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Clear Exam in 1st Attempt.

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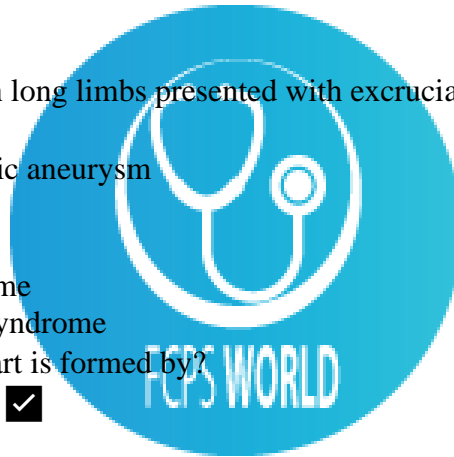
Fcps-1 Past paper:

NOVEMBER 2018 OPHTHALMOLOGY

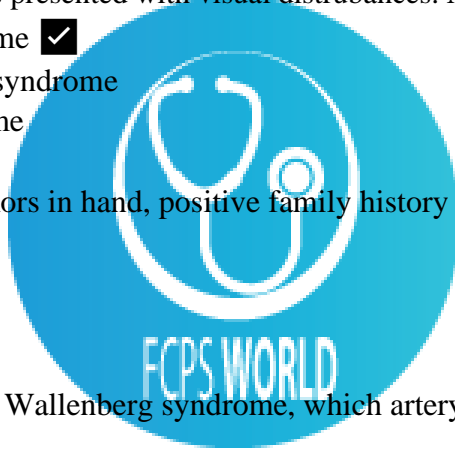
- ✓ Clear FCPS-1 in **FIRST ATTEMPT**
- ✓ Entire course will be completed in 2 months.
- ✓ Live lectures via video Portal
- ✓ Daily Test session (Test discussion will be on Via Portal)
- ✓ Follow our complete guideline for FCPS-1
- ✓ Get Hands on 20,000 CPSP question (most of them repeat)
- ✓ Free study material, [whatsapp](#) group (only for our students)
- ✓ Don't Miss the chance. (**LIMITED SEATS AVAILABLE.**)
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NOVEMBER 2018 OPHTHALMOLOGY

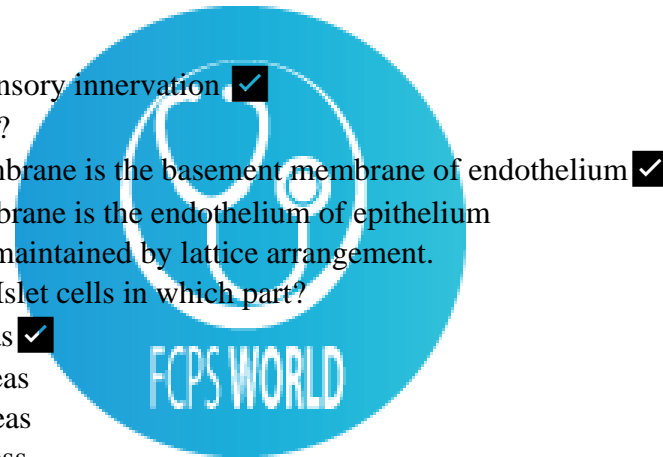
1. Severe transfusion reaction will occur in?
 - a. A to AB
 - b. O+ to A+
 - c. O- to O+
 - d. AB to A
2. Which type of collagen is used for strengthening of wound?
 - a. Type 1
 - b. Type 2
 - c. Type 3
 - d. Type 4
 - e. Type 5
3. Young tall patient with long limbs presented with excruciating pain. BP 90/40, HR 130. Cause?
 - a. Dissecting aortic aneurysm
 - b. Flutter
 - c. Fibrillation
 - d. Marfan syndrome
 - e. Ehlor Danlos syndrome
4. Anterior surface of heart is formed by?
 - a. Right ventricle
 - b. Right atrium
 - c. Left ventricle
 - d. Left atrium
5. Pituitary gland is situated posterior and superior to which structure?/
 - a. Frontal sinus
 - b. Ethmoid sinus
 - c. Maxillary sinus
 - d. Sphenoid sinus
6. Physiological shunt, V/Q ratio will be?
 - a. Zero
 - b. Infinity(if dead space)
 - c. >1
 - d. <1
7. Anti HCV antibodies +ve, patient has no symptoms LFTs normal, what to do next?



