

APK

PROVISIONAL ANSWER KEY [CBRT]

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Instructions / સૂચના

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

- (1) All the suggestion should be submitted in prescribed format of suggestion sheet Physically.
- (2) Question wise suggestion to be submitted in the prescribed format (Suggestion Sheet) published on the website.
- (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. 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 shall be made on separate sheet. Objection for more than one question in single sheet shall not be considered & treated as cancelled.

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

- (1) ઉમેદવારે વાંધા-સૂચનો નિયત કરવામાં આવેલ વાંધા-સૂચન પત્રકથી રજૂ કરવાના રહેશે.
- (2) ઉમેદવારે પ્રશ્નપ્રમાણે વાંધા-સૂચનો રજૂ કરવા વેબસાઈટ પર પ્રસિધ્ધ થયેલ નિયત વાંધા-સૂચન પત્રકના નમૂનાનો જ ઉપયોગ કરવો.
- (3) ઉમેદવારે પોતાને પરીક્ષામાં મળેલ પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકામાં છપાયેલ પ્રશ્નક્રમાંક મુજબ વાંધા-સૂચનો રજૂ ન કરતા તમામ વાંધા-સૂચનો વેબસાઈટ પર પ્રસિધ્ધ થયેલ પ્રોવિઝનલ આન્સર કી (માસ્ટર પ્રશ્નપત્ર)ના પ્રશ્ન ક્રમાંક મુજબ અને તે સંદર્ભમાં રજૂ કરવા.
- (4) માસ્ટર પ્રશ્નપત્ર માં નિર્દિષ્ટ પ્રશ્ન અને વિકલ્પ સિવાયના વાંધા-સૂચન ધ્યાને લેવામાં આવશે નહીં.
- (5) ઉમેદવારે જે 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 ઉત્તરવહીની જવાબ ભિન્ન હશે તો ઉમેદવારે રજૂ કરેલ વાંધા-સૂચન ધ્યાનમાં લેવાશે નહીં.
- (6) એક પ્રશ્ન માટે એક જ વાંધા-સૂચન પત્રક વાપરવું. એક જ વાંધા-સૂચન પત્રકમાં એકથી વધારે પ્રશ્નોની રજૂઆત કરેલ હશે તો તે અંગેના વાંધા-સૂચનો ધ્યાને લેવાશે નહીં.

001. 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
002. Pseudopapillitis is seen in :
(A) myopia (B) hypermetropia
(C) squint (D) presbyopia
003. Which of the following is not a test of stereoacuity?
(A) Titmus (B) Frisby
(C) Pelli-Robson (D) TNO
004. Which of the following is not a synonym of Basal cell papilloma ?
(A) Seborrhoeic keratosis (B) Seborrhoeic wart
(C) Actinic keratosis (D) Senile verruca
005. Capillary haemangioma :
(A) Is rare tumor of infancy
(B) The female to male ratio is 7 : 1
(C) It has predilection for the lower lid
(D) It blanches on pressure and may swell on crying
006. Jackson's cross cylinder test is used for :
(A) subjective verification (B) subjective refinement
(C) subjective balancing (D) objective balancing
007. The catoptric image formed from which of the following is inverted?
(A) Anterior corneal surface (B) Posterior corneal surface
(C) Anterior lens surface (D) Posterior lens surface
008. Ocular features of sturge – weber syndrome include all of the following except one:
(A) Ipsilateral glaucoma (B) Iris haemangioma
(C) Iris heterochromia (D) Diffuse choroidal haemangioma
009. Total internal reflection occurs if the incident ray strikes the interface of media at :
(A) An angle less than the critical angle (B) The critical angle
(C) An angle greater than the critical angle (D) 90 degrees
010. An object located between the center of curvature and principal focus of a concave mirror is :
(A) Diminished (B) Virtual
(C) Erect (D) Real and enlarge
011. No movement of red reflex in retinoscopy :
(A) Myopia of more than 1 D (B) Myopia of 1 D
(C) Emmetropia (D) Hypermetropia
012. Which of the following is true regarding the image formed by a prism?
(A) It is virtual and displaced towards the apex
(B) It is real and displaced towards the apex
(C) It is virtual and displaced towards the base
(D) It is real and displaced towards the base

