GENESIS

Post Graduation Medical Orientation Centre
230, New Elephant Road (4th floor), Katabon More, Dhaka-1205
Phone: 01404-432 530, 01404-432 515

FCPS PART-I MOCK TEST-I

SUBJECT : Ophthalmology
PAPER : I

Exam Date	:	**Mock-I**	**: 13-12-20/17-12-20/20-12-20**
		Mock-II	**: 25-12-20/26-12-20/27-12-20**
Exam Time	**:**	**2.30.pm-4.00pm**	
Total Number	**:**	**100**	

Question 26-50 based on single answer

1. Regarding anatomy of eyeball
a) Circumference of globe 75mm
b) Surgical equator means midplane between the two poles
c) Inter canthal distance=<$^1/_2$ of IPD
d) Eyeball located nearer to lateral wall & floor
e) The first evidence of primitive eye formation at 3rd week of gestation

2. Regarding conjunctiva
a) Divided into 2 parts-palpebral and bulbar conjunctiva
b) Common site of FB impaction-sulcus subtarsalis
c) Bulbar conjunctiva-stratified squmaous epithelium
d) Conjunctival stem cell unipotent
e) Palpebral conjunctiva in marginal region non-keratinized stratified squamous type

3. Eyelid folds
a) Superior lid fold lies 4mm above the edge of eyelid
b) Superior lid fold formed by fibrous slips arising from orbicularis oculi
c) Inferior lid fold formed by fasica surrounding inferior oblique muscle
d) Superior fold is more distinct than inferior
e) Nasojugal fold & malar fold limit spread of blood or fluid downwards from eyelids into cheek

4. Orbital septum & tarsal plates
a) The orbital septum is continuous with periosteum at the orbital margin
b) The orbital septum lies posterior to medial but posterior to lateral palpebral ligament
c) Upper tarsal plate measures 5mm centrally
d) The medial palpebral ligament connects the trasi to the anterior lacrimal crest
e) The lateral palpebral ligament to marginal tubercle

5. Epitheliun & endothelium of cornea
a) Both layers have microvilli
b) Basal cells of epithelium &endohelium layers are columnar
c) Adjacent cells are linked by hemidesmosomes
d) They are capable of regeneration
e) Both layers are continuous with the conjunctive

6. Derivatives of neural crest
a) Leptomeninges
b) Anterior pituitary
c) Melanocyte
d) Schwann cells
e) Oligodendrocytes

7. Non myelinated plexus of cornea
a) Pericorneal plexus
b) Stromal plexus
c) Subepithelial plexus
d) Intraepithelial plexus
e) Paracorneal plexus

8. Regarding sclera
a) Thinnest along with muscle tendon
b) Thinner in female than male
c) Whole outer surface is covered by tenon's capsule
d) Oblique fibers of ciliary muscle attached to scleral spur
e) Scleral sulcus is an furrow on inner surface of sclera

9. Regarding Iris
a) Thickness is 0.5 mm
b) Anterior limiting membrane contains lymphocytes
c) Sphincter pupillae forms 1mm brand circular band
d) Main bulk of iris tissue formed by epithelial layers
e) Pupillary zone represent anterior end of optic cup

10. Lens capsule composed of
a) Type IV collagen
b) Type VII collagen
c) 90% glycosaminoglycans
d) ATP & glycolytic intermediates
e) Independent metabolism occurs in lens capsule

11. Regarding lens
a) Consists of four distinct parts
b) Equatorial diameter 9-10 mm
c) Accommodative power at 25 yrs age 7-8D
d) Equator of lens has a smooth appearance
e) Thickness of lens at extreme of age 6mm

12. Vitreous ltumour
a) Two-thirds the volume of entire globe
b) Volume increased in hypermetropia
c) Divided into 3 parts
d) Hyaloid membrane is true membrane
e) Posterior hyaloid membrane turns backward to form cloquet's canal

13. Right coronary artery supplies which part of heart
a) Part of left ventricle near anterior interventricular groove
b) Part of left ventricle near posterior interventricular groove
c) Right branch of AV bundle
d) SA node
e) Left branch of AV bundle

14. Macula lutea
a) 5.5 mm in diameter
b) Vertically ellipsed area
c) Corresponds to 10-15^0 of visual field
d) Comprises of 3 main area
e) Lutein & zeaxanthin accumulate within central macula

15. Inner nuclear layer consists
a) Bipolar cell
b) Horizontal cells
c) Amacrine cells
d) Soma muller's cells
e) Capillaries of central retina vessels

16. Nerve fiber layer of retina
a) At optic disc margin most lateral quadrant is thinnest
b) At optic disc margin upper & lower nasal quadrant is thickest
c) Is a mixture of myelinated & non-myelinated fiber
d) Papilloedema appears first of all in arcuate nerve fiber
e) Macular fibres are resistant to glaucomatous damage