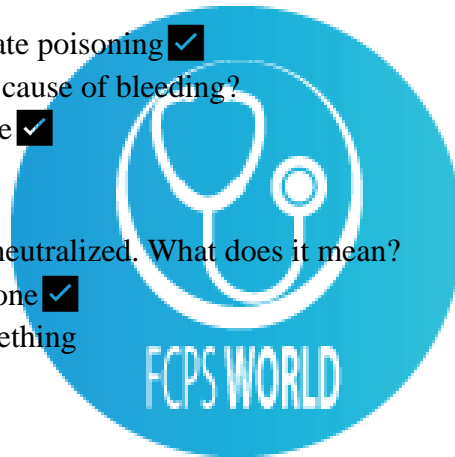
- a. Repeat anti HCV antibodies
 - b. PCR
 - c. Regular Followup
8. Bill's bar separates?
- a. Facial nerve and vestibular nerve
 - b. Facial nerve and VIII cranial nerve
 - c. Facial nerve and cochlear nerve
 - d. Cochlear nerve and vestibular nerve
9. Calculate refractory power, focal length 0.25.
- a. +1
 - b. +4 ($P=1/F$)
 - c. +2
 - d. +3
10. Young student very tall with long limbs and long fingers and ectopia lentis (dislocated lens) and mitral stenosis presented with visual disturbances. Most likely diagnosis is?
- a. Marfan syndrome
 - b. Ehlers-Danlos syndrome
 - c. Pompe syndrome
 - d. Fabry disease
11. Teacher have fine tremors in hand, positive family history but no other complaints, treatment?
- a. Ropinorol
 - b. Propranolol
 - c. Amantadine
12. Patient diagnosed with Wallenberg syndrome, which artery is involved?
- a. AICA
 - b. PCA
 - c. ACA
 - d. Vertebral artery (PICA was not in options)
13. Patient have maximum diplopia in right lateral gaze. When right is occluded peripheral vision is lost. Which muscle is paralyzed?
- a. Left lateral rectus
 - b. Right lateral rectus
 - c. Right IO
 - d. Right SO
14. Scenario of a patient with right homonymous hemianopia, which structure involved?
- a. Left optic tract
 - b. Optic nerve
 - c. Optic chiasma
15. Growth Hormone mainly stimulated by



- a. Sleep
 - b. Exercise Ref.Guyton(See the chart there)
 - c. Hypoglycemia
 - d. Thyroxine
16. Patient with H/O of HTN and aortic stenosis. On autopsy heart is 540mg.
- a. Hyperplasia
 - b. Hypertrophy
17. Diplopia occur when light focus outside some area?
- a. Horopter
 - b. Panum field
18. Retina maximum thickness?
- a. Peripapillary region
 - b. Fovea
 - c. Peripheral retina
 - d. Ora serrata
19. True regarding lens?
- a. Lens has no sensory innervation
20. True regarding cornea?
- a. Descemet membrane is the basement membrane of endothelium
 - b. Bowman membrane is the endothelium of epithelium
 - c. Transparency maintained by lattice arrangement.
21. Maximum number of Islet cells in which part?
- a. Tail of pancreas
 - b. Head of pancreas
 - c. Body of pancreas
 - d. Uncinate process
 - e. Neck of pancreas
22. Cause of non-infective endocarditis?
- a. Terminal neoplasm
 - b. SLE
23. Distance of fovea from edge of optic disc?
- a. 3.0mm
 - b. 1.5mm
 - c. 5.5mm
 - d. 1.0mm
24. Sensitive test for SLE
- a. ANA
 - b. Anti Ds DNA
25. Small eyes, iris ciliary body deformity, retinal dysplasia, vasculature in vitreous. Diagnosis?