013. Young patients who suffer from the following conditions have no potential to develop eyelid malignancies :
- (A) Xeroderma pigmentosum (B) Gorlin – Goltz syndrome
(C) Muir – Torre syndrome (D) Neurofibromatosis
014. Which one of the following is not ocular cause of poliosis:
- (A) Chronic anteriorblepharitis (B) Sympathetic ophthalmitis
(C) Idiopathic uveitis (D) Vitiligo
015. Period of post cycloplegic test of atropine is :
- (A) After 3 days of retinoscopy (B) After 5 days of retinoscopy
(C) After 1 week of retinoscopy (D) After 3 weeks of retinoscopy
016. The classification of ptosis include all of the following except :
- (A) Neurogenic (B) Myogenic
(C) Aponeurotic (D) Pseudoptosis
017. The advantages of endoscopic DCR over conventional DCR include all of the following except :
- (A) Lack of a skin incision (B) Shorter operating time
(C) Minimal blood loss (D) High risk of cerebrospinal fluid leakage
018. Ophthalmoplegia is caused by all the following except :
- (A) An orbital mass
(B) Splinting of the optic nerve by an optic nervesheath meningioma
(C) Tethering of extra ocular muscles or fascia in a blow – out fracture
(D) Non –restrictive myopathy
019. The most common causative organism for bacterial orbital cellulitis include all the following except :
- (A) S. pneumonia (B) S. aureus
(C) Diphtheria (D) H . influenzae
020. Which of the following is not a problem with spectacle correction of aphakia?
- (A) Image magnification (B) Ring scotoma
(C) Pin-cushion distortion (D) Barrel distortion
021. Based on Gullstrand’s reduced eye, which of the following points is 7.08 mm behind the anterior corneal surface?
- (A) Nodal point (B) Principal point
(C) First focal point (D) Second focal point
022. Regarding superficial dermoid cyst :
- (A) Painful nodule
(B) Most commonly located in the inferotemporal part of the orbit
(C) C T shows a homogenous well – circumscribed lesion
(D) Treatment is by excision in toto

023. Which of the following definitions is not correct?
- (A) The near point is the point at which an object can be clearly seen when maximum accommodation is used
- (B) The range of accommodation is the distance between the far point and near point
- (C) The amplitude of accommodation is the dioptric power difference between the eye at rest and when fully accommodated
- (D) The dioptric power of the accommodated eye is called its static refraction
024. A high AC/A ratio may be associated with:
- (A) Divergence excess esotropia (B) Convergence excess esotropia
- (C) Convergence weakness (D) Convergence excess exotropia
025. Keratoconus can cause:
- (A) Axial myopia (B) Refractive myopia
- (C) Axial hypermetropia (D) Refractive hypermetropia
026. Betts classification is used for :
- (A) ocular trauma (B) retinopathy
- (C) corneal ulcers (D) uveitis
027. Blowout fracture of orbit involves:
- (A) medial wall (B) superior wall
- (C) inferior wall (D) all the walls
028. D shaped pupil is seen in :
- (A) iridodialysis (B) iridodonesis
- (C) anterior uveitis (D) blunt trauma
029. 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
030. Vossius ring is seen in ?
- (A) episcleritis (B) CRAO
- (C) blunt trauma (D) penetrating trauma
031. Copper foreign body in eye, which of the following will be seen ?
- (A) Cataract resembling petals of flower (B) Fleischer ring
- (C) Open angle glaucoma (D) Pigmentary degeneration of retina
032. Increased LDH in Aqueous humor is suggestive of ?
- (A) galactosemia (B) retinoblastoma
- (C) glaucoma (D) gyrate atrophy
033. Regarding age-related macular degeneration, drusen are located:
- (A) Between the outer nuclear layer and photoreceptor layer
- (B) Between the photoreceptor layer and retinal pigment epithelium
- (C) Between the retinal pigment epithelium and Bruch's membrane
- (D) Between Bruch's membrane and the choroid

034. The following is not a feature of choroidal melanomas:
 (A) Collar studding (B) Spindle C cells
 (C) Epithelioid cells (D) Subretinal fluid
035. 'Dark choroid' on FFA is a feature of ?
 (A) Best's disease (B) Age related macular degeneration
 (C) Stargardt's disease (D) Cystoid macular edema
036. Optic nerve glioma are associated with:
 (A) Neurofibromatosis type 1. (B) Sturge-Weber syndrome
 (C) Tuberous sclerosis (D) Von Hippel-Lindau syndrome
037. Conjunctival epithelium is :
 (A) pseudostratified (B) stratified columnar
 (C) stratified non keratinized squamous (D) transitional
038. Retinal breaks are most commonly seen in :
 (A) upper nasal (B) upper temporal
 (C) lower nasal (D) lower temporal
039. Angioid streaks in the eyes are seen in ?
 (A) pseudoxanthoma elasticum (B) tendinous xanthoma
 (C) xanthelasma (D) eruptive xanthoma
040. The most common isolates in Acute bacterial conjunctivitis are (all true except) :
 (A) S. pneumonia (B) S. aureus
 (C) Rickettsia (D) H. influenza
041. Hard Exudates are seen in which layer of retina :
 (A) outer plexiform layer (B) inner nuclear layer
 (C) ganglion cell layer (D) rods and cones
042. Cattle track appearance is seen in :
 (A) CRVO (B) CRAO
 (C) diabetic retinopathy (D) syphilitic retinopathy
043. Keratopathy associated with vernal Keratoconjunctivitis occur in the following forms : (all true except)
 (A) Epithelial macroerosions (B) Plaques and shield ulcers
 (C) Subepithelial scars (D) Inferior punctate epithelial erosions
044. Sea fan retinopathy is seen in :
 (A) diabetes (B) sickle cell retinopathy
 (C) hypertension (D) CRVO
045. Which sinus infection most commonly leads to periorbital cellulitis ?
 (A) Ethmoidal (B) Maxillary
 (C) Sphenoidal (D) Frontal
046. Tolosa Hunt syndrome involves :
 (A) orbital floor (B) orbital apex
 (C) orbital roof (D) orbital space

