**Ophthalmology Archive**

**–Final 2023**

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**1-Sebaceous adenocarcinoma of the eyelids which is false :**

1. **Is the third most common eyelid malignancy**
2. **Is more in women**
3. **More common in upper eyelids**
4. **Must be confirmed by full thickness wedge biopsy**
5. **Arise from meibomian and moll gland**
6. **keratoacanthoma : which is incorrect**
7. **usually develops over a period of weeks**
8. **Dose not exhibit cellularatypia**
9. **May be associated with systemic malignancy**
10. **Usually undergoes spontaneous involution**
11. **Usually umbilicated**
12. **squamous cell ca of eyelids :which is incorrect**
13. **More aggressive than BCC**
14. **More in lightly pigmented individual than dark pigmented ones**
15. **Maybe potentiated by immunodeficiency**
16. **Dose not arise from actinic lesions**
17. **Often metastasizes along nerves**

**4-Keiser flesher ring associated with elevated:**

**A- Iron**

**B- Copper ✅**

**5-Cause of congenital cataract:**

**A- CMV**

**B- Toxoplasmosis ✅**

**6-Endophthalmitis is an inflammation of the:**

**A- Choroid**

**B- Retina**

**C- Internal part of the eya**

**D- All parts of the eye**

**E- Vitreous**

7-Stage 4 hypertensive retinopathy:

A- Papilledema 

B- AV nipping

C- Flamed shape hemorrhage

8-Rhegamentous retinal detachment caused by:

Retinal tear 

9-One of the following used to evaluate the anterior chamber angle:

Gonioscopy 

10-The skin fold that cover the inner fold of the eye:

Epicanthum 

11-Glaucoma with uveitis, which of the following drug is contraindicated:

Pilocarpine 

**12-True about myopia :**
**It increases the risk of retinal detachment \*\***

13 - Rupture of Descemet's membrane is most likely to be seen in which one of the following conditions? Select one:

a. Senile arcus.

 b. Retinitis pigmentosa.

c- Nuclear sclerosis.

 d. Rubella

e Keratoconus

**14-Advantage of direct ophthalmoscope over indirect ophthalmoscope:**

**Erect image \*\***

Use of a light source

Less magnification

Wider diameter of the visual field

More difficult to use

15-steroid eye drops are contraindicated in which one of the following conditions: Select one: a. Anterior uveitis.

b. Optic neuritis.

 c. Allergic conjunctivitis.

 d. Herpetic dendritic ulcer.

e. Viral conjunctivitis

**16-The important differential diagnosis of epihorato rule out in in a child is :**

* 1. **Nasolacrimal duct obstruction \*\***
	2. Corneal foreign body
	3. Keratitis

27 - The most common primary intraocular tumour in children is: Select one:

a. Medulloepithelioma.

 b. Optic nerve glioma.

c. Malignant melanoma.

d Retinoblastoma.

e Astrocytoma.

**28-The cataract that is associated with steroids use is:**

**Posterior subcapsular \*\***

Anterior subcapsular

Nuclear lamellar cataract

Polar cataract

**29-he earliest sign to be found indiabetic retinopathy:**

**microanurisms \*\***

cotton wool

Hemorrhages

**30-The embryonic origin of the lens is:**

**Ectoderm \*\***

Endoderm

Mesoderm

Neural-crest cells

Neuro-ectoderm

31-The earliest sign to be seen in acute anterior uveitis is: Select one:

a. Keratitic precipitates.

b. Aqueous flare.

C. Hypopyon.

d. Posterior synechiae.

e. Posterior subcapsular cataract.

**32-The most common cause of optic neuritis in a 30 year old adult woman is:**

**Multiple sclerosis \*\***

**33-HPV 6 and 8 are associated with:**

Keratoacanthoma

**Lid warts \*\***

34-The primary action of the right superior oblique muscle in the primary gaze position is: Select one:

 a. Dextrodepression.

b. Laevodepression.

c. Dextroelevation.

d. Laevoelevation.

e. Adduction.

 34-The pathognomonic features of trachoma include all of the following signs Except Select one:

a. Conjunctival follicles.

 b. Corneal pannus.

C. Herbert s pits,

d. Conjunctival scarring.

e. Conjunctival Papillae.

**35-One of the following is a risk factor for retinal detachment:**

Presbyopia

**Myopia \*\***

Hypermetropia

Male

Black

**36-When looking to a close object, the zonules:**

Contract

**Relax \*\***

Twist

**37-All of the following can cause Horner’s syndrome, except:**

* 1. Syringomyelia
	2. Carotid aneurysm
	3. Neck trauma
	4. Pancoast tumor
	5. **Ciliaryganglionitis \*\***

**38-Sudden loss of vision can occur in all of the following conditions Except:**

**Select one:**

**a. Optic neuritis.**

**b. Central retinal artery occlusion.**

**c. Central retinal vein occlusion.**

**d. Papilloedema.**

**e. Vitreous haemorrhage**

**39-Glucoma is not caused by :
occlusion of short ciliary arteries**

**40-All are associated with atopic eczema, except:**

* 1. Glaucoma
	2. Cataract
	3. **Retinal detachment \*\***
	4. Keratoconus