

Discuss:

- 1) Complications of strabismus surgery. *(35 marks)*
- 2) Preoperative and intraoperative considerations of cataract surgery in eyes with small pupil. *(35 marks)*
- 3) Surgical management of retinopathy of prematurity. *(20 marks)*
- 4) Different modalities of corneal laser ablations. *(20 marks)*

MCQ:

(5 marks each)

1. What mechanism of angle closure glaucoma can be treated with iridotomy?

- A. Iridocorneal endothelial syndrome.
- B. Aqueous misdirection.
- C. Neovascularization of the angle.
- D. Pupillary block.

2. A 10 months old child with a history of strabismus surgery for congenital esotropia presents with a history of a right eye that has begun to spontaneously drift upward several times a day. The most likely diagnosis is?

- A. Superior oblique paralysis.
- B. Orbital fat adherence syndrome.
- C. Consecutive hypertropia.
- D. Dissociated vertical deviation.

3. In paralytic squint:

- A. Primary angle of deviation > Secondary angle of deviation.
- B. Primary angle of deviation < Secondary angle of deviation.
- C. Primary angle of deviation = Secondary angle of deviation.
- D. None of the above.

4. A subluxated lens:

- A. If visually significant may be an indication for surgery.
- B. Will always progress and should be removed.
- C. Is located outside the posterior chamber in the anterior chamber or vitreous compartment.
- D. If removed will protect against the development of angle-recession glaucoma.

5. For retinal tear without associated retinal detachment, what course of action is indicated?

- A. Laser or cryopexy treatment if chronic and asymptomatic.
- B. Observation if acute and asymptomatic.
- C. Laser or cryopexy treatment if acute and symptomatic.
- D. Observation, regardless of symptoms.

6. Dehiscence of the levator aponeurosis:

- A. Is typically associated with poor levator function.
- B. Is associated with an abnormally high or indistinct upper eyelid crease.
- C. Occurs in 6% of patients after cataract surgery.
- D. May be caused by contact lens wear.

7. All the following modalities may be indicated in the treatment of retinopathy of prematurity except:

- A. Retinal cryotherapy or laser photocoagulation.
- B. Pars plana lensectomy alone.
- C. Scleral buckling.
- D. Vitrectomy with lensectomy.

8. All of the following statements are true about anterior lamellar keratoplasty except:

- A. Deep anterior lamellar keratoplasty is effective in patients with keratoconus.
- B. It is used as a tectonic graft for structural support.
- C. It carries a higher risk of endothelial rejection than traditional penetrating keratoplasty.
- D. Complications are less serious than penetrating keratoplasty.

9. Corneal collagen cross linking should not be performed in:

- A. Progressive Keratoconus.
- B. Central corneal thickness below 400 microns.
- C. Central corneal thickness above 450 microns.
- D. Steep K above 48 D.

10. Special consideration when performing penetrating keratoplasty in children include all of the following EXCEPT:

- A. Oversized graft
- B. Scleral support during surgery
- C. Early removal of sutures postoperative.
- D. Frequent postoperative follow up.

11. Causes of vitreous hemorrhage include all the following except:

- A. Ocular trauma.
- B. Diabetic eye disease.
- C. Optic papillitis.
- D. Ocular tumours.

12. Conjunctivo DCR is indicated for relief of epiphora due to:

- A. Nasolacrimal duct obstruction.
- B. Punctal agenesis.
- C. Medical lower eyelid ectropion.
- D. Common canalicular obstruction.

13. Orbital excentration involves removal of the:

- A. Eye, orbital soft tissue and periorbita.
- B. Eye only.
- C. Contents of the globe, leaving the eye undisturbed.
- D. Bone adjacent to the orbit such as paranasal sinuses.

14. The intraoperative pathognomonic sign of sudden rupture of the posterior capsule during hydrodissection is:

- Rapid shallowing of the anterior chamber.
- Loss of red reflex.
- Pupil snap sign.
- Rapid increase in intraocular pressure.

