1. A patient presents with raised intraocular pressure and optic disc cupping with visual field defects. What is the most important factor to manage in the treatment plan?
   a. Intraocular pressure
   b. Visual field defect
   c. Optic disc cupping
   d. Pain
   e. Angle of Anterior chamber

2. A 40 yrs hypermetropic lady reports with severe pain in her right eye along with redness and fixed mid dilated pupil. What is the most important sign in this patient leading to diagnosis?
   a. Raised intraocular pressure and open angle
   b. Shallow anterior chamber and low IOP
   c. Conjunctival congestion and pain
   d. Optic disc cupping and shallow anterior chamber
   e. Raised intraocular pressure and shallow anterior chamber

3. A 30 yrs Patients is diagnosed to have posterior subcapsular cataract on examination. He is using some topical eye drops for allergic conjunctivitis for last two years. What is the most likely cause of cataract?
   a. Sodium cromoglicate drops
   b. Lodoxamide eye drops
   c. Olopatadine eye drops
   d. Dexamethasone eye drops
   e. Antihistamine eye drops

4. A businessman having Primary open angle glaucoma is using combination of three antiglaucoma eye drops but his IOP is not under control. What treatment plan can you offer to this patient?
   a. Add systemic acetazolamide tablet
   b. Add fourth anti glaucoma drug
   c. Wait till visual field defects further deteriorate
   d. Argan laser trabeculoplasty
   e. Trabeucleotomy surgery

5. A patient presented with blood in anterior chamber after blunt ocular trauma. What is the best treatment plan?
   a. Topical steroids
   b. Topical mydriatic
6. Normal field of vision extends on the nasal side to
   a. 40°
   b. 50°**
   c. 60°
   d. 70°
   e. 80°

7. Accurate visual fields is detected by
   a. Projection perimetry
   b. Goldman perimetry
   c. Computerized perimetry*
   d. Fundus Fluorescein Angiography
   e. Oct

8. Glaucoma caused by rubeosis iridis is known as,
   a. Glaucoma capsulare
   b. Ghost cell glaucoma
   c. Neovascular glaucoma*
   d. Pigment dispersion glaucoma
   e. Phacomorphic glaucoma

9. Indication of early surgery in congenital cataract is:
   a. Unilateral dense lens opacities*
   b. Unilateral peripheral mild lens opacities
   c. Bilateral mild zonular lens opacities
   d. Bilateral dense lens opacities
   e. Bilateral mild cortical lens opacities

10. A young girl reports to the eye specialist with a round, firm, non tender
    swelling in the right lower lid, away from the margin, for 2 months duration. It is not
    associated with pain. The most probable diagnosis is
    a. Naevus
    b. Sty
    c. Chalazion*
    d. Haemangioma
    e. Cyst of Moll
11. Trichiasis is most likely to follow
   a. Trauma.
   b. Blepharitis.
   c. Recurrent styes.
   d. Recurrent lid allergies.
   (c) Long standing trachoma*

12. Internal Hordeolum is the infection of meibomian gland by
   a. Staph Epidermidis*
   b. Staph Aureus
   c. H.Influenza
   d. Ps. Aeruginosa
   e. Strept Pneumoniae

13. The commonest cause of ptosis is
   a. Ocular trauma
   (b) Congenital*
   c. Paralytic
   d. Eyelid tumor

14. Optic nerve fibres arise from
   a. Bipolar cells
   b. Amacrine cells
   c. Muller cells
   d. Astrocytes
   (e) Ganglion cells*

15. The cherry red spot in the macula is a sign of
a. Vitreous haemorrhage

b. Central retinal artery occlusion*

c. Central retinal vein occlusion

d. Trauma

e. Branch retinal vein occlusion

16. Which of the following dyes is used in angiography of the fundus (choroid & retina) and to stain corneal ulcers?

a. Methylene blue

b. Fluorescein*

c. Rose Bengal

d. Zeil Nielson

e. Congo red

17. Treatment of choice in a resistant case of endophthalmitis with poor vision is

a. Chemotherapy

b. Enucleation

c. Evisceration

d. Exenteration

e. Vitrectomy*

18. A one year old child is brought to you with white pupillary reflex and on examination there is an endophytic retinal mass. What is most likely diagnosis if there is positive family history in the siblings?

a. Congenital glaucoma

b. Retinopathy of prematurity

c. Congenital cataract

d. Retinoblastoma*

e. Persistent hyperplastic primary vitreous
19. Presence of black spots in the visual field (floaters) is the symptom of
   a. Choroidal tumours
   b. Choroiditis
   c. Chronic granulomatous uveitis
   d. Intermediate uveitis (Parsplanitis)*
   e. Acute iridocyclitis

20. Prolonged administration of topical steroids is associated with
   a. Iris atrophy
   b. Iris depigmentation
   c. Corneal opacification
   d. Lenticular opacification*
   e. Retinal atrophy