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**ALL QUESTIONS TO BE ATTEMPTED**

**Degrees**

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|---|------|
| 1- Discuss the role of cross linking in different corneal disorders.          | (15) |
| 2- Discuss management of normal tension glaucoma.                             | (10) |
| 3- Describe the recent advances of OCT imaging and its clinical applications. | (15) |
| 4- Describe ocular manifestations of multiple sclerosis.                      | (10) |
| 5- Write short account on intermediate uveitis.                               | (10) |
| 6- Describe management of primary retinal telangiectasia.                     | (15) |
| 7- Discuss management of dry eye.   | (15) |
| 8- Describe causes of defective vision in degenerative myopia                 | (10) |
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Good luck

MD Ophthalmology Basic Science 4/2016 19/4/2015 Assessment Marks :100 Marks	Tanta University Faculty of Medicine Ophthalmology Department
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All Questions are to be answered      Time Allowed: 3Hours

**# Discuss The Following:**

1. Anatomy of the Vascular Blood supply of the Visual Pathway. (25 Marks)
2. Physiological Basis of Diplopia and its Clinical Significance. (25 Marks)

**# Give An Account On:**

3. Optical Principles and Clinical Applications of Afocal Optical System. (15 Marks)
4. Optical Principles and Clinical Applications Reflection of Light. (10 Marks)
5. Pathology of Orbital Meningioma. (15 Marks)
6. Microbiology of Ocular Toxoplasmosis. (10 Marks)
- 7.

**Good Luck**



Second Part MD Degree  
April 4<sup>th</sup>, 2016

Total Marks: 80

Time allowed: 3 Hours

Tanta University  
Faculty of Medicine

Ophthalmology Department

**Ocular Pathology & Microbiology Exam**

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- I. Discuss the microbiology & pathological features of Herpetic eye infection.  
(15 Marks)
- II. Discuss the pathological features of pigmented conjunctival lesions.  
(15 Marks)
- III. Discuss the immuno-histopathological changes resulting from rupture of the crystalline lens.  
(10 Marks)
- IV. Give an account on the Pathological Features Of:
  - a. Terrien's Marginal Degeneration (10 Marks)
  - b. Choroidal Melanoma. (10 Marks)
  - c. Phthisis Bulbi (10 Marks)
  - d. Orbital Dermoids. (10 Marks)

**(END OF EXAM)**

**(GOOD LUCK FOR ALL)**

Examination  
M .Degree in Ophthalmology  
Date: 14-4-2016  
Time allowed 3 hours



Tanta University  
Faculty of Medicine  
Ophthalmology Dept.

- 1) Evisceration versus enucleation recent advances ?
- 2) Modalities of laser ablation ?
- 3) Risk factors & management of glaucoma after pediatric cataract surgery ?
- 4) Discuss management of marfan syndrome ?
- 5) Discuss the role of femtosecond laser in cataract surgery ?
- 6) Discuss surgery of I.O. overaction ?
- 7) Management of vitreoretinal traction ?
- 8) Different technique of ophthalmic instruments ?



Tanta University  
Faculty of Medicine  
Ophthalmology Department

2/4/2016  
MD exam; Anatomy  
(All questions must be answered)  
Time allowed: 3 hours

1. Discuss gross and minute anatomy of the cornea and limbus.
2. Discuss anatomy of the ciliary body.
3. Discuss gross and applied anatomy of the inferior wall of the orbit.
4. Discuss anatomy 6<sup>th</sup> cranial nerve

❖ Choose the correct answer

1. The sclera is not characterized by that:
  - a. It is 0.6 mm thick at the equator
  - b. It is 0.3 mm thick just behind the insertion of recti
  - c. It has 4 middle apertures found 4 mm in front of the equator
  - d. It contains an endothelial canal called canal of schlemm
2. All the following statements about the crystalline lens are true except:
  - a. Radius of curvature of the posterior surface is 6 mm
  - b. It lies 3 mm behind the posterior surface of the cornea
  - c. Its transverse diameter is 10 mm
  - d. It has an epithelium made up of a double layer of cells
3. In the cornea, which is true:
  - a. The posterior radius of curvature is 7.5 mm
  - b. The peripheral cornea is more curved than the central cornea
  - c. The refractive power is mainly due to the curvature of the posterior surface
  - d. The periphery is 1 mm thick

