



Tanta University
Faculty of Medicine
Ophthalmology Department

Master Exam.
Medicine October, 2019

Essay Qs : (80 Marks) _____ Time allowed 3 hours

1. Classify the international clinical findings of trachoma.
2. Discuss non-infectious keratitis.
3. Discuss in short retinal vasculitis.
4. Visual rehabilitation of a child with congenital cataract.
5. Enumerate side effects and contraindications of anti-glaucoma medications.
6. Recent advances in diagnosis of macular disorders.
7. Describe field changes in post-chiasmal lesions.
8. Different causes and manifestations of ophthalmoplegia .



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Master Exam.
Medicine Semester, October, 2019

Essay Qs: Please discuss the following:

Marks: 210

Time allowed 3 hours

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| 1. Discuss differential diagnosis and management of hot orbit. | 35 marks |
| 2. Discuss causes and diagnosis of watery eye. | 35 marks |
| 3. Summarize the clinical approach for infective keratitis. | 20 marks |
| 4. Discuss in short different pupillary changes in neuro-ophthalmic disorders | 20 marks |
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MCQ: (100 Marks each 5 marks)

- Allergic conjunctivitis is characterized by all the following except:
 - Not occurring as part of a generalized allergic reaction.
 - Respond to corticosteroids.
 - Bilateral itchy, burning, hyperemic eyes.
 - Often a family history of atopy.
- A pterygium is similar to a pinguecula in all the following except:
 - It has an association with ultraviolet light.
 - It demonstrates elastotic degeneration of the conjunctival substantia propria.
 - It shows fibrovascular invasion of Bowman's membrane.
 - It is a degenerative process.
- Mooren's ulcer is characterized by all the following except:
 - Circumferential and central spread of the ulcer.
 - peripheral ulcer with undetermined central edge of the ulcer
 - chronicity.
 - Massive Response to antibiotic.
- Episcleritis:
 - Should be treated with topical corticosteroids or nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents.
 - Usually (>50%) is associated with a systemic disease that should be treated.
 - Often needs systemic corticosteroids or nonsteroids.
 - Is almost always a self-limited condition that, if untreated, runs its course in few days.

- 5- Giant papillary conjunctivitis is seen in all the following except:
- Soft contact lens wearers.
 - Acrylic lens implants.
 - Hard contact lens wearers.
 - Protruding ocular sutures.
- 6- Herpetic keratitis is characterized by all the following except:
- Recurrent
 - Central
 - Strictly unilateral
 - Shows double staining
- 7- Peters' anomaly:
- Does not involve Descemet's membrane.
 - Is a paracentral, mid-corneal stromal defect.
 - May involve the crystalline lens.
 - Is associated with vertebral anomalies.
- 8- Which one of the following statements about age-related macular degeneration (ARMD) is true?
- it is the most common cause of severe central visual loss among patients older than 50 in the United States.
 - the visual loss results directly from retinal pigment epithelial abnormalities.
 - it causes the severest visual loss in the "dry" form of ARMD.
 - all patients who have the "wet" form of ARMD can be successfully treated.
- 9- Which of the following is not usually associated with posterior scleritis?
- Pain.
 - Redness and chemosis.
 - Blurred vision.
 - Chorioretinal changes.
- 10- A male child who is otherwise completely normal has leukokoria and a small eye (present at birth). The condition is probably caused by:
- retinoblastoma.
 - persistent hyperplastic primary vitreous.
 - retinopathy of prematurity.
 - Coats' disease
11. A carotid-cavernous fistula is commonly differentiated from a dural-sinus fistula by all of the following characteristics except.
- enophthalmos
 - afferent pupillary defect
 - bruit
 - CN 6 palsy

12. A superior oblique muscle palsy is most commonly caused by
- tumor
 - multiple sclerosis
 - aneurysm
 - trauma
13. Which peripheral retinal lesion has the greatest risk of a retinal detachment?
- cystic retinal tuft
 - asymptomatic retinal hole
 - senile retinoschisis
 - lattice degeneration
14. The earliest sign of a macular hole is
- RPE atrophy in the fovea
 - vitreous detachment at the fovea
 - yellow spot in the fovea
 - partial-thickness eccentric hole in the fovea
15. Reduced IOP would be most unexpected in a patient with
- choroidal effusion
 - choroidal hemorrhage
 - serous retinal detachment
 - rhegmatogenous retinal detachment
16. Which of the following signs is the earliest to appear in the course of hypertensive retinopathy?
- Papilloedema
 - Soft exudates
 - Constricted retinal arterioles
 - Retinal hemorrhages
17. In patients with left 6th nerve palsy, diplopia is maximum on looking to:
- Right
 - Left
 - Up
 - Down
18. Topical Carbonic anhydrase inhibitors decrease intraocular pressure by:
- Improving aqueous drainage.
 - Decreasing aqueous production
 - Reduce ocular volume
 - Increasing uveoscleral out flow
19. In fungal keratitis, the most suitable medium for growth of the organism is:
- Blood agar
 - Nutrient agar
 - Sabaraud agar
 - Brain heart infusion

20. Which one of the following rectus muscles is the most commonly involved in Grave's ophthalmopathy?

- a. Medial
- b. Lateral
- c. Superior
- d. Inferior