17. Regarding relation of chiasma
a) Anterior cerebral arteries anteriorly
b) Tubereinereum posterioly
c) Mamillary body posteriorly
d) 3rd ventricle inferiorly
e) Hypophysis superiorly

18. Pupil
a) Constrict during sleep
b) Dilate during contional stress
c) Largest in adolescence
d) 25% population present <0.4 mm anisocoria
e) Placed slightly temporaly

19. Non probability sampling
a) Convenient sampling
b) Purposive sampling
c) Quota sampling
d) Accidental/incidental sampling
e) Judgemental sampling

20. Homonymous hemianopia is seen in lesion of
a) Optic nerve
b) Optic chiasma
c) Optic tract
d) Occipital lobe
e) None of above

21. Bronches of opthalnic artery connect with branch of external carotic artery
a) Recurrent meningeal artery
b) Supraorbital artery
c) Dorasal nasal artery
d) Supatrochelar artery
e) Anterior ethmoidal artery

22. Cavernovs sinus
a) Right & left cavernous sinus communicate with each
b) Situated on body of sphenoid
c) 1cm long
d) 2cm wide
e) Ophthalmic nerve divides in its branches after leaving caveronous

23. About EOM
a) So is the longest
b) IR is shortest
c) SR & MR are closely attached of dura sheath of opticsheath of optic nerve
d) IR attached to dura sheath of optic nerve
e) LR is longest rectus

24. Parasympathetic innervation of lacrinal gland
a) Preganglionic secretomotor fibers arise in superior salivatory nucleus
b) Preganglionic fibrs travel in nervus intermedius
c) Preganglionic fibers approach the pterygoid canal in the lesser petrosal nerve
d) Preganglionic fibers synapse in ciliary ganglion
e) Preganglionic fibers hitchhike to the gland on branches of maxillary nerve & ophthalmic nerve

25. Functional component of oculomotor nerve
a) GSE
b) GVE
c) SVA
d) SVE
e) GSA

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

26. Foramen spinosum transmits.
a) Maxillary nerve
b) Mandibular nerve
c) Accessory meningeal artery
d) Greater petrosal nerve
e) Meningeal branch of mandibular nerve

27. Regarding Trabecular meshwork which one is not true.
a) It develops pignent with increasing age
b) 600 mm width
c) Anterior TM nonpigmented whitish
d) Posterior PM grayish blue
e) Functional part abjacent to schwalbe's line

28. Regarding bony orbit which one is not true.
a) Medial wall of orbit thinnest wall
b) Lateral wall shortest of all wall
c) Blow out fracture involve inferior wall
d) Lateral wall thickest & strongest
e) Roof is triangular in shape

29. Which is not true of Circle of will is not true-
a) Lies in interpeduncular fossa
b) Located at base of brain
c) Equalizes pressure on arteries of two sides
d) Anastomosis between two internal carotid arteries & two vertebral arteries
e) Formed by middle cebral artery

30. Which one is most true regarding relations Lacrimal sac.
a) Medial palpebral ligament posteriorly
b) Posterior ethmoidal sinus medially
c) Lacrimal fascia posteriorly
d) Horner's muscle anterior-laterally
e) Septum orbitale anteriorly

31. Zonules developed from
a) Surface ectoderm
b) Neuroectoderm
c) Periocular mesenchyme from neural crest
d) Paraxial mesoderm
e) Visceral mesoderm

32. Regarding histology of conjunctiva true statement is
a) It is a transparent membrane
b) The bulbar epithelium is stratified squamous
c) The laninapropria forms papillae at the limbus
d) Goblet cells are most common on tarsal conjunctiva
e) Glands of many resemble lieberkuhn's crypts in large intestine

33. Which one is true
a) LPS→ Sympathetic nerve
b) Orbicularis oculi→ 3rd nerve
c) Muller muscle → 3rd nerve
d) Sphincter pupillae → 3rd nerve
e) Dilator pupillar→ 5th nerve

34. The anterior radius of curvature of central cornea
a) 7.1 mm
b) 5 mm
c) 6.5 mm
d) 7.8 mm
e) 6.2 mm

35. Foramen ovale transmits
a) Middle meningeal artery
b) Meningeal vein
c) Meningeal branch of mandibular nerve
d) Mandibular nerve
e) None of above

36. Terminal bronchioles
a) Contain numerous goblet cells
b) Have no plates of cartilages
c) Contains alveoli
d) Lined by simple columnar epithelium
e) Have gland cells

37. Regarding ciliary processes true statement is
a) Grayish finger like projections
b) Arise from pars plana of ciliary body
c) 70-80 in number
d) 2.5 mm long
e) 2-4 micrometer diameter

38. Which one is not compatible with lens fiber
a) Hexagonal in shape
b) Anterior Y suture is upright
c) Formation of sutures enables lens to change from spherical to flattened &biconvex sphere
d) Formed throughout life
e) Dendritic pattern of lens fiber in fetal nucleus