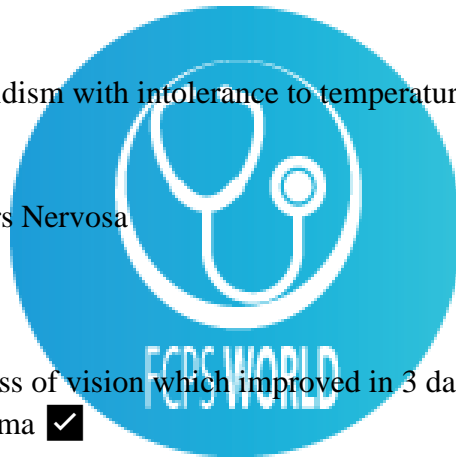
- a. Trisomy 13 (Patau)
 - b. Trisomy 18 (Edward)
 - c. Trisomy 21 (Down)
 - d. Trisomy 7 (Potter)
(Microphthalmia microcephaly cataract iris coloboma= Patau.
Microphthalmia n heart defects= Edward)
26. Eyelids derived from?
- a. Mesoderm + ectoderm
 - b. Neural ectoderm
 - c. Mesoderm
27. Regarding Aqueous humor?
- a. Present in AC and PC
 - b. Present in AC only
28. Side effects of ecothiophate are similar to which drug?
- a. Thiopental
 - b. Organophosphate poisoning
29. Injury to upper eyelid, cause of bleeding?
- a. Marginal arcade
 - b. Angular vein
 - c. Facial artery
30. Retinoscopy streak is neutralized. What does it mean?
- a. Refraction is done
 - b. Conjugate something
31. Extorter of eye
- a. SO
 - b. SR
 - c. IO
 - d. IR
32. Cones as compared to rods
- a. Denser at fovea
 - b. More at peripheral retina
33. Aqueous production
- a. Ciliary body
 - b. Iris
 - c. Endothelium of cornea
34. Cerebral blood flow percentage
- a. 10-15%
 - b. 15-20%
35. Regarding renal column
- a. Interlobular artery



- b. Interlobar artery
 - c. Collecting duct
36. Side effects of cyclosporine
- a. Psychosis
 - b. Nephrotoxicity
37. Which drug you use when you need dilatation but not cycloplegia?
- a. Phenylephrine
 - b. Tropicamide
 - c. Atropine
 - d. Pilocarpine
38. Drug causing parasympathetic blockage?
- a. Dry mouth
 - b. Contraction of detrusor muscle
 - c. Dilator pupillae
39. Babinski sign is negative in
- a. LMNL
 - b. UMNL
 - c. Newborn
40. Patient with RTA, trauma on back of head, patient has peripheral visual defect, which artery is involved?
- a. PCA
 - b. MCA
 - c. AICA
41. Scenario of loss of accommodation, lesion in?
- a. Midbrain
 - b. Cerebral cortex(if accommodation reflex lost)
42. Same as above
43. Patient with right superior quadrantanopia, lesion at?
- a. Left temporal
 - b. Right temporal
 - c. Right parietal
 - d. Left parietal
44. Scenario of infant with polycystic kidney disease, mode of transmission
- a. Autosomal recessive
 - b. Autosomal dominant (in adults)
45. First sense to develop first
- a. Taste
 - b. Touch
 - c. Smell
 - d. Sight

