**KENYA MEDICAL TRAINING COLLEGE – NYAMIRA**

**END OF YEAR THREE SEMESTER ONE EXAMINATION**

**SEPTEMBER 2014 KRCHN CLASS (PRE-SERVICE)**

**OPHTHALMOLOGY EXAMINATION**

DATE: …………………… TIME:…………………..

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Read the questions carefully and answer only what is asked.
2. Enter your examination number and question number on each page used.
3. ALL questions are compulsory.
4. For part 1 (MCQs), write the answer in the spaces provided on the answer booklet and each MCQ is one (1) mark.
5. For Part 2 (SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS), answer the questions following each other.
6. For Part 3 (LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS), answer to each question MUST start on a separate page.
7. Omission of and or wrong numbering of a question or part of the question will result in 10% deduction of the marks scored from the relevant part.
8. Do NOT use a pencil.
9. Mobile phones are NOT allowed in the examination hall.

For Examiner:

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **MCQS** | **SAQS** | **LAQS 1** | **LAQS 2** | **TOTAL** |
|  |  |  |  |  |

**PART ONE: MCQS (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS) OPHTHALMOLOGY – 5 MARKS**

Q.1. Viral conjunctivitis is characterized by:

1. Purulent eye discharge, sticky eyelids and has little effect on vision.
2. Sticky red eyes, moderate itching, watery eye discharge.
3. Watery eye discharge, its self-limiting, extreme tearing.
4. String like mucoid discharge, severe itching, fever.

Q.2. It is highly elastic, biconcave in shape, its thickness is controlled by the ciliary muscle:

1. Retina.
2. Lens.
3. Iris.
4. Sclera.

Q.3. Intra ocular pressure remains fairly constant between:

1. 10 – 20 MmHg.
2. 0.5– 10 MmHg.
3. 25 – 50 MmHg.
4. 50 – 100 MmHg.

Q.4. Snellens’ Chart is used to test:

1. Visual acuity.
2. Colour vision.
3. Visual field.
4. All of the above.

Q.5. Chronic inflammation of the eyelid margin is called:

1. Trachoma.
2. Blepharitis.
3. Style.
4. Uveitis.

**PART TWO: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS – OPHTHALMOLOGY – 25 MARKS**

Q.1. State four (4) ways in which the global initiative for prevention of preventable

blindness can be achieved. 4 marks

Q.2. Explain five (5) ways involved when applying medication to the eye. 5 marks

Q.3. State briefly on two (2) ways of determining increased intra ocular pressure. 2 marks

Q.4. Explain five (5) predisposing factors to corneal ulcer. 5 marks

Q.5. State four (4) complications following keratoplast. 4 marks

Q.6. Outline five (5) indications of eye swabbing. 5 marks

**PART THREE: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS – OPHTHALMOLOGY – 20 MARKS**

Q.1. Cataract is among the leading cause of blindness in Kenya, but in early stages can be corrected through surgical intervention.

1. Define the term cataract. 2 marks
2. State five (5) risk groups of developing cataract. 5 marks
3. List six (6) clinical presentation of a cataract. 3 marks
4. Discuss the post-operative care on a patient who has undergone cataract

removal. 10 marks