15. Blepharophimosis, all of the following is true except

- A. is an autosomal dominant condition
- B. epicanthus inversus is a feature
- C. has nasal bridge hypoplasia
- D. has hypertelorism
- E. is associated with mental retardation

16. In a patient with laceration to the upper lid, choose correct answer:

- A. the presence of fat herniation indicates the orbital septum is penetrated
- B. the orbital septum should be resutured if penetrated
- C. in the presence of ptosis, exploration should be delayed for at least 72 hours to avoid retrobulbar haemorrhage
- D. ptosis is usually caused by damage to the oculomotor nerve

17- With regard to laser, choose the correct answer:

- A. Xanthophyll absorb green light.
- B. Diode laser penetrate vitreous haemorrhage.
- C. Argon blue-green is commonly used for grid laser.
- D. YAG laser produces red colour.
- E. Ophthalmic laser is classified as type I laser

18- Local anaesthetic injections are less painful if:

- A. The anaesthetic is cooled.
- B. They are combined with adrenaline
- C. They are given rapidly
- D. The pH is neutralized prior to administration

19- Gold weight is placed pretarsally in the upper lid in:

- A- ankyloblepharon.
- B- involutional ectropion.
- C- lagophthalmos VII nerve palsy (Bell's palsy).
- D- spastic entropion of upper lid

20- Clinical features of total 3rd nerve palsy include all of the following except:

- A. Large angle exotropia with small hypertropia and extorsion
- B. Face turn to opposite side
- C. Ptosis
- D. Dilated fixed pupil

Good luck



Tanta University.
Faculty of Medicine.
Ophthalmology Department.
Pathology and Microbiology Examination
Master degree June/2021

All Questions to be answered.

Time Allowed: 2 hours.

(A) Discuss the followings:

1- Microbiology of chlamydia trachomatis and discuss histopathological changes occurred in corneal trachoma.

(20 marks)

2- Histopathological features of non perforating ocular trauma .

(20 marks)

3- Pathology of malignant melanoma of the choroid. (20 marks)

(B) Answer the following MCQ questions: (3 marks each)

1. Skin dyskeratosis refer to which of the following :

- a. Increased thickness of horny layer of the skin
- b. Increased thickness of prickle cell layer of the skin
- c. Keratinization of individual cells in prickle cell layer of the skin
- d. Separation of epidermal cells

2. Which one of the following cells are characterisitic for Juvenile Xanthogranuloma

- a. Langhan's giant cells
- b. F.B giant cells
- c. Touton giant cells
- d. Plasmacystoid cells

3. As regard Adenovirus, all of the following is true except:

- a. is a double stranded DNA virus
- b. causes conjunctivitis which responds well to oral acyclovir
- c. can be cultured on HeLa cell lines
- d. causes pharyngoconjunctival fever

4. Argyrosis of the cornea is due to silver deposition in

- a. corneal epithelium
- b. bowman's membrane
- c. descemet's membrane
- d. endothelium

5. Histopathological features of anterior corneal staphyloma characterized by all of the following except:

- a. increased epithelial thickness
- b. presense of bowman's and descemet's membranes
- c. presense of hyaline deposits
- d. ulceration

6. All the following bacteria can invade intact corneal epithelium except:

- a. Pseudomonas aeruginosa
- b. Neisseria gonorrhoea
- c. Haemophilus influenza
- d. corynebacterium diphtheria



7. Mutton fat KPs seen in

- a. diabetic uveitis
- b. sarcoidosis
- c. herpetic uveitis
- d. non granulomatous uveitis

8. Atrophia bulbi characterized by all of the following except:

- a. presence of cyclitic membrane
- b. scleral thickening
- c. totally calcified choroid
- d. organized vitreous

9. Pathological effect of increased IOP include all of the following except:

- a. corneal edema
- b. degenerative pannus
- c. ectropion uvea
- d. posterior staphyloma

10. Which one of the following is pathognomonic for chalcosis

- a. Fleischer ring
- b. Sunflower cataract
- c. Green tinge of vitreous
- d. Metallic particles seen dancing in aqueous by slit lamp