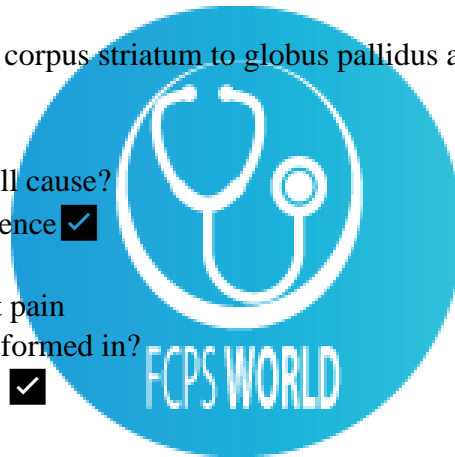


- e. Hearing
46. Free nerve endings carry?
- a. Pain
47. P Anca vasculitis
- a. Hep B
- b. Hep C
- c. Hep D
48. Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma caused by
- a. EBV
49. Which of the following anesthetic will increase IOP?
- a. Ketamine
50. Which cells form BBB?
- a. Ependymal cells
- b. Oligodendrocytes
- c. Astrocytes
- d. Microglia
51. Scenario of hypothyroidism with intolerance to temperature changes, sweating, increased weight.
- a. TSH
52. Supporting cells of Pars Nervosa
- a. Pituicytes
- b. Astrocytes
- c. Chromophobes
53. Patient with trauma, loss of vision which improved in 3 days, cause?
- a. Subtotal hyphema
- b. RD
- c. Vitreous hemorrhage
54. Lateral ventricle enlarged, blockage in?
- a. Foramen of Monro
- b. Foramen magendie
- c. Foramen luschka
- d. Cerebral aqueduct
55. Sjogren syndrome is?
- a. Autoimmune disease
56. Scenario of dry eyes and dry mouth with oral ulcers and parotid gland swelling=Sjogren
57. First line of defense
- a. Skin
- b. Macrophages



- c. Neutrophils
58. MCV increased in
- Pernicious (>120)
 - Chronic blood loss
 - Iron deficiency
59. Patient with partial ptosis?
- Horner syndrome
60. Patient with bilateral partial ptosis, diplopia and difficulty in chewing?
- Myasthenia gravis
 - Mobius syndrome
 - Horner syndrome
 - Duane retraction syndrome
61. Patient with temporal arteritis, definitive diagnosis is made by?
- Temporal artery biopsy
62. Patient with vasculitis and temporal headache, diagnosis?
- Giant cell arteritis
63. Tingling sensations?
- Vitamin B12 deficiency
 - Vitamin C deficiency
 - Vitamin A deficiency
64. P wave absent in ECG. What changes in cardiac cycle?
- Atrial systole
65. Corneal transparency is maintained by?
- Intact endothelium
66. 1 Na is multiplied by two
- Anions
 - Other cations
67. Epithelium on surfaces exposed to air and friction is
- Stratified squamous keratinized
 - Stratified squamous non keratinized
 - Simple squamous non keratinized
68. Patient with orbital cellulitis has a chance to develop cavernous sinus infection. Infection will spread through?
- Inferior ophthalmic vein
 - Superior ophthalmic vein
69. Nerve passing through cavernous sinus?
- Abducent nerve
 - Oculomotor nerve
 - Trochlear nerve

70. Ptosis with 3rd nerve feature in a 50 years old.
- Diabetic ophthalmopathy
 - 3rd nerve palsy ✓
71. Optic nerve enters into orbit through?
- Sphenoid bone ✓
 - Ethmoid
 - Maxillary
72. Natural antithrombotic
- Plasminogen ✓
 - Heparin
73. HIV causes?
- Progressive immunosuppression ✓
74. Heparin is released by?
- Mast cells ✓
 - Basophils
75. Neurotransmitter from corpus striatum to globus pallidus and substantia nigra
- Dopamine
 - GABA ✓
76. Injury to S2, S3, S4 will cause?
- Rectal incontinence ✓
 - Anorgasmia
 - Labour without pain
77. Image behind retina is formed in?
- Hypermetropia ✓
 - Myopia
 - Emmetropia
78. Patient can not differentiate between red and green?
- Deutanopia ✓
 - Protanopia
 - Protalogue
 - Deutralogue
 - Tritalogue
79. Which is the most specific drug that acts on cell wall?
- Penicillin ✓
 - Aminoglycosides
80. Patient with leg trauma and later on presented with some bony trabeculae formation?
- Metaplasia ✓
 - Metastatic calcification
81. Chemotherapy causes reduction in cancer size by?



