

Solved question paper of the PSC test conducted on 07-08-2009 for selection to the post of Ophthalmic Assistant on Health Services Department

Out of the four answers given, the one in the red font is the correct answer
(As per the final answer key published by PSC)

1. **Stye is the inflammation of**
(A) Meibomian gland (B) Krause gland
(C) **Zeis gland** (D) Lacrimal gland
2. **Optic nerve is situated in the**
(A) Subperiosteal space (B) Peripheral orbital space
(C) Tenons space (D) **Central Space**
3. **Proptosis will be present in all those conditions except**
(A) **Fracture of orbit floor** (B) Orbital cellulitis
(C) Orbital pseudotumour (D) Thrombosis of cavernous sinus
4. **“Blindness” is visual acuity**
(A) Less than 6/60 (B) **Less than 3/60**
(C) Less than 6/36 (D) Less than 5/60
5. **Vision 2020 is a**
(A) **Global level programme** (B) National level programme
(C) State level programme (D) District level programme
6. **During retinoscopy “with movement” is seen in all except**
(A) Emmetropia (B) **Myopia of more than 1D**
(C) Hypermetropia (D) Myopia of less than 1D
7. **Mydriatics should be used with care in adults if the anterior chamber is**
(A) Deep (B) **Shallow**
(C) Irregular (D) Funnel shaped
8. **Jackson’s Cross-cylinder is a combination of ***
(A) Two spherical lenses (B) One spherical and one cylindrical lens
(C) **Two cylindrical lenses** (D) None of the above
**This question has been deleted by the PSC*
9. **IOL power calculation is done by using**
(A) B Scan (B) **A Scan**
(C) Ultra sound biomicroscopy (D) All the above
10. **IOL should be inserted only after the age of**
(A) **2 Years** (B) 5 Years
(C) 7 Years (D) 10 Years

11. Low vision means vision less than

- (A) 6/60 to 3/60 snellen (B) 3/60 to 1/60
(C) 1/60 (D) No light perception

12. Which one of the following is low vision aids?

- (A) Magnifying spectacles (B) Hand magnifiers
(C) Stand magnifiers (D) All the above

13. Which laser is used for refractive corneal surgery?

- (A) Yag laser (B) Green laser
(C) Excimer laser (D) All of the above

14. Photorefractive keratectomy (PRK) is for

- (A) Myopia (B) Hypermetropia
(C) Astigmatism (D) All the above

15. Microkeratome is used in

- (A) Keratoplasty (B) LASIK
(C) IOL implatation (D) Trabeculectomy

16. Gonioscopy is done in suspected cases of

- (A) Cataract (B) Retinal detachment
(C) Glaucoma (D) Pterygium

17. Pachymetry is measurement of

- (A) Lens thickness (B) Corneal thickness
(C) Scleral thickness (D) Retinal thickness

18. Specular microscopy is to study the

- (A) Corneal epithelium (B) Corneal endothelium
(C) Curvature of cornea (D) Corneal transparency

19. Indirect Ophthalmoscopy is to study the

- (A) Retina (B) Lens
(C) Cornea (D) Iris

20. Lensometer is used to measure the power of

- (A) Normal crystalline lens of eye (B) Spectacle lens
(C) Trial lens (D) All of the above

21. Major disadvantage of Schiottz tonometer is

- (A) It is expensive (B) It requires slit lamp
(C) Can give false reading in high scleral rigidity (D) Cannot be used to measure faculty of out flow