047. Haab's striae are seen in ?
 (A) trachoma (B) congenital glaucoma
 (C) scleritis (D) cataract
048. Which of the following is not a feature of Fuchs' endothelial dystrophy?
 (A) Bullous keratopathy
 (B) Discrete white central anterior stromal opacities
 (C) Excrescences on Descemet's membrane
 (D) 'Beaten metal' appearance
049. Recurrence of pterygium after simple excision (bare sclera technique) is about :
 (A) 60% (B) 80%
 (C) 40% (D) 20%
050. Herbert's pits are seen in :
 (A) trachoma (B) acute endophthalmitis
 (C) thyroid ophthalmopathy (D) iridocyclitis
051. The causes of interpalpebral punctate epithelial erosions include all the following expect :
 (A) Dry eye (B) Reduced corneal sensation
 (C) Ultra violet keratopathy (D) Toxicity to drops
052. All of the following are true regarding retinoblastoma except:
 (A) incidence is approximately 1 in 18,000 live births
 (B) presenting symptoms may include leukocoria, strabismus, poor vision and glaucoma
 (C) initial evaluation includes MRI, lumbar puncture and bone marrow biopsy
 (D) shows calcification in tumor in USG
053. Causes of corneal filaments are (all true expect):
 (A) Superior limbic keratoconjunctivitis (B) Neurotrophic keratitis
 (C) Long – term ocular patching (D) Herpes zoster keratitis
054. The bacteria that are able to penetrate a normal Corneal epithelium include all the following expect :
 (A) N. gonorrhoea (B) Pseudomonas aeruginosa
 (C) N. meningitidis (D) C. diphtheria
055. The systemic diseases associated with peripheral ulcerative keratitis include all the following expect :
 (A) Rheumatoid arthritis (B) Wegener granulomatosis
 (C) SLE (D) Ankylosing spondylitis
056. Which of the following best illustrates an exception to Sherrington's law?
 (A) DVD (B) Duane's syndrome type 1
 (C) Convergence (D) Alternating esotropia
057. All of the following are characteristics of third nerve palsy except:
 (A) Esodeviation (B) Abnormal pupillary function
 (C) Limited adduction (D) Ptosis

058. Which component of eye has maximum refractive index ?
 (A) posterior surface of lens (B) anterior surface of lens
 (C) cornea (D) centre of the lens
059. 'Christmas tree' cataract is seen in
 (A) down syndrome (B) myotonic dystrophy
 (C) galactosemia (D) traumatic cataract
060. All of the following would be considered in the causes of vitreous hemorrhage except :
 (A) trauma (B) capillary hemangioma
 (C) eales disease (D) lymphoma
061. WHO grading of xerophthalmia (all true expect) :
 (A) XN = night blindness (B) X1 = corneal xerosis
 (C) XS = corneal scars (D) XF = xerophthalmic fundus
062. All of the following are characteristics of patients with Lowe syndrome except:
 (A) autosomal dominant inheritance (B) renal tubular acidosis
 (C) bilateral congenital cataract (D) infantile glaucoma
063. All of the following are causes of heterochromia iridis except:
 (A) Horner syndrome (B) Albinism
 (C) Ocular siderosis (D) Waardenburg-Klein syndrome
064. Neuroblastoma is characterized by all of the following except:
 (A) Presentation is in early childhood (B) Proptosis
 (C) Rare childhood malignancy (D) Periorbital ecchymosis
065. Signs of posterior scleritis:
 (A) Uveal effusion (B) Choroidal folds
 (C) Myositis (D) Ptosis
066. The incidence of acute endophthalmitis following cataract surgery is approximately :
 (A) 0.1% (B) 0.5%
 (C) 1% (D) 10%
067. All of the following are true about Morning Glory Syndrome except :
 (A) white striated patches in retina (B) large disc with funnel shaped excavation
 (C) usually unilateral (D) sporadic inheritance
068. Wolfram syndrome is characterized by all except:
 (A) optic atrophy (B) diabetes mellitus
 (C) diabetes insipidus (D) parathyroid hyperplasia
069. Typically bilateral inferior lens subluxation is seen in :
 (A) Marfan's syndrome (B) Homocystinuria
 (C) Hyperinsulinemia (D) Ocular trauma

