

BINDURA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE EDUCATION

FACULTY OF SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

DEPARTMENT OF OPTOMETRY

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE HONOURS DEGREE IN OPTOMETRY

NOV 2024

(OPTC 202): OCULAR PATHOLOGY I

DURATION: 3 HOUR

TOTAL MARKS: 100

CANDIDATE NUMBER:

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INSTRUCTIONS

This exam contains TWO sections: Section A: 40 Marks; Section B: 60 Marks

Answer Section A on the Question paper and Section B on the answer booklet. Answer all questions.

SECTION A (40 marks)

1. Distichiasis is:
 - a. Misdirected eyelashes
 - b. Accessory row of eyelashes
 - c. Downward drooping of upper lid
 - d. Outward protrusion of lower lid
2. Band shaped keratopathy is commonly caused by deposition of:
 - a. Magnesium salt
 - b. Calcium salt
 - c. Ferrous salt
 - d. Copper salt
3. Irrespective of the etiology of a corneal ulcer, the drug always indicated is:
 - a. Corticosteroids
 - b. Cycloplegics
 - c. Antibiotics
 - d. Antifungals
4. The color of fluorescein staining in corneal ulcer is:
 - a. Yellow
 - b. Blue
 - c. Green
 - d. Royal blue

5. A recurrent bilateral conjunctivitis occurring with the onset of hot weather in young boys with symptoms of burning, itching, and lacrimation with large flat topped cobble stone papillae raised areas in the palpebral conjunctiva is:
- Trachoma
 - Phlyctenular conjunctivitis
 - Mucopurulent conjunctivitis
 - Vernal keratoconjunctivitis
6. Patching of the eye is contraindicated in:
- Corneal abrasion
 - Bacterial corneal ulcer
 - Mucopurulent conjunctivitis
 - After glaucoma surgery
7. In viral epidemic kerato-conjunctivitis characteristically there is usually:
- Copious purulent discharge
 - Copious muco-purulent discharge
 - Excessive watery lacrimation
 - Mucoid ropy white discharge
8. Tranta's spots are noticed in cases of:
- Active trachoma
 - Bulbar spring catarrh
 - Corneal phlycten
 - Vitamin A deficiency
9. A painful, tender, non-itchy localized redness of the conjunctiva can be due to:
- Bulbar spring catarrh.
 - Episcleritis.
 - Vascular pterygium.
 - Phlyctenular conjunctivitis.
10. In trachoma the patient is infectious when there is:
- Arlt's line
 - Herbert's pits
 - post-trachomatous concretions.
 - Follicles and papillae in the palpebral conjunctiva.
11. Fifth nerve palsy could cause:
- Ptosis
 - Proptosis
 - Neuropathic keratopathy
 - Lagophthalmos

12. Topical steroids are contraindicated in a case of viral corneal ulcer for fear of:
- Secondary glaucoma
 - Cortical cataract.
 - Corneal perforation
 - Secondary viral infection.
13. The sure diagnostic sign of corneal ulcer is
- Ciliary injection
 - Blepharospasm
 - Miosis
 - Positive fluorescein test.
14. The effective treatment of dendritic ulcer of the cornea is:
- Surface anesthesia
 - Local corticosteroids
 - Systemic corticosteroids
 - Acyclovir ointment
15. Herpes simplex keratitis is characterized by:
- Presence of pus in the anterior chamber
 - No tendency to recurrence
 - Corneal hypoesthesia
 - Tendency to perforate
16. Chalazion is a chronic inflammatory granuloma of
- Meibomian gland
 - Zies's gland
 - Sweat gland
 - Wolfring's gland
17. The commonest cause of hypopyon corneal ulcer is:
- Moraxella
 - Gonococcus
 - Pneumococcus
 - Staphylococcus
18. A 30 years old male presents with a history of injury to the eye with a leaf 5 days ago and pain, photophobia and redness of the eye for 2 days. What would be the most likely pathology?
- Anterior uveitis
 - Conjunctivitis
 - Fungal corneal ulcer
 - Corneal laceration

