

OPHTHALMOLOGY

Innervations : Lateral Rectus - cranial nerve 6 (Abducens) X - LR₆SO₄R₈

Superior Oblique - cranial nerve 4 (Trochlear)

Medial rectus/inf.obl/inf.rec/sup.rec - cranial nerve 8 (occulomotor)

X - SINRAD : Superiors - Intorsion Inferiors - Extorsion

Rectus - Adduction Oblique - Abduction

Glaucoma - Arcuate scotoma/nasal step/Siedel's scotoma/Bjerrum's scotoma/paracentral scotoma

Causes of Central scotoma - Multiple sclerosis/Methyl alcohol/Trauma/
Retinitis pigmentosa/HTN/Stroke/Nutritional deficiency

AION - Anterior ischemic optic neuropathy - Old age /optic disc swelling/giant cell
arteries/treated i steroids/SLE/HTN/DM/G6PD/Polyarteritis nodosa/Buerger's
dis/Atherosclerosis/Polycythemia vera/Low tension Glaucoma

Features of Retinitis Pigmentosa : Night blindness (Nyctalopia)

Tunnel vision (Ring scotoma)

Peripheral vision (Central scotoma)

Poor colour differentiation

Lattice work vision/Increased dark, light adaptation time

Kappa Angle - angle between pupillary & visual axis

Alpha angle - angle between visual & optical axis

Gamma angle - angle between optical & fixation axis

1. **Tritanopia/Tritanomaly**: Missing/malfunctioning S-cone (blue).
2. **Deutanopia/Deuteranomaly**: Missing/malfunctioning M-cone (green).
3. **Protanopia/Protanomaly**: Missing/malfunctioning L-cone (red).

1. Strongest attachment of vitreous is - Base
2. Junction between retina & cornea is - Ora serrata
3. Levators of upper eyelid r - levator palpebrae sup/Mullers/Frontalis

4. Muscles to close the Eyelid - Orbicularis
5. Ciliary muscles constrict - Lens
6. Keratometry is - measurement of curvature of cornea
7. Pachymetry is to measure - thickness of the cornea
8. Refractometer is to measure - Refractive index of lens
9. Refractive error associated in divergent squint - Myopia
10. Cotton wool spots are seen in - T2DM/HTN
11. MC orbital tumour in children - Rhabdomyosarcoma
12. MC Brain tumour in children - Gliomas
13. MC cancer in children - Leukemia (ALL)
14. MC distant metastasis seen in retinoblastoma is - Bone.
15. In Rt. Homonymous hemianopia the MC site of lesion would be - Lt. optic tract
16. Pt has difficulty in walking downstairs probable muscle paralysed - Sup. Obl.
17. Hypopyon is due to - Fungal infection
18. Nummular keratitis is most commonly caused due to - Herpes zoster virus
19. Vossius ring is seen in - Trauma
20. Most potent antibiotic for trachoma treatment is - Azithromycin
21. Entropion is due to - Trachoma/Congenital/scarring/ageing/spasm.
22. Topical steroids cause - Glaucoma
23. Steroids are contraindicated in - herpetic corneal ulcer/chronic simple glaucoma
24. Pt with acute glaucoma the prophylactic Rx for other eye is - peripheral iridectomy
25. Subacute uveitis in glaucoma which drug should not be given - Pilocarpine
26. In a pt predisposed to glaucoma, drug contraindicated is - atropine
27. Coloured halos are seen in - accommodation/narrow angle glaucoma/phakogenic glaucoma & not seen in - steroid induced glaucoma
28. Large hemangioma of lid & cheek in glaucoma is seen in - Sturge Webers syndrome
29. Rx for malignant glaucoma - topical atropine / vitreous aspiration
30. Earliest change in glaucoma - Hazy cornea
31. Neovascular glaucoma is seen in - CRVO/diabetes
32. Coloured halos are found in - acute angle closure glaucoma/cataract/uveitis
33. Secondary glaucoma is seen in - IOL implantation/epidemic dropsy/CRVO
34. Medical treatment of Glaucoma is - Pilocarpine
35. Rx for malignant glaucoma is - vitreous aspiration
36. Rx for subacute glaucoma - peripheral iridectomy

