature cataract  
 (C) Subluxated cataractous lens (D) Subluxated IOLlear cataract
101. Chlorpromazine-induced cataract is  
 (A) Anterior polar (B) Posterior polar  
 (C) Anterior subcapsular (D) Posterior subcapsular
102. Phacotopic glaucoma occur due to  
 (A) Swollen cataractous lens  
 (B) Leakage of lens protein  
 (C) Subluxated or dislocated hypermature lens  
 (D) Rupture of posterior capsule in ECCE
103. After cataract will not occur in  
 (A) ICCE (B) ECCE  
 (C) SICS (D) MICS
104. Rosette-shaped cataract is a feature of  
 (A) traumatic cataract (B) diabetic cataract  
 (C) coronary cataract (D) complicated cataract
105. Fincham's test differentiates cataract from:  
 (A) retinal detachment (B) uveitis  
 (C) glaucoma (D) diabetic retinopathy
106. Radiation Cataract may occur due to exposure to  
 (A) Infrared (B) X ray  
 (C) Ultraviolet (D) All of the above
107. Oil drop cataract is seen in  
 (A) Hunters syndrome (B) Galactosemia  
 (C) Steroid therapy (D) Rubella
108. Vossius ring is seen on  
 (A) Anterior capsule (B) Posterior capsule  
 (C) Nucleus (D) Cortex
109. Phakolytic glaucoma is best treated by:  
 (A) Peripheral iridectomy (B) Cataract extraction  
 (C) Trabeculectomy (D) Miotics and Beta blockers
110. The Mydriasis Provocative Test is a test for which glaucoma  
 (A) POAG (B) PACG  
 (C) NTG (D) All of the above
111. Beta Blockers lower IOP mainly by  
 (A) Decreased aqueous production (B) Increased aqueous drainage  
 (C) Lower episcleral venous peressure (D) All of the above

112. Rapid change in presbyopic correction is a classical feature of  
 (A) Retinal detachment (B) open angle glaucoma  
 (C) closed angle glaucoma (D) Senile Cataract
113. Increased ocular pressure in Buphthalmos causes all the following EXCEPT  
 (A) stretching of sclera (B) corneal vascularisation  
 (C) corneal curvature promiscence (D) Rupture of Descemet's membrane
114. POAG field changes may include all the following except:  
 (A) Arcuate scotoma (B) Hemianopia  
 (C) Enlarged blind spot (D) Tubular vision
115. In acute angle closure glaucoma the pupil is:  
 (A) Rounded, irreactive and dilated (B) Pin point constricted  
 (C) Oval, vertically dilated (D) Normal sized, reactive
116. Iatrogenic glaucoma occur due to  
 (A) Angle recession (B) IOL dislocation  
 (C) Steroid use (D) Aphakia
117. Bayoneting of blood vessels is a sign of  
 (A) Diabetic retinopathy (B) ARMD  
 (C) Glaucoma (D) Retinal detachment
118. Retinal layer which is close to vitreous body  
 (A) Pigment epithelium (B) External limiting membrane  
 (C) Internal limiting membrane (D) Nerve fibres layer
119. In retinal detachment, fluid accumulate between  
 (A) Retina and choroid  
 (B) Pigment epithelium and rest of retina  
 (C) Internal limiting membrane and rest of retina  
 (D) Outer nuclear layer and inner nuclear layer
120. Retina is thickest at  
 (A) Ora serrate (B) Equatorial region  
 (C) Peripapillary region (D) Macular region
121. Most common cause of CRAO  
 (A) Embolism (B) Angiospasm  
 (C) Retinal arteritis (D) Raised IOP
122. Cherry red spot is seen in  
 (A) CRAO (B) CRVO  
 (C) BRVO (D) Diabetic retinopathy
123. Neo vascular glaucoma is a complication of  
 (A) Diabetic retinopathy (B) Eales' disease  
 (C) CRVO (D) All of the above
124. In cystoid macular oedema, fluid accumulate in  
 (A) Outer nuclear layer (B) Outer plexiform layer  
 (C) Ganglion cell layer (D) Nerve fibre layer

