

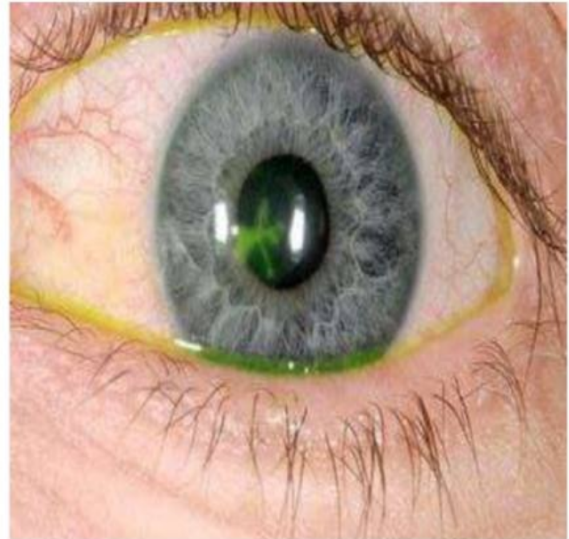
1) 26 year old female pregnant lady presented with this sign , she has history of recurrent stomatitis , whats the most likely to be the cause of recurrence ?

A. topical steroids use

B. systemic steroids use

C. topical antibiotics use

ANSWER : A



2) Cicatrical inflammatory symblepharon is caused by all of the following except :

A. bullous pemphigoid

B. chemical burns

C. steven johnson's syndrome

D. Trachoma

E. Bacterial conjunctivitis

ANSWER : E



3)



Patient came with runny nose and fever for 2 days, all of the following can cause this clinical presentation except?

viral conjunctivitis

trachoma

bacterial conjunctivitis

toxic reaction to eye drops

allergic conjunctivitis

4)

match each visual field defect with its cause

Notes	Typical lesions	Field defect	Blood supply	Locus of the visual pathway
	Optic neuritis Amaurosis fugax Optic atrophy Retrobulbar optic neuropathy Trauma	Ipsilateral monocular blindness	Ophthalmic artery	Optic nerve
	Central (chiasm) Pituitary adenoma Suprasellar aneurysm Peripheral chiasm Internal carotid artery atheroma	Bitemporal hemianopia (central chiasm) ----- Ipsilateral monocular nasal hemianopia (peripheral chiasm)	:Branches from Internal carotid Posterior communicating artery Anterior cerebral artery Anterior communicating artery	Optic chiasm

7 خيارات وكل خيار بعلامة

من موقع الدكتور خليل

	MCA Stroke	Contralateral homonymous hemianopia	Middle cerebral artery (MCA)	Optic tract
	MCA Stroke	Contralateral homonymous quadrantanopia	Middle cerebral artery (MCA)	Optic radiation
	PCA, Posterior communicating artery	Contralateral homonymous hemianopia with macular sparing	Mostly by the PCA. The MCA also helps supply the anterior portion, which corresponds to the macula	Calcarine sulcus
	PCA, Posterior communicating artery	Contralateral homonymous hemianopia with macular sparing	Mostly by the PCA. The MCA also helps supply the anterior portion, which corresponds to the macula	Occipital cortex

Match the following correctly 4)

left monocular blindness --> left retrobulbar optic neuropathy

bitemporal hemianopia --> suprasellar aneurysm

right homonymous hemianopia --> left MCA stroke

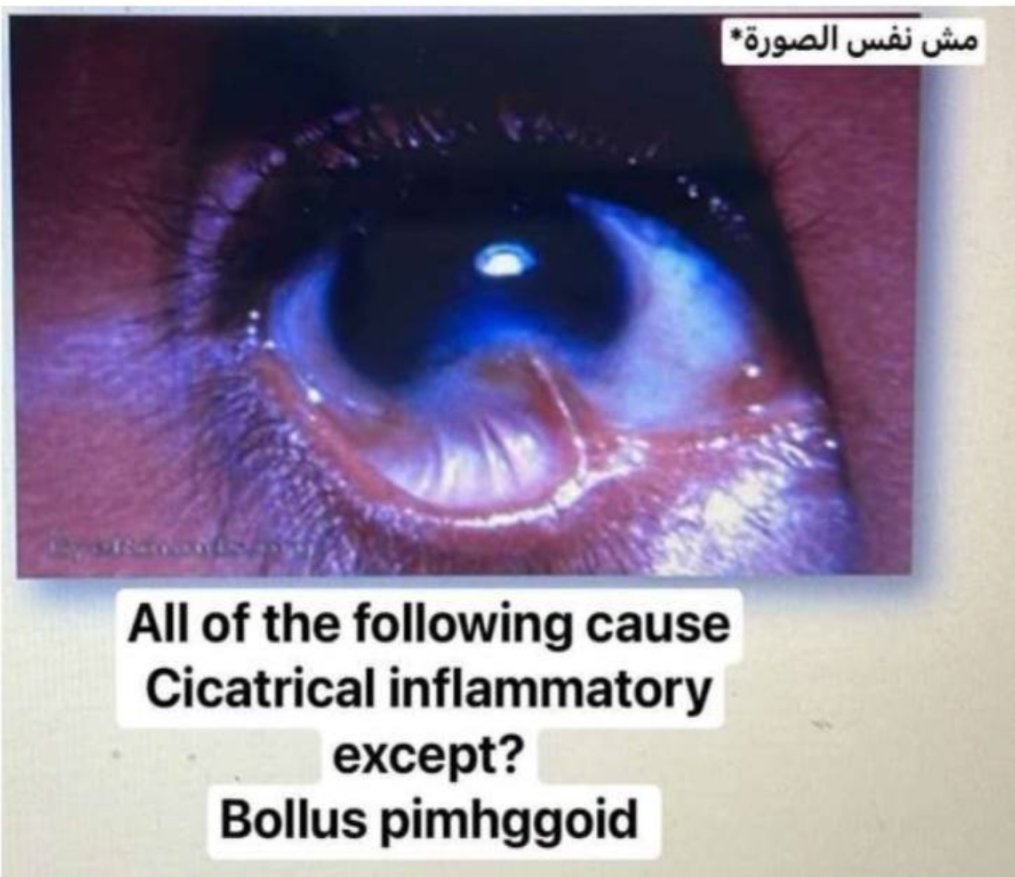
left monocular nasal hemianopia --> left internal carotid artery atheroma

