



Sohag University

Faculty of Medicine

Ophthalmology Department



Date: 13 /7/2017

Time: 3 Hours

Final Ophthalmology Examination

Fourth Year Students

Question (1)

a-describe a normal fundus? How do you diagnose retinal diseases? (10 marks)

b- Describe surgical and non surgical management of keraconus? (10 marks)

Question (2)

a-definition and Complications of blepharitis (5 marks)

b- Name the structures included in the limbus? (5 marks)

c-how does neonatal inclusion conjunctivitis differ from adult version? (5 marks)

d- Signs of paralytic squint? (5 marks)

e- Management of chemical injuries of the eye? (5 marks)

f- Definition ,types, and rule of regular astigmatism? (5 marks)

g- Medical treatment of open angle glaucoma?(5 marks)

h-Clinical features of eye lid malignancy?(5 marks)

Question (3)

a- Male patient 55 years old complaining of eye pain and redness with blurring of vision in his R eye, he is diabetic of 15 years duration, by exam the IOP is 40 mmHg and myopic of -2D in his R eye.

What is the cause of elevated IOP? How to confirm it?

(5 marks)

Which stage of diabetic retinopathy he has? How do you manage this patient? (5 marks)

b- A 25-year-old male complaining of chronic conjunctivitis which initially responded to sulfacetamide drops. Symptoms return when the patient was taken off drops after two weeks. Slit lamp exam reveals a fine micropannus, punctate keratopathy, and follicular conjunctivitis in the right eye with minimal signs in the left eye.

What is the diagnosis? (5 marks)

c- A 3-year-old patient presents with unilateral congenital ptosis. The eye lid margin bisects the visual axis and the levator function appears to be 3 mm.

What surgical procedure is indicated to correct this ptosis? (5 marks)

Question (4) MCQ (20 marks)

1-Which statement about galactsema is true?

- a-disease effects are limited to the eye
- b- cataracts are inevitably progressive
- c- it can result from a defect in galactokinase or galactase -1-P uridyl transferase.
- d-it can lead to accumulation of galactase in the lens ,forming a snowflake cataract_

2-Which form of uveitis is most common in sarcoidosis :

- a. Panuvitis.
- b- Intermediate uveitis.
- c- Anterior uveitis.
- d- Choroiditis .

3- For a 7 –year old child with orbital cellulitis ,what would be the most likely characteristic of causative source?

- a- Single organism-
- b- polymicrobial infection
- c- Recent conjunctivitis.
- d- Recent dental abscess

4 -How often do cataract occur in children with rubella syndrome?

- a-20%
- b- 50%.
- c- 34%.
- d-42%.

5- The fate of chalazion are the following except;

- a- malignant transformation .

b- cyst formation.

c- infected .

d hemorrhage .

6- Ocular side effects of pilocarpine include all of the following except :

a- Hyperopia .

b- Retinal detachment

c- Exacerbation of papillary block .

D-Lacrimation

7- Kayser –Fleischer ring in the cornea represents the deposition of copper in what part of the cornea? :

a- Epithelium.

b- Bowman layer.

c- posterior stroma.

d- Descemet membrane.

8- All the followings are the clinical signs of keratoconjunctivitis sicca (KCS) except.

A-decreased tear lake

b-conjunctival and corneal staining with rose Bengal

C-mucous debris in the tear film

D-decreased tear break up time

E-increased the level of IgE in the peripheral blood

9- Which one of the followings is true regarding the cause of membranous conjunctivitis?

A-Alkaline chemical

B-Herpes simplex

C-Staphylococcus

D-Adenovirus

E-All of the above

10- All these diagnostic tests are useful in evaluating a patient with a retained magnetic intraocular foreign body except:

- a- indirect ophthalmoscopy
- b- echography
- c- electrophysiology
- d- computed tomography
- e- magnetic resonance imaging

11- Band shaped keratopathy is commonly caused by deposition of:

- a. Magnesium salt
- b. Calcium salt
- c. Ferrous salt
- d. Copper salt

12- Irrespective of the etiology of a corneal ulcer, the drug always indicated is:

- a. Corticosteroids
- b. Cycloplegics
- c. Antibiotics
- d. Antifungals

13- Which of the following statements is false?

- a-Epiblepharon is well tolerated and occasionally requires surgical correction
- b-Telecanthus indicates increased separation between the bony orbits
- c-the blepharophimosis syndrome is often inherited as autosomal dominant fashion.
- D -Amblyopia resulting from ptosis is usually a result of induced astigmatism rather than occlusion

14. Corneal sensations are diminished in:

- a. Herpes simplex
- b. Conjunctivitis
- c. Fungal infections
- d. Marginal keratitis

15- A Family history of retinoblastoma in what percent of newly diagnosed retinoblastoma patients

- a- 1%
- b- 6%
- c- 18%
- d- 40%

16 -Phlycten is due to:

- a. Endogenous allergy
- b. Exogenous allergy
- c. Degeneration
- d. None of the above

17-A recurrent bilateral conjunctivitis occurring with the onset of hot weather in young boys with symptoms of burning, itching, and Lacrimation with large flat topped cobble stone papillae raised areas in the palpebral conjunctiva is:

- A. Trachoma
- B. Phlyctenular conjunctivitis
- C. Mucopurulent conjunctivitis
- D. Vernal keratoconjunctivitis

18. Which of the following organism can penetrate intact corneal epithelium?

- A. Strept pyogenes
- B. Staph aureus
- C. Pseudomonas pyocyanaea
- D. Corynebacterium diphtheriae

19-Topical steroids are contraindicated in a case of viral corneal ulcer for fear of:

- a. Secondary glaucoma
- b. Cortical cataract.
- c. Corneal perforation
- d. Secondary viral infectio

20-Blood vessels in a trachomatous pannus lie:

- a. Beneath the Descemet's membrane.
- b. In the substantia propria.
- c. Between Bowman's membrane & substantia propria.
- d. Between Bowman's membrane & Epithelium.

