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38	A	B	C	D	E
39	A	B	C	D	E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Dubai Health Authority (DHA)

OPTOM

Optometry Exam

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for Dubai Health Authority (DHA) **OPTOM**, each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, **OPTOM**
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

QUESTION 1

SINGLE CHOICE

A 25-year-old patient has a cycloplegic refraction of -3.00 D in both eyes. Which type of refractive error is this?

- ☒ **A** Myopia
- ☐ **B** Hyperopia
- ☐ **C** Astigmatism
- ☐ **D** Presbyopia

ANSWER A

WHY A negative spherical power indicates myopia (nearsightedness). Hyperopia would be positive, astigmatism involves cylindrical power, and presbyopia is an age-related loss of near accommodation, typically diagnosed in patients over 40.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

Which structure is responsible for the production of aqueous humor?

- ☒ **A** Ciliary body
- ☐ **B** Trabecular meshwork
- ☐ **C** Schlemm's canal
- ☐ **D** Retinal pigment epithelium

ANSWER A

WHY The ciliary body, specifically the non-pigmented epithelium of the ciliary processes, produces aqueous humor. The trabecular meshwork and Schlemm's canal are involved in its drainage, while the retinal pigment epithelium has functions related to the photoreceptors.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

Which clinical finding is most characteristic of primary open-angle glaucoma (POAG)?

- ☒ **A** Cup-to-disc ratio greater than 0.5 with corresponding visual field loss
- ☐ **B** Sudden severe ocular pain with a mid-dilated fixed pupil
- ☐ **C** Acute rise in intraocular pressure with corneal edema
- ☐ **D** White pupillary reflex (leukocoria) in a young child

ANSWER A

WHY POAG is characterized by an enlarged cup-to-disc ratio with corresponding visual field defects, often progressing slowly without symptoms. Sudden pain, fixed pupil, and acute IOP rise suggest acute angle-closure glaucoma, while leukocoria is associated with congenital cataracts or retinoblastoma.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

Which complication is associated with over-wearing of soft contact lenses, particularly during sleep?

- ☒ **A** Corneal neovascularization
- ☐ **B** Cataract formation
- ☐ **C** Retinal detachment
- ☐ **D** Optic neuritis

ANSWER A

WHY Over-wearing soft contact lenses, especially during sleep, can cause corneal hypoxia leading to corneal neovascularization. Cataracts, retinal detachment, and optic neuritis are not typically caused by contact lens wear.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

Cover-uncover testing is primarily used to detect:

- ☒ **A Strabismus (tropia)**
- ☐ B Latent strabismus (phoria)
- ☐ C Nystagmus
- ☐ D Amblyopia

ANSWER A

WHY The cover-uncover test detects manifest strabismus (tropia) by observing eye movement when the fixating eye is covered. The alternate cover test is used to detect latent strabismus (phoria).

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

A patient with 6/60 (20/200) vision in the better eye, due to macular degeneration, would benefit most from which low vision aid for reading?

- ☒ **A High-add reading spectacles (microscopes)**
- ☐ B Standard single-vision distance glasses
- ☐ C Standard bifocals with +1.50 D add
- ☐ D Photochromic sunglasses

ANSWER A

WHY Patients with low vision benefit from high-add reading spectacles (microscopes) that provide strong magnification for near tasks. Standard distance glasses, low-add bifocals, or sunglasses do not provide adequate magnification for reading.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

Which ophthalmic medication is used to cause mydriasis (pupil dilation) for fundus examination?

- ☒ **A** Tropicamide
- ☐ **B** Pilocarpine
- ☐ **C** Timolol
- ☐ **D** Atropine

ANSWER A

WHY Tropicamide is a short-acting mydriatic and cycloplegic commonly used for fundus examination. Pilocarpine is a miotic, timolol is a beta-blocker for glaucoma, and atropine is a long-acting cycloplegic typically used for amblyopia therapy.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

At what age should a child's first comprehensive eye examination ideally occur, according to optometric guidelines?

- ☒ **A** At 6 months of age
- ☐ **B** At 2 years of age
- ☐ **C** At 5 years of age (school entry)
- ☐ **D** Only when symptoms appear

ANSWER A

WHY Optometric guidelines recommend a first comprehensive eye examination at 6 months of age to detect congenital and early visual disorders. Waiting until school entry or symptom onset may delay treatment of conditions like amblyopia or strabismus.

QUESTION 9

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following presenting complaints should be considered ocular emergencies requiring immediate referral? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Sudden loss of vision with pain
- ☒ **B** Chemical splash to the eye
- ☐ **C** Gradual onset of reading difficulty over months
- ☐ **D** Mild itching with seasonal allergies

ANSWER A • B

WHY Sudden painful vision loss (suggestive of acute angle-closure glaucoma, optic neuritis, or retinal detachment) and chemical splash (risk of corneal damage) are true ocular emergencies. Gradual reading difficulty suggests presbyopia or refractive error, and allergic itching is non-urgent.