070. The indications for Nd : Yag laser capsulotomy include all the following expect :
- (A) Diminished visual acuity (B) Diplopia or glare
(C) Inadequate fundus view (D) Opacity of intraocular lens
071. Horner's syndrome is characterized by all except :
- (A) miosis (B) enophthalmos
(C) ptosis (D) cycloplegia
072. Supranuclear vertical gaze abnormalities can be seen in all of the following conditions except:
- (A) Myasthenia gravis (B) Parkinson disease
(C) Pineal region tumors (D) Ataxia-telangiectasia
073. What is the usual cause of hemifacial spasm?
- (A) Stroke
(B) Dry eye
(C) Facial nerve irritation by an adjacent blood vessel
(D) Aberrant regeneration following Bell's palsy
074. The Complication of Nd: Yag laser capsulotomy include all the following expect :
- (A) Damage to the IOL (B) CME
(C) Tractional RD (D) IOP elevation
075. Ipsilateral optic atrophy with contralateral papilledema is a feature of :
- (A) Fischer syndrome
(B) Foster Kennedy syndrome
(C) VKH syndrome
(D) WAGR syndrome
076. What is the antidote for the crisis caused by an overdose of edrophonium (Tensilon)?
- (A) Atropine (B) Dantrolene
(C) Epinephrine (D) Verapamil
077. Ocular pulsations may be seen in all of the following except:
- (A) Neurofibromatosis (B) Carotid-cavernous sinus fistula
(C) Orbito encephalocele (D) Capillary hemangioma
078. Regarding Marfan syndrome :
- (A) Mutation of the fibrillin – 1 gene (FBN1) on chromosome 17q21
(B) Mutation of the fibrillin – 1 gene (FBN1) on chromosome 15q21
(C) Inheritance is AR
(D) Ectopialentis is present in 5% of cases
079. Hutchinson's pupil is :
- (A) seen in syphilis (B) non reactive mydriatic pupil
(C) irregular pupil (D) agryll robertson pupil

080. False about pseudotumor cerebri (idiopathic intracranial hypertension)
 (A) Normal cerebrospinal fluid composition (B) Vision is impaired
 (C) Bilateral papilledema (D) IV mannitol given in acute cases
081. Which muscles are most affected in thyroid eye disease?
 (A) Medial rectus, inferior rectus (B) Superior rectus, inferior oblique
 (C) Lateral rectus, superior oblique (D) Inferior oblique, inferior rectus
082. Tests for colour vision are all except :
 (A) Nagel anomaloscope (B) Hardy – Rand – Ritler test
 (C) Pelli – Robson chart (D) Farnsworth – Munsell 100 hue test
083. The risk factors for primary open – angle glaucoma include all the following expect :
 (A) More common in older individuals (B) Family history of POAG
 (C) Diabetes mellitus (D) Hypermetropia
084. A patient with thyroid eye disease has progressive loss of visual field. All of the following are possible treatments except:
 (A) Radiotherapy (B) Surgical decompression of the orbit
 (C) Optic nerve sheath decompression (D) Steroids
085. Regarding Posner–Schlossman syndrome (all true expect):
 (A) Also called glaucomatocyclitic crisis
 (B) 40% of patients are positive for HLA BW54
 (C) Goinoscopy shows a closed angle
 (D) Is characterised by recurrent attacks of unilateral acute glaucoma with mild anterior uveitis
086. The reciprocal inhibition of antagonist muscle upon lateral gaze is explained by :
 (A) Sherrington’s law (B) Hering’s law
 (C) Laplace law (D) Hick’s law
087. Regarding phacolytic glaucoma (all true expect):
 (A) Also called lens protein glaucoma
 (B) Is closed angle glaucoma
 (C) Occur in association with a hypermature cataract.
 (D) Trabecular obstruction is caused by high molecular weight lens protein
088. Earliest ocular presentation of myasthenia gravis:
 (A) ptosis (B) proptosis
 (C) diplopia (D) lagophthalmos
089. Which one of the following is not a feature of Adie’s pupil?
 (A) Vermiform movement of pupillary border
 (B) Normal accomodation
 (C) Light-reflex impaired
 (D) Site of dysfunction is ciliary ganglion

