



Tanta University
Faculty of Medicine
Ophthalmology department

Master Examination, Ophthalmic Pathology and Microbiology October, 2020

All questions are to be answered.

Time allowed: 3 hours

Discuss pathology of the following:

each 10 degrees

- 1- Microbiology of candida albicans
- 2- Histopathological features of siderosis bulbi
- 3- Pathology of Optic nerve glioma
- 4- Immunological aspects of Allergic conjunctivitis
- 5- Pathology of phacolytic glaucoma
- 6- Histopathological features of chalazion
- 7- Pathological features of keratoconus
- 8- Pathological features of proliferative diabetic retinopathy

Good Luck



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Time allowed: 2 hours

- 1- Discuss histopathology of chronic iridocyclitis (20 marks)
- 2- Discuss general histopathological features of retinal ischaemia (20 marks)
- 3- Discuss histopathology of thyroid associated orbitopathy (20 marks)

Select the ONE most appropriate answer:

each 3 marks

1. Which of the following Chlamydia Trachomatis (CT) serotypes can cause unilateral follicular and papillary superior tarsal conjunctivitis in a young adult patient?

- a. CT type A.
- b. CT type B.
- c. CT type C.
- d. CT type D.

2. In which corneal layer calcium is deposited in Band keratopathy?

- a. Superficial epithelium.
- b. Bowman's membrane.
- c. Posterior stroma.
- d. Descemet's membrane.

3. The most common causative organisms for bacterial orbital cellulitis include all the following except :

- a. S. pneumonia .
- b. S. aureus .
- c. Diphtheria .
- d. H . influenzae .

4. All the following corneal dystrophies are autosomal recessive except:

- a. Gelatinous drop-like corneal dystrophy
- b. Macular corneal dystrophy
- c. Congenital hereditary endothelial disease
- d. Lisch epithelial dystrophy

5. Retinoblastoma is associated with mutation of:

- a. Long arm of Chromosome 14
- b. Short arm of Chromosome 14
- c. Long arm of Chromosome 13
- d. Short arm of Chromosome 13



6. Which of the following is false regarding the development of diabetic retinopathy?
- The earliest vascular abnormality is the loss of retinal capillary intramural pericytes.
 - Microaneurysm formation is the earliest clinical sign of diabetic retinopathy.
 - Microaneurysm formation typically occurs on the arteriolar side of the retinal vasculature.
 - Basement membrane thickening is histopathologically evident in diabetes.
7. The characteristic histological feature of iris neovascularization secondary to diabetic retinopathy:
- Iris pigment epithelium is drawn around the pupil.
 - Serrated appearance of the iris pigment epithelium.
 - Iris pigment epithelium defects.
 - Vacuolation of iris pigment epithelium.
- 8- Which of these routine culture media is MOST appropriate for the culture of Neisseria gonorrhoea?
- Blood agar
 - Chocolate agar
 - Lowenstein Jensen medium
 - MacConkey's agar
- 9- Alcian blue stains the following blue except:
- Hyaluronic acid in the vitreous
 - Schnabel's optic atrophy
 - Granular dystrophy
 - Macular dystrophy
- 10- The pathological changes in sarcoidosis include all the following except:
- Tubercles containing epithelioid cells
 - Tubercles with central areas of necrosis
 - Giant cells containing calcified inclusions
 - Rise in serum globulin
- 11- In sympathetic Ophthalmia : all of the following are true except:
- There is bilateral granulomatous inflammation involving the uvea
 - There thickening of the uvea
 - Dalen Fuch's nodules occurs between the retina and RPE
 - The choriocapillaries is infiltrated with macrophages
- 12- Mucormycosis of the orbit: All of the following is true except
- Usually begins in the sinus
 - Causes CRAO
 - Commonly causes tissue necrosis
 - Is a complication in patients with poorly controlled DM
 - Is associated with injury by plant
13. Hypertensive retinopathy has the following features except:
- Flame-shaped haemorrhages in retinal nerve layer
 - Arteriosclerosis
 - Vitreous haemorrhages
 - Microaneurysm



14. Sampaolesi's line, all the following are true except:
- is a pigmented line anterior to Schwalbe's line
 - occurs in pseudoexfoliation syndrome
 - is seen in pigment dispersion syndrome
 - occurs in iris melanoma
 - is seen in siderosis bulbi
15. The histology of pterygium includes:
- Myxoid and Elastotic degeneration
 - Epithelial inclusion bodies
 - Precancerous changes
 - Squamous metaplasia of the epithelium
16. The following may be found in conjunctiva in keratoconjunctivitis sicca
- Dysplasia of the epithelium
 - Keratinisation
 - Eosinophils
 - Numerous goblet cells
 - Lymphocytic infiltrates
17. Histological changes in lens induced uveitis
- Ghost cells
 - Giant cell reaction
 - Amyloid in the cornea
 - Vasculitis
18. Pathological changes in thyroid ophthalmopathy includes the following except:
- Lymphocytic infiltrates
 - Giant cell reaction
 - Muccopolysaccharides
 - Fat cells
 - Fibroblast proliferation
19. The following biopsy report may be found with rheumatoid arthritis except:
- Posterior scleritis
 - Loss of goblet cells in the conjunctiva
 - Episcleral necrotic tissue
 - Vasculitis
20. The following report is associated with increased mortality in an enucleated eye with retinoblastoma:
- Involvement of the optic nerve
 - Presence of calcification within the tumours
 - Necrosis within the tumours
 - Exophytic retinoblastoma
 - retinal detachment