39. Foveola consists of following except
a) RPE
b) Layer of cones
c) External limiting membrane
d) Outer nuclear layer
e) Henle (outer plexiform layer

40. How many long posterior ciliary arteries are present
a) 2
b) 3
c) 4
d) 5
e) 7

41. Which nerve carries parasympathetic fibers
a) Nerve to MR
b) Nerve to SR
c) Nerve to IO
d) Nerve to SO
e) Nerve to IR

42. About exaoular muscle action
a) Obliques are always adductor
b) SO is an intortor
c) SR is an extortor
d) Rectus are abductor
e) IR is intortor

43. Regarding cranial parasympathetic ganglion false statement is
a) Pterygopalatine ganglion is largest parasympathetic ganglion
b) Pterygo palatine ganglion is placed just below maxillary nerve
c) Otic ganglion topographically related to maxillary nerve
d) Ciliary ganglion in pin head sized
e) Cilinary ganglion situated on lateral side of opthalmic artery

44. Qualitative data graphical presentation
a) Line graph
b) Ogive
c) Histogram
d) Frequency polygon
e) Pie chart

45. Volume of bony orbit
a) 28 ml
b) 30 ml
c) 32 ml
d) 34 ml
e) 36 ml

46. Cilioretinal artery present in
a) 15-50% of eyes
b) 10-50% of eyes
c) 25-50% of eyes
d) 25-30% of eyes
e) 15-30% of eyes

47. Derivatives of second pharyngeal arch except
a) Posterior belly of digastrics
b) Stapes
c) Styloid process
d) Stylohyoid
e) Stylopharyngeus

48. Formation of carotid sheath false stem is
a) Anterior wall: pretracheal fascia
b) Posterior Wall: prevertebral fascia
c) Medially: fusion of this fascia
d) Laterally: Mass of loose areolar tissue
e) Extension: Along the vessels from mandible of clavicle

49. Embryonic ocular fissure closed by
a) 2^{nd} week
b) 3^{rd} week
c)4^{th} week
d) 5^{th} week
e) 6^{th} week

50. Mebomian gland located in
a) Upper lid only
b) At the lid margin
c) Tarsal plate
d) Drbital septum
e) Lateral portion of lower lid

Ophthalomogy Mock-I, Paper-I

1. TF (Geometric equator)TF(roof)T
(Ref: Khurana 3rd /P-2)
2. FTFFT (Ref: Khurana 3rd/P-450)
3. TF (LPS) F (IR) TT (Ref: Khurana 3rd/P-489)
4. TFF (10mm)TT (Ref: Khurana 3rd/P-495)
Explanation
Orbital septum lies anterior to medial but posterior to lateral palpebral ligament
5. TFFFF (Ref: Joha Ferris Page-20)
Explanation
e) Conjunctiva
6. TFTTF
7. FTTTF (Ref: Khurana 3rd/P-36)
8. F (insertion of EOM) TTF (meridional)T
(Ref: Khurana 3rd/P-56)
9. TFTFF [Ref: Khurana 3rd/P-64]
10. TFF (10%) TF (Ref: Khurana 3rd/ P-111)
11. FTTFF (Ref: Khurana 3rd/ P-110)
12. TFTFF (Ref: Khurana 3rd/P-152-153)
13. FTTTF
14. TFFTT [Ref: Khurana 3rd/P-167]
15. TTTTT [Ref: Khurana 3rd/P-172]
16. TTFFT [Ref: Khurana 3rd /P-175]
17. TTTFF (Ref: Khurana 3rd/P-183)
18. TTTTF [Ref: Khurana /3rd P-330]
19. TTTTT
20. FFTTF
21. TTTFF [Ref: Khurana 3rd/P-512]
22. TTFFF (Ref: Khurana 3rd /P-518)
23. TF (IO)TFT [Ref: Khurana 3rd/P-360,361]
24. TTFFF (John ferris) [Ref: Khurana 3rd/P-6]
25. TTFFT [Ref: Khurana 3rd/P-536]
26. E [Ref: Khurana 3rd/P-574]
27. E (Ref: Kanski)
28. B
29. E [Ref: Khurana 3rd/P-514]
30. D
31. B (Ref: Khurana 3rd/P-23)
32. C (Ref: John ferris)
33. D
34. D [Ref: Khurana 3rd/P-32]
35. D [Ref: Khurana 3rd/P-574]
36. B
37. C [Ref: Khurana 3rd/P-67]
38. E [Ref: Khurana 3rd/P-113]
39. E [Ref: Khurana 3rd/P-177]
40. A [Ref: Khurana 3rd/P-510]
41. C
42. B
Explanation
Extra ocular
43. C (Ref: Mandibular N)s
Explanation
Parasympathetic
44. E (Ref: Genesis sheet page-21)
45. B [Ref: Khurana 3rd/P-575]
46. A (Ref: Kanski /P-552)
47. E
48. E
49. E [Ref: Khurana 3rd/P-7]
50. C [Ref: Khurana 3rd/P-497]