125. Earliest and most pathogenic sign appear in diabetic retinopathy is  
 (A) Hard exudates (B) Soft exudates  
 (C) Microaneurysm (D) Dot hemorrhages
126. In DR screening in type1 DM patient, first fundus examination should be done  
 (A) At the time of diagnosis (B) After 2 months  
 (C) After 1 year (D) After 5 years
127. FFA sign seen in Central serous chorioretinopathy  
 (A) Ink blot pattern (B) Smoke stack pattern  
 (C) Flower petal appearance  (D) Both (A) and (B)
128. In FFA, usually the dye is injected into  
 (A) Popliteal vein  (B) Anticubital vein  
 (C) Subclavian vein (D) Femoral vein
129. Average Arm-to-Retina circulation time  
 (A) 5-9 sec  (B) 10-15 sec  
 (C) 5-8 min (D) 10-15 min
130. When parasympatholytic drug applied on eye, pupil will  
 (A) Dilate (B) Constrict  
 (C) Remains same (D) None of the above
131. In Horner's syndrome pupils are  
 (A) Dilated  (B) Constricted  
 (C) Semi dilated (D) No change
132. Optic nerve axon emerges from:  
 (A) Ganglion cells (B) Rods and cones  
 (C) Amacrine cells (D) Inner nuclear layer
133. Homonymous hemianopia is the result of a lesion in:  
 (A) Optic chiasma (B) Retina  
 (C) Optic tract (D) Optic nerve
134. At optic disc  
 (A) Only rod cells are present (B) Only cone cells are present  
 (C) Both rods and cones are present  (D) Both rods and cones are absent
135. Bitemporal hemianopia is seen with  
 (A) aneurysm of circle of Willis (B) temporal SOL  
 (C) frontal SOL (D) retinoblastoma
136. The retinoblastoma can present itself as  
 (A) amaurotic cat's eye (B) hypopyon with esotropia  
 (C) enlargement of the globe  (D) all of the above
137. Retinal detachment may be associated with refractive error  
 (A) High Hypermetropia  (B) High myopia  
 (C) Astigmatism (D) None of the above
138. Lesions in optic chiasma is mostly due to  
 (A) Bony erosion  (B) Pituitary gland tumours  
 (C) Craniopharyngioma (D) Trauma

139. A patient of old standing diabetes mellitus noticed sudden muscae volitantes. On examination, the red reflex was dim, with no details of fundus could be seen. He might have:
- (A) Non proliferative diabetic retinopathy (B) Cystoid macular edema  
 (C) Vitreous hemorrhage (D) Central retinal vein occlusion
140. Occlusion of the lower nasal branch of the central retinal artery results in one of the following field defects:
- (A) Lower nasal sector field defect (B) Upper nasal sector field defect  
 (C) Upper temporal field defect (D) Lower temporal sector field defect
141. Retro-bulbar optic neuritis is characterized by:
- (A) Marked swelling of the optic disc  
 (B) Impaired direct light reflex in the affected eye  
 (C) Impaired consensual light reflex in the affected eye  
 (D) Normal visual acuity
142. Which is not found in papilloedema?
- (A) Blurred vision (B) Blurred margins of disc  
 (C) Cupping of disc (D) Retinal edema
143. D-shaped pupil occurs in:
- (A) Iridocyclitis (B) Iridodonesis  
 (C) Cyclodialysis (D) Iridodialysis
144. The best treatment for amblyopia is:
- (A) Orthoptic exercises  (B) Occlusion  
 (C) Surgery (D) Best treat after age 10 years
145. The preferred treatment for subfoveal CSR leak are all except
- (A) PDT (B) Argon Laser  
 (C) Yellow laser (D) Aldosterone antagonists
146. The narrowest gauge of instruments available for pars plana Vitrectomy is
- (A) 21 G (B) 25 G  
 (C) 27 G (D) 23 G
147. Esophoria is a type of
- (A) Apparant squint  (B) Latent squint  
 (C) Manifest squint (D) Paralytic squint
148. Grade 2 binocular single vision stands for
- (A) Abnormal Retinal correspondence  
 (B) Simultaneous macular perception (grade 1)  
 (C) Steriopsis (grade 3)  
 (D) Fusion
149. There are \_\_\_\_\_ cardinal positions of gaze
- (A) 9  (B) 6  
 (C) 4 (D) 8
150. In Worth's four dot test the patient has diplopia if he sees
- (A) only two red lights (B) only two green lights  
 (C) green and red lights alternately (D) two red and three green lights