22. **Early features of Primary Open Angle glaucoma include all except**
 (A) Mild head ache (B) **Acute onset**
 (C) Frequent change of presbyopic glasses (D) Blurring of vision
23. **All the following field defects are seen in Primary open angle glaucoma except**
 (A) Roennes nasal step (B) Enlarged blind spot
 (C) Generalised depression of isopters (D) **Central scotoma**
24. **Characterestic features of Primary Narrow Angle glaucoma includes all except**
 (A) Coloured haloes (B) Transient blurring of vision
 (C) Corneal edema (D) **Miotic pupil**
25. **Causes of vitreous haemorrhage are the following except**
 (A) Trauma (B) Diabetic retinopathy
 (C) Hypertensive retinopathy (D) **Posterior uveitis**
26. **Which of the following is NOT TRUE about diabetic retinopathy**
 (A) Incidence increases with duration of disease
 (B) Hard exudates are seen around macula
 (C) Microaneuriysm is the earliest finding seen by ophthalmoscopy
 (D) **Laser treatment is to be done in all stages of retinopathy**
27. **“Cattle truck” appearance in fundoscopy is seen in**
 (A) CRVO (B) **CRAO**
 (C) Diabetic retinopathy (D) Hypertensive retinopathy
28. **Clinical ‘triad’ of retinitis pigmentosa include all except**
 (A) Waxy pallor of optic disc (B) Arteriolar attenuation
 (C) **Macular oedema** (D) Bone spicule pigmentation
29. **Clinical features of retrobulbar neuritis include all except**
 (A) Sudden loss of vision (B) Painful ocular movements
 (C) **Disc oedema on ophthalmoscopy** (D) Negative scotoma
30. **Papilloedema has all the following feature except**
 (A) **Marked loss of vision** (B) Blurring of disc margin
 (C) Hyperemia of disc (D) Field defect
31. **Refractive power of the cornea is**
 (A) +38 D (B) +40 D
 (C) **+43 D** (D) +48 D

32. Keratometer is used to measure

- (A) Refractive index of cornea (B) Thickness of cornea
(C) **Radius of curvature of cornea** (D) Length of eye ball

33. Uses of corneal topography includes all except

- (A) Early detection of keratoconus (B) Helps in contact lens fitting
(C) Early diagnosis of marginal (D) **Pre-keratoplasty evaluation**
corneal degeneration

34. Treatment of choice for the other eye in primary narrow angle glaucoma is

- (A) Trabeculectomy (B) **Laser iridotomy**
(C) Laser trabeculoplasty (D) Sector iridectomy

35. Choose the wrong statement

- (A) Pantoscopic tilt is the backward tilt of lower end of spectacle frame
(B) It reduces chromatic aberration
(C) Cosmetically more attractive if you have pantoscopic tilt
(D) **It reduces spherical aberration**

36. Regarding spectacle lens material which statement is false

- (A) Crown glass has a refractive index of 1.5223
(B) CR-39 lenses are thicker than glass lenses
(C) Polycarbonate lenses are suitable for kid spectacles
(D) **CR-39 are scratch resistant and do not need protective coating**

37. Following statement is false regarding contact lens

- (A) Increase in water content increases oxygen permeability
(B) Oxygen transmissibility is expressed as DK/L
(C) **If wetting angle is '0' degree, it refers to non wetting of a lens**
(D) Refractive index of a contact lens depends on the density

38. Indications of a contact lens includes all except

- (A) Anisometropia (B) High myopia
(C) **Infective corneal ulcers** (D) Unilateral aphakia

39. Flat fitting contact lens is characterized by

- (A) No or little movement of the lens (B) Air bubbles underneath the lens
(C) Fluorescein pattern will show (D) **High or low riding lens**
pooling in the central portion

40. A 35 year old hypermetrope is using +1.5D for both eyes. When ever his glasses slip downward on his nose, he will feel that his near vision

- (A) **Becomes enlarged** (B) Becomes decreases
(C) Becomes distorted (D) Remains the same

41. Most sensitive part of the retina

- (A) Macula (B) **Fovea centralis**
(C) Optic disc (D) Equatorial retinae

42. All are ocular emergencies except

- (A) Angle closure glaucoma (B) CRAO
(C) **Spring catarrh** (D) Retinal detachment

43. First sign of optic nerve disease is

- (A) Papilloedema (B) Colour blindness
(C) **Afferent pupillary defect** (D) Efferent papillary defect

44. All are physiological optical defects except

- (A) Spherical aberration (B) Chromatic aberration
(C) **Keratoconus** (D) Diffraction

45. What condition causes trichiasis and entropion?

- (A) Trachoma (B) Burns
(C) Steven Johnson Syndrome (D) **All of the above**

46. What condition causes dry eye syndrome?

- (A) Trachoma (B) Burns
(C) Rheumatoid arthritis (D) **All of the above**

47. Causes of membranous conjunctivitis

- (A) Trachoma (B) **Diphtheria**
(C) Phlyctenular conjunctivitis (D) None of the above