37. Pain in absolute glaucoma is best relieved by - retrobulbar injection of alcohol
38. Secondary glaucoma following corneal perforation is due to - anterior synechia formation
39. In acute congestive glaucoma, best prophylaxis for the other eye is - Laser iridectomy
40. Fincham's test is used to differentiate - acute congestive glaucoma & cataract
41. 100 day glaucoma is seen in - central vein occlusion (CRVO)
42. Complication of operation of malignant glaucoma - retinal detachment
43. TOC in angle closure glaucoma - pilocarpine
44. DOC in chronic simple glaucoma in a young myopic - Timolol
45. MC complication of iridocyclitis - 2ry glaucoma
46. TOC for the other eye in open angle glaucoma - laser trabeculoplasty
47. TOC for other eye in angle closure glaucoma - laser iridotomy
48. Pupils are mid dilated & fixed in - acute congestive glaucoma
49. Commonest complication of topical corticosteroids - Glaucoma
- 50. Shape of pupil in glaucoma is - vertically oval**
- 51. Eximer laser is used in - Glaucoma & correcting refractory errors**
52. DOC in angle closure glaucoma - pilocarpine
53. TOC for congenital glaucoma i corneal ulcer - Trabeculectomy
54. Pt i acute bronchial asthma after treatment of glaucoma, drug may be - Timolol
55. In hypertensive pt i glaucoma which is not used - Beta blockers
56. Pain while sitting in cinema in eye is seen in - acute angle closure glaucoma
57. Acute painfull red eye is seen in - glaucoma/uveitis/herpetic keratitis & not in conjunctivitis
58. Argon laser trabeculoplasty is used in - primary open glaucoma
59. Haab's sclera is seen in - Infantile glaucoma
60. Most important complication of anterior chamber lenses - Glaucoma
61. DOC as tropical beta blocker in - open angle glaucoma
62. Congenital glaucoma is present as - photophobia
63. 6months old i large cornea, photophobia diagnosis is - congenital glaucoma
64. Ocular emergencies - CRAO, angle closure glaucoma, retinal detachment
65. Normal intra ocular tension is - 15 to 22 mm/hg
66. Eye in the new born - Hypermetropic
67. Tears are produced in newborn after - 3 weeks
68. Sclerosis of bony orbit is seen in - Meningioma
69. Chorioretinitis is caused by - congenital toxoplasmosis

70. Ideal site for intra ocular lens implantation - in the lens capsule
71. Lens capsule is thinnest at - posterior
72. Unilateral aphakia can be corrected by - spectacles/contact lens/intra ocular implants
73. Candle wax spots in the retina is seen in - Sarcoidosis
74. Sudden visual loss is due to - central retinal vein & artery occlusion/papillitis
75. Herbert's pits is seen in - Trachoma
76. Chalcosis - reaction due to copper of foreign body in the cornea
77. Spectacles are prescribed to patient with aphakia after - 6 weeks
78. Hypopyon is seen in - pneumococcal infection/fungal & gonococcal
79. What is tylosis - hypertrophy & dropping of eyelid
80. Buphthalmos - boys > girls, B/L eyes involved, autosomal recessive, Rx - trabeculectomy
81. Lens derives its nutrition from the - Aqueous
82. Dendritic ulcer is due to - Herpes simplex
83. Horner's spots are seen in - vernal conjunctivitis
84. Satellite nodules in the cornea are caused by - Fungus
85. Supra temporal lens subluxation is seen in - Marfan's
86. Toxic amblyopia is produced by - ethambutol
87. Optic foramen is located between - lesser wing & body of sphenoid
88. Ophthalmic nodosa is seen in - caterpillar hair in the eye
89. Mydriatic used in 6yr old child with squint - Atropine
90. Corneal reflex is lost in disease of optic nerve
91. Trachoma can cause - trichiasis, entropion, blindness
92. Roth's spots in the fundus are seen in - bacterial endocarditis
93. Commonest causative organism of corneal ulcer - Staphylococci
94. Presence of Kayser-Fleischer ring is pathognomonic of - Wilson's disease
95. Kayser - Fleischer ring has - copper deposits
96. Cylindrical lenses are used in - Astigmatism
97. Arcus senile is composed of - lipid deposits
98. Astigmatism is considered to be an - spherical aberration
99. Retinal detachment is seen in - DM, high myopia, Malignant melanoma
100. Earliest change noticed in hypertensive retinopathy - arteriolar spasm
101. Salmon patch of cornea is seen in - Interstitial keratitis
102. Image in Indirect ophthalmoscope is - inverted-real-magnified
103. Eye pads are contraindicated in - purulent conjunctivitis