11. Histopathology of 1ry optic atrophy characterized by all of the following except

- a. Milky white disc
- b. Well defined edges
- c. Presence of Atrophic cup
- d. Sheathed vessels



12. Epithelioid cells in choroidal melanoma characterized by all of the following except:

- a. Scanty basophilic cytoplasm
- b. Hyperchromatic nucleus
- c. Variable pigmentation
- d. Mitotic figures are common

13. Sturge weber syndrome characterized by all of the following except :

- a. Optic disc astrocytoma
- b. buphthalmos
- c. nevus flamus
- d. Leptomeningeal angioma

14. As regard histopathological features of acute hypotony, all of the following is true except :

- a. Iris and ciliary body edema
- b. Choroidal detachment
- c. Retinal haemorrhage and exudates
- d. Papilloedema

15. As regard retinocytoma, choose the correct answer:

- a. cytologically malignant
- b. necrosis is a common feature
- c. mitosis is common
- d. calcification does not occur

16- Mucormycosis of the orbit: All of the following is true except

- a. Usually begins in the sinus
- b. Causes CRAO
- c. Commonly causes tissue necrosis
- d. Is associated with injury by plant



17. The characteristic histological feature of iris neovascularization secondary to diabetic retinopathy:

- a. Iris pigment epithelium is drawn around the pupil.
- b. Serrated appearance of the iris pigment epithelium.
- c. Iris pigment epithelium defects.
- d. Vacuolation of iris pigment epithelium.

18. Which statement in the pathology report is associated with increased mortality in an enucleated eye with retinoblastoma

- a. Involvement of the optic nerve
- b. Presence of calcification within the tumours
- c. Necrosis within the tumours
- d. Exophytic retinoblastoma
- e. retinal detachment

19. Proliferative retinopathy consists of the following lesions except:

- a. Capillary microaneurysms
- b. Neovascularisation of the retina at optic disc
- c. Vitreous haemorrhages
- d. Proliferation of astrocytes and fibrous tissue around blood vessels

20- The most common causative organisms for bacterial orbital cellulitis in children is :

- a. S. pneumonia .
- b. S. aureus .
- c. Diptheria .
- d. H . influenzae .

GOOD LUCK



Tanta University

Faculty of Medicine

Ophthalmology Department

MSc Exam in Ophthalmic Medicine

June 1st 2021

Time allowed: 3 hours

Total marks: 210

Part I:

Write a short essay in the following items: (110 Marks)

- 1. Thyroid eye disease; etiology, clinical picture and treatment. (35 marks)**
- 2. Diabetic retinopathy; types, clinical picture, complications and treatment (35 marks)**
- 3. Clinical approach for infective keratitis. (20 marks)**
- 4. Etiology & clinical picture of optic neuropathy (20 marks)**

Part II:

20 MCQs (5 marks each):

Choose only one best correct answer

- 1. The most common cause of painless, bilateral enlargement of lacrimal glands is:**
 - a. sarcoidosis.
 - b. Sjögren's syndrome.
 - c. bacterial dacryoadenitis.
 - d. leprosy.

- 2. All of the following have been described as signs of antiviral toxicity except:**
 - a. punctate epithelial keratopathy.
 - b. follicular conjunctivitis.
 - c. anterior uveitis.
 - d. indolent corneal ulceration.

3. The most common cause of permanent visual loss in patients with cavernous sinus–dural fistulae is:

- a. Neovascular glaucoma.
- b. Corneal exposure.
- c. Open-angle glaucoma.
- d. Choroidal effusions.

4. The most common location for a cerebral aneurysm associated with acute third nerve palsy is:

- a. the junction of posterior communicating and posterior cerebral arteries.
- b. the junction of the vertebral and superior cerebellar arteries.
- c. the junction of the posterior cerebral artery and the internal carotid artery.
- d. the junction of posterior communicating artery and the internal carotid artery.

5. Important differences between neonatal inclusion conjunctivitis and adult inclusion conjunctivitis include all of the following except:

- a. more prominent follicular response in neonates.
- b. more discharge in neonates.
- c. pseudomembranes or membranes in neonates.
- d. more prominent cytoplasmic inclusion bodies in neonates.

