

1<sup>st</sup> class test ORL (otorhinolaryngology) ANMC LAHORE 2017-18 time 45 minutes  
marks-40

Sodium chromoglycate is helpful in allergic rhinitis because it causes:

- a. Desensitization
- b. Decongestion of nasal mucosa
- c. Mast cell stabilization
- d. Vasoconstriction

Pain in vertex is seen in:

- e. Ethmoid sinusitis
- f. Sphenoid sinusitis
- g. Frontal sinusitis
- h. Maxillary sinusitis

Nasal Vestibule lined by the:

- i. Cuboidal epithelium
- j. Columnar epithelium
- k. Skin
- l. Pseudo stratified ciliated columnar epithelium

The paranasal sinuses drains into the middle meatus of the nose EXCEPT:

- m. Sphenoid sinus
- n. Middle ethmoid sinus
- o. Maxillary sinus
- p. Posterior sinus

-Ethmoidal sinus is separated from the orbit by a thin bone of plate called

- a) Nasal bone
- b) Cribriform plate
- c) Lamina papyracea
- d) Frontal process of maxilla
- e) None of the above

-Which of the following statement is true regarding allergic rhinitis

- a) It is IgE mediated response
- b) It is IgG mediated response
- c) It is IgA mediated response
- d) It is IgD mediated response
- e) None of the above

-Following is the most useful investigation tool for allergic rhinitis

- a) Serum IgE level

- b) Blood CP
- c) Nasal smear
- d) Skin test**
- e) Provocation test

-Which of the following is common cause of epistaxis in children

- (a) Finger trauma**
- b) Foreign body
- c) Nasal polyps
- d) Malignancy of the nose
- e) Bleeding disorders

-which of the following is treatment of choice in chronic sinusitis

- a) Antral wash out
- b) Caldwell luc
- c) antrostomy
- (d) fess**
- (e) all above

-The surgical treatment of choice for chronic maxillary sinusitis is

- (a) FESS**
- b) Antral washout
- c) Intranasal inferior meatus antrostomy
- d) Caldwell Luc operation
- e) Patterson's operation

-Antibiotic of choice in case of chronic sinusitis is

- (a) First generation cephalosporin**
- b) Second generation cephalosporin
- c) Ciprofloxacin
- d) Penicillin group
- e) Macrolites

-The most common causative agent of acute sinusitis is

- a) S Aureus
- b) H Influenzae
- c) Streptococcus Pneumoniae
- d) Streptococcus pyogenes
- (e) B+c**

-Regarding intranasal antrostomy for chronic sinusitis, choose the best answer.

- (a) It is done in the middle meatus.**
- b) It is done in the inferior meatus
- c) The most common complication is orbital hematoma
- d) The minimum size of antrostomy should be 11 cm.
- e) Damage of frontoethmoidal duct can occur.

-The most common and significant complication of sinusitis is

- (a) Intracranial complications**
- b) Orbital complications**
- c) Bony complications
- d) Local regional complications
- e) Chronic complications

Amongst the orbital complications following is the commonest

- a) Preseptal cellulitis
- b) Orbital cellulitis without abscess formation
- c) Orbital cellulitis with subperiosteal abscess
- d) Orbital cellulitis with intraperiosteal abscess
- e) Cavernous sinus thrombosis

- Nasal cavity is lined by

- a) Stratified Squamous epithelium
- b) Olfactory epithelium
- c) Pseudo stratified ciliated columnar epithelium
- d) All of above
- e) None of the above

The most commonly implicated organism in vestibulitis and boil nose is

- a) Staphylococcus aureus
- b) Streptococcus pneumoniae
- c) H Influenzae
- d) streptococci
- e) All of above

--The nasal infection can drain into cavernous sinus leading to cavernous sinus thrombosis. The route of spread of infection is through

- a) Arteries
- b) Veins
- c) Lymphatics
- d) nerves
- e) All of above

In order to stop epistaxis maxillary artery can be ligated by

- a) Caldwell Luc approach
- b) Transnasal approach
- c) Transpalatal approach
- d) Transorbital approach
- e) All of above

-In Little's area the following vessels anastomose

- a) Superior labial artery
- b) Greater palatine artery
- c) Sphenopalatine artery
- d) Anterior ethmoidal artery
- e) All of above

-The following vessel can be ligated during surgical treatment of epistaxis

- a) Sphenopalatine artery
- b) Maxillary artery
- c) External carotid artery
- d) Posterior ethmoidal artery
- e) All of above

-The latest treatment of epistaxis is

- a) Anterior nasal packing
- b) Posterior nasal packing
- c) Endoscopic cauterization of sphenopalatine artery
- d) Ligation of anterior ethmoidal artery

- e) Ligation of external carotid artery
- The First important step of treatment of epistaxis is
- a) Stop the bleeding
  - b) ABC
  - c) Ligation the bleeding vessel
  - d) Pack the nose
  - e) Apply cold over the nose

Treatment of choice in allergic rhinitis is

- a-steroids
  - b-antibiotics
  - c-anti histamine
  - d- analgesics
  - e none of above
- commonest bacteria involved in ac sinusitis is
- a-staphylococcus aureus
  - b- streptococcus
  - c-anaerobes
  - d-pneumococcus
  - e-none of above

A 40 years male reported with nasal blockage of many years with frontal headache. His CT scan of sinuses revealed complete opacification of sinuses giving picture of pansinusitis.

What is medical treatment for this patient

3

Briefly describe different surgical approaches to sinuses in chronic sinusitis.

4

• Antibiotics, steroid

2

• Rinses wash out

• Treat the patient with surgical procedure.

~~Anterior Endonasal~~

~~Posterior Endonasal~~

Intra nasal endonasal

A 47 year old male patient came in emergency (ER) with the complaint of severe bleeding from nose, which had started suddenly half an hour earlier while he was in office. He had tried to stop the bleeding by pinching his nose & applying ice packs on forehead & nose, but all measures failed.

Outline immediate management of this patient in ER? 3+4  
How will you investigate him?

First of All, try to manage the patient.

- ~~Maintain the patient.~~
- Check how many blood is lost.
- what is mode. And try to reach the site of bleed.
- If it is impossible to reach the site then use cold water.
- Pinching of nose.

If bleeding occurs then ligate the ~~site~~ vessel.  
Packaged the blood to go inside the mouth by nasal packing. And in the last option to ligate the vessel.

Investigation - History of patient

- In posterior epistaxis the patient asks blood is going inside the mouth. It
- In vomiting it will be as a coffee color.
- Ask the patient if any other disease like hypertension, cirrhosis of liver.