104. Enucleation is not indicated in - panophthalmitis
105. Amaurotic cat's eye reflex is seen in - Retinoblastoma
106. Commonest intra ocular tumour in children is - Retinoblastoma
107. Bitot's spots are seen in - Vit A deficiency
108. Length of the intra-orbital optic nerve is - 25mm
109. Bitemporal hemianopia indicates the lesion is at - Optic chiasma
110. Corneal ulceration is caused by injury to the - 5th cranial nerve
111. Anterior uveitis is seen in - RA, HLA B27, ankylosing spondylitis, Juvenile RA
112. Acute hemorrhagic conjunctivitis is seen in - pneumococcus
113. Vossius ring is seen in - Anterior capsule
114. In Weber's syndrome there is - 3rd nerve palsy
115. Corneal nerves are visible in - leprosy & keratoconus
116. Cornea receives its nutrition from - corneal vessels/atmosphere/aqueous humour
117. Astigmatism is corrected by - cylindrical lens
118. Lacrimal duct opens at - inferior meatus
119. Commonest cause of vitreous hemorrhage - Trauma
120. Size of the eyeball in myopia - bigger
121. Intra ocular pressure increased with - succinyl choline
122. Feature of diabetic retinopathy - hard exudate
123. Earliest change in diabetic retinopathy - micro aneurysm
124. Commonest fungal lesion of eyelid is - candida
125. Retinoblastoma - autosomal dominant/treatment is enucleation/radiotherapy
126. Disease affects eye - juv. RA / Wilson's dis. / Sjögren's synd. / leprosy
127. Presbyopia is - loss of elasticity of lens capsule / weakness of ciliary muscles / weakness of suspensory ligament
128. Elevation of disc margins seen in - papilloedema
129. Uncrossed diplopia is seen in - Esotropia
130. Retinitis pigmentosa - night blindness / constriction of visual fields
131. Timolol - cause bradycardia / cause asthma
132. Bitemporal hemianopia can be due to - meningioma of sella diaphragmatica
133. Vitreous opacities may be due to - post. uveitis / hyaloid asteroids / high myopia
134. Pseudomembranous conjunctivitis is caused by - staphylococcus / streptococcus
135. Drug causing Bull's eye macula - chloroquin
136. 1ry deviation less than 2ry deviation seen in - paralytic squint

137. Painless sudden visual loss is seen in - retrobulbar neuritis/retinal detachment/CRAO
138. Keratoconus is best treated with - contact lens
139. Contact lens is best used in - high myopia
140. Feature of tobacco amblyopia

-B/L

involvement/norm. fundus/ganglion cell degeneration

141. Field defect in tobacco amblyopia is - centro cecal
142. Centrocecal scotoma is seen in - Papillitis
143. Iris bombe occurs in - ring synechia
144. Sympathetic ophthalmia is due to injury to - iris & ciliary body
145. Examination of vitreous is best done by - slit lamp with contact lens
146. Thickness of cornea is measured by - Pachymeter
147. Keratometry is used in the measurement of - Curvature of cornea
148. IOL is contraindicated in - young diabetes/one eyed/over corneal dystrophy
149. Treatment of concomitant squint is - surgery/exercise/spectacles
150. MC tumour of lacrimal gland is - Benign mixed tumour
151. Cornea attains the size of adult cornea by which year - 1 yr
152. Retinal artery angiogram, the dye injected thru - peripheral veins
153. Blue sclera is seen in - Osteogenesis imperfecta
154. Rubeosis iridis is most commonly seen in - Diabetes mellitus
155. Ropy discharge from eye is seen in - springh cataract
156. Metabolically active layer of cornea is - Endothelium
157. Interstitial keratitis is seen in - TB/leprosy/syphilis
158. Organism penetrates normal cornea is - Gonococcus
159. Ring scotoma is seen in - retinitis pigmentosa
160. Riders cataract is seen in - zonular cataract
161. Early feature of diabetic retinopathy is - micro aneurysm
162. Retinal detachment is preceded by - floats & flash, high myopia, trauma
163. Lens develops from - ectoderm
164. Anisometropia - Refractive error
165. Visual loss is maximum in - Papillitis
166. Latest technique in cataract surgery is using - laser
167. Distance used in direct distant ophthalmoscope is - 25cm
168. Aqueous flare is best demonstrated by - narrow beam of slit beam

