

● Eye MCQs Review Points and Diagnosis ●

(from Jatoi)

✓ Chapter 5 - Eyelid ✓

Sensory supply of eyelid - Trigeminal Nerve

alternative to surgery for chalazion - triamcinolone acetonide

yellow pus dries up and form crusts+removal of crusts leave bleeding ulcer+eyelashes matted together- Ulcerative Blepharitis

Shiny waxy appearance of eyelid margin+dandruff like material on lashes+yellow/greasy fine flakes/scales+no bleed on removal of crusts - Squamous Blepharitis

Distichiasis - congenital condition

most common type of entropion/ectropion - Senile (Involutional), only involves lower eyelid

face burn, trauma - cicatricial entropion

complete ptosis - third nerve palsy

backward tilting of head+wrinkling of skin of forehead - Ptosis

Tensilon test - edrophonium chloride (Myasthenia gravis)

Ptosis is worse in evening - Myogenic Ptosis

Steven Johnson Syndrome cause - cicatricial entropion

most common method of treatment for chalazion - surgery

painless swelling on upper eyelid - chalazion

painful swelling + yellow spots of pus - Hordeolum Externum (stye)

inward turning of lid margin - Entropion

Watering/epiphora + eversion/outward turning of eyelid margin - Ectropion

drooping of eyelid - ptosis

levator function is normal + eyelid crease at higher level - aponeurotic ptosis

✓ Chapter 7 - Conjunctivitis ✓

Most common cause of viral conjunctivitis- Adenovirus

Treatment of choice for trachoma - Azithromycin, 1 g in single dose per week for 2 weeks

newborn(2-3 days ago), purulent discharge, pseudomembrane formation - Gonococcal conjunctivitis

newborn(2-3 days), mucopurulent discharge - Chlamydial conjunctivitis

itching+red eyes+watery discharge+dust - Acute Allergic Conjunctivitis

watery discharge + painful preauricular lymphadenopathy + burning + redness + upper respiratory tract infection + family history one week ago - Viral Conjunctivitis

Pannus formation + white horizontal line (Arlt's line) + Herbert's pits - Trachoma

stringy ropy mucus discharge + summer + spring + giant papillae + itching + cobblestone (pavement stones) + flat topped nodules + trantas dots - Vernal Conjunctivitis/ Spring Catarrh

Spring Catarrh- type 1 and type 4 allergy

Triangular growth + hot climate (farmer) + probe test negative - pterygium

target lesion +oral mucosal lesion + conjunctivitis -steven Johnson syndrome

earliest symptom of vit A - night blindness

bitot spots - vit A deficiency

ankyloblepharon - fusion of eyelids

symblepharon - adhesion of bulbar conjunctiva with palpebral conjunctiva

✓ Chapter 16 - Optic Nerve ✓

most common cause of optic neuritis - multiple sclerosis

projectile vomiting+headache early in morning + transient blacking out of vision for 10 second many times a day by change of posture + swelling of optic disc + visual acuity is normal + enlarged blind spot - Papilloedema

unilateral + sudden loss of vision + pain on eye movement + phosphenes (feeling white flashes on pressing eye) + visual acuity reduced + blurred edges optic disc + color vision disturbed- Optic Neuritis

✓ Chapter 19 - Orbit ✓

most common cause of cellulitis - sinus disease (sinusitis)

painful protrusion+history of sinusitis(URTI/Flu)+ocular motility is restricted(unable to move eye in any direction) +reduced vision+disc edema+conjunctival chemosis+lid swelling only eye is involved+RAPD present+fever - Cellulitis

retraction of upper eyelid+staring+frightened appearance+lid lag + infrequent blinking+painless proptosis - Thyroid Eye Disease (Graves Ophthalmopathy)

Werner classification of ocular changes - Thyroid Ophthalmopathy (NO SPECS)

most imp sign of graves Ophthalmopathy- Dalrymple Sign

thinnest bone of orbital wall - lamina papyracea

most common orbital tumor of childhood - Dermoid Cyst

100% mortality if untreated- cavernous sinus thrombosis

severe headache+malaise+vomiting+unilateral periorbital edema edema over mastoid process of temporal bone - Cavernous Sinus Thrombosis

✅ Chapter 22 - Squint ✅

most sensitive period for amblyopia -first six month of life

non-paralytic squint - gradual + diplopia absent + no difference of pri and sec deviation + childhood

paralytic squint - sudden + old age + diabetic + hypertension + double vision + head posture abnormal + sec dev more than pri dev

normal AC/A ratio is 3:1

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✅ Chapter 10 - Lens and Cataract ✅

most common type of congenital cataract - lamellar

most common type of age-related cataract - Cortical/cunieforn

most common cause of congenital cataract- rubella

most common cause of white pupillary reflex - congenital cataract

most common cause of acquired cataract - aging

oil droplet cataract - galactosemia

sunflower - Wilson's (copper)

rosette/stellate - contusion

worsening of vision during day time - central cataract

suture less surgery - phacoemulsification

haptics - lens stability

jet black pupil - aphakia

normal refractive power of eye - 59 D, Cornea - +43 D

middle aged/elderly + gradual + painless + loss of vision + bilateral + reduction of vision in bright light + white/grey opacity + diabetic + diminished red glow on distant direct ophthalmoscope - Senile Cataract