- a. Apoptosis ✓
 - b. Necrosis
82. Cancer which does not metastasize?
- a. Basal cell carcinoma ✓
 - b. Squamous cell carcinoma
83. Submental and submandibular lymph nodes swelling, structure involved?
- a. Lower lip
 - b. Upper lip
 - c. Tongue ✓
 - d. Cheek
84. Patient with h/o pan chewing came with difficulty in opening his mouth, predisposing condition to malignancy is?
- a. Submucosal fibrosis ✓
85. Demyelination of nerves?
- a. Lead ✓
 - b. Asbestos
86. Patient taking HRT is at risk of?
- a. Thromboembolism ✓
 - b. Fracture
 - c. Osteoporosis
87. Joints between vertebrae is?
- a. Symphysis ✓
 - b. Syndesmosis
88. Regarding Muscle spindle
- a. Epimysium
 - b. Endomysium
 - c. Perimysium ✓
89. Hypoglycemia is caused by?
- a. Propranolol ✓
90. Patient with cervical lymphadenopathy, biopsy shows epitheloid cells, B is suspected. Definitive diagnosis of TB is made by?
- a. AFB ✓
 - b. Langerhan giant cells
91. First immunity against cancer cells?
- a. Natural Killer cells ✓
92. RPE originates from
- a. Neuroectoderm ✓
93. Bruch's membrane separates
- a. Choroid and retina ✓



94. Primordial germ cells develop from
- Endoderm
 - Ectoderm ✓
95. Chromosomes lie parallel in which phase?
- Metaphase ✓
 - Anaphase
 - Prophase
96. ADH acts on?
- Distal collecting tubule ✓
 - Collecting Duct
 - Cortical collecting
97. Tears are drained through
- Lacrimal puncta and canaliculi ✓
98. Lacrimal gland is serous gland present?
- In fossa on lateral side of roof ✓
99. CSF is taken in lumbar puncture from which space?
- Subarachnoid space ✓
 - Between arachnoid and dura matter
100. Levator aponeurosis is attached on?
- Whitnall's tubercle ✓
101. Orbital septum is attached to?
- Posterior lacrimal crest of maxilla
 - Anterior lacrimal crest of maxilla ✓
102. Inability to recognize faces = Prosopagnosia ✓
103. A female student observing surgery for the first time faints, cause?
- Decreased TPR ✓
 - Decreased HR
 - Increased HR
 - Decreased CO
 - Increased CO
104. Chronic irritable pain, what do you prescribe?
- Relaxation and supportive therapy ✓
 - NSAID
 - Opioids
105. Regarding nucleolus?
- Small concentration of RNA
 - Large concentration of RNA ✓
 - Large amount of DNA

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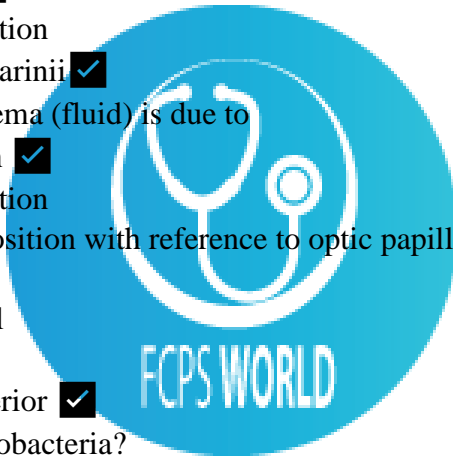
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106. Most common posterior cranial fossa tumor in children
- a. Astrocytoma ✓
 - b. Medulloblastoma
 - c. Astrocytoma>Medulloblastoma>Glioma
(Ref=Goljan)
107. Child with apathetic face, enlarged liver, peripheral edema, albumin low, HB low, vitamin and calcium normal.
- a. Kwashiorkor ✓
 - b. Marasmus(no fatty or enlarged liver)
 - c. Rickets
 - d. Beri beri
108. True about left sided bronchus
Longer than right bronchus ✓
(Right bronchus is wider and shorter)