169. Rx for uveitis & intra ocular tension - Atropine
170. Commonest type of congenital cataract - Zonular cataract
171. Earliest symptom of sympathetic ophthalmitis - photophobia
172. Depth of anterior chamber of eye - 2-3mm
173. Angiography is IOC in - central serous retinopathy
174. Radial keratotomy is indicated in - Myopia
175. Yoke muscle for right superior rectus is - Left inferior oblique
176. Earliest symptom in corneal ulcer is - pain
177. Vortex vein drains to - uveal tract
178. Rx for aphakia is - posterior chamber IOL
179. MC type of Lid carcinoma is - Basal cell carcinoma
180. Constantly changing refractive error is seen in - Diabetic cataract
181. Ptosis with lid lag is seen in - myogenic ptosis
182. DOC for acute iridocyclitis - Atropine
183. Shortest acting Mydriatic - Tropicamide
184. Accomodative squint is corrected by - spectacles/contact lens/ocular exercise
185. Periphery of retina is best visualised with - indirect ophthalmoscope
186. Zonular cataract associated - IUGR/rickets/dental abnorms
187. Pseudo convergent squint is seen i - broad epicanthus
188. Action of right superior oblique muscle is - dextro depression
189. Dacryocystorhinostomy drainage is into - middle meatus
190. Pilocarpine is not used in young adults as it causes - cystic blebs of iris
191. Enlargement of blind spot is indicative of - papilledema
192. Earliest affected in papilledema is - color sense
193. Most severe papilledema is caused by - posterior cranial fossa tumour
194. Papilledema - hyperemia of optic disc/enlargement of blind spot/pupillary reflex normal
195. Angry sun appearance in fundoscopy is a feature of - papilledema
196. D-shaped pupil is seen in - iridodialysis
197. Sudden increase in blood sugar in diabetes cause - Myopia
198. Albinism - nystagmus/photophobia/refractory error
199. Visible retinal artery pulsation seen in - Raised IOT
200. Painfull eye movement is a feature of Pallitis
201. Which part of orbicularis oculi is known as Horner's muscle - Muller's muscle
202. Fasiculer ulcer is present in moorens ulcer

- 203. Hirschberg test is used to detect - Squint
- 204. Resuscitation time of human retina following ischaemia is - 1 to 2 hrs
- 205. Saccadic eye movements - may be vertical/torsional/may occur during sleep
- 206. Campimetry is used to measure - field charting
- 207. Esophoria is common in - hypermetropia
- 208. Lens has respiratory quotient of - 1
- 209. Physiological tone of ciliary muscle is about - one diopre
- 210. Normal PH of tears is - 7.5
- 211. Burow's operation is done for - epibulbar dermoids
- 212. Sling surgery should be avoided in case of ptosis i - poor bells phenonmenon
- 213. Wheelers operation is done for - entropion
- 214. Commonest indication of intraocular implant is - unilateral cataract
- 215. YAG laser is used in the Rx of - after cataract
- 216. MC ocular complication in renal transplant - cataract
- 217. Cataract in newborn is Zonular
- 218. Diabetic cataract is due to accumulation of - sorbitol
- 219. Steroid cataract is posterior subcapsular
- 220. Cataract caused by intake of steroids - posterior subcapsular
- 221. Polychromatic lusture is seen in - posterior subcapsular cataract
- 222. Treatment for congenital cataract - needling & aspiration
- 223. After cataract is treated by - Nd-YAG laser
- 224. Second sight phenonmenon is seen in - Nuclear cataract
- 225. Recovery in cataract surgery is fastest i - phacoemulsification
- 226. Commonest cause of cataract - age related
- 227. Pediatric cataract is treated by - Discission
- 228. Polychromatic luster is seen in - complicated cataract
- 229. Most important factor in the prevention of endophthalmitis in cataract surgery - pre op preparation i povidone-iodine
- 230. Developmental cataract is seen in - rubella/galactossemia/mongolian idocy/cretinism
- 231. Snow flake cataract is seen in - Diabetes
- 232. Parenteral steroids cause - cataract
- 233. Rosette cataract seen due to - Trauma
- 234. Sunflower cataract is seen in - chalcosis
- 235. Follicles are not seen in - spring cataract

