

Ophthalmology exam (MCQ) 2nd year faculty of nursing



1. The first line of treatment in chemical injury is

- a. admission if severe
- b. topical antibiotics
- c. neutralization of pH by irrigation
- d. oral analgesia

2. Following are the features of orbital floor fracture

- a. diplopa
- b. damage to supra-orbital nerve
- c. haemoptysis
- d. haziness of ethmoidal sinus on x ray

3. A patient have blunt trauma with tennis ball and having hyphema, which is

- a. Pus in anterior chamber
- b. Foreign body in anterior chamber
- c. Blood in anterior chamber
- d. Cells in anterior chamber

4 .Baudage of the eye is contraindicated in:

- a. Corneal abrasion
- b. Bacterial corneal ulcer
- c. Mucopurulent bacterial conjunctivitis
- d. After glaucoma surgery

5. A young child suffering from fever and sore throat began to complain of lacrimation (watery eye). On examination, the right eye is red and watery ,Swollen conjunctiva with tender preauricular lymph nodes. The most probable diagnosis is:

- a. Trachoma
- b. Bacterial conjunctivitis
- c. Viral conjunctivitis
- d. Allergic conjunctivitis

6 . Chalazion is the infection of:

- a. Meibomian glands
- b. Conjunctiva
- c. Cornea
- d. Uvea

7. A patient presents with red eye, decreased visual acuity, sudden raised Intraocular pressure , shallow anterior chamber and vomiting. The likely diagnosis is

- a. cataract
- b. corneal abrasion
- c. chalazion
- d. acute angle closure glaucoma

8 . Dacryocystitis is :

- a. Infection of the lacrimal sac.
- b. treatment by oral corticosteroids.
- c. swelling in the eye lid.
- d. inflammation of the uvea.

9. This is a life-threatening infection of the soft tissues behind the orbital septum. It is more common in children:

- a. Lagophthalmos.
- b. Endophthalmitis.
- c. Orbital cellulitis.
- d. Dacryocystitis.

10. Blow out fracture Most commonly affect

- a. The floor of the orbit
- b. The medial wall of the orbit
- c. The lateral wall of the orbit
- d. The roof of the orbit