

SAUDI BOARD RESIDENCY TRAINING PROGRAM

OPHTHALMOLOGY

Final Written Examination

Examination Format:

1. A Saudi board final specialty written examination shall consist of two papers each with 100-125 SBA MCQs. Ten unscored items can be added for pretesting purposes.
2. If any other assessment format is used, the CAC must agree to its implementation (for example Short Answer Question (SAQ) or Modified Essay Question (MEQ) formats).

Passing Score:

1. The passing score is 70%. However, if the percentage of candidates passing the examination before final approval is less than 70%, the passing score must be lowered by one mark at a time aiming at achieving 70% passing rate or 65% passing score whichever comes first. Under no circumstances can the passing score be reduced below 65%.

Suggested References:

1. American Academy of Ophthalmology (AAO) Basic and Clinical Science Course (BCSC) Sections 1-14; 2017-2018.
2. Jack Kanski, Brad Bowling. Kanski's Clinical Ophthalmology: A Systematic Approach. 8th edition Saunders Elsevier's Health Sciences. ISBN 978-0-7020-5572-0.
3. Myron Yanoff, Jay Duker (2018) Ophthalmology, 5th edition. Elsevier.
4. Kenneth Wright, Peter Spiegel (2003). Pediatric ophthalmology and strabismus. Springer-Verlag New York.
5. Professionalism and Ethics, Handbook for Residents, Practical guide, Prof. James Ware, Dr. Abdulaziz Fahad Alkaabba, Dr. Ghaiath MA Hussein, Prof. Omar Hasan Kasule, SCFHS, Latest Edition.
6. Essentials of Patient Safety, SCHS, Latest Edition.

Note:

This list is intended for use as a study aid only. SCFHS does not intend the list to imply endorsement of these specific references, nor are the exam questions necessarily taken solely from these sources.


Blueprint Outlines:

No.	Sections	Percentage (%)
1	Anterior Segment	25%
2	Optics, Refraction and Refractive Surgery	4%
3	Glaucoma	8%
4	Pediatric	18%
5	Retina	14%
6	Uveitis	6%
7	Oculoplastic	13%
8	Neuro	7%
Research, Ethics and Professionalism and Patient Safety		5%
Total		100%

Note:

- Blueprint distributions of the examination may differ up to +/-5% in each category.
- Percentages and content are subject to change at any time. See the SCFHS website for the most up-to-date information.



Example Questions:

EXAMPLES OF K1 Question 1:

Which of the following types of exodeviation is the most common?

- A. Pseudoexotropia
- B. Congenital exotropia
- C. Intermittent exotropia
- D. Duane syndrome type 2

EXAMPLES OF K2 Question 2:

A 78-year-old man with ischemic heart disease and hypertension presented to the outpatient clinic concerned about an attack of painless loss of vision in his left eye for a 10-minutes duration. He describes the episode as a “gray window shade” being pulled down and then released.

Which is the most likely cause?

- A. Migraine
- B. Uhthoff phenomenon
- C. Retinal artery embolus
- D. Vertebro-basilar circulation insufficiency