236. Vision is diminished in day light in which type of cataract - central
237. Cobblestone appearance of conjunctiva is seen in - springh cataract
238. Cataract is seen in - galactosemia, cong. rubella, toxoplasmosis
239. Intense itching is a feature of - springh cataract
240. Zonular cataract - B/L, stationary, autosomal dominant, hypocalcemia
241. Commonest type of cataract in children - Lamellar cataract
242. Commonest type of cataract in adult - cortical cataract
243. True diabetic cataract are - snowflake cataract
244. Cataract is associated with - myotonic dystrophy
245. Cataract is found in - hypoparathyroidism/IDDM/myotonic dystrophy
246. MCC of blindness in India - Cataract
247. Oil drop cataract is seen in - Galactosemia
248. Blaskowicz operation is done for - ptosis
249. Type of laser used for capsulotomy is - YAG
250. YAG laser wave is - colourless
251. Sago grain follicles r characteristic features of - Trachoma
252. Anomaloscope is used to detect - colour blindness
253. Short posterior ciliary arteries numbers in - 20
254. Average volume of the Orbits is - 30cc
255. Most serious danger to the vision is - fracture through the optic foramen
256. Orange skin cornea results due to - Mustard gas
257. Refractive index of cornea is about - 1.37
258. In uraemic amaurosis the pupils are - dilated but react to light
259. Blind spot of Marotte is - Optic disc
260. Landolt's broken ring test is used for - recording visual acuity
261. Berlin's edema results due to - trauma to eye
262. Lens dislocation occurs in - marfans syndrome/homocystinuria/trauma
263. Adenoviruse causes - diarrhea/parotid enlargement/kerato conjunctivitis
264. Maximum refractory power is to the - anterior surface to the cornea.
265. Snellens chart is used to test - vision
266. Colour vision is by - cones
267. Night blindness is due to - Vit A deficiency/retinitis pigmentosa/high myopia
268. EDTA is used in treatment of band shaped keratopathy
269. MC adverse effect on eye due to OCP usage - optic neuritis

- 270. Vitreous hemorrhage in young adult indicates - Eales disease
- 271. Laser therapy for retinal disease laser affects which layer of retina - pigment layer
- 272. Maximum refractive index is for - anterior surface of cornea
- 273. Distant direct ophthalmoscopy is done at - 25cms
- 274. Rx of choice in amblyopia is - conventional occlusion
- 275. Photophobia is due to - UV rays
- 276. All visual reflexes are developed by - 1 year
- 277. Drooping of upper eyelid is called - Ptosis
- 278. Painful movement of eye is a feature of - retrobulbar neuritis
- 279. Vossius ring is seen in - lens concussion
- 280. Rx of choice in Aphakia is - IOL insertion
- 281. Most important cause of moderate visual loss in diabetic is - Maculopathy
- 282. Rx for photophobia is - patching & reassurance
- 283. DOC in CMV retinitis in AIDS pts is - Gancyclovir
- 284. Scintillating scotoma is seen in - Migraine
- 285. Panuveitis involves - Iris, ciliary body, choroid
- 286. Optic atrophy is caused by - Methyl alcohol
- 287. For transplantation cornea is preserved in - modified MK medium
- 288. Incidence of retained intraocular foreign bodies max in injuries due to - chisel & hammer
- 289. Vitreous hemorrhage is seen in - SHT/T2DM/Eales disease/Trauma
- 290. Implantation of IOL is contraindicated in - corneal dystrophy
- 291. MC retinal change in AIDS - cotton wool spots
- 292. Common most type of colour blindness is - Deutanopia
- 293. Retinoscopy is used to visualise whole of - detecting errors of refraction
- 294. Rays of light from distant object are focussed in front of the retina in - Myopia
- 295. Photophobia is caused by - ultraviolet rays
- 296. Photopsia occurs in - choroiditis
- 297. Effective treatment in Trachoma - sulphonamides
- 298. Argon laser is used in - retinal detachment/retinal vein occlusion/eales disease
- 299. Photoretinitis is due to - Infrared rays
- 300. Magnification of direct ophthalmoscope is - fifteen
- 301. Ptosis is due to involvement of - oculomotor N
- 302. Total dioptric power of eye is - 58D
- 303. Ulcer serpens is caused by - pneumococcus

