

Tanta University ----- Internal Medicine Exam

Faculty Of Medicine ----- Master of Ophthalmology

17/8/2019



All questions must be answered

- I. Brain tumours presenting with signs of increased intracranial pressure (7 marks).
- II. Clinical picture, investigations, and treatment of Cushing syndrome (7 marks).
- III. Vasculitis, etiology, investigations, and suggested treatment (7 marks).

MCQ (24 marks)

1. The most common cause of death in type 2 diabetic patient is:
 - a. Diabetic nephropathy.
 - b. Cardiovascular complications.
 - c. Diabetic foot ulcer.
 - d. Diabetic neuropathy.

2. Adrenal cortex does not produce:
 - a. Glucocorticoid hormones
 - b. Adrenocorticotrophic hormone
 - c. Androgen
 - d. Aldosterone

3. Cirrhosis can be caused by except

- a. hepatitis A virus
- b. hepatitis B virus
- c. hepatitis C virus
- d. hemochromatosis

4. All of the following produce systemic hypertension except

- a. polycystic kidney
- b. pheochromocytoma
- c. Addison's disease
- d. Conn's syndrome

5. Characteristic features of Systemic Lupus Erythematosus include all of the following except:

- a. alopecia
- b. malar rash
- c. photophobia
- d. oropharyngeal ulcers

6. Stony dullness percussion of the chest occurs in:

- a. pulmonary consolidation
- b. pulmonary collapse
- c. pulmonary fibrosis
- d. pleural effusion

7. All of the following are suggestive of iron deficiency anemia except

- a. koilonychias
- b. decreased serum ferritin
- c. decreased total iron binding capacity
- d. low reticulocytic response

8. plateau pulse occurs in:

- a. Aortic stenosis
- b. Mitral stenosis
- c. Aortic incompetence
- d. Mitral incompetence

9. Hypervolemichyponatremia is seen in the following disorders except

- a) Congestive heart failure
- b) Hepatic cirrhosis
- c) Hypoaldosteronism
- d) Nephrotic syndrome

10. Aortic stenosis may cause all except:

- a. Small pulse
- b. Syncope
- c. Hyperkinetic apex
- d. Angina

11. The clinical features of primary hypothyroidism include all of the following except:

- a. Insomnia
- b. bradycardia
- c. puffy eyelids
- d. constipation

12. Hypersplenism is characterized by the following except:

- A. Splenomegaly
- B. Pancytopenia
- C. Hypocellular bone marrow
- D. Corrected by splenectomy

سيتم عقد إمتحان الشفوى والعملى يوم الاحد الموافق ٢٥/٨/٢٠١٩ فى تمام الساعه الثامنة صباحاً بقسم الامراض الباطنة .

Good Luck



Optics examination
Examination for master degree of ophthalmology
August 2019
Time allowed : 3 hours

- 1- Diffraction of light and its clinical application (5marks)
- 2- Back vertex distance (5marks)
- 3- Optics of the neutral point. (5marks)

Choose only one correct answer: (1Mark for each)

1. Prisms are incorporated in:
- a) Panfundoscope.
 - b) Goniolenses.
 - c) Keratometers.
 - d) Direct ophthalmoscope
2. Jackson's cross cylinder:
- a) Does not alter the spherical equivalent of an ametropic eye.
 - b) Does not blur the image when placed before an emmetropic eye.
 - c) Does not change the interval of Sturm.
 - d) Is used to check the power of cylinder before its axis.



3. A hyperopic patient reports that he sees distant objects better when he pushes his glasses back closer to his eyes. This means that his glasses:
 - a) Overcorrect his hyperopia.
 - b) Undercorrect his hyperopia.
 - c) Need prism base out addition.
 - d) Need adjustment of the inter-pupillary distance.

4. While doing Duochrome test on a myopic patient's right eye, the patient reported that he could see the letters in the red half of the chart better than those in the green one, this means that:
 - a) He needs adjustment of the optical centers of the glasses.
 - b) The glasses overcorrect his myopia.
 - c) The glasses undercorrect his myopia.
 - d) He needs base down prism addition.

5. In against-the-rule astigmatism:
 - a) The visual acuity is less affected than with-the-rule astigmatism.
 - b) The astigmatism may be reduced with a suture less clear corneal incision at the temporal side during phacoemulsification.
 - c) A minus cylinder lens at 180° will correct the astigmatism.
 - d) A plus cylinder lens at 90° will correct the astigmatism



6. Diplopia due to right sixth nerve palsy is relieved by:
- Prism base in.
 - Prism base out.
 - Prism base up
 - Prism base down.
7. The laser interferometer utilizes the principles of all of the following except
- constructive interference.
 - destructive interference.
 - high coherence.
 - polarization.
8. The following is true in hyperopia:
- Hyperopia results when the posterior focal length of an eye is longer than its axial length.
 - Absolute hyperopia is the amount of hyperopia that can be overcome by accommodation.
 - Manifest hyperopia tends to decrease with age.
 - Latent hyperopia tends to increase with age.
9. The main advantage of telescopic aids for near work is
- decreased convergence requirement.
 - wider field of view.
 - greater depth of focus.
 - greater working distance.



10. Goldman applanation tonometry readings
- are not affected by corneal astigmatism.
 - are not affected by scleral rigidity.
 - are affected by surface tension of the tear film.
 - are not affected by the corneal thickness.
11. Which IOL calculation formula is most accurate for shorter eyes (<24.5 mm)?
- Holladay 1.
 - SRK.
 - Hoffer Q.
 - SRK/T.
12. A 60-year-old man with prior history of LASIK for myopia in both eyes presents to you for cataract evaluation. You perform your standard exam using refraction, potential acuity, axial length, and keratometry readings. Surgery is uncomplicated. That evening, you remember that you did not take into account the patient's prior refractive surgery into IOL calculations. What type of refractive error will the patient most likely have as a result?
- myopia.
 - hyperopia.
 - astigmatic error.
 - none.



13. How can one improve fundus visualization using the indirect ophthalmoscope in a patient with small pupils?

- a. increasing the distance of the ophthalmoscope mirror and the observer.
- b. decreasing the distance between the ophthalmoscope eyepieces.
- c. moving closer to the patient's eyes.
- d. decreasing the observer's interpupillary distance.

14. The 78-D fundus lens when used in conjunction with the slit lamp produces an image that is

- a. virtual.
- b. real.
- c. minified.
- d. upright.

15. When testing for Jaeger near acuity, how far is the near card held from the patient?

- a. 10 inches.
- b. 12 inches.
- c. 14 inches.
- d. 16 inches.