151. Hess screen is a record of  
 (A) primary and secondary deviation      (B) heterophoria  
 (C) fusion      (D) retinal correspondence
152. Nerve supply of lateral rectus muscle  
 (A) 3rd      (B) 4th  
 (C) 6th      (D) 7th
153. Exophoria is common in  
 (A) myopia      (B) hypermetropia  
 (C) Presbyopia      (D) Astigmatism
154. In paralytic squint  
 (A) primary deviation > secondary deviation  
 (B) primary deviation < secondary deviation  
 (C) primary deviation = secondary deviation  
 (D) none of the above
155. Which of the following rectus muscle insets closest to the limbus  
 (A) Superior rectus      (B) Inferior rectus  
 (C) Medial rectus      (D) Lateral rectus
156. The types of classification of carotid – cavernous fistulae include all the following except:  
 (A) Aetiological      (B) Hemodynamics  
 (C) Pathological      (D) Anatomical
157. Dark room test is a provocative test for  
 (A) POAG       (B) PACG  
 (C) NTG      (D) None of the above
158. Mydriatics are contraindicated if the anterior chamber is  
 (A) Deep       (B) Shallow  
 (C) Normal      (D) Irregular
159. Treatment of choice for the other eye in primary narrow angle glaucoma is  
 (A) Trabeculectomy       (B) Laser iridotomy  
 (C) Laser trabeculoplasty      (D) Iridectomy
160. 100 days glaucoma is seen in:  
 (A) Central retinal artery occlusion       (B) Central retinal vein occlusion  
 (C) Neovascular glaucoma      (D) Steroid induced glaucoma
161. In early glaucomatous cupping, disc is:  
 (A) Round       (B) Oval vertically  
 (C) Oval horizontally      (D) Pinpoint
162. The eyes susceptible to angle closure glaucoma are:  
 (A) Hypermetropic eye      (B) Myopic eye  
 (C) Astigmatic eye      (D) Pseudophakic eye
163. Crouzon syndrome :  
 (A) Inheritance is usually AR.  
 (B) The gene (F G F R 2) has been isolated to chromosome 10.  
 (C) Proptosis due to shallow orbits is rare conspicuous feature.  
 (D) Cataract and glaucoma not associated with it.

164. Rapid change in presbyopic correction is a classical feature of  
 (A) Retinal detachment (B) Open angle glaucoma  
 (C) Closed angle glaucoma (D) Senile Cataract
165. Coloured halos around light are not seen in  
 (A) early stages of closed angle glaucoma (B) early stages of cataract  
 (C) acute mucopurulent conjunctivitis (D) corneal aberrations
166. In Van Herick slit-lamp grading, closed angle is graded as  
 (A) Grade 0 (B) Grade 1  
 (C) Grade 4 (D) None of the above
167. Fibres originating from the nasal halves of the both eyes decussate at  
 (A) Optic chiasma (B) Optic tract  
 (C) Lateral geniculate body (D) Visual cortex
168. optic tract consists of fibres from  
 (A) Temporal half of the same eye and nasal half of opposite eye  
 (B) Nasal half of the same eye and temporal half of opposite eye  
 (C) Nasal half of both eyes  
 (D) Temporal half of both eyes
169. Optic radiations extend from  
 (A) Retina to optic chiasma (B) Optic chiasma to Lateral geniculate body  
 (C) Optic chiasma to visual cortex (D) Lateral geniculate body to visual cortex
170. In absence of light pupil will  
 (A) Dilate (B) Constrict  
 (C) Remains same (D) None of the above
171. While sleeping pupil will  
 (A) Dilate (B) Constrict  
 (C) Remains same (D) None of the above
172. Ophthalmoplegia is caused by all the following except:  
 (A) An orbital mass  
 (B) Splinting of the optic nerve by an optic nerve sheath meningioma  
 (C) Tethering of extra ocular muscles or fascia in a blow – out fracture  
 (D) Non–restrictive myopathy
173. When sympathomimetic drug applied on eye, pupil will  
 (A) Dilate (B) Constrict  
 (C) Remains same (D) None of the above
174. The associations with floppy eyelid syndrome include all the following except:  
 (A) Keratoconus (B) Skin hyper-elasticity  
 (C) Joint hypomobility (D) Obstructive sleep apnoea
175. Contrast dacryocystography:  
 (A) To confirm the site of lacrimal drainage obstruction, especially, prior to surgery  
 (B) Not used to diagnose diverticula, fistula and filling defects caused by stones or tumors  
 (C) The test is not usually performed on both sides simultaneously  
 (D) It should be performed in patient with acute dacryocystitis