48. Bitot's spot is specifically due to

- (A) Injury (B) Burns
(C) **Vit.A deficiency** (D) Malnutrition

49. Vit.A is best administered in malnourished children through the following route

- (A) Tablets (B) Drops
(C) **Intramuscular injection** (D) Food supplements

50. Drug used to treat viral keratitis

- (A) **Acyclovir** (B) Ciprofloxacin
(C) Gatifloxacin (D) Atropine

51. Most powerful mydriatic and cyclopegic drug is

- (A) Tropicamide (B) **Atropine**
(C) Cyclopentolate (D) Homatropine

52. Cause of pannus

- (A) Trachoma (B) Phlycten
(C) Leprosy (D) **All of the above**

53. Cause of Dendritic corneal ulcer

- (A) Trachoma (B) Pneumococcus
(C) Gonorrhoea (D) **Herpes simplex**

54. Corneal astigmatism is seen in the following conditions

- (A) Keratoconus (B) Following cataract surgery
(C) Corneal injuries (D) **All of the above**

55. Toric contact lenses are used in the treatment of

- (A) Aphakia (B) **Astigmatism**
(C) Hypermetropia (D) Amblyopia

56. The angle subtended by the largest letter of snellen's chart at the nodal point at 6 meters is

- (A) 1 Min (B) 2 Min
(C) **5 Min** (D) 10 Min

57. Large sized eye ball is seen in

- (A) Buphthalmos (B) Retinoblastoma
(C) High myopia (D) **All of the above**

58. The instrument used to examine the retina is called

- (A) Retinoscope (B) Keratoscope
(C) **Ophthalmoscope** (D) Kaleidoscope

59. Scissor shadows in retinoscopy are observed in

- (A) Corneal nebular opacity (B) Keratoconus
(C) High astigmatism (D) **All the above**

60. Sodium fluorescein stained cornea appears as what colour when viewed through blue light?

- (A) Blue (B) Yellow
(C) **Green** (D) Red

61. Night blindness is otherwise called

- (A) Hemianopia (B) **Nyctalopia**
(C) Amblyopia (D) Protanopia

62. Worth four dot test is used to detect

- (A) Colour vision defect (B) **Binocular vision**
(C) Visual field defect (D) Astigmatism

63. Snellens chart is based on what type of visual acuity?

- (A) Min. visible (B) **Min. resolution**
(C) Vernier acuity (D) All of the above

64. Minimal illumination required for Snellen's Chart

- (A) 20 Ft Cs (B) 30 Ft Cs
(C) 40 Ft Cs (D) 50 Ft Cs

65. Visual acuity testing in 3-5 years old is done by

- (A) HOTV test (B) Lea Symbols
(C) Kay picture test (D) All the above

66. Commonly used near vision chart

- (A) Snellen's near vision (B) Jaeger's chart
(C) Roman test type (D) ETDRs near vision chart

67. Pinhole testing corrects refractive error upto

- (A) 1 Diopter (B) 3 Diopter
(C) 5 Diopter (D) 10 Diopter

68. Which among the following tests the colour vision of a person

- (A) Ishihara test (B) Fransworth Munshell 100 hue test
(C) Nagel anomaloscope (D) All the above

69. Contrast sensitivity testing is done by

- (A) Hess Screen test (B) ETDRs chart
(C) Piere Robson test (D) All of the above

70. Colour vision defect in optic nerve disease

- (A) Red and green (B) Blue and yellow
(C) White and purple (D) All of the above

71. Physiological tone of ciliary muscle is

- (A) 1 Diopter (B) 1.5 Diopter
(C) 2.5 Diopter (D) 2.0 Diopter

72. Astigmatism in which the two axes are not at right angles to each other

- (A) Regular astigmatism with rule (B) Regular astigmatism against the rule
(C) Bi-oblique astigmatism (D) Oblique astigmatism

73. All are true about congenital myopia except

- (A) Present since birth (B) Rapidly progressive refractive error
(C) Usually unilateral (D) Constant refractive error of 8-10 diopter