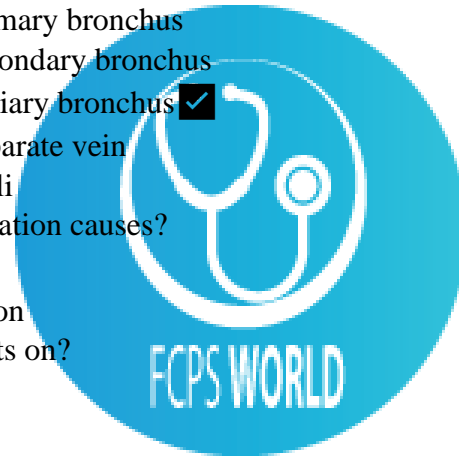


109. U wave present in?
- Hypokalemia ✓
 - Hyperkalemia(Tall T-wave)
110. Strength of cardiac contractility depends upon
- Calcium ✓
 - Calcium and sodium
 - Potassium
111. Internal jugular vein is continuation of
- Sigmoid sinus ✓
 - Transverse sinus
112. Prolong use of corticosteroids?
- Osteoporosis ✓
113. AIDS complication
- Pneumocystis carinii ✓
114. Submacular edema (fluid) is due to
- RPE dysfunction ✓
 - Choroid circulation
115. Macula lutea position with reference to optic papilla?
- Inferior medial
 - Superior medial
 - Inferior
 - Lateral and inferior ✓
116. Regarding mycobacteria?
- Cell wall composition ✓
117. 90 years old lady, healthy with no past Hx presented with c/o purple patches, platelets 20×10^9 . cause
- Low platelets
 - Factor K deficiency
 - Factor 8 deficiency
 - Factor 9 deficiency
 - Capillary abnormality ✓
118. Transudate?
- Less than 3 lymphocytes ✓
 - Fibrin
 - More protein
 - Cloudy

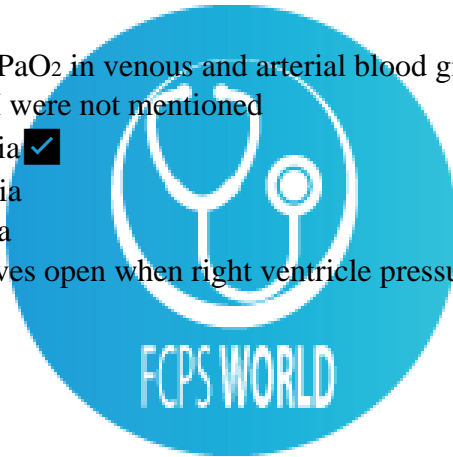


119. Which hormone acts through nuclear receptor
- Vitamin D
 - T3
 - Androstenedione
120. Potassium concentration is more in
- ICF
 - ECF
121. Diabetic patient started on antihypertensive medication. BP becomes very low, which medicine was started?
- ACE Inhibitors
122. Regarding trabecular meshwork
- Can be seen in angle of AC
123. Cataract in juvenile DM?
- Snowflake
124. Most immediate structure anterior to internal jugular vein?
- Accessory nerve
125. Massive pleural effusion in old age, safe area for paracentesis?
- Upper part of 9th intercostal space midclavicular line.
 - Lower part of 9th intercostal space midclavicular line.
 - Upper part of 9th intercostal space midaxillary line.
 - Lower part of 9th intercostal space midaxillary line
126. Patient is dehydrated and hyponatremia where is fluid absorbed?
- PCT
 - DCT
 - CCT
 - Loop of Henle
127. Acute tubular necrosis
- Urea increased creatinine normal
 - Hyperkalemia
128. Patient having recurrent episodes of dehydration with electrolyte imbalance. Corrected with fluids. She had some cancer of GIT and was operated and a part of GIT was removed. Which part was removed?
- Jejunum
 - Ileum
 - Colon
129. Which intermediate filament is present in most carcinoma

