

Archive Rouh

ophthalmology

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Uveitis (2 marks for each question)

A man presented with dull ocular pain, blurred vision and photophobia. Positive VDRL and RPR. Slit lamp shows this:



1) What is the name of this findings?

- A) mutton fat keratic precipitate
- B) corneal ulcer
- C) hypopyon

Answer:A

2) What is the underlying cause?

- A) Tuberculosis
- B) syphilis
- C) sarcoidosis
- D) HSV

Answer:B

3) What is the main therapy?

- A) systemic corticosteroid
- B) IV penicillin for 10-14 days
- C) Antiviral

Answer:B

Conjunctivitis (2 marks for each question)

Patient presented with itching, redness and mucoid discharge. Slit lamp examination revealed cobblestone papillae on the upper tarsal plate.



1)What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A) vernal Keratoconjunctivitis
- B) Bacterial conjunctivitis
- C) Viral conjunctivitis
- D) acute allergic conjunctivitis

Answer:A

2)Medical management?

- A) Antibiotics
- B) Topical mast cell stabilizers and antihistamines
- C) surgical removal
- D) vitamin A supplementation

Answer:B

3)Patients mostly associated with:

- A) Eczema, asthma and atopy
- B) Arthritis, urethritis and uveitis
- C) Hypertension, diabetes and glaucoma

Answer:A

Cataract (2 marks for each question)

62 years old female came to you after post cataract surgery from 3 weeks and she has 1 week eye pain, drop of vision and she don't know what to do ! Sent you a photo of her left eye.



1)What is the name of her condition?

- A)Endophthalmitis
- B)Scleritis
- C)Bacterial conjunctivitis

Answer:A

2)What is the name of the sign she is showing?

- A)hypopyon
- B)corneal opacity
- C)hyphema

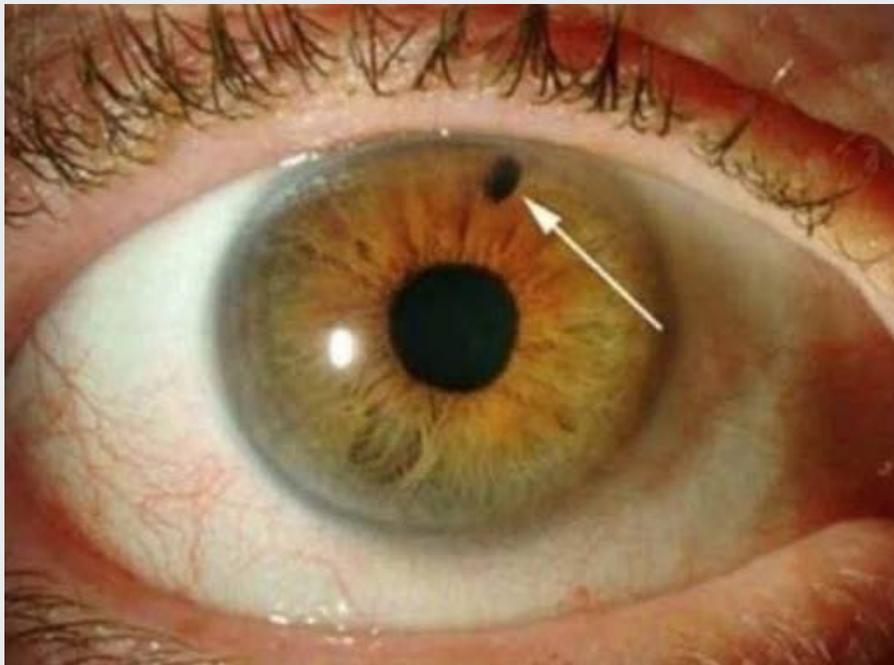
Answer:A

3)What is your definite treatment?

- A)corticosteroids
- B)intravitreal antibiotic and vitrectomy
- C)topical antibiotics

Answer:B

Glaucoma (2 marks for each question)



1) Patient presented to ER with red eye , drop of vision and laser done for him , what is the cause for his condition?

- A) open angle glaucoma
- B) acute angle closure glaucoma
- D) keratitis

Answer: B

2) What the name for the surgery ?

- A) Selective Laser Trabeculoplasty (SLT)
- B) Peripheral Iridotomy
- C) Trabeculectomy
- D) argon laser

Answer: B

3) If surgery hasn't been done , and IOP = 50mmHg , what is your next step ?

- A) eye drop and visit in 2 months
- B) immediate surgery treatment needed
- C) monitor and discharge

Answer: B

Eyelids (2 marks for each question)

60 years old presented with lid lesion that developed over 2 weeks, erythematous with center keratin core.



1) If this was a benign lesion, what is your diagnosis?

- A) Basal cell carcinoma
- B) Squamous cell carcinoma
- C) Sebaceous carcinoma
- D) Keratoacanthoma
- E) Melanoma

Answer: D

2) How to differentiate benign and malignant lesion?

- A) SCC develop over long period
- B)
- C)

Answer: A

3) Definite management?

- A) surgical excision and histopathology
- B) topical steroid
- C) cryotherapy only
- D) observe for spontaneous regression

Answer: A

Retinal vascular disease (1 mark for each question)



1)What is your diagnosis ?

- A)retinal detachment
- B)non proliferative DR
- C)proliferative DR

Answer:B

2)what is the yellowish material ?

- A)hard exudate
- B)cotton wool spot
- C)neovascularization
- D)microaneurysm

Answer:A

3)what is the cause for it?

- A)basement membrane thickening and pericyte death
- B)nerve fiber infarction
- C)new blood vessels proliferation

Answer:A

4)what is the cause for vision loss in those patient ?

- A)Macular edema
- B)
- c)

Answer:A

5)what is the treatment ?

- A)immediate pan retinal photocoagulation
- B)monitor and sugar control
- C)vitrectomy

Answer:B

Pupillary disorders (1 mark for each question)



1)The cause of his symptoms?

- A)Third cranial nerve palsy
- B)Horner syndrome
- C)Adie's tonic pupil
- D)optic neuritis

Answer:B

2)What site of neuronal damage?

- A)sympathetic pathway
- B)parasympathetic efferent pathway to pupil
- C) demyelentation

Answer:A

3)What is the triad of this condition?

- A) miosis, pain, discharge
- B) ptosis, squint, diplopia
- C)ptosis, anhidrosis, miosis
- D)ophthalmoloplagia,pstosis,down and out

Answer:C

4)How to differentiate between horner and 3rd CN palsy?

- A) Limitation of eye movement
- B) diplopia
- C) normal Light reflexeon pupil causes miosis
- D) Dilated pupil

Answer:C

5)Acute onset of horner syndrome in adult. Next step?

- A)neuroimaging
- B)
- C)

Answer:A