مع تمنيات قسم الرمد لجميع الطلاب بالنجاح والتفوق

الأمتحان الشفوي يومي السبت والأحد 15&16/7/2017 بقسم الرمد الدور السادس من
الساعة الثامنة صباحاً يوم السبت الشفوي مع الشرايح لكل الدفعة
الأحد العملي لكل الدفعة



Sohag University

Faculty of Medicine

Ophthalmology Department



Date: 16/9/2017

Time: 3 Hours

Final Ophthalmology Examination

Fourth Year Students

Question (1)

a-management of acute iritis ? (10 marks)

b- clinical picture of central retina vein occlusion ? (10 marks)

Question (2)

a-definition and Complications of blepharitis (5 marks)

b- Name the structures included in the eye lid ? (5 marks)

c-treatment of acute congestive glaucoma? (5 marks)

d- Signs of paralytic squint? (5 marks)

e- clinical features of blunt trauma to the eye? (5 marks)

f- different options for myopic correction ? (5 marks)

g-signs of orbital cellulitis?(5 marks)

h-Differential diagnosis of white pupil ?(5 marks)

Question (3)

a- A9 –years old boy with a history of atopic presents with seasonally recurrent bilaterally conjunctivitis and blurred vision for 1 week . Giant papillae upon lid eversion .

What is the diagnosis? (5 marks).

What is the treatment of this case ? (5 marks).

b-A 32-year-old man with a history of type-1 diabetes presents to you complaining of decreased vision. He has not seen an eye doctor in years. On exam, you find numerous dot-blot hemorrhages, hard exudates, and areas of abnormal vasculature in the retina. :?

What is the diagnosis of this case ? (5 marks).

What is the treatment? (5 marks).

Question (4) MCQ (20 marks)

1-.Distichiasis is:

- a. Misdirected eyelashes
- b. Accessory row of eyelashes
- c. Downward drooping of upper lid
- d. Outward protrusion of lower lid

2-Dense scar of cornea with incarceration of iris is known as:

- a. Adherent Leucoma
- b. Dense leucoma
- c. Ciliary staphyloma
- d. Iris bombe

3- The color of fluorescein staining in corneal ulcer is:

- a. Yellow
- b. Blue
- c. Green
- d. Royal blue

4 -A 12 years old boy receiving long term treatment for spring catarrh, developed defective vision in both eyes. The likely cause is:

- a. Posterior subcapsular cataract
- b. Retinopathy of prematurity
- c. Optic neuritis
- d. Vitreous hemorrhage

5- The fate of chalazion are the following except ;

- a- malignant transformation .
- b- cyst formation.
- c- infected .
- d hemorrhage .

6- A young child suffering from fever and sore throat began to complain of lacrimation. On examination, follicles were found in the lower palpebral conjunctiva with tender preauricular lymph nodes. The most probable diagnosis is:

- a. Trachoma
- b. Staphylococcal conjunctivitis
- c. Adenoviral conjunctivitis
- d. Phlyctenular conjunctivitis

7- Kayser –Fleischer ring in the cornea represents the deposition of copper in what part of the cornea? :

- a- Epithelium.

- b- Bowman layer.
- c- posterior stroma.
- d- Descemet membrane.

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- b-conjunctival and corneal staining with rose Bengal
- C-mucous debris in the tear film
- D-decreased tear break up time
- E-increased the level of IgE in the peripheral blood

9- Corneal Herbert's rosettes are found in:

- a. Mucopurulent conjunctivitis
- b. Phlyctenular keratoconjunctivitis
- c. Active trachoma
- d. Spring-cataract

10- All these diagnostic tests are useful in evaluating a patient with a retained magnetic intraocular foreign body except:

- a- indirect ophthalmoscopy
- b- echography
- c- electrophysiology
- d- computed tomography
- e- magnetic resonance imaging

11- Band shaped keratopathy is commonly caused by deposition of:

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- b. Calcium salt
- c. Ferrous salt
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12- Irrespective of the etiology of a corneal ulcer, the drug always indicated is:

- a. Corticosteroids
- b. Cycloplegics
- c. Antibiotics
- d. Antifungals

13- Tranta's spots are noticed in cases of:

- a. Active trachoma
- b. Bulbar spring catarrh
- c. Corneal phlycten
- d. Vitamin A deficiency

14. Corneal sensations are diminished in:

- a. Herpes simplex
- b. Conjunctivitis
- c. Fungal infections
- d. Marginal keratitis

15- In trachoma the patient is infectious when there is:

- a. Arlt's line
- b. Herbert's pits
- c. Post-trachomatous concretions.
- d. Follicles and papillae in the palpebral conjunctiva.

16 -Phlycten is due to:

- a. Endogenous allergy
- b. Exogenous allergy
- c. Degeneration
- d. None of the above

17-Fifth nerve palsy could cause:

- a. Ptosis
- b. Proptosis
- c. Neuropathic keratopathy
- d. Lagophthalmos

18. Which of the following organism can penetrate intact corneal epithelium?

- A. Strept pyogenes
- B. Staph aureus

- C. *Pseudomonas pyocyanaea*
- D. *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*

19-Topical steroids are contraindicated in a case of viral corneal ulcer for fear of:

- a. Secondary glaucoma
- b. Cortical cataract.
- c. Corneal perforation
- d. Secondary viral infection

20-The sure diagnostic sign of corneal ulcer is

- a. Ciliary injection
- b. Blepharospasm
- c. Miosis
- d. Positive fluorescein test