- 304.Paralysis of the 6th cranial nerve causes - uncrossed diplopia
- 305.TOC for photophobia - covering the eye
- 306.Black floaters in DM indicates - vitreous hemorrhage
- 307.Moving floaters diagnosed by - Indirect ophthalmoscope
- 308.Amslers grid is used in - Maculopathy
- 309.Berlin's edema is due to - Trauma
- 310.Binocular diplopia is seen in - Aphakia
- 311.TOC for high myopia is - contact lens
- 312.Aniseikonia is corrected with - contact lens
- 313.Cherry red spot is seen in - metachromatic leukodystrophy
- 314.Cherry red spot is due to - choroidal vascularity & pale retina
- 315.Enucleation - means removal of entire globe along with a portion of optic nerve
- 316.In mumps the most common lesion is - dacryoadenitis
- 317.Uveitis with raised IOP drug used is - 1% atropine
- 318.Pepper salt fundus is seen in - Rubella
- 319.Vossius ring is - circular pigment rim on the anterior capsule of the lens
- 320.Chloroquine in large doses causes - corneal deposits
- 321.Frills excision is done in - panophthalmitis
- 322.Uncrossed diplopia is seen in - esotropia
- 323.White pupillary reflex - retinoblastoma/retinal detachment/endophthalmitis
- 324.Near point of a 5 year old child is - 5 cms
- 325.Angle of anterior chamber is visualised by - gonioscopy
- 326.Not an error of refraction is - presbyopia
- 327.Ptosis in orbicularis oculi palsy is seen in - Myasthenia gravis
- 328.Distant direct ophthalmoscopy is done from a distance of - 25cms
- 329.Recurrent corneal erosions seen in - corneal dystrophy
- 330.Lansoprost acts by - increased uveoscleral outflow
- 331.Most sensitive part of eye is - fovea centralis
- 332.Anterior uveitis is seen in - ankylosing spondylitis
- 333.Retinal change in dropsy is - soft exudate
- 334.squint causes - deviation, confusion, diplopia
- 335.Lattice degeneration is seen in - Myopia
- 336.Orange skin cornea is seen in - siderosis
- 337.Astigmatism, lens used to correct the defect is - Hard lens

338. Salmon patch is seen in - interstitial keratitis

339. Which laser is used for treatment of myopia - Excimer laser

340. Pt i painless sudden loss of vision, o/e cherry red spot in fundus i cardiac murmur, diagnosis is - CRAO

341. 3month old infant was brought i profuse lacrimation, on pressure pus exudes from the puncta, best line of management - massaging of sac i antibiotics

342. Sudden unilateral loss of vision i ill-sustained reaction of pupil i slight head ache & pain in orbit on looking upward diagnosis is - Retrobulbar neuritis

343. Pt i recent malarial illness presents i acute red eye cause could be - viral keratitis

344. Blunt trauma to eye i immediate loss of vision, o/e anterior chamber of eye is deep cause could be - dislocation of lens

345. In retinoblastoma after enucleation which tissue needs critical evaluation for systemic metastasis - optic nerve

346. All visual reflexes are developed by - 1 year

347. Traumatic dislocation of lens is diagnosed by - slit lamp examination

348. For a newborn baby i squint surgery should be done at - 3-4 yrs

349. MC ocular problem is - Refractive error

350. Immediate restoration of vision is by - Phacoemulcification

351. Weakest wall of Human orbit is - Medial wall

352. Soft contact lens wearer developed pain & itching of eye i reticular pattern on corneal epithelium cause could be - Acanthamoeba Rx - polyhexamethylene biguanide

353. Length of the eyeball is - 2.4cms

354. Pt i head injury presents 6 hrs after i mild proptosis & scleral hyperemia diagnosis - retro orbital hematoma

355. Ideal drug for hypertensive having uveitis - atropine

356. Pseudopapillitis is seen in - hypermetropia

357. IOL is mostly implanted in - posterior chamber

358. Differential diagnosis for cotton wool spots - AIDS / diabetic retinopathy

359. Amsler's grid is used to diagnose - Macular function

360. Diameter of the optic disc is - 1.5mm

361. Best diagnosis for BEST disease - EOG

362. MC sign of retinoblastoma - Leukokoria

363. Art's line is seen in - trachoma

364. Enucleation cannot be done in - Vitreous hemorrhage

365. In fanconi's disease, deposits in cornea are due to - cystine
366. Twilight vision is due to - Rods
367. Astigmatism is due to - irregularity of curvature of cornea
368. Unit of light reflected from a surface is - Lambert
369. Thinning of cornea occurs in - Keratoconus
370. Tear film is composed of - 3 layers
371. Which continues to grow in the lifetime - Lens
372. Retinal detachment is seen in - high myopia/aphakia/choroiditis & not in hypermetropia
373. Fundal picture in - myopia is - cystoid degeneration
374. Photopsia is characteristic of - Retinal detachment
375. Macular sparing is seen in affection of - Occipital lobe
376. Cornea melts without inflammation in which condition - keratomalacia
377. Safe strategy has been developed for the control of - Trachoma
378. Commonest cause of low vision in India is - uncorrected refractive errors
379. In a pt with AIDS chorioretinitis is typically caused by - CMV
380. Difficulty in reading newspaper in rt. eye post gun shot injury to lt. eye likely to be
- sympathetic ophthalmia
381. Artificial eye is advised after enucleation in how many days - 20 days
382. Optic nerve injury may result in - loss of vision/dilatation of pupil/loss of light reflex
383. Blow out # of orbit involve - floor & medial wall
384. Diabetic retinopathy is treated with - strict glycemic
control/antihypertensives/antioxidants/panphotocoagulation
385. Snow ball opacity in vitreous is seen in - sarcoidosis & pars planitis
386. Retinal detachment is investigated with
- indirect ophthalmoscope/usg/gonioscope/triple mirror test
387. Substance used in IOL is - silicone & poly methyl methacrylate
388. Pt with orbital mass, anemia, hypergammaglobulinemia, pt should be investigated to rule out
- multiple myeloma
389. Accommodation is maximum at the age of - 5 yrs
390. Keratoconus - degenerative condition of cornea/severe astigmatism, soft contact lens useful
391. Chalazion treatment - incision & curettage, intra lesion steroid
392. Corneal epithelium is - stratified squamous non keratinized
393. Thickness of cornea is measured by - pachymeter
394. Most adjuvant therapy in fungal corneal ulcer - atropine eye ointment

395. Aylt's line is seen in - Trachoma
396. Sub conjunctival hemorrhage occurs in - trauma/pertusis/passive venous congestion
397. Commonest cause of loss of vision in non proliferative diabetic retinopathy
- macular edema
398. Avascular coat in eye is - cornea
399. Virus causing eye infection is - Adenovirus
400. Night blindness is seen in - high myopia/vit A def./retinitis pigmentosa & not in
- tobacco amblyopia
401. Superficial retinal hemorrhages r situated in - nerve fibre layer
402. Depth of anterior chamber of eye is - 2.5mm
403. Uveitis is seen in - leprosy/ankylosing spondylosis, reiters syndrome
404. Anisometropia means -high difference of refractive errors between the two eyes
405. 1st symptom of optic nerve damage is -afferent pupillary defect
406. Retinal blood vessels r developed from - paraxial mesoderm
407. Lid separation of fetus in intrauterine life occurs at which month - 7 month
408. Indirect ophthalmoscope will project - real image
409. Extra ocular muscle supplied by sympathetic nerve is - muller's muscle
410. Most prominent glial cell of retina is - muller cell
411. MC retrobulbar orbital mass in adults is - Cavernous hemangioma
412. Smooth muscle of the IRIS is developed from - Mesoderm
413. Crystalline lens derives its nutritions from - Aqueous & vitreous
414. Band shaped keratopathy is caused by - calcium
415. Soft contact lens is used in - high myopia
416. Adhesion of margins of two eyelids is called - ankyloblepheron
417. LASIK is used in - Myopia
418. Dellen is - localized thinning of peripheral cornea