176. A young man was able to see but could not interpret what was being seen. He was diagnosed to have word blindness. He was most likely to have lesion in:
- (A) Optic chiasma. (B) Optic tract.  
 (C) Primary visual cortex. (D) Visual association area.
177. The cortical area involved in the control of voluntary eye fixation is:
- (A) Angular gyrus. (B) Frontal eye field.  
 (C) Primary visual area. (D) Visual association area.
178. The causes of trichomegaly include all of the following except:
- (A) Malnutrition (B) AIDS  
 (C) Hyperthyroidism (D) Familial
179. Visual acuity is a record of
- (A) light sense (B) form sense  
 (C) contrast sense (D) colour sense
180. Regarding hyphaema, secondary hemorrhage may develop within:
- (A) 3 – 5 days of the initial injury (B) 5 – 7 days of the initial injury  
 (C) 1 – 2 days of the initial injury (D) 3 – 10 days of the initial injury
181. Optic nerve extends up to
- (A) optic chiasma (B) optic tracts  
 (C) lateral geniculate body (D) optic radiations
182. The normal field of vision superiorly is:
- (A) 90 degrees. (B) 60 degrees.  
 (C) 70 degrees. (D) 45 degrees.
183. Second order neurons in the optic pathway are present in
- (A) superior colliculus (B) retina  
 (C) medial geniculate body (D) lateral geniculate body
184. Most common cause of optic atrophy in young patients is
- (A) Multiple sclerosis (B) Toxic amblyopia  
 (C) Steroid use (D) Trauma
185. Thickness of Posterior Capsule at Equator is
- (A) 7  $\mu\text{m}$  (B) 6  $\mu\text{m}$   
 (C) 5  $\mu\text{m}$  (D) 4  $\mu\text{m}$
186. Which of the following is not a differential diagnosis of squamous cell papilloma ?
- (A) Viral wart (B) Seborrhoeic keratosis  
 (C) Intra-dermal naevus  
 (D) Chalazion
187. Young patients who suffer from the following conditions have no potential to develop eyelid malignancies :
- (A) Xerodermapigmentosum (B) Gorlin – Goltz syndrome  
 (C) Muir – Torre syndrome (D) Neurofibromatosis

188. Regarding basal cell carcinoma :
- (A) 90% of cases occur in the head and neck and about 30% of these involve the eyelid.
  - (B) It most frequently arises from the upper eyelid, followed in relative frequency by medial canthus, lower eyelid and lateral canthus.
  - (C) It most frequently affects young patients.
  - (D) The tumor is slow – growing and locally invasive but not metastasizing.
189. Clinical types of SCC include all of the following except :
- (A) Nodular SCC
  - (B) Noduloulcerative SCC
  - (C) Ulcerating SCC
  - (D) Cutaneous horn
190. Optic nerve glioma:
- (A) Histology shows spindle – shaped pilocytic astrocytes and glial filaments.
  - (B) Presentation is most frequently in the 2<sup>nd</sup> decade (median age 14 years).
  - (C) Proptosis often axial.
  - (D) MR may be not useful in showing intracranial extension.
191. Enucleation (removal of the globe) is indicated in the following circumstances (all true except):
- (A) Primary intraocular malignancies.
  - (B) After sever trauma.
  - (C) Blind painful or unsightly eyes.
  - (D) Orbital mucormycosis.
192. Intracranial complications of bacterial orbital cellulitis (all true except) :
- (A) Meningitis.
  - (B) Brain abscess.
  - (C) Cavernous sinus thrombosis.
  - (D) Sub periosteal abscess.
193. Associations with encephalocele (all true except):
- (A) Broad nasal bridge and cleft palate.
  - (B) Microphthalmos.
  - (C) Neurofibromatosis.
  - (D) Morning glory syndrome.
194. Pleomorphic lacrimal gland adenoma:
- (A) Also called malignant mixed – cell tumor.
  - (B) Presentation is in the 1st decade with painful slowly progressive proptosis.
  - (C) Treatment involve surgical excision.
  - (D) Prognosis is poor even if the excision is complete and without disruption of the capsule.
195. Multiple sclerosis can cause:
- (A) diplopia
  - (B) abduction nystagmus
  - (C) internuclear ophthalmoplegia
  - (D) unilateral optic disc oedema
196. Most common complaint associated with Multifocal IOL IS
- (A) Glare and Halos
  - (B) Decreased contrast sensitivity
  - (C) Diplopia
  - (D) Photophobia
197. Wilson’s disease:
- (A) autosomal dominant
  - (B) cavitation and neuronal loss in putamen and globus pallidus
  - (C) low ceruloplasmin
  - (D) Kayser-Fleischer ring persists despite treatment
198. Homocystinuria:
- (A) is associated with retinal detachment
  - (B) increase blood methionine level
  - (C) X-linked recessive
  - (D) associated with lens subluxation

199. Neurofibromatosis is associated with:
- (A) bilateral glaucoma
  - (B) Lisch nodules
  - (C) pulsating exophthalmos
  - (D) S-shaped nodule
200. Lyme's disease:
- (A) is caused by *Borrelia burgdoferi*
  - (B) is a louse born disease
  - (C) is treated with doxycycline in stage 1
  - (D) is associated with pathognomonic erythema migrans