090. The complications of argon laser trabeculoplasty include all the following expect:
- (A) Posterior synechiae (B) Small hemorrhage
(C) Acute elevation of IOP (D) Anterior uveitis
091. Causes of heterochromia iridis (hypochromic type) (all true expect):
- (A) Idiopathic congenital (B) Horner syndrome, particularly if congenital
(C) Waardenburg syndrome (D) SturgeWeber syndrome
092. Regarding HLA type and systemic disease (all true expect):
- (A) HLA B 27 = spondyloarthropathies (B) HLA A 29 = Birdshot chorioretinopathy
(C) HLA B 29 = Birdshot chorioretinopathy (D) HLAB 51 = Behcet syndrome
093. Distichiasis is:
- (A) Misdirected eyelashes (B) Accessory row of eyelashes
(C) Downward drooping of upper lid (D) Outward protrusion of lower lid
094. Irrespective of the etiology of corneal ulcer, the drug always indicated is:
- (A) Corticosteroids (B) Cycloplegics
(C) Antibiotics (D) Antifungals
095. The refractive power of an emmetropic eye is about:
- (A) +50D (B) +55D
(C) +60D (D) +65D
096. The age related changes that contribute to involuntional ectropion include all of the following except:
- (A) Vertical lid laxity (B) Lateral canthal tendon laxity
(C) Medial canthal tendon laxity (D) Disinsertion of lower lid retractors
097. Which treatment modality is not considered in the treatment of over – riding in involuntional entropion :
- (A) Transverse everting sutures
(B) Wiess procedure
(C) Lateral canthal sling or a full –thickness wedge excision
(D) Jones procedure
098. True regarding blepharochalasis:
- (A) Common condition
(B) Characterized by recurrent episodes of painful, non- pitting oedema of both upper lids
(C) Usually resolves spontaneously after few months
(D) Treatment involves blepharoplasty for redundant upper lid skin and correction of ptosis
099. Fleischer’s ring is located in :
- (A) Descemet’s membrane (B) Endothelium
(C) Epithelium (D) Bowman’s membrane
100. Commonest tumour of lid is :
- (A) Adenocarcinoma (B) Basal cell carcinoma
(C) Malignant melanoma (D) Squamous cell carcinoma

101. All the following are extraocular muscle of eye except:
 (A) Superior rectus (B) Ciliary muscle
 (C) Superior oblique (D) Inferior oblique
102. The action of superior rectus is:
 (A) Elevation, intorsion, abduction (B) Elevation, intorsion, adduction
 (C) Elevation, extorsion, adduction (D) Elevation, extorsion, abduction
103. The muscle most commonly involved in Thyroid Ophthalmopathy :
 (A) Inferior rectus (B) Medial rectus
 (C) Lateral rectus (D) Superior rectus
104. Dilator pupillae is supplied by :
 (A) Cholinergic fibres of oculomotor nerve (B) Adrenergic fibres of oculomotor nerve
 (C) Sympathetic fibres of cervical ganglion (D) Trigeminal nerve
105. In concomitant squint:
 (A) Primary deviation is more than Secondary deviation
 (B) Primary deviation is less than Secondary deviation
 (C) Primary deviation is equal to Secondary deviation
 (D) None of the above
106. Retinitis pigmentosa is associated with all except :
 (A) Refsum's disease (B) Kern - Sayre Syndrome
 (C) Cockayne syndrome (D) Abetaglobulinemia
107. In grades of binocular vision; grade 2 is:
 (A) Simultaneous macular vision (B) Fusion
 (C) Stereopsis (D) None of the above
108. The 'a' wave in ERG represents
 (A) Rods and cones (B) Muller cells
 (C) Pigment epithelium (D) Optic nerve
109. Gunn sign is?
 (A) Silver wiring of arterioles
 (B) Deflection of veins at arteriovenous crossing
 (C) Copper wiring of arterioles
 (D) Tapering of veins on the either side of the crossings
110. Weiss operation is done for?
 (A) Cicatricial entropion (B) Senile entropion
 (C) Senile ectropion (D) Cicatricial ectropion
111. In a patient predisposed to glaucoma, drug contraindicated is :
 (A) pilocarpine (B) atropine
 (C) echothiopate (D) timolol

