ECVO exam
MCQ sample questions

1

According to Gelatt´s Veterinary Ophthalmology 6th ed., which one of the following bones contribute to the orbit in the horse but not in cattle?

a) Zygomatic.

b) Maxillary.

c) Sphenoid.

d) Temporal.

Reference: Kubai et al. (AJVR 2008) 'Refractive states of eyes and association between ametropia and breed in dogs'

According to the above article, what, if any, overall association between myopia and age was observed in dogs? The degree of myopia

a) was high and remained unchanged with increasing age.

b) was low and remained unchanged with increasing age.

c) was high and decreased with increasing age.

d) was low and increased with increasing age.

Reference: May et al. (Exp Eye Res, 2008) 'Choroidal microcirculation in Abyssinian cats with hereditary rod-cone degeneration'

According to the above article, what potential role might the tapetum have in cats with hereditary retinal degeneration? The tapetum lucidum might

a) increase oxidative damage to the RPE and choriocapillaris
b) increase blue light induced ionisation of RPE cells
c) protect the RPE and choriocapillaris from degeneration
d) increase regenerative blood flow in the choriocapillaris

4

Streak retinoscopy (skiascopy) is performed in a dog at a working distance of 66 cm. Neutralization is seen in the horizontal meridian at +2 Diopters and in the vertical meridian at +0.5 Diopters.

This eye should be classified as:

a) Astigmatic.

b) Myopic.

c) Hyperopic.

d) Anisometropic.

5

You examine a dog with anisocoria. The left pupil is normal but the right pupil is moderately dilated in ambient light. Light into either eye constricts the left but not the right pupil. In darkness the left pupil becomes maximally dilated and the right pupil remains moderately dilated.

According to Gelatt´s Veterinary Ophthalmology 6th ed., the most likely location for the lesion is the:

a) Right optic nerve.

b) Right optic tract.

c) Right oculomotor nucleus.

d) Right ciliary ganglion.

Correct answers:

1d

2d

3c

4a

5d