74. Anisometropia of 2.5 diopre causes difference in retinal image size of

- (A) 2.5% (B) 5%
(C) 10% (D) 15%

75. The far point of eye in hypermetropia

- (A) Virtual point behind the eye (B) Real point at finite distance in front of the eye
(C) At infinity (D) None of the above

76. All of the following changes take place during accommodation except
 (A) Contraction of ciliary muscle (B) **Contraction of zonules**
 (C) Relaxation of zonules (D) Increase in curvature of lens
77. Prism used to improve fusional convergence is
 (A) Base in (B) **Base out**
 (C) Base down (D) Base up
78. Nuclear cataract produces
 (A) **Index myopia** (B) Index hypermetropia
 (C) Axial hypermetropia (D) Curvature myopia
79. Refractive condition of eye at birth
 (A) **Hypermetropia of 2D** (B) Hypermetropia of 5D
 (C) Myopia of 5D (D) Myopia of 2D
80. Hyphema is blood in the
 (A) **Anterior chamber** (B) Posterior chamber
 (C) Vitreous (D) Cornea
81. All of the following are features of acute iridocyclitis except
 (A) Constricted pupil (B) **Dilated pupil**
 (C) Circum corneal congestion (D) Aqueous cells
82. Which of the following drugs is contraindicated in iridocyclitis?
 (A) Atropine eye drops (B) **Pilocarpine eye drops**
 (C) Homatropine eye drops (D) Topical corticosteroids
83. Posterior staphyloma is associated with
 (A) Perforated corneal ulcer (B) **Degenerative myopia**
 (C) Penetrating corneal injury (D) High hypermetropia
84. All of the following are complications of scleritis except
 (A) Glaucoma (B) Uveitis
 (C) Keratitis (D) **Vitreous haemorrhage**
85. Vossius ring is seen on the
 (A) Cornea (B) Retina
 (C) **Lens** (D) Sclera
86. Phacomorphic glaucoma is caused by
 (A) **Pupillary block** (B) Posterior dislocation of lens
 (C) Excessive aqueous production (D) All the above
87. Siderosis bulbi is caused by intra ocular foreign body made of
 (A) Copper (B) **Iron**
 (C) Glass (D) Aluminium

88. Spasm of accommodation may be seen in

- (A) Hypermetropia (B) Miotic therapy
(C) Excessive near work (D) All the above

89. Hypermetropia in children may be associated with

- (A) Convergent squint (B) Divergent squint
(C) Hypertropia (D) Hypotropia

90. Hypermetropic fundus may show

- (A) Watered silk appearance (B) Pseudopapillitis
(C) Small disk (D) All of the above

91. Ring of Sommerring is a type of

- (A) Congenital cataract (B) After cataract
(C) Traumatic cataract (D) Complicated cataract

92. Zonular cataract is

- (A) Traumatic cataract (B) Congenital cataract
(C) Diabetic cataract (D) Complicated cataract

93. Hypermetropia which cannot be corrected by accommodation or ciliary tone

- (A) Facultative (B) Latent
(C) Absolute (D) Manifest

94. Accommodation is controlled by

- (A) Sphincter pupillae (B) Dialator pupillae
(C) Ciliary muscle (D) Levator palpebrae superioris

95. Excessive accommodation causes

- (A) Hypermetropia (B) Astigmatism
(C) Pseudomyopia (D) Pseudohypermetropia

96. Meibomian (Tarsal) glands opens at the

- (A) Margin of lid (B) Superior fornices
(C) Inferior fornices (D) Medial canthus

97. All are complications of Blepharitis except

- (A) Madarosis (B) Trachiasis
(C) Iritis (D) Tylosis

98. Which extra ocular muscle is affected in ptosis?

- (A) Superior rectus (B) Superior oblique
(C) Levator palpebrae superioris (D) Medial rectus

99. Surgical treatment of congenital dacryocystitis is

- (A) Dacryocystectomy (B) Dacryocystorhinostomy
(C) Probing of nasolacrimal duct (D) All of the above

100. Main part of lacrimal gland is situated in the

(A) Orbit

(C) Inferior fornices

(B) Superior fornices

(D) Lid margin