19. Ptosis and mydriasis are seen in:
- Facial palsy
 - Peripheral neuritis
 - Oculomotor palsy
 - Sympathetic palsy
20. Schirmer's test is used for diagnosing:
- Dry eye
 - Infective keratitis
 - Watering eyes
 - Horner's syndrome
21. 3 months old infant with watering lacrimal sac on pressing causes regurgitation of mucous material. What is the appropriate treatment?
- Dacryocystorhinostomy
 - Probing
 - Probing with syringing
 - Massage with antibiotics up to age of 6 months
 - Dacryocystectomy
22. Most common cause of adult unilateral proptosis
- Thyroid orbitopathy
 - Metastasis
 - Lymphoma
 - Meningioma
23. Evisceration is:
- Excision of the entire eyeball
 - Excision of all the inner contents of the eyeball including the uveal tissue
 - Photocoagulation of the retina
 - Removal of orbit contents
24. Lagophthalmos can occur in all of the following except;
- 7th cranial nerve paralysis
 - 5th cranial nerve paralysis
 - Thyrotoxic exophthalmos
 - Symblepharon
25. The most important symptom differentiating orbital cellulitis from pan ophthalmitis is:
- Vision
 - Pain
 - Redness
 - Swelling

26. The commonest cause of unilateral exophthalmos is:
- a. Thyroid eye disease
 - b. Lacrimal gland tumor
 - c. Orbital cellulitis
 - d. Cavernous sinus thrombosis
27. Proptosis is present in the following condition except:
- a. Horner's syndrome
 - b. Orbital cellulitis
 - c. Thyroid ophthalmopathy
 - d. Cavernous sinus thrombosis
28. One of the earliest features of anterior uveitis includes:
- a. Keratic precipitates
 - b. Hypopyon
 - c. Posterior synechiae
 - d. Aqueous flare
29. Unilateral aphakia is likely to be corrected by any of the following except:
- a. Anterior chamber intraocular lens
 - b. Posterior chamber intraocular lens
 - c. Contact lens
 - d. Glasses
30. Koeppe's nodules are found in:
- a. Cornea
 - b. Sclera
 - c. Iris
 - d. Conjunctiva
31. Ophthalmia neonatorum is prevented by:
- a. Tetracycline ointment
 - b. Penicillin drops
 - c. Normal saline drops
 - d. Frequent eye washes
32. Symptoms of corneal ulcer are following except:
- a. Mucopurulent discharge
 - b. Pain in the eye
 - c. Redness of the eye
 - d. Watering

33. Hordeolum externum is inflammation of:
- a. Zeis gland
 - b. Tarsus
 - c. Meibomian gland
 - d. Lacrimal gland
34. Herpetic corneal ulcer is diagnosed by:
- a. Geimsa stain
 - b. ELISA
 - c. Cell culture/PCR
 - d. Rose Bengal stain
35. Corneal ulceration is caused by injury to the — cranial nerve
- a. Third
 - b. Fifth
 - c. Sixth
 - d. Fourth
36. Leukocoria is seen in:
- a. Glaucoma
 - b. Cataract
 - c. Retinitis pigmentosa
 - d. Acute dacryocystitis
37. Adhesion of iris margin anteriorly is known as:
- a. Intercalary staphyloma
 - b. Anterior synechia
 - c. Posterior staphyloma
 - d. Iris Bombe
38. The commonest cause of bilateral proptosis is:
- a. Orbital cellulitis.
 - b. Dysthyroid ophthalmopathy.
 - c. Orbital emphysema.
 - d. Cavernous sinus thrombosis,
39. In anterior uveitis the pupil is generally:
- a. of normal size
 - b. Constricted
 - c. Dilated
40. Features of iritis include all of the following, except:
- a. Small pupil
 - b. Normal pupillary reaction
 - c. Ciliary congestion
 - d. Aqueous flare

SECTION B (60 marks)

1. List three factors that can increase the risk of bacterial corneal ulcers **3 marks**
 - i. List the three symptoms and signs of corneal ulcers **6 marks**
 - ii. State the two types of bacterial corneal ulcers **2 marks**
 - iii. Outline the treatment modalities of bacterial corneal ulcers **6 marks**
2. Define herpes zoster ophthalmicus **4 marks**
 - i. List 4 ocular features of herpes zoster ophthalmicus **4 marks**
 - ii. List 6 congenital abnormalities of the eyelid **3 marks**
3. Define xanthelasma **2 marks**
 - i. Outline the evaluation of proptosis in the clinic. **12 marks**
4. What is the pathophysiology of preseptal cellulitis? **3 marks**
5. Define ophthalmia neonatorum. **2 marks**
 - I. List 3 causes of ophthalmia neonatorum **3 marks**
 - II. Outline the management of neonatal conjunctivitis **10 marks**

END OF PAPER