112. Visual axis of the eye meets the retina at a point which:
 (A) Coincides with the fovea centralis (B) Is nasal to fovea centralis
 (C) Is nasal to optic disc (D) Is temporal to fovea centralis
113. Ulcus serpens results from infection by :
 (A) gonococcus (B) pseudomonas
 (C) pneumococcus (D) proteus
114. Bitemporal hemianopia is a characteristic feature of:
 (A) Glaucoma (B) Optic neuritis
 (C) Pituitary tumour (D) Retinitis pigmentosa
115. One-millimeter decrease in axial length of the eyeball leads to hypermetropia of:
 (A) 6 diopters (B) 2 diopters
 (C) 3 diopters (D) 4 diopters
116. Which of the following is a topical NSAID for ophthalmic use?
 (A) Ibuprofen (B) Diflunisal
 (C) Nepafenac (D) Oxaprozin
117. Arden index is used for interpretation of?
 (A) Visual evoked response (B) Electrooculogram
 (C) Electroretinogram (D) Visual field charting
118. All of the following are involved in endophthalmitis except?
 (A) Retina (B) Vitreous
 (C) Sclera (D) Uvea
119. Amaurotic cat's eye reflex is seen in:
 (A) Papilloedema (B) Retinoblastoma
 (C) Papillitis (D) Retinitis
120. The mother of a one and a half year old child gives history of a white reflex from one eye for the past 1 month. On computed tomography scan of the orbit there is calcification seen within the globe.
 (A) Congenital cataract (B) Retinoblastoma
 (C) Endophthalmitis (D) Coats disease
121. Enlarged corneal nerves may be seen in all of the following except:
 (A) Keratoconus (B) Herpes simplex keratitis
 (C) Leprosy (D) Neurofibromatosis
122. Horner's syndrome is characterized by all of the following except:
 (A) Miosis (B) Enophthalmos
 (C) Ptosis (D) Cycloplegia
123. Power of the reduced eye is normally :
 (A) 20D (B) 35D
 (C) 18D (D) 58D

124. If the axial length of the eyeball is changed by 1mm then the power changes by :
- (A) 1D (B) 2D
(C) 3D (D) 4D
125. Lattice degeneration is seen in :
- (A) Myopia (B) Hypermetropia
(C) Presbyopia (D) Anisocoria
126. Aniseikonia means :
- (A) Difference in the axial length of the eyeballs
(B) Difference in the size of corneas
(C) Difference in the size of pupils
(D) Difference in the size of images formed by the two eyes
127. Cross cylinder is :
- (A) One plus cylinder and one minus cylinder of equal strength
(B) One plus cylinder and one minus cylinder of unequal strength
(C) Two plus cylinders
(D) Two minus cylinders
128. False about Argyll Robertson Pupil
- (A) seen in tertiary syphilis (B) near reflex present, light reflex absent
(C) light reflex present, near reflex absent (D) anisocoria
129. Preauricular lymph nodes may be enlarged in all except:
- (A) Bacterial conjunctivitis (B) Viral conjunctivitis
(C) Allergic conjunctivitis (D) Chlamydial conjunctivitis
130. 100 day glaucoma is seen in :
- (A) CRAO (B) CRVO
(C) neovascular glaucoma (D) steroid induced glaucoma
131. Second sight phenomenon is seen in :
- (A) nuclear cataract (B) cortical cataract
(C) senile cataract (D) iridocyclitis
132. According to WHO, the most common cause of preventable blindness in India is
- (A) Keratomalacia (B) Cataract
(C) Refractive error (D) Glaucoma
133. Fincham's test differentiate cataract from :
- (A) conjunctivitis (B) iridocyclitis
(C) POAG (D) acute congestive glaucoma
134. Amsler grid is used in:
- (A) macula examination (B) optic disc examination
(C) squint (D) iris examination

135. Pathognomic features of trachoma follicle are:
 (A) Presence of Leber's cells (B) Areas of necrosis
 (C) Both of the above (D) None of the above
136. Stocker's line is seen in :
 (A) pinguicula (B) ptergium
 (C) congenital ocular melanosis (D) congenital epithelial melanosis
137. Trachoma inclusion bodies in conjunctival smear are detected by:
 (A) Giemsa stain (B) Iodine stain
 (D) All of the above
138. Lymphatic drainage is present in which of the following ocular structures :
 (A) sclera (B) iris
 (D) conjunctiva
139. Critical angle of cornea air interface :
 (A) 36 (B) 46
 (C) 56 (D) 66
140. Shortest acting mydriatic :
 (A) atropine (B) homatropine
 (C) tropicamide (D) cyclopentolate
141. Soft contact lens is made up of :
 (A) PMMA (B) HEMA
 (C) glass (D) silicone
142. Jack in the box scotoma is seen after correction of aphakia by :
 (A) IOL (B) spectacles
 (C) contact lens (D) None
143. SAFE strategy for trachoma includes all except :
 (A) screening (B) antibiotic
 (C) face wash (D) environmental improvement
144. Corneal transparency is due to all except :
 (A) Na – K pump (B) normal IOP
 (C) hypercellular stroma (D) peculiar arrangement of lamella
145. Steroids are contraindicated in :
 (A) phlyctenular conjunctivitis (B) granular conjunctivitis
 (C) Mooren's ulcer (D) dendritic ulcer
146. Left sided sixth nerve palsy would lead to :
 (A) accommodation paresis of left eye (B) ptosis of left eye
 (C) abduction weakness of left eye (D) diplopia in right gaze

