

# GENESIS

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## FCPS PART-I MOCK TEST-I

**SUBJECT** : Ophthalmology  
**PAPER** : III

Exam Date : Mock-I :

Exam Time : 00-00.00

**Total Number** : 100

**Question 26-50 based on single answer**

**1. Feature of melanoma associated with retinopathy**

- a) Contral scotoma
- b) Night vision impaired
- c) Abnormal ERG
- d) Ab to rods
- e) Presence of distant skin melanoma rather than choroidal melanoma

**2. In sturge-weber's syndrome**

- a) Another name Bourneville disease
- b) Mental retardation very common
- c) Oculomotor nerve involve
- d) Complicated cataract
- e) Bilateral

**3. In CSCR FFA shows**

- a) Large hyper fluorescent spat
- b) Small hypo fluorescent spat
- c) Large hypo fluorescent spat
- d) Small hyper fluorescent spat
- e) Cystoid edema

**4. FFA of CME shows**

- a) Smoke –stack spot
- b) Flower petal pattern
- c) Capillary perfusion
- d) Capillary non perfusion
- e) Accumulation of fluid in nerve & fiber layer

**5. Regarding Drusen**

- a) Soft drusen has distinct edges and layer
- b) Soft drusen has indistinct edges and layer
- c) Soft drusen yellowish-white nodule
- d) Hard drusen is large ,discrete
- e) Diffuse drusen represent abnormality in nerve fiber layer

**6. Histopathology of ARMO**

- a) Focal aggregation of lipid –laden material
- b) Focal aggregation of hyaline material between basal lamina of RPE & branch's
- c) Nodular apperena in nature
- d) Degenerative changes of rod and cornea
- e) Waxy pallor disc

**7. In Retinitis pigmentation**

- a) Autoimmune disease
- b) Unilateral asymmetrical
- c) Bilateral symmetrical
- d) Predominantly affecting cones
- e) X-linked recessive

**8. Visual field of RP**

- a) Arcuate defect
- b) Ring scotoma
- c) Bitemporal hemianopia
- d) Binasal
- e) Paracentral scotoma

**9. Incase of RRD**

- a) Most common older age
- b) Most common young adult male
- c) Most common female
- d) Unilateral always bilateral
- e) Occurs in hypermetropia

**10. Incase of RRD incidence is**

- a) 2 : 20,000
- b) 1 : 10,000
- c) 1 : 20,000
- d) 3 : 30,000
- e) 3 : 40,000

**11. Incase of fresh RD Which sentence is true**

- a) Concave
- b) Subretinal demarcation lines
- c) Convex and corrugated appearance
- d) Multiple opaque
- e) Secondary intraretinal cyst

**12. Causes of ERD**

- a) VKH
- b) DR
- c) BRVO
- d) ROP
- e) Trace fenotnesting trauma

**13. Incase of post .vitreous detachment**

- a) Occurs age above 40 years
- b) Phakic eye
- c) Aphakic eye
- d) Hypermetropia
- e) Astigmatism

**14. Fate of VH**

- a) Retinal break
- b) Cystoid maculopathy
- c) PVD
- d) Khaki cell glaucoma
- e) Cataract

**15. Cause of pupil sparing 3<sup>rd</sup> nerve palsy**

- a) Surgical lesion
- b) DM
- c) Uncal herniation
- d) Trauma
- e) Arterial obstruction

**16. 4<sup>th</sup> nerve palsy present with**

- a) Adduction of eye
- b) Abduction of eye
- c) Elevation of eye
- d) Ptosis
- e) Hypotropia

**17. Regarding 6<sup>th</sup> nerve palsy**

- a) Contra lateral weakness of adduction
- b) Ipsilateral weakness of abduction
- c) Ipsilateral weakness adduction
- d) Contra lateral weakness of abduction
- e) Involvement of MR muscle

**18. Sign of optic nerve dysfunction**

- a) Meta morphopsia
- b) Decrease contract sensitivity
- c) Arcuate scotoma
- d) RARD –Increased
- e) Increase brightness insensitivity

**19. Regarding papillitis**

- a) Always bilateral
- b) Always unilateral
- c) Usually bilateral
- d) Usually unilateral
- e) Enlarged blind spat

**20. Example of consecutive optic atrophy**

- a) Retinitis pigmentosa
- b) Papilledema
- c) Optic neuritis
- d) Neuro retinitis
- e) AION

**21. Sign of secondary optic atrophy**

- a) Gray-white color
- b) Directly gray color
- c) Slight copping atrophy
- d) Margin sharply deficiency
- e) Lamellar dot sign

**22. In hypertensive retinopathy**

- a) Narrowing and regularity of the arterioles
- b) Narrowing and irregularities of the anterior
- c) Dilation and tortuosity of arterioles
- d) Increased capillary permeability
- e) Hard exudate occur

**23. Regarding AION**

- a) Pt older age affected
- b) Pt elder age affected
- c) Dot blot hemorrhage is common
- d) B visual field defect mainly involve superior half
- e) Odema and hyperemic disc lower part

**24. Ophthalmoscopy shows in ischemic CRAO**

- a) Cotton wool exudate very common
- b) Hard exudate common
- c) Less macular edema
- d) Mild optic disc swollen
- e) Narrowing blood vessels

**25. Cherry red spot seen**

- a) Neurofibromatosis
- b) RP
- c) Tay-sach's disease
- d) Penetrating trauma
- e) ROP

Each question below contains five suggested answers- choose the one best response to each question (26-50)

**26. Infraorbital abscess formation occur most commonly in which quadrant of orbit?**

- a) Superotemporal
- b) Superonasal
- c) Inferotemporal
- d) Inferonasal
- e) Infero-lateral

