

Wateen - ophthalmology final 2025

تكرر 20 سؤال من نبض ،، و 10 من دفع اخرى ،، و 10 اسئلة جديدة

1- Delayed vision threatening complication of CRVO?

- a. Macular degeneration
- b. Neovascular glaucoma ✓
- c. Retinal detachment
- d. Retinal neovascularization

2- Regarding anterior uveitis of chronic juvenile arthritis?

- a. Girls more than boys ✓
- b. Rarely complicated by glaucoma
- c. Systemic steroids is initial management
- d. Occur after 6 years age

3- Characteristic of arteritic ischemic optic neuropathy ?

- a. Characterized by pallid swelling of disc ✓
- b. Can be diagnosed by fragmentation of lamina on temporal
- c. artery biopsy
- d. ESR and CRP are always elevated

4- Rhegmatous retinal detachment caused by ?

- a) Retinal break ✓
- b) Choroidal neovascularization
- c) Diabetic retinopathy
- d) Central retinal vein occlusion
- e) Hypertensive retinopathy

5- A 78 yr old male , present with sudden upper vision loss... on examination yellow plaques in inferior temporal arcade arteriole ... inferior retina is pale , best test to know appropriate cause ?

- a. Oct
- b. ESR and CRP ✓ جواب الدكتور
- c. Mri orbit and brain
- d. Doppler of carotid and echo

6- Exophoria is commonly associated with which of the following refractive conditions?

- a) Hypermetropia
- b) Myopia
- c) Astigmatism
- d) Presbyopia
- e) Anisometropia

7- About keratoconus ?

- A. Causes hypermetropic astigmatism
- B. Usually inherited
- C. Associated with Down syndrome

8- Which of the following is NOT true about keratoconus?

- a) Causes hypermetropic astigmatism
- b) Usually inherited
- c) Causes corneal thinning
- d) Can lead to irregular astigmatism

9- All complication of vitreous loss during cataract surgery except?

- a. Scleritis
- b. Retinal detachment
- c. Macular edema
- d. Corneal edema

10- Preseptal cellulitis and orbital cellulitis can be differentiated by all of the following EXCEPT:

- a. Fever
- b. Relative afferent pupillary defect (RAPD)

11- Sudden loss of vision in all of the following except ?

- a. Papilledema
- b. Optic neuritis
- c. CRVO
- d. CRAO

12- Embryonic origin of retina is ?

- a. Ectoderm
- b. Neuro-Ectoderm
- c. Neural crest cell

13- All of the following can cause Horner's syndrome, except:

- Syringomyelia
- Carotid aneurysm
- Neck trauma
- Pancoast tumor
- Ciliary ganglionitis

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

- Medulloepithelioma.
- Optic nerve glioma.
- Malignant melanoma.
- Retinoblastoma
- Astrocytoma.

15- Characteristic of arteritic ischaemic optic neuropathy?

- a. Characterized by pallid swelling of disc
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- c. lamina on temporal artery biopsy
- d. ESR and CRP are always elevated

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

- a. Keratic precipitates.
- b. Aqueous flare
- c. Hypopyon.
- d. Posterior synechiae.
- e. Posterior subcapsular cataract.

17- the pathognomonic features of trachoma include all of the following signs Except , Select one:

- Conjunctival follicles.
- Corneal pannus.
- Herberts pits,
- scarring.
- Papillae.

18- Responsible for 2/3 of refractive power of eye ?

- a) Air-tear film interface
- b) Anterior surface of the cornea
- c) Lens capsule
- d) Vitreous body
- e) Posterior surface of the lens

19- Which one of the following conditions is most likely to cause decrease in corneal sensation, Select one:

- Staphylococcal corneal ulcer.
- Traumatic corneal abrasion.
- Anterior uveitis
- Fungal keratitis.
- Herpes simplex keratitis.

20- انذكرت نفس السؤال اللي فوق مرة جواب و كسؤال HSV - decrease in corneal sensation

21- Incorrect about keratocanthoma ?

a. Does not exhibit cellular atypia

22- in penetrating eye injury, the worst complication of the following to occur is: Select one:

- Vitreous haemorrhage.
- Iridocyclitis.
- Sympathetic ophthalmitis.
- Subluxation of the lens.
- Iris prolapse.

23- Squamous cell carcinoma of the eyelids which is incorrect:

- Is more aggressive than basal cell carcinoma
- Is more common in lightly pigmented individuals than in dark pigmented ones
- May be potentiated by immunodeficiency
- Does not arise from actinic lesions
- Often metastasizes along nerves

24- Optic nerve glioma usually presents with ?

- a. Proptosis
- b. Enophthalmos

25- Second sight phenomenon occurs in ?

- a. Nuclear cataract
- b. Posterior subcapsular cataract
- c. Cortical cataract
- d. Anterior subcapsular cataract

26- What is the typical test to see trabecular meshwork :

- a. Gonioscopy
- b. Pentacam
- c. Indirect ophthalmoscopy

27- What the best to decrease the risk of postoperative endophthalmitis :

- a. Preoperative application of 5% povidone-iodine
- b. Preoperative application of 10% povidone-iodine
- c. Intra-cameral antibiotic

28- Whats the most systemic association of secliritis :

- a. Rheumatoid arthritis ✓
- b. SLE
- c. Sarcoidosis

29- A baby came to your clinic with white congenital cataract , what to do ?

- a. Immediat surgery (emergency) ✓
- b. After 1 year
- c. After 2 years
- d. Wait until 6 month

30- A patient with open-angle glaucoma requires laser treatment. The doctor prefers to avoid procedures that may require stopping anticoagulants. Which laser procedure is most appropriate?

- a. YAG peripheral iridotomy
- b. Panretinal photocoagulation
- c. Laser cyclophotocoagulation
- d. Argon Laser Trabeculoplasty ✓
- e. YAG capsulotomy

31- What is the earliest visual field defect typically seen in open-angle glaucoma?

- a. Paracentral scotoma
- b. Central scotoma
- c. Nasal step
- d. Arcuate scotoma

32- Not an ophthalmologic emergency:

- a. Central artery occlusion
- b. Central vien occlusion
- c. Subconjunctival hemorrhage ✓
- d. Retinal detachment
- e. GCA

33- Which of the following is TRUE about basal cell carcinoma (BCC)?

- a. It arises from the basal cell layer of the dermis
- b. It occurs more commonly on the upper eyelid than the lower
- c. It usually metastasizes
- d. It presents with eversion and a necrotic base

34- All of these cause rubeosis iridis except ?

- a. Mature cataract ✓

35- Which of the following is NOT typically present in anterior uveitis?

- a. Miosis
- b. Shallow anterior chamber
- c. Ciliary injection
- d. Keratic precipitates
- e. Pain and photophobia

36- Direct ophthalmoscope ?

- a. Narrow diameter of observation about 7
- b. High brightness
- c. Binocular
- d. Inverted image

37- Crystalline lens nutrition from?

- 1- Aqueous humor
- 2- Blood vessels
- 3- Ciliary body connective tissue

38- the earliest sign to be found in diabetic retinopathy:

- a- microaneurisms
- b- cotton wool
- c- hemorrhages

39- History of mild trauma, corneal ulcer, gram negative diplococci. Cause?

- 1- Neisseria gonorrhoea
- 2- Pseudomonas aeruginosa
- 3- Moraxella

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