147. Internuclear ophthalmoplegia is caused due lesion in :
- (A) occipital lobes (B) pretectal fibres
 (C) medial longitudinal fasciculus (D) parapontine reticular fibres
148. Elevators of eye :
- (A) SR and IO (B) IO and SO
 (C) IR and SO (D) SO and SR
149. Optic tract lesion causes :
- (A) Wernicke's hemianopic pupil (B) Amaurotic pupil
 (C) Marcus Gunn pupil (D) None
150. Chalcosis is seen with :
- (A) Pb (B) Cu
 (C) Fe (D) Hg
151. Swimming pool conjunctivitis is caused by:
- (A) Chlamydia trachomatis (B) Adenovirus type 8
 (C) Picorna virus (D) Gonococcus
152. Ulcus serpens is caused by:
- (A) Pneumococcus (B) Pseudomonas
 (C) Gonococcus (D) All of the above
153. Immune ring in the cornea is a feature of:
- (A) Bacterial corneal ulcer (B) Fungal corneal ulcer
 (C) Ring ulcer of the cornea (D) Disciform keratitis
154. Chalky white optic disc on fundus examination is seen in all except :
- (A) Syphilis (B) Lebers hereditary optic neuropathy
 (C) Post papilledema optic neuritis (D) Traumatic injury to optic nerve
155. Earliest field defect in primary open angle glaucoma :
- (A) seidel's scotoma (B) paracentral scotoma
 (C) arcuate scotoma (D) nasal spur
156. Hutchinson's triad includes all except:
- (A) Interstitial keratitis (B) Hutchinson's teeth
 (C) Vestibular deafness (D) Flat nose bridge
157. Beta blockers act in glaucoma by :
- (A) Decrease aqueous production (B) Increased aqueous outflow
 (C) Reduced vitreous volume (D) None
158. Contraindication of topical beta blockers:
- (A) hypotension (B) asthma
 (C) tachycardia (D) depression

159. Malignant glaucoma is seen in :
 (A) Malignancy (B) Trauma
 (C) Thrombosis (D) After cataract surgery for glaucoma
160. Scleritis is most commonly associated with:
 (A) Polyarteritis nodosa (B) Tuberculosis
 (C) Rheumatoid arthritis (D) Sarcoidosis
161. The only extra ocular muscle which does not arise from the apex of the orbit is:
 (A) Superior rectus (B) Superior oblique
 (C) Inferior oblique (D) Inferior rectus
162. Lens contains the oldest cells in :
 (A) Nucleus (B) Anterior surface
 (C) Posterior surface (D) Nucleocortical junction
163. Shaffer's sign is seen in :
 (A) Retinitis pigmentosa (B) Retinal detachment
 (C) CRAO (D) CRVO
164. Uveal effusion syndrome associate with all except :
 (A) Myopia (B) Ciliochoroidal detachment
 (C) Structural defect in sclera (D) Nanophthalmos
165. Salt and pepper fundus is seen in :
 (A) Toxoplasma (B) Toxocara
 (C) Rubella (D) Ehler Danlos Syndrome
166. Best diagnostic test for Best disease :
 (A) Dark adaptation (B) ERG
 (C) EOG (D) Gonioscopy
167. Cotton wool spots seen in :
 (A) Outer plexiform layer (B) Inner nuclear layer
 (C) Ganglion cell layer (D) Nerve fibre layer
168. Cherry red spot seen in :
 (A) Eale's disease (B) Retinitis pigmentosa
 (C) CRAO (D) CRVO
169. The average distance of fovea from temporal margin of optic disc :
 (A) 1DD (B) 2DD
 (C) 3DD (D) 4DD
170. Koepe's nodules are present on :
 (A) Cornea (B) Conjunctiva
 (C) Pupillary margin (D) Retina
171. Headlight in fog appearance seen in:
 (A) syphilis (B) toxoplasma
 (C) herpes (D) toxocara