right homonymous hemianopia with macular sparing --> left PCA stroke

left central scotoma --> left age-related macular degeneration

left arcuate scotoma --> left eye glaucoma

5) MCQ



****Bacterial conjunctivitis**

•dendritic ulcer ..least uncommon of these for recurrence : (MCQ) *b)*

antibiotic use



•dendritic ulcer ..least uncommon of these for recurrence : (MCQ)

antibiotic use

*لغبيقي الانجليزي
least uncommon
= most common*

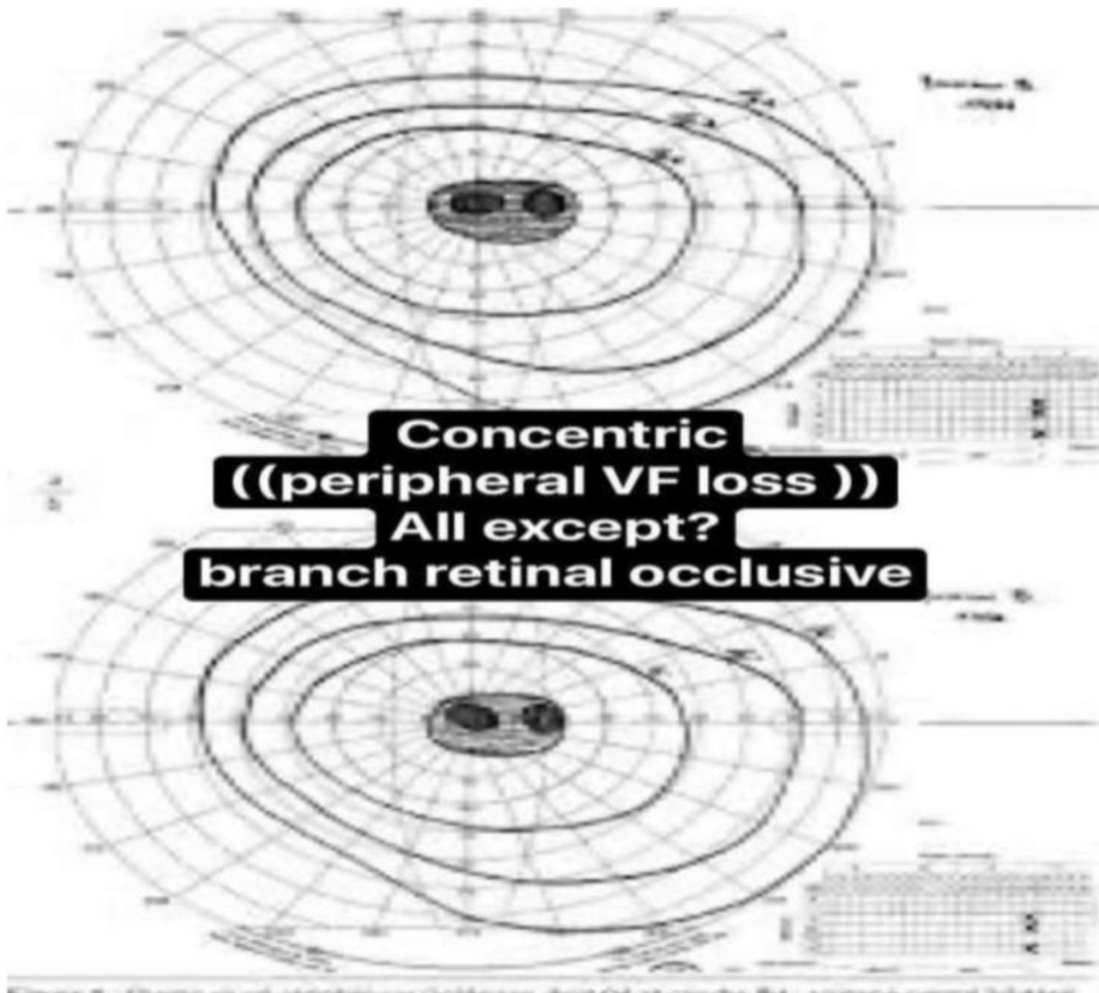
*مو متاكدين
من الجواب
السؤال
مكرر كثير*



*علا غلب
Topical steroids الجواب*

7) MCQ