**27. The most common mucocele of paranasal sinus involve the orbit, arises from---**

- a) Frontal
- b) Maxillary
- c) Sphenoid
- d) Ethmoid
- e) Cavernous

**28. The commonest cranial nerve pulsy in tabes Dorsalis is---**

- a) 3<sup>rd</sup> CN
- b) 4<sup>th</sup> CN
- c) 5<sup>th</sup> CN
- d) 6<sup>th</sup> CN
- e) 7<sup>th</sup> CN

**29. The most common characteristic eye lesion in Diabetes is---**

- a) Flame haemorrhage
- b) Dot blot haemorrhage
- c) Hard exudated
- d) Capillary aneurysm
- e) Cataract

**30. Most common eye sign in Graves disease is---**

- a) Von-Graefe sign
- b) Dalrymple sign
- c) Stellwag sign
- d) Rossenbach sign
- e) Nape jigger sign

**31. Earliest sign of ROP**

- a) Tortuosity of vessels
- b) Dilation of retinal vein
- c) Neovessel at disc
- d) Occlusion of CRA
- e) Venous sheathing

**32. In serpiginous choroidopathy following is false**

- a) Unilateral and symmetrical
- b) Associated with HLA B<sub>7</sub>
- c) More common in men
- d) Recurrence may occur
- e) Yellowish pink vision

**33. In strawberry nevus following is false**

- a) Most common is girl
- b) Bilateral
- c) Lower eyelid
- d) Ptosis frequent
- e) Multiple cutaneous lesion

**34. Predisposing eyelid cancers are**

- a) BCC
- b) Capillary hemangioma
- c) Bazex syndrome
- d) Dysplastic nevi
- e) SCC

**35. In case of SCC following is false**

- a) Perineural spread to intracranial
- b) More aggressive
- c) Less common
- d) 5-10% eyelid malignancy
- e) Older people

**36. Regarding sebaceous gland carcinoma which sentence is correct**

- a) Predisposition for male
- b) Gland of wolff
- c) Foamy vacuolated lipid continuous cytoplasm
- d) Tumor size 5 mm
- e) Mortality rate 99%

**37. In case of Kaposi sarcoma following is false**

- a) Associated with adenovirus
- b) Red –pink –violet lesion
- c) Spindle cells
- d) Vascular tumor
- e) Within dermis

**38. Causes of trichomegaly**

- a) Burn
- b) Hypothyroidism
- c) Syphilis
- d) Alopecia
- e) Tumor

**39. Regarding Molluscum contagiosum following false**

- a) DNA Virus
- b) Child 2-4 yrs age
- c) Transmission by air droplet
- d) Multiple lesion
- e) Henderson Patterson inclusion bodies

**40. True about MGJWs**

- a) 50% causes congenital ptosis
- b) Maxillary division of 5<sup>th</sup> nerve
- c) Retraction of ptotic lid by ipsilateral pterygoid muscle
- d) Bilateral always
- e) No treatment

**41. True about Best vitelliform macular dystrophy**

- a) Old age common
- b) BEST<sub>1</sub> gene on mutation chromosome 11q13
- c) First most common all macular dystrophy
- d) Found NSR
- e) Prognosis bad in middle eye

**42. Following is true about ocular myasthenia gravis**

- a) Thymectomy is usually performed to improve ocular signs
- b) Application of ice to ptotic eye may worsen symptoms
- c) Myasthenia patient have ocular involvement
- d) Squint operation should never be carried out on myasthenic patient
- e) More common in males

**43. Following sentence is likely true in case of ROP**

- a) Aponea is not main cause
- b) Often regress spontaneously
- c) Associated with hypermetropia
- d) Eyelid coloboma may present
- e) Treatment start after 3 month

**44. Regarding sarcoidosis which is true**

- a) Cascading non granulomatous
- b) Affect patient black then white
- c) Affect patient white then black
- d) Ratio (1:10)
- e) Hot climates main factor

**45. Following sentence is likely true about bechet's disease**

- a) Motility 80%
- b) Strongly associated with HLA B51
- c) Package 2<sup>nd</sup> decade
- d) Genital ulcer feature
- e) Death due to respiratory collapse

**46. Regarding toxoplasmosis which sentence likely to be true**

- a) Facultative organism
- b) Dog is definitive host
- c) Cat is definitive host
- d) More common in south asia
- e) Does not transmit through placenta

**47. Following statement is false about toxocariasis**

- a) Organism is toxocara cati is most common organism
- b) Young children particular risk of disease
- c) It penetrates intestinal wall
- d) Features are asymptomatic
- e) Typically unilateral

**48. In case of CMV patients following is true**

- a) He is patient associated with adenovirus
- b) Represent reactivation of latent infection
- c) High CD4<sup>+</sup> count
- d) Papilloma common
- e) It is a devastating necrotizing retinitis

**49. Following statement true about TB**

- a) Patient suffered by M. avium does not have immunodeficiency
- b) Elevated dome-shaped tubercle
- c) Ghon nodule present some times
- d) Tuberculin test positive within 72
- e) Disease spread to lungs via lymphatics

**50. Following sentence true about Cat Scratch disease**

- a) Caused by toxoplasma gondii
- b) Transmitted by face of cat
- c) Transmitted by bite of cat
- d) Gram positive rod
- e) General symptom very common

**Ophthalmology Mock-I, Paper-III**

1. FTTT
2. FTFFF
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24. TFFFF
25. FFTFF
26. B
27. A
28. A
29. D
30. B
31. B
32. A
33. A
34. C
35. B
36. C
37. A
38. B
39. C
40. C
41. B
42. C
43. B
44. B
45. B
46. C
47. A
48. B
49. B
50. B