6. Mooren's ulcer is characterized by all of the following EXCEPT:

- a. Circumferential and central spread of the ulcer
- b. Peripheral ulcer with undetermined central edge of the ulcer
- c. Chronicity
- d. Massive response to antibiotic

7. Specular microscopy reveals a patient's cornea to have 60% non-hexagonal endothelial cells. Which one of the following is the MOST likely diagnosis?

- a. Congenital hereditary endothelial dystrophy
- b. Fuch's endothelial dystrophy
- c. Maumenee's corneal dystrophy
- d. Posterior polymorphous corneal dystrophy

8. Which one of the following conditions is MOST likely to have a well-recognised association with necrotising anterior scleritis?

- a. Behçet's disease
- b. Granulomatosis with polyangiitis
- c. Systemic sclerosis
- d. Tubulo-interstitial nephritis and uveitis syndrome

9. Which of the following concerning papilledema is true?

- a. Loss of venous pulsations is a particularly specific finding.
- b. Symptoms accompanying papilledema may include visual loss and transient obscurations of vision.
- c. The most typical visual field finding in chronic papilledema is an enlarged blind spot.
- d. Papilledema is more commonly unilateral.

10. Which nerve palsy is classically associated with systemic sarcoidosis?

- a. oculomotor.
- b. trigeminal.
- c. abducens.
- d. facial.

11. Which of the following is false regarding sympathetic ophthalmia?

- a. It is associated with previous ocular surgery or trauma.
- b. It characteristically affects the choriocapillaris.
- c. It is associated with retinal detachments.
- d. It is a diffuse ocular process.

12. All of the following are acceptable therapies for scleritis EXCEPT:

- a. Topical steroids
- b. Posterior sub-Tenon's steroid injection
- c. Oral nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents
- d. Topical cyclosporine

13. Which one of the following concerning solar retinopathy is false?

- a. It is generally associated with sun gazing and, less commonly, arc welding.
- b. The lesion is a photochemical and photothermal insult to the RPE.
- c. Visual acuity loss is generally severe, in the hand motions to counting fingers range.
- d. The lesion appears as a small yellow white spot in the center of the fovea that fades over time, often leaving permanent focal RPE changes.

14. Which of the following statements regarding calcific band-shaped keratopathy is FALSE:

- a. The deposits consist of calcium hydroxyapatite
- b. Deposits are mainly found in Bowman's layer
- c. This patient may have deposition of copper in the liver, kidneys, and brain
- d. Patients with this disease may be on long term topical steroids

15. Which one of the following is NOT a risk factor for central retinal vein occlusion (CRVO)?

- a. Hypertension
- b. Glaucoma
- c. Diabetes
- d. Prosthetic cardiac valves

16. In a patient dry eye disease, which test will confirm the possibility of tear film instability

- a. Schirmer test
- b. Tear film breakup time
- c. Rose Bengal staining
- d. Tear lysozyme testing

17. A 3-year-old patient presents with bilateral leukocoria. What is the LEAST likely diagnosis?

- a. Congenital cataracts
- b. Retinoblastoma
- c. Retinopathy of prematurity
- d. Metastasis

18. Primary acquired melanosis is characterized by all the following EXCEPT:

- a. Unilaterality.
- b. Brown pigmentation.
- c. Melanocytes in the junctional and subepithelial locations.
- d. Potential to become a malignant melanoma

19. Which of the following has not been suggested as a possible preventive measure in the development of cataract:

- a. Ultraviolet light-blocking sunglasses
- b. Antioxidant vitamins
- c. Glutathione increasing agents
- d. Diet high in potassium

20. A copper intraocular foreign body can cause all of the following EXCEPT:

- a. Sunflower cataract
- b. Kayser-Fleisher rings
- c. Suppurative endophthalmitis
- d. Irreversibly flat ERG

-----END OF EXAM-----

GOOD LUCK FOR ALL