ما بنقدر نحدد اذا صح او لا, مش كل الخيارات موجودة





*20 Not The
Same picture.*

History :fever+ urethral Discharge +
positive VDRL

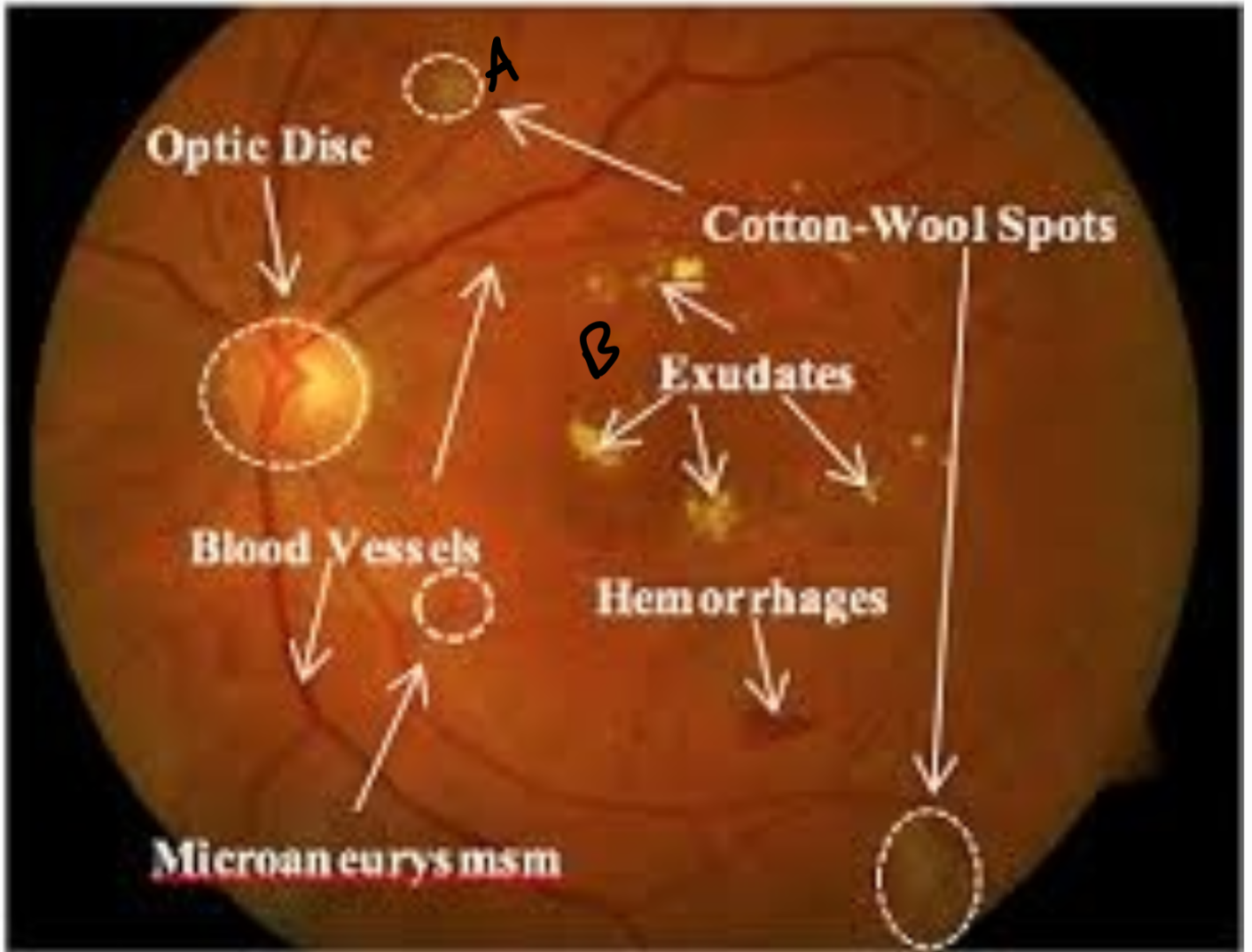
8) name of the Sign:

Keratic perceptate

9)caused By -->Syphilis

10)Management--> steroid +IV

ANTIBIOTIC



(11

A --> Nerve Fiber ischemia (cotton wall)

(12

B--> Hard exudate

13) Management -->pan retinal coagulation



**14)what to do Next?
appointment for surgery
(congenital ptosis)**

15) one of the following is false?
Myopic eye treated with convex lens

16)

.all are tru except
cyclorefraction in children is not mandatory(not sure)