

**Ophthalmology Archive**

**3/11/2025**

**Q1) A-Patient presented with blurry vision , diagnosed with cataract , surgery was performed , all of the following are complication of cataract surgery except :**

- A. vitrous loss
- B. glucoma
- C. retinablastoma**
- D. astigmatism
- E. endophthalamitis



**Q2)All of the following can be a cause of cloudy eye in infants except :**

- A. congenital glucoma
- B. birth trauma
- C. congenital esotropia**
- D. congenital rebulla

**Q3)All of the following can cause cataract except :**

- A. trauma
- B. DM
- C. mixed astigmatism**
- D. uveitis
- E. chemotherapy

**Q4)A 3 years old child presented with excessive tearing and increase in the size of cornea , all of the following are true except ?**

- A. it maybe congenital glucoma because the conditon is bilalteral
- B. a clear cornea dosen't exclude the diagnosis
- C. using anesthesia for diagnosis and measuring IOP can be postpond until 2 years of age**
- D. using anesthesia is mandatory for diagnosis and measuring IOP



**Q5) Which instrument is shown in the image and is commonly used in ophthalmology clinics?**

- A. Direct ophthalmoscope
- B. Slit-lamp biomicroscope
- C. Goldmann applanation tonometer**
- D. Retinoscope



**Q5) What is the primary purpose of using it?**

- A. To examine the optic disc
- B. To measure corneal thickness
- C. To assess visual acuity
- D. To measure intraocular pressure (IOP)**

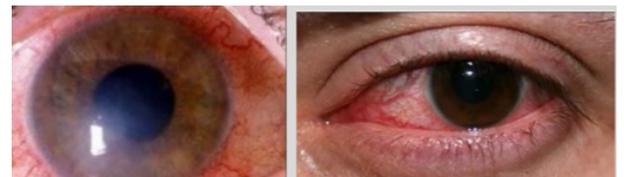
**Q6) A child presented with this sign, all of the following about this condition are true except ?**

- A. it's caused by RB1 gene
- B. it's benign condition that doesn't require further intervention**
- C. plaque radiotherapy can be used for solitary cases
- D. it may cause retinal detachment
- E. trilateral form tend to be bilateral



**Q7) Patient (contact lens wearer) presents with red painful eye and photophobia, what is the most likely diagnosis?**

- A) bacterial keratitis**
- B) bacterial conjunctivitis

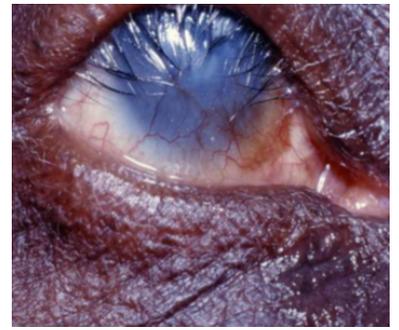


**what is the appropriate management?**

- A) give 4th generation fluoroquinolones**
- B) admit and give broad spectrum IV antibiotics
- C) give lubricants and refer to ophthalmologist

**Q8) All of the following are associated with trachoma except :**

- A. trichiasis
- B. cicatricial ectropion**
- C. pannus formation
- D. follicular conjunctivitis
- E. conjunctival scarring



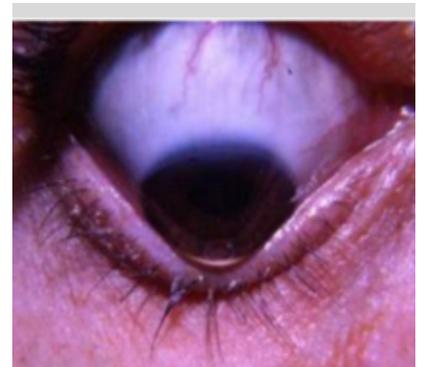
**Q9) 26 year old female pregnant lady presented with this sign , she has history of recurrent stomatitis , whats the least likely to be the cause of recurrence ?**

- A. topical steroids use
- B. systemic steroids use
- C. topical antibiotics use**



**Q10) What is the diagnosis of the condition shown in the image?**

- A. Corneal ulcer
- B. Corneal abrasion
- C. Keratoconus**
- D. Viral keratitis



**Q11) A child fell off his bicycle and came to the ER with this presentation , what's your management?**

- A. reassure the parents that it will heal spontaneously
- B. refer to the ophthalmologist for further management**
- C. clean the wound and send home
- D. suture the wound by yourself



**Q) Match the following correctly:**

**A))**

1. left monocular blindness --> left retrobulbar optic neuropathy
2. bitemporal hemianopia --> suprasellar aneurysm
3. right homonymous hemianopia --> left MCA stroke
4. left monocular nasal hemianopia --> left internal carotid artery atheroma
5. right homonymous hemianopia with macular sparing --> left PCA stroke
6. left central scotoma --> left age-related macular degeneration
7. left arcuate scotoma --> left eye glaucoma

**B)) الحل تأكدنا من الدكتور**

1. Primary closed-angle glaucoma → sudden loss of vision
2. Primary open-angle glaucoma → most common primary glaucoma
3. Pigmentary glaucoma → loss of iris pigmentation
4. Uveitic glaucoma → posterior synechia
5. Neovascular glaucoma → 100-day glaucoma
6. Phacolytic glaucoma → penetrating lens
7. Phacogenic glaucoma → huge lens
8. Hemolytic glaucoma → ferrous deposits
9. Traumatic glaucoma → ciliary dialysis
10. Pseudoexfoliative glaucoma → due to white cell deposit

**C)) الحل تأكدنا من الدكتور**

1. Salmon lesion on conjunctiva → Orbital lymphoma
2. S-shaped eye → Neurofibromatosis
3. Corkscrew conjunctival vessels → AV fistula
4. Frozen globe → Metastatic invasions
5. Proptosis → Axial displacement of eye
6. Dystopia → Coronal displacement of eye
7. Enophthalmos → Orbital wall fracture
8. Lid retraction → Thyroid eye disease
9. Facial asymmetry → Neurofibromatosis or fibrous change
10. Black spot on nasopharynx → Mucormycosis