4. Regarding the extraocular muscles; the recti, all are true except:
- The superior rectus is the longest
  - The inferior rectus is the shortest
  - The lateral rectus has the longest tendon
  - The lateral rectus is inserted closest to the limbus
5. The surgical limbus is characterized by all the following except:
- 2 mm wide
  - Overlies the termination of Bowman's membrane
  - Denotes the insertion of the conjunctiva and tenon into the cornea
  - Wider nasally than temporally
6. Corneal innervation is characterized by:
- Sub-epithelial plexus of medullated nerve fibers
  - Nerve fibers are arranged in a parallel manner to keep transparency
  - Origin from the 5<sup>th</sup> cranial nerve
  - Sympathetic and parasympathetic supply
7. In the extraocular muscles, which is true:
- The lacrimal artery is inferior to the lateral rectus
  - The trochlear nerve pierces the superior oblique close to its insertion
  - The superior division of the 3<sup>rd</sup> cranial nerve pierces the levator before terminating in the superior rectus
  - The ophthalmic artery is superior to the medial rectus
8. The abducent nerve
- Carries parasympathetic fibers
  - Innervates the contra-lateral lateral rectus
  - Leaves the brainstem at the lower border of mid-brain
  - Receives sympathetic fibers in the cavernous sinus from the internal carotid plexus
9. The periorbita is firmly attached to all the following except:
- Orbital margins
  - Superior orbital fissure
  - Orbital surface of maxilla
  - Lacrimal fossa
10. Which of the following statements about the lens is not true:
- The anterior lens capsule is thicker than the posterior capsule
  - The epithelial cells of the lens are columnar in shape
  - The fetal nucleus is made up of "Y-shaped" sutures
  - Zonular fibers of the lens attach its capsule to the ciliary body
11. Regarding the conjunctiva, all are true except:
- The superior limbus lies 10 mm from the limbus
  - The lateral fornix lies 5 mm from the limbus
  - The posterior conjunctival artery arises mainly from the palpebral arterial arches
  - Large area of the conjunctive is supplied by the superior peripheral arterial arch



12. The internal carotid artery:
- Arises from the common carotid artery at the level of the fourth cervical vertebrae.
  - Traverses the foramina transversaria of the cervical vertebra 1-6.
  - Forms the basilar artery.
  - Gives rise to the anterior and middle cerebral arteries.
13. Basal layer of corneal epithelium is attached to the underlying basement membrane by:
- Desmosomes
  - Hemidesmosomes
  - Zonula occludens
  - Zonula maculae
14. The following are true about the visual pathway except:
- The fibers synapse in the medial geniculate body.
  - The visual cortex is on the medial aspect of the occipital lobe.
  - The superior colliculi are the relay stations for light reflex.
  - The posterior cerebral artery supplies most of the optic radiation and the visual cortex.
15. The following arteries form the circle of Willis except:
- Anterior cerebral arteries.
  - Posterior cerebral arteries.
  - Middle cerebral arteries.
  - Posterior communicating arteries.
16. The superior orbital fissure transmits all of the following except:
- The frontal nerve.
  - The abducent nerve.
  - The trochlear nerve.
  - The infraorbital nerve.
17. Oculomotor nerve supplies:
- The superior oblique muscle.
  - The ciliary muscle.
  - The lateral rectus muscle.
  - The dilator pupillae muscle.
18. The following structures form the medial wall of the orbit except:
- Sphenoid bone.
  - Frontal bone.
  - Lacrimal bone.
  - Maxillary bone.
19. Inside the orbit near its apex, there is the :
- Ciliary ganglion
  - Otic ganglion
  - Sphenopalatine ganglion
  - Geniculate ganglion

20. The following extraocular muscle can perform extorsion of the globe:

- a. Medial rectus.
- b. Lateral rectus.
- c. Inferior oblique.
- d. Superior oblique.

**Good luck**