172. Mutton fat kps are seen in:
 (A) posterior uveitis (B) granulomatous uveitis
 (C) non granulomatous uveitis (D) choroiditis
173. Festooned pupil results from:
 (A) Irregular dilatation of pupil with atropine in the presence of segmental posterior synechiae
 (B) Annular synechiae
 (C) Occlusion pupillae
 (D) All of the above
174. Alkali injury to eye causes :
 (A) retinal detachment (B) globe perforation
 (C) optic neuritis (D) symblepharon
175. Dalen Fuch's nodules are pathognomic of:
 (A) Pathological myopia (B) Sympathetic ophthalmitis
 (C) Fuch's uveitis syndrome (D) Sarcoidosis
176. 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
177. Dense scar of cornea with incarceration of iris is known as:
 (A) Adherent Leucoma (B) Dense leucoma
 (C) Ciliary staphyloma (D) Iris bombe
178. Drug required for dilation of eye in children less than 5yrs with squint is _____
 (A) Tropicamide (B) 1% atropine eye drops
 (C) Homatropine (D) 1% atropine ointment
179. Tranta's spots are noticed in cases of:
 (A) Active trachoma (B) Spring catarrh
 (C) Corneal phlycten (D) Vitamin A deficiency
180. Chalazion is a chronic inflammatory granuloma of:
 (A) Meibomian gland (B) Zies's gland
 (C) Sweat gland (D) Wolfring's gland
181. Ptosis and mydriasis are seen in:
 (A) Facial palsy (B) Peripheral neuritis
 (C) Oculomotor palsy (D) Sympathetic palsy
182. All of the following are surgical modalities of treatment of myopia except:
 (A) SMILE (B) Intracorneal ring implantation
 (C) Radial keratotomy (D) Conductive keratoplasty
183. Thinnest wall of orbit :
 (A) Medial wall (B) Lateral wall
 (C) Roof of orbit (D) Floor of orbit

184. Which Component of the eye has maximum refractive index:
(A) Anterior surface of the lens (B) Posterior surface of the lens
(C) Center of the lens (D) Cornea
185. Evisceration is:
(A) Excision of the entire eyeball
(B) Excision of all the inner contents of the eyeball including the uveal tissue
(C) Photocoagulation of the retina
(D) Removal of orbit contents
186. Papilloedema has all the following characteristics except:
(A) Marked loss of vision (B) Blurring of disc margins
(C) Hyperemia of disc (D) Field defect
187. Which of the following is not a derivative of neural ectoderm :
(A) Retina (B) Dilator pupillae
(C) Sphincter Pupillae (D) Ciliary Muscles
188. Critical Period of development of fixation reflex is:
(A) 2-4 months of age (B) 6-8 months of age
(C) 2 years (D) 3 years
189. Colored halos are seen in all except :
(A) Mucopurulent conjunctivitis (B) Glaucoma /cataract
(C) Corneal edema (D) Acute anterior uveitis
190. Eye of infant is :
(A) Myopic (B) Astigmatism
(C) Hypermetropic (D) Emmetropia
191. Fluorescein angiography is used to identify lesions in all except:
(A) Retina (B) Lens
(C) Optic nerve head (D) Iris
192. Keratometry is useful in measuring:
(A) Corneal curvature (B) Corneal Thickness
(C) Corneal diameter (D) Depth of anterior chamber
193. Abducent nerve palsy causes :
(A) convergent squint (B) limitation in upward movement
(C) limitation in downward movement (D) divergent squint
194. Image seen by Indirect Ophthalmoscope is:
(A) Inverted + Virtual (B) Erect + Virtual
(C) Inverted + Real (D) Erect + Virtual
195. Ptosis is present in the following condition except:
(A) Horner's syndrome (B) Orbital cellulitis
(C) Thyroid ophthalmopathy (D) Cavernous sinus thrombosis

196. Indocyanine Green Angiography (ICG Angiography) is most useful in detecting:
- (A) Occult Choroidal Neovascularization (Occult CNV)
 - (B) Classic Choroidal neovascularization (Occult CNV)
 - (C) Angioid streaks with choroidal Neovascularization (CNV)
 - (D) Polypoidal choroidal Vasculopathy
197. All of the following are part of uvea except:
- (A) Pars plicata
 - (B) Pars plana
 - (C) Choroid
 - (D) Schwalbe's line
198. All of the following cause optic neuritis except :
- (A) rifampicin
 - (B) digoxin
 - (C) chloroquine
 - (D) ethambutol
199. Diabetic macular edema is due to all except :
- (A) Disruption of RPE
 - (B) Oxidative stress
 - (C) Increased VEGF
 - (D) Increased expression of protein kinase C
200. Fuchs endothelial corneal dystrophy signs include all except:
- (A) corneal guttata
 - (B) corneal edema
 - (C) specular reflection shows tiny dark spots
 - (D) prominent corneal arcus