ICCE - obsolete

pars plana lensectomy - congenital cataract

poor country + large number of surgeries - Manual Small Incision cataract surgery

Femtosecond laser surgery - uses Neodymium:glass 1053 nm light

cataract pt. don't want surgery- spectacles, dark glasses, mydriatics drops

✓ Chapter 08 - Cornea ✓

lid closure - tarsorrhaphy

history of allergic conjunctivitis/frequent change of glasses + scissors reflex + mucus sign + oil droplet reflex + Vogt's line + Fleischer's ring + cone-shaped cornea - Keratoconus

most sensitive method to detect keratoconus - corneal topography (graphic pattern)

dendritic/branching corneal ulcer on fluorescein + unilateral + history of fever / steroid usage / rheumatoid arthritis (immunodeficiency) - Herpes Simplex Keratitis / Acute Epithelial Keratitis (Dendritic/Geographical/Amoeboid Ulcer)

Hutchinson's sign - herpes zoster ophthalmicus

"farmer" + agricultural material trauma + yellowish lesion - Candidal Keratitis (if greyish white with feathery edges + stellate lesion - then it is filamentous Keratitis)

contact lens wearer + ring abscess - acanthamoeba keratitis

H/O "corneal" trauma + whitening + hazy cornea + fluorescein + pain + redness + reduced visual acuity - Corneal Ulcer

pathognomonic sign of corneal ulcer - 2% staining with fluorescein

periphery of cornea + excavating + raised border + thinned vascularized cornea + autoimmune etiology + spread circumferentially/centripetally - Mooren Ulcer

most common peripheral corneal opacity - Arcus senilis

arcus senilis in young age due to - dyslipidemia

✓ Chapter 11 - Glaucoma ✓

Average cup-disc ratio - 0.3

First line treatment for POAG - prostaglandins analogue

surgical treatment of choice for POAG - Trabeculectomy

miotics (pilocarpine) is not used for treatment of secondary glaucoma

eye ball development is completed by - 3 years

ox eye + corneal diameter > 10mm+ corneal haze + lacrimation - primary infantile glaucoma

normal diurnal variation of IOP - 4 mm Hg

normal IOP - 10-21 mm Hg (Average:16 mm Hg)

posterior segment of eye is entered through - pars plana

✓ Chapter 15 - Retina ✓

earliest clinically detectable lesion in diabetes - microaneurysms

BDR - small red dots, thickening of retina, cystoid macula, waxy looking spots (hard exudate)

PPDR - sausage like dilation of vein, cotton wool spots (whitish fluffy appearance)

PDR - new vessels at disc/elsewhere

most common cause of blindness in diabetic- maculopathy

AV nipping + copper wire color of arteriole - hypertensive retinopathy

salus sign, bonnet sign, gunn sign - Hypertensive Retinopathy

tomato splashed appearance of fundus - Ischemic CRVO

sudden + painless + monocular + loss of vision + amaurosis fugax + "cherry red spot" + cattle tracking + whitish appearance of retina + narrowing of retinal arteries - Central Retinal Artery Obstruction

most common cause of irreversible blindness - age related macular degeneration

drusen formation - age related macular degeneration

night blindness + tunnel vision + bone spicules/corpuscles + family history + pale waxy disc + tubular visual field + ring scotoma (perimetry) - Retinitis Pigmentosa

flashes + floaters + black curtain/shadow + h/o trauma - Retinal Detachment

tobacco dust / shaffer sign - rhegmatogenous RD

most common inheritance pattern of RP - isolated

most common intraocular tumor of childhood - retinoblastoma

gene for retinoblastoma - 13 q 14

commonest presentation of retinoblastoma - leukocoria

age < 3 years + leukocoria (white pupillary reflex) + esotropia (convergence) + calcification (X-ray/A & B-Scan/ CT Scan) + marked proptosis + family history - Retinoblastoma

✅ Chapter 12 - Uveal Tract ✅

presents in OPD after one/two days of cataract surgery + pain + redness + dec vision + conjunctival congestion + hypopyon - Endophthalmitis

dalen-fuchs nodules - sympathetic ophthalmitis

painful red eye + keratic precipitates + miotic pupil + inflammatory cells in ant chamber - Acute Iridocyclitis

Amsler sign - Fuchs Uveitis Syndrome

most common intraocular infection in AIDS - cytomegalovirus

mutton fat - chronic ant. uveitis (granulomatous)