- a. Keratin
- b. Desmin
- c. Vimentin
130. Squamous cell carcinoma, predisposing condition?
- a. Actinic keratosis
- b. Marjolin ulcer
- c. Bowmen disease
131. Mean arterial pressure is increased by?
- a. Increased stroke volume
- b. Cardiac output (MAPCO) (BRS MCQ)
- c. Raised pulse pressure
- d. Increased arterial resistance/capacitance
- e. Increased venous capacitance
132. Regarding bronchopulmonary segments
- a. Aerated by primary bronchus
- b. Aerated by secondary bronchus
- c. Aerated by tertiary bronchus
- d. Drained by separate vein
- e. Supplies alveoli
133. Alpha 1 stimulation causes?
- a. Mydriasis
- b. Vasoconstriction
134. Propranolol acts on?
- a. Beta1
- b. Beta 2
135. Tyrosine derivative receptor
- a. In cytoplasm
- b. In the nucleus
- c. On the cell membrane
- d. Below the cell membrane
- e. On nuclear membrane
136. Cause of pellagra?
- a. Vitamin B2
- b. Vitamin B6
- c. Niacin (B3)
137. Presence and absence of vomiting?
- a. Nominal
- b. Ordinal
- c. Ratio



138. Decreased arterial oxygen tension is due to?
- Carbon monoxide poisoning
 - Decreased HB
 - Decreased atmospheric O₂
 - Hyperventilation
139. Primary motor cortex is supplied by?
- ACA
 - PCA
 - MCA
140. Patient presented in emergency is pale with low BP, what will you give?
- Norepinephrine
 - Epinephrine
 - Dopamine
141. Patient with Hb 5, platelets 3500
- Aplastic
142. Values of pO₂, PaO₂ in venous and arterial blood given, all seemed to be decreased, CO₂ and pH were not mentioned
- Hypoxic hypoxia
 - Stagnant hypoxia
 - Anemic hypoxia
143. Pulmonary Valves open when right ventricle pressure reaches
- 5
 - 8
 - 20
 - 25
144. Patient anemic, ferritin and transferrin decreased
- Iron will be absorbed from distal tubule
 - Ferric will be more readily absorbed than ferrous
 - Iron will be readily absorbed from diet
 - Iron will depend on intrinsic factor for absorption.
145. People divided into two subgroups on basis of age than randomly selected, this is known as?
- Stratified random sampling
 - Simple random sampling
146. UMN lesion of right lower extremity, left lower face, lesion at?
- Pontine tegmen
 - Medulla
 - Midbrain
 - Forebrain



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147. Question regarding pancreatic juice contains? HCO_3^- ✓
148. Question regarding post prandial DM
- Increase in glucose and increase in insulin ✓
 - Increase in glucose and decrease in insulin
149. One question regarding Wegner Granulomatosis=Pt will show the respiratory,renal ,nasal,ovular involvement... When u see these systems in the scenario just click wegener's... ✓ ✓ ✓
150. Local anesthetic act by
- Blocking sodium channel ✓
151. Something about decreased calcium
- Tetany ✓
 - Tetanic contractions
152. Regarding Patient in CCU
- Should be calm and quiet unless he is psychiatric patient ✓
 - Anxious and become gloomy as a physiological phenomenon
153. Something about climbing fibers to cerebellum?
- Inferior olivary nucleus ✓
154. Heart has which receptors?
- B1 ✓
155. Mechanism of action of Itraconazole?(Itraconazole is a highly selective inhibitor of fungal cytochrome P-450 sterol C-14 α -demethylation via the inhibition of the enzyme cytochrome P450 14 α -demethylase. This enzyme converts lanosterol to ergosterol, and is required in fungal cell wall synthesis) ✓ ✓ ✓
156. Vitamin B6 associated with= AST/ALT ✓ (ITS JUST A CLUE,different vitamins were written there)
157. Regarding fever in cancer?
- IL1 and TNF ✓
158. Which of the following decrease neuronal excitability by change in RMP.
- Hypokalemia ✓
 - Hyponatremia
 - Hypocalcemia
 - Hyperkalemia
 - Hypercalcemia
159. GFR increased by?
- (Efferent Constriction,dec oncotic and inc hydrostatic pressure) ✓ ✓ ✓

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160. RMP is due to= developed due to potassium efflux and maintained by Na-K pump. ✓ ✓ ✓

161. Something about mantoux test negative in? a. Immunosuppression ✓

162. Which one is bacteriostatic Tb Drug=